Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Appalling Slaughter From the Continued Onslaughts.

THE FEROCITY OF THE JAPANESE IS ONLY EQUALLED BY THE VALOR OF OF THE RUSSIANS

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army before Port Arthur, Nov. 28, via Tien tsin, Dec. 9 (probably held at headquarters for censorship).—The general assault on Port Arthur began at noon on Nov. 26. First an attempt was made to capture the forts at Rih lung and Kee kwan mountains by enveloping the city from the east. A strong force then pushed up Shi chi valley and attacked the supporting fort in the rear of west Rih lung mountain to envelop the city from the west.

The attempt failed after furious fighting, which lasted from noon of Nov. 26 until after dawn of the following day without cessation.

The assault began in the early morning, with a tremendous bombardment of the forts on the western half of the eastern fortified ridge by a battery on the crest of a ridge to the rear. For hours the whole western half of the fortified ridge was deluged with heavy shells. At noon the principal line of fortifications was a perfect hell of bursting shells, and the spectacle was more wonderful than anything previously seen.

The front lines of infantry, strongly reinforced, attacked simultaneously along the entire line from east Kee kwan mountain to west Rih lung mountain. Through the haze caused by the smoke of the bursting shells the assaulters could be seen emerging from the cover of the parallels, as well as swarming up the fortified ridges at half a dozen different points.

Guns blazed from the Russian posts, where advances were made in the open. The men went down by hundreds. The forts were belching smoke and bursting shells, and the rampart walls were black with assaulters, who, on reaching the crests, met with an awful fire from within the forts, which swept down line after line of Japanese.

As fast as the assaulters were repulsed more Japanese swarmed up, only to be mowed down in turn. The Russians resisted stubbornly.

VERITABLE SHAMBLES.

On the eastern extremity the Japanese attempted to capture the Russian trenches midway of the east Kee kwan slope. The Japanese paralleled some thirty-five yards of the Russian trench line, and an entire regiment charged across, the men falling by hundreds. Others came on over the bodies of the slain, and by sheer weight of numbers they reached the trenches, capturing them at the point of the bayonet.

The Russian shrapnel fire made the captured portion of the trenches a perfect hell, while the Japanese shrapnel fire assisted the captors to push east and west along the trench line.

The assaulters held eighty yards of the trench in front of the parallels, but failed to rush the trench line east and west, owing to impassable burning pits and the fire of the Russian machine guns.

The Japanese built traverse walls across the trenches and tried to cross the hills, but failed.

At six p.m. the Japanese were driven back to the parallels with great loss.

At nine o'clock the Japanese again captured the trench and made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to cross the pits. The struggle continued until two a.m., when the Russians again recaptured the trench, which was piled with dead bodies. For over thirty yards between the trenches there was a veritable shambles. The last fighting was over the slain.

DEFENDERS ANNIHILATED.

The first attempt to rush the north Kee kwan fort was made at one p.m. The assaulters met with an awful fire from within and from the Chinese wall in the rear of the fort.

The Russians moved a considerable force from the Chinese wall into a gorge to the east and to the rear of the fort. During the four or five furious assaults which the Japanese made upon the fort some of the garrison attempted to evacuate the fort over the rear ramparts, but they were fired upon by the Russian forces in the gorge.

The ramparts were black with bodies. The Japanese second assault gained a foothold in the interior, where the defences were bomb-proof with raised lines of protected trenches in the rear of the fort, where the machine guns swept the front of the fort and walls. The assaulters attacked this bomb-proof mass, where the fighting was hand to hand, with bayonets and grenades.

The Japanese mounted six mountain guns on an entrenched hill called 'P' fort, immediately to the west, in an endeavor to silence the fire of the Maxim guns, but failed. At three a.m. the Japanese established a trench line within the ramparts, which they still hold. The first sections of the maze of bomb-proofs were smashed and piled with the bodies of the dead.

The attempt to rush the interior of the fort failed, but portions of the fort were temporarily occupied. The defenders were annihilated. Meanwhile a strong force of Japanese attempted to pierce the line of works east of the fort, but failed.

Another attempt was made to pierce the principal line of fortifications surrounding the rear of the eastern part of the Pan tung Mountain, where, after four furious attempts, a small body of Japanese got through the wall and established themselves on the lower slopes of Wan tai Hill. The Russians rushed the supports with machine guns from the upper slopes of the Wan tai Hill forts, and the small party of Japanese was practically annihilated.

The most desperate fighting took place here.

The last effort of the assaulters was made at midnight, assisted by artillery. The Russians fought courageously, engaging the Japanese with bayonets and grenades. The Japanese established a trench line five yards in front of the fortifications, which they now occupy. The forces throw dynamite grenades at each other.

JAPANESE MOWED DOWN.

In the first assault against the forts on the eastern part of Rihlung Mountain the Japanese failed to gain a foothold, though their artillery made the interior forts a seething cauldron of bursting shells. A strong force of Japanese worked up from the parallels in the gorge between the fort hill and Hachimakijm, and entrenched on a hill in an effort to assist the assaulters, who were attacking from the rear, and met with a terrible fire. A small party of Japanese gained the roadway leading to the rear of the fort, but retired. The attempts to rush West Rihlung also failed. The Japanese reached the parapets from the moat, but fled from the fire within the forth. The walls were black with the assaulters, who were deluged with shells from the fort on Antse Mountain and from a fort in the rear.

At 9 p.m. two thousand volunteers pushed up the gorge between the two fortified ridges and attacked the supporting fort of Sung shoo, intending to envelop the city from the west, and also to assist the assaulters of two Rihlung Mountain forts. This force engaged the Russians upon the fort hill slopes in a hand to hand encounter, which lasted for two hours.

The Japanese assaulting the east and west Rihlung forts attempted to rush the interior of the forts, establishing trench lines inside the ramparts. The interior defences of both forts are the same as those on North Keekwan Mountain, but the east Rihlung fort is the largest and strongest of the three forts. It has upper and lower levels. The lower levels were the scene of the most awful struggle, which lasted from ten o'clock until midnight.

Under cover of darkness the Japanese poured over the ramparts and furiously attacked the first section of bombproofs. The defenders received them with bayonets and dynamite grenades, while the machine guns on the upper levels poured a deadly hail.

The struggle was absolutely hand-to-hand. The defenders of the greatest part of the bombproofs on the lower levels of the fort were annihilated and the sections and cross-sections of the bombproofs were piled with corpses.

A SECTION WON.

The Japanese gained practically the whole of the lower section of the fort, but were mowed down by machine guns and rifles when they attempted to assault the higher levels.

For an hour before midnight the Japanese artillery shelled the higher levels, while the Russian guns shelled the lower levels. A similar struggle progressed in the west Rihlung fort. At eleven o'clock the Japanese tried to push a force up the gorge between the east Rihlung fort and Hachimakijm to assist the assaulters against the supporting fort of the Sung shoo mountain, but again and again this force was repulsed by the Russians behind the works and by the guns on the ridge behind the forts.

At midnight the column attacking the supporting fort of Sung shoo mountain was compelled to retire, having lost half the force. The struggle in the two forts was continued until dawn, when the assaulters retired to the trenches established inside the parapet walls, which they now occupy.

THE MOST SANGUINARY FIGHT.

The fighting of the afternoon and night was the most desperate and sanguinary since the siege began. The opposing forces were so close together that only the fort walls or a few yards of level ground separated them. The struggle from start to finish was at close quarters with bayonets and grenades and rifles used as clubs. The ferocity of the attacking Japanese was equalled by the defending Russians, who died at their posts, everywhere fighting till their last breath.

At daylight on Nov. 27 quiet reigned, and the silence during the day was broken only by occasional cannon and desultory rifle fire at points along the fortified ridges, where the forces were far enough apart to use their rifles.

RUSSIANS RETREAT

LIAO TI WILL BE OCCUPIED.

London, Dec. 10.—According to the 'Morning Post's' Shanghai despatches, the Port Arthur forces, with the exception of those manning the forts, have already retreated to Liao ti mountain.

203 METRE HILL.

Details continue to filter in of the capture of 203 Metre Hill. The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent, before Port Arthur, explains that the final capture was due to a strong and sustained feint against the eastern fortifications, on the night of Dec. 5, and the position of 203 Metre Hill, being an enfilading one, forced the Russians to evacuate without a contest, a parallel line of semi-permanent defences, extending eastward and irregularly over the slopes within a half-mile of north of Etze Mountain.

The Japanese casualties at 203 Metre Hill alone exceeded the total of the battale of Nan shan, according to the 'Daily Mail's' Tokio despatches. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 20, a Tomoyasu detachmeint, with a battalion of infantry and a company of engineers, received orders that they must capture 203 Metre Hill, while a Yosid detachment of the same strength had similar orders to capture Akasaka Hill. On Nov. 30, it became necessary to reinforce the attackers with a detachment under Major Shizuta. The cold was so intense that many of the men were frost-bitten as it was necessary to pass the night without shelter. The Japanese, after the capture of 203 Metre Hill, anticipated a terrible bombardment from the Russian forts, and made preparations accordingly, but the Russians remained strangely quiet.

The same correspondent states that the Russians at Port Arthur on Dec. 7, resumed mine-clearing operations, presumably to enable the torpedo destroyers to attempt to escape, and join the second Pacific squadron.

CAPTURED OFFICERS SPEAK

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE GARRISON INSUFFICIENT.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—Two Russian officers captured at 203 Metre Hill, one belonging to the navy, and the other to the army, are being treated with great courtesy by the Japanese staff, in consideration of similar treatment accorded to Japanese officers captured by the Russians. Special arrangements have been made to transport them to Japan.

Russian prisoners report that the food supply of the garrison is insufficient. The men subsist on short rations of bread made of a mixture of flour and coarser grains, while the officers get horse flesh twice a week. Dysentery and typhoid, the prisoners say, are very prevalent. Owing to the bad weather a supply of fresh vegetables cannot be obtained and the supply of tinned meats was finished a month ago. The appearance of the prisoners goes to substantiate their statements. They are well clothed, but emaciated.

OVERRULING STOESSEL

RUSSIANS FEAR TO ACCEPT AN ARMISTICE.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—The Japanese regard the refusal of the Russians to accept an armistice, which has been asked for and granted for the purpose of gathering the killed and wounded on 203 Metre Hill, as the overruling of the humane desire of General Stoessel by the officers commanding the forts. It was feared by these officers, the Japanese think, that their men would desert and give the Japanese the advantage of information regarding the forts. Russian prisoners report that General Stoessel's order was overruled by the garrison commanders.

OKU SUCCESSFUL

RUSSIANS DRIVEN OUT OF AN ISLAND WITH HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN, SUPPLIES, AND GUNS.

London, Dec. 10.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Tientsin correspondent reports that General Oku, after a three days' artillery engagement, drove the Russians on Sunday out of the small lofty Island of Gushan. They abandoned supplies and several guns, and retired to a position several miles northwest from which they heavily bombarded the Japanese, setting fire on Tuesday to kerosene storehouses and causing a great conflagration, which did not cease till Wednesday. The Japanese are still gallantly holding the Island with a handful of men. Their casualties, it is alleged, number five hundred.

BRITISH REWARDED

CZAR PRESENTED PLATE AND CHEQUE TO CREW OF H.M.S. 'TALBOT.'

London, Dec. 9.—The Czar has presented a silver bowl and ladle to the officers of the British cruiser 'Talbot,' and a cheque for £500 to the Royal Naval Fund, in recognition of the assistance rendered by the 'Talbot' to the crews of the Russian warships 'Variag' and 'Korietz,' when they were sunk by the Japanese at Chemul po at the outbreak of the war.

BLACK SEA FLEET

MOST OF THE SHIPS LAID UP.

London, Dec. 9. — The Associated Press learns in official quarters that an investigation induced by the renewed suggestions of sending out of the Russian Black Sea fleet, showed that most of the ships of that squadron are dismantled and laid up.

MR. BORDEN SPEAKS.

Denies any Connection With Mr. Blair's Resignation.

MR. RUSSELL POOH-POOHS THE WHOLE THING.

Mr. R. L. Borden has made a statement, according to the 'Gazette,' with regard to Mr. Blair's resignation of the chairmanship of the Railway Commission. Mr. Borden said that resignation came as a great surprise to him. He did not, directly or indirectly sugest to Mr. Blair, or ask him, to resign, and he held out no inducement to him to resign. He had no interview with him on the subject, nor did any person on his behalf approach him on the subject. He knew nothing of, and had nothing whatever to do with, the alleged change of ownership of 'La Presse.'

He never had any interview or communication with any English or American capitalists or with any other person, with respect to any proposed contracts for the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and he never even heard of the alleged construction syndicate. No one approached him with any proposal respecting the construction of that railway.

He never received any contribution for any purpose from Mr. Russell, or Mr. Greenshields, or any gentleman connected with them, or from any English or American capitalist, nor did the Conservative party, so far as he was aware.

Until the article in the 'World' appeared, he never even heard of any attempt by Conservatives to induce the withdrawal of Liberal candidates in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. David Russell gave an interview also to a reported of the 'Gazette,' which he seems to have adopted as his organ, denying that he declines to see the representatives of other papers. He stated that his bets on the election made a total of only $610, instead of from $20,000 to $25,000, as had been stated.

He further said that two of Montreal's most prominent business men called on him and informed him that they had discovered the source of Mr. Dandurand's information concerning Mr. Blair, and Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell replied that the statements were a complete tissue of lies, beyond the sale of 'La Presse,' and that he persuaded Mr. Blair to resign the chairmanship of the Railway Commission. It was stated to Mr. Russell that the information had been furnished to the Liberal organizer by a commercial traveller and a medical student. Both these gentlemen absolutely deny, said Mr. Russell, ever having mentioned either Mr. Blair's or Mr. Russell's name at Liberal headquarters, or any other place in this connection.

Mr. Russell went on to deny that the Liberal party had been able to obtain a single clue to enlighten what they called a mystery. The bomb-shells were not loaded and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been the victim of a huge joke. It seemed as if a panic had seized some prominent member of the party over the unearthing of the Standard Oil Company's conspiracy to purchase Canada, and the discovery of two American and English capitalists in the disguise of a Montreal physician and an accountant in Mr. Russell's employ.

A letter over the signature of Mr. Russell, appears in the St. John 'Telegraph, stating that the two Americans whom the Hon. H. R. Emmerson saw in New York, and who were after large Grand Trunk contracts,' were Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, of Montreal, and Mr. John Good, bookkeeper in Mr. Russell's office.

MR. RUSSELL EXPLAINS

HE RESENTS THE 'FAIRY TALES' THAT CAST ASPERSION ON THE HON. MR. BLAIR.

The following letter from Mr. David Russell, addressed to the editor of the St. John 'Daily Telegraph,' appeared in the Montreal 'Gazette':

Sir,—My recent declaration that I persuaded Hon. A. G. Blair to resign the chairmanship of the Railway Commission seems to have afforded certain papers another opportunity of wilfuly misrepresenting the motives and actions of Mr. Blair. That this should be the case, is not so surprising, considering the campaign of vilification that is being carried on by certain editors, who, having no other means of attack, are forced to descend to the level of the common mud-slinger. It appears that it is preferable to these people to believe the lies manufactured out of whole cloth by irresponsible hangers-on of the Liberal party, than to believe the actual truth, simply because it does not suit their purposes that the truth should be known. While all the facts concerning the matters that have been causing such a commotion will soon become public property, as they will probably be proven under oath in the courts, and while it is not my intention at this time to make any attempt to justify my own personal actions, I feel that I am more or less bound to resent the aspersions that have been cast on the motives of the Hon. A. G. Blair. My own defence will be brought to light at the proper time and in the proper place. It is my purpose here to state the exact circumstances under which Mr. Blair resigned his position, and I feel certain that every man who knows me and is not influenced by direct malice will be sure that I am stating the truth.

It was not a very long time after Mr. Blair assumed the chairmanship of the Railway Commission before it became a matter of common talk in Ottawa and Montreal that he was not being properly supported by the Government. Later, he mentioned this to me, and as I have the highest regard for Mr. Blair's ability as a lawyer, and more especially in the line of corporations, I began to make plans by which his valuable services could be made available. Within a short time I decided that I could find Mr. Blair sufficient of a more congenial employment as consulting attorney in corporation matters to justify me in guaranteeing him a much larger income than he was then enjoying, and this arrangement will be carried out as made.

I felt that I was fully justified in suggesting his immediate withdrawal from a difficult position, and I can further state positively that Mr. Blair knew nothing of any so-called conspiracy against the Liberal party, knew nothing of the purchase of 'La Presse,' and knew nothing of any of the other crimes with which I am being daily charged. These stories are on a par with the other wonderful sights seen by some of my former friends in their moments of temporary hallucination, and apparently induced by a curious form of excitement which only counts dollars by the million. They are on a par with the Standard Oil story, with the yarn that I tried to purchase the Canada Atlantic and was only outgeneralled by Mr. Hays through his taking a sudden leap by which he got in ahead of me by ten minutes. They are, in fact, on a par with all the curious fairy tales imagined and concocted in the editorial rooms of the Montreal 'Herald,' the Toronto 'World,' and a few minor papers in the Maritime Provinces.

Yours, faithfully,
DAVID RUSSELL.

REPORT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL INVESTIGATE SCHEME.

It was stated by a well-known Liberal in Montreal that the government will investigate the Russell-Blair affair. Prominent members of the Liberal party in parliament are determined that the whole matter shall be taken up by the Cabinet and representations have been made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to this effect.

This matter will receive the personal attention of the Premier immediately after his return to Ottawa this week from the south, when, it is said, that all the details will be made public. The insinuations made some time ago that the Hon. Messrs. Prefontaine, Sifton, and Fitzpatrick were the members of the Cabinet to which the 'secret' of the scheme was to have been divulged, are not any too acceptable to a large number of Liberal Senators and members of parliament, and that these ministers, in order to clear matters and avoid suspicion, must make a clean breast of what they know of the scheme, credited to Mr. Russell.

The situation has reached an indignation point within Liberal ranks, as the rank and file of the party will not be content until the matter is satisfactorily explained.

Senator Dandurand, when seen, said that it was quite possible that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would take up the matter when he returned home. As to any scheme that might have been organized to involve Cabinet ministers and to connect them with the reported Russell-Blair 'deal,' the Senator said that he had heard or read something to that effect, but personally he knew nothing.

Additional interest was given to the situation by the arrival in Montreal on Thursday, in a private car, of Mr. J. W. Allison, president of the Pennsylvania, New York, and South-Western Railway, in company with several other railway men from across the line.

Several Montreal gentlemen prominent in commercial and political life, were guests of Mr. Allison during the day, and it was said that the Russell-Blair muddle was discussed, but none of the parties who were in consultation with Mr. Allison would confirm the report.

Among those who paid Mr. Allison a visit was Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., but the latter said that he had merely paid his respects to the president of the Vanderbilt Railway system because they were old friends.

'Then Mr. Allison is not here in connection with the Russell-Blair matter?' Mr. Bickerdike was asked.

The member for St. Lawrence merely smiled, and, after some hesitation, said, 'No, I don't think so.'

'Mr. Allison's name was mixed up to some extent with the reported frustrated attempt to defeat the government, was it not?'

'I think his name was mentioned in some way at the time, but it was only from a railway point of view,' if I remember rightly. I think it would be wise for you to see Mr. Allison yourself,' said Mr. Bickerdike to his interviewer, 'for he may have something to say on business matters. My connection with Mr. Allison is simply that of an old friend.'

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Legislature Dissolved — Nominations Take Place on Jan. 18 and Voting One Week Later.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The Ontario Legislative Assembly is dissolved. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday assented to dissolution and signed the necessary papers. The elections for the new House will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 25, and the nominations one week earlier, Jan. 18.

The campaign will open next week, when it is the intention of the Premier to commence a tour, during which he will address public meetings in a number of the constituencies.

It is believed that the true story of the 'scheme' will be made public shortly. Prominent members of the Liberal party, at least, are anxiously waiting an exposure.

Mr. Blair was seen by a representative of the 'Witness' with regard to further statements made in an Ottawa weekly called 'Events.' He said this was the first he had seen or heard of the article, and he could say, generally, that no contract had ever been given by his department except upon tender; that he had never known of any such dealings as Mr. Russell was accused of; he knew Mr. Russell well and had always found him an entirely honorable man; certainly no contract in his department had ever been influenced by any such considerations or by any recommendation on the part of Mr. Russell. When shown a statement that Mr. Russell had gone to a certain merchant and offered him departmental orders on condition of subscribing for so much stock, and that, having failed with him, he had succeeded with his manager, Mr. Blair said, 'Why does he not give the name? If I had the name of the person I would go to him and get his statement, but as it is I can only say that I have absolutely no knowledge further than that no transaction of my department was influenced thereby.' When asked if it was true that an important deputation of members had waited on him and made representations as to what was going on, and insisted that he should cut the connection, he said he never had such a deputation come to him nor had any such representations been made to him, except that Mr. Pope had made certain statements on the floor of the House which he had immeditely and distinctly denied.

OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP

The question of the leadership of the Conseravtive party was discussed at a large gathering of prominent members of the party at the Windsor Hotel on Monday night, and it was thought advisable to defer action until the opening of parliament. Mr. Borden, who was very cordially received, advised this course, but the general impression was that he would accede to the desire of the party that he should remain as leader, a seat having been promised him.

EARL GREY SWORN IN

FUNCTION WAS MADE OCCASION FOR IMPOSING MILITARY PAGEANT.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 10.—Earl Grey was given a grand welcome here this morning when he set foot for the first time in Canada to assume the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion. The weather was beautifully fine, but extremely frosty, in fact, the coldest of the season here. The Allan royal mail steamer 'Parisian,' captain Brass, arrived in port at 1.30 o'clock this morning.

LANDING OF THE PARTY.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning the 'Parisian' was boarded by Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.M.G., commander of the forces, who was accompanied by the Hon. R. W. Scott, acting Prime Minister, and the Hon. Messrs. Brodeur and Paterson, and the senior judge of the Supreme Court, who received the vice-regal party. The party were then escorted on board the Imperial Government steamer 'Alfreda,' which had been specially prepared, and conveyed to His Majesty's gun wharf, where special facilities had been arranged for the landing, and the whole place was profusely decorated.

An immense crowd of citizens and officials were gathered at the wharf to witness the landing. A guard of honor from the Royal Garrison Regiment, with their band, was present, and as the Earl stepped to the pier the guard presented arms and the band played.

THE RECEPTION.

The Earl and Countess were received at the wharf by Major-General Sir C. Parsons, K.C.M.G. (who had landed in advance of the party), His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jones, the Provincial Secretary and the Executive Council, His Worship the Mayor and City Council and Brigadier-General Lake, C.B.

As the Earl alighted he was received with the usual salute, which he acknowledged by lifting his hat as the band played. He was at once escorted to the Legislative Council Chamber for installation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the council chamber, the party drove to Government House.

The route to Government House was lined with troops.

At 7.30 this evening a state dinner will be given by the Lieutenant-Governor and at 9.30 their Excellencies will hold a public drawing-room in the Legislative Council chamber

MILLE LIRE DI MANCIA.

'TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.'

(By Helen S. Crowninshield, in the New York 'Observer.')

Sor. Antonio Mancini, the bookseller, lived under the Pincian Hill. He had built his little house in a triangle formed by the juncture of the Pincian walls and had utilized these walls as uprights, in the construction of the house, so that all it had required was a roof and a facade, in which was a door and windows, opening upon the street. Facade is too monumental a word to use in describing the insignificant front of Sor. Antonio's dwelling, which was made of rough wood and served as a poster, upon which old prints, photographs and notices of the books on sale within were pasted. Sor. Antonio's friends were much impressed by this economical method of building, and on account of his astuteness in this instance he achieved, in time, great reputation as a counsellor in other matters of practical importance.

The house contained but three rooms, a kitchen, a bedroom and a shop filled with old books, where you unearthed, occasionally, a rare volume, and where it was always a pleasure to talk with the simple and genial proprietor. There was a fountain above the house, on the 'passeg giato,' or Pincian walk, and the water which escaped from it oozed through the crevices of the overhanging walls and fell upon the slanting roof, so when you waited at Sor. Antonio's door to be admitted you were apt to get a wetting. Angela, his wife, would stand there talking complacently with a customer, and, although the drops fell rapidly upon her head, she would show no annoyance but smile and say that some day her husband must put a gutter on the roof, for fear that the forestiere would stop coming there to buy books; but that she did not mind, as it seemed like Holy Water which had blessed them in the ten years they had lived in the house.

As you sat within door, awaiting Sor. Antonio's return, Angela would tell you that her husband had once been a painter's model and posed for saints in holy pictures. His character and attenuated figure fitting him for the profession very well at the time; but, after some years passed in this placid inactivity, he lost his ascetic appearance, and becoming quite fat and florid, his external resemblance to a saint vanished and he was no longer asked to represent one. Sor. Antonio could not bring himself to pose for secular subjects, although the painters wished him to do so. He had become imbued with sanctity and frequented the churches, attending mass regularly and walked with his eyes and thoughts fixed upon Heaven. Habit was strong and his whole nature revolted at the suggestion that he, a well recognized Saint Jerome, should impersonate Falstaff, or Henry VIII. although he had but a most imperfect knowledge of these characters.

Thus Sor. Antonio found himself without work, or money, and obliged to seek another 'mestiere,' but, having lived the life of a lay figure, in an unreal world, this was no easy task: besides, as Angela added, 'he had no enthusiasm for work.' About this time Sor. Antonio must have withdrawn his eyes from Heaven, for, to quote Angela, 'he saw me and became madly in love and asked for my hand in marriage; but my father refused it on account of the difference in our stations in life.'

Her father, it seemed, was an auctioneer, and had in his time, known many of the titled Romans and the interiors of their palaces, and had lent them money, too, at discreet interest. Her mother went to some distant country with the Duchess d'Ava, as her maid, and died there, but the Duchess had recently returned to Rome and lived in the Brenda palace. Sor. Antonio persisted in his suit, and every one said that he showed good taste.

Finally she and Sor. Antonio married and her father soon forgave them, and established her husband as a bookseller. Of course they were not rich, but they had no children, and she did all the work, for what was the use of sharing money with others? Sor. Antonio's great desire, in spite of his own austerity, was to have her dress more like a lady, and many a foolish expenditure he made in silk kerchiefs and fine aprons; but she would have none of them, and all her savings she put in the bank; one could always save if one 'squaazed hard enough.' Some day 'con l' aiuto di Dio' (with the help of God), she would buy a string of pearls. They were her one weakness; not Roman pearls, but real ones like the queen's, only very small and a short string. Every self-respecting Roman woman owned a necklace of pearls, or gold, or coral, and her's should be pearls and there were already twenty scudi (dollars) in the bank for that purpose. They had the Duchess d'Ava's photograph with all her wonderful pearls on, and whenever she looked at it she said to her husband:

'Fate is unjust: I am as handsome as this duchess and these pearls would become me as well as they do her. I believe that I would give my life in exchange for them if I were sure of wearing them in my coffin.' Sor. Antonio always laugned at this and said:

'Angela, some day, before I die, you shall have pearls: if I have to dive down to the bottom of the sea to get them for you; but, in the meantime, eat, drink and be merry and cease denying yourself, and me, the necessities of life in order to hoard a few dollars towards their purchase.'

At this point in her narrative, she would, very possibly, catch sight of Sor. Antonio's rotund figure in the distance and call to him that the Signor Onglese, meaning 'you,' had come for the old edition of 'Ariosto,' and where were the eels and 'polenta' he had promised to bring home for their dinner?

Sor. Antonio possessed the attributes of a moral giant when he was in the company of men, but, as soon as he crossed his own threshold, and found himself in the presence of his wife, his gigantic qualities dwindled to those of a pigmy. Simple, honest and incapable of reprehensible thoughts or deed, he was a mere tool in the hands of the woman he loved. If Angela had any love for Sor. Antonio, it was locked up in her heart. Selfishness and vanity were ever at war with her better qualities, of which she had many.

It was Holy Thursday, and Sor. Antonio went by the Piazza di Spagna and the Pincian steps to the church of Trinita di Monte. Stopping to warm himself in the blaze of sunshine which pervaded the steps, he had a word with legless Beppo, the beggar capitalist, and a good morning to the models, who had not gone to church, but were sitting in a group, dressed in picturesque costumes, their hair elaborately braided and their Roman pearls, or gold or coral beads around their necks.

When the service was at an end, Sor. Antonio left the church and walked along the pathway which led to the Pincian hill. His foot struck something, and, looking down, he saw a long string of enormous pearls. They were coiled upon the ground at his feet, like a glistening snake. Some models, who had just passed, had lost them, thought Sor. Antonio, and he ran after them, but they were not theirs', then turning to a soldier, who stood near, and whom he mistook for a Pincian Guard, he said: 'If any one inquires for these pearls let me know to-morrow, when I come this way;' but the soldier looked at them depreciatingly and walked on.

Sor. Antonio put the pearls in his pocket, fastening the clasp which had opened when they fell, and thrust the book of prayers he held under his arm on top of them. His round face broke into a smile of happy anticipation as he hurried home, for Angela had sighed for pearls all her life, and here was a pocket full of them. True, they were not real ones and of no great value, and Angela had always made a point of having real pearls, but they were an excellent imitation.

Angela sat by the kitchen table washing lettuce for their supper in a large tin pan, which she held upon her knees. The table drawer, filled with knives and other kitchen utensils, was open. Sor. Antonio passed around the table, and, standing behind his wife's chair, threw the necklace over her head, saying:

'There, Angela, you have sighed for pearls, and now you have them; wear these until I can afford to buy you real ones, for they are but wax, and I have just found them on the Pincian.'

But Angela was struggling to take them from her neck, and with a final tug succeeded, and flung them into the table drawer, where they clattered as they fell among the knives. Then Angela turned to her husband and said:

'I shall never wear wax pearls to please you, or the saints in Heaven, and if I wished to do so have I not my mother's string which is much like this? You found them on the Pincian, did you? I believe that you bought them in a shop. A nice way to waste your money, imbecile.' But Sor. Antonio was creeping noiselessly out of the house and when he returned at bed time Angela was fast asleep.

Sor. Antonio was up and dressed long before sunrise, and left the house without disturbing his wife. It was the twenty-second of the month, and his usual day for going to Frascati for wine and charcoal; and Angela knew it very well, though she did not prepare his coffee as was her custom. So. Antonio took his donkey from the stable near by, and harnessed him to the old cart, in which he put the empty flasks and bags, and started on the way. His mind was filled with Angela, and before he came in sight of Saint John in Lateran, he had forgiven her. That night he would pass at his father's house in Frascati, but in the morning, before setting out on his return trip, Sor. Antonio determined to buy a certain panforte (cake) of which his wife was very fond, at old Bucci's in the square, and, possibly Bucci would treat him to a taste of that incomparable, never-to-be-forgotten wine of his. The day was transcendently beautiful, the campagna was red with poppies, and the world was very pleasant in spite of Angela.

When the sun threw its first rays into Angela's room she awoke and realized that her husband had gone; also that she would have to go to market in his place. It was market day at Campo di Fiore, and she decided to go there, although it was a long walk; but, as she said to Menica Tomba, her opposite neighbor, 'one must see the world occasionally.'

On her return from market she walked very slowly, for her basket was full and heavy. She rested at every jeweller's shop, putting the basket on the sidewalk, and feasted her eyes on the jewels in the windows. On reaching the Corso there was a crowd reading a printed notice on a wall. Joining this crowd she read:

'Mille Lire Di Bancia (two hundred dollars reward), for the Duchess d'Ava's pearl necklace lost on the Pincian hill the 12st inst. The police, the jewellers and the pawn-brokers have been notified.'

As she read, the truth slowly dawned upon her. There could be no doubt. Holy Thursday, yesterday, the 21st were all the same day and the one in which her husband had brought the pearls home saying that he had found them on the Pincian hill; but she did not believe him. Now he was far away and what could be done? She began to be frightened lest the police might suspect him; perhaps they were at that moment in the house searching for him. Then Angela wondered how she could have been deceived with the photograph of the Duchess and these very pearls upon the shelf in her kitchen. Sor. Antonio would have a good laugh; but who, indeed, had ever dreamed that real pearls could be so large? They looked much smaller in the picture. Then the two hundred dollars reward swam before Angela's eyes; all this money would be hers for the asking. She must get home as soon as possible, for what would the police think if the necklace was not returned immediately, and the Duchess who had been so kind to her mother?

Angela considered all these things and hurried on until she reached the house and unlocked the door, and opened the table drawer, and there, to her great relief, were the pearls, with the knives and nutmeg grater, all just as she had left them. Taking them from the drawer very carefully, she wiped them lovingly, with her pocket handkerchief, thinking that no wax pearls could be as heavy, and put them into a box, tying it up in paper, very neatly, and started for the Brenda palace, where the Duchess lived. On the way Angela passed a policeman and hid the box, involuntarily, under her shawl, for it seemed as if everyone must know its contents and her errand.

At last she reached the palace, meaning to ask for the Duchess and put the box into her hands; but she lost courage and merely said to the secretary who received her, 'I saw the "Reward" offered for the return of the pearls and here they are. Please count them and give me the money.' The secretary congratulated her upon her good luck and asked for the address to which he might send the Duchess's cheque for two hundred dollars. This she refused to give, saying, 'Here are the pearls, take them to the Duchess, and, if they are hers, please bring me the money in bills, for I do not wish a cheque.' . . . The clock struck three; it had been a long time to wait and she was faint from excitement and want of food, but finally the door opened and there was the secretary, who, after asking a few questions, counted out the money:

'The Duchess,' he said, 'is overjoyed at the recovery of her pearls, and has examined and counted them, and they are intact, and here is the receipt for the amount, which you will please sign.'

She wrote her name very reluctantly, A. Mancini, not Angeli in full, and gave back the receipt to the secretary. Then she took the bills and buttoned them into the front of her dress and left the palace. Angela kept feeling of the wad of bills. It was a fortune. But that was all the better, for she had seen the object she coveted that very morning and would now be able to buy it. On reaching the piazzaMadama she went into the shop kept by Isacco Israelli. Israelli was behind the counter arranging ornaments in a case. Angela was a woman of firm purpose, and the time had now come for the display of it. Without entering into any preliminaries she asked to see a string of pearls and said that her intention was to pay two hundred dollars for them.

The only question of any doubt in Angela's mind was whether to buy two strings of extremely small pearls, or one of those a trifle larger; but she finally decided upon the larger ones. As Israelli counted the two hundred dollars in bills he looked at them and at her very critically, without, however, showing the astonishment he felt. Angela left the shop quite composedly and not at all like one who had consummated the desire of a lifetime.

It was late when she reached home and prepared the supper (she had had no dinner), and the housework was still to be done, so that it was bed time before she tried on the precious necklace.

She had heard it said that pleasure was only in the anticipation. Angela did not agree with this assertion. Sor. Antonio would be just as much pleased as she was, and her pleasure knew no bounds. The more Angela thought it over the better satisfied she felt, and the fact that the money really belonged to Sor. Antonio, as he had been under a misapprehension in thinking the pearls were wax, never occurred to her. 'Of course one has a right to do what one pleases with one's own property,' and Sor. Antonio had given them to her. This was her conception of the situation. He should have back the twenty dollars saved out of the marketing money, which was in the bank, for that belonged to him; so here was an end to miserly economies, and they could now enjoy life and she would hold her head as high as any woman of her class. Providence had intervened and smoothed out all their difficulties; so she said her rosary, prayed for Sor. Antonio, and went to bed.

All the following day Angela busied herself about the house, cleaning the shop, dusting the books, taking them down from the shelves, and replacing the volumes in sequence, for the customers always mixed them up, and while she worked she sang, for the much covered necklace was on her neck. Only at sunset did nAgela begin to wonder what to say to Sor. Antonio. Of course he would recognize the necessity she had been under of returning the pearls at once, but he might think her buying the others before he came home was a mistake. Possibly, it would be better to put them away until the following morning and say nothing that night about them. He was always exhausted on his return from Frascati; and one could not be pleased when tired.

Acting upon this impulse Angela went to an old chest, which held her few treasures, and put the necklace in the bottom of it, and there were the imitation pearls which had belonged to her mother. She took them out and examined them, thinking that they were more like pearls than any she had ever seen, though they were smaller and the string was not as long as the real ones she had returned to the Duchess. She wondered if her mother had ever worn them, and who had given them to her. If her father were alive he could tell. Suppose that Sor. Antonio missed the string he had found and had seen her throw them into the drawer. If any questions arose about them that evening she would have to tell him the whole story; why not put her mother's pearls into the drawer, and if by some improbable chance, he opened it, the truth would not be suspected. She carried out this idea at once, not actually meaning to deceive her husband, but to put off the recital of her adventures until the morning.

Meanwhile Sor. Antonio entered the city gate and caught sight of the posted notice, with 'Reward' in large print upon it, and no sooner had he read it than he appreciated its full importance, and whipped up his exhausted donkey. Conflicting emotions crowded his brain; wonderment at his good fortune and anxiety lest the police had suspected him of theft, for the soldier to whom he spoke on the Pincian might have known him by sight or the models, very possibly. He hoped that Angela had suffered no annoyance in his absence: but she was out when he reached home. He recollected that she had thrown the pearls into the table drawer, and, opening it, in the semi-darkness of the room was relieved to find them there.

Sor. Antonio did not wait for his wife. It was nearly dark and there was no time to lose if the pearls were to be returned that night so he tied them up in his red cotton handkerchief and took them to the Brenda palace. The secretary, whom Angela had seen the preceding day, had gone home for the night, but a steward agreed to take the parcel to the Duchess although she was giving a large dinner that evening. He would give it to her maid and Sor. Antonio could wait in the hall. When the steward returned he held a bit of paper in his hand and asked Sor. Antonio to write his name upon it. This he did in full, Antonio Mancini, and the steward disappeared with it.

The maid gave the paper to the Duchess, who, when she read 'Antonio Mancini' took the pearls and saw in astonishment that they were false and asked her maid if it was not a Mancini who had returned the real ones—the Duchess did not know that a woman had brought them to her—the maid thought that it had been, and, when she found the receipt signed A. Mancini upon the secretary's desk, the Duchess exclaimed that the man was a stupid impostor, trying to work upon the credulity of her servants by presenting imitation pearls for real ones and claiming the reward. How did he know the name of the honest man who had found and returned her necklace? Had he seen him pick them up and known him? Did he think because the notices of the 'Reward' had not been taken down that the money was still unclaimed! 'Go,' said the Duchess, 'and have this man arrested, for he is a scoundrel and deserves his punishment. I must return to my guests, but I will send my lawyer to see about it in the morning.'

All night long Angela sat waiting anxiously for her husband. He had never been so late before, and he was far from well, that she had noticed for some time. She was nervously overwrought with the exertions of the past few days. What could have happened to him? She pictured to herself all the possible evils which might have befallen him with the exception of the one which had. Would she ever see him alive again?

Menica Tomba, noticing no signs of life in the Mancini's house, went over to inquire the cause, and found Angela in great distress, but tried to cheer her, saying: 'I will go to my house and bring you some hot broth so that you need not worry over the fire.' On the way back with it Menica met the stable keeper, coming to ask what to do with the wine and charcoal which had been left in the cart the day before. No one had seen Sor. Antonio at the stable, but the donkey was found there, soon after sunset, harnessed to the cart.

This only made things worse, and when Menica's brother, who had been to Frascati on business, returned with the news that her husband had left at dawn the day before, Angela gave up hope. Why, if Sor. Antonio were in Rome, did he not come home? Was he still angry about the pearls, for she had spoken most unkindly about them, perhaps some one had seen him with them and identified him. If her husband drove the donkey to the stable perhaps he came to the house when she was at Menica Tomba's: then the thought of the table drawer and the previous evening's deception, came to mind, and she opened it. Her mother's pearls were gone. This convinced her that the police had taken them. If they were shown to be false and her husband identified as the person who picked up the original ones, what would happen? Her self examination resulted in a painful awakening and she began to see the consequences of her act. Who would help her? She would ask Menica's brother to go with her to the authorities and see what could be done.

All day they wandered in and out of offices and police quarters and courts, until they succeeded in interesting an official who knew Sor. Antonio. He took them to the Brenda palace where they saw and talked with the Duchess, and heard the full particulars of what had occurred; she also directed them to the jail.

There they found Sor. Antonio stretched upon a miserable cot, in a high fever. Angela threw herself on her knees beside the bed, taking his hot hand in hers and told him the whole story, reproaching herself most bitterly, but her husband only pressed her hand and murmured weakly, 'Why, Angela, the only reason I claimed the reward at all was to put the money into pearls for you.' At this she wept and kissed him, telling him that he was no longer under suspicion, for she had seen the Duchess and explained everything, holding herself entirely responsible and had told her who she was. The Duchess was going to have a truthful account of the incident put in the newspapers, freeing him from all blame, and she was very glad of it, for Sor. Antonio was a saint, and if any one doubted it there were plenty of pictures in Rome to prove it; but he was very ill and they would take him home in a carriage and send for a doctor to cure him.

. . . . . .

A month later Sor. Antonio and Angela were sitting on the doorsteps when he asked her why she never wore the pearls. 'The pearls, Antonio, I had them made into a rosary, and no one but God and Our Lady will ever see them again.'

Advertisements.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

Advertisements.

Is Your Doctor Bill Large?

Best way to keep it small is not to call the doctor, but use Nerviline instead. For minor ailments like colds, coughs, chills, cramps, headache and stomach trouble Nerviline is just as good as any doctor. It breaks up a cold in one night, cures soreness in the chest, and for neuralgia, toothache and rheumatism you can't get anything half so good. The fame of Nerviline extends far and wide. Good for everything a liniment can be good for and costs but 25c. for a large bottle. Nearly 50 years in use.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER.

'Twas the eve before Christmas, 'Good-night' had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;
There were tears on their pillows and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heavy with sighs,
For to-night their stern father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven,
Instead of at eight,— for they troubled him more,
With questions unheard of than ever before;
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin.
No such creature as Santa Claus ever had been,
And he hoped, after this, he should never more hear
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.
And this was the reason that two little heads,
So restlessly tossed on their soft downy beds.
Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled ten,
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,
When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep,
And whispered, 'Dear Annie is 'ou fast asleep?'
'Why, no, brother Willie,' a sweet voice replies,
'I've long tried in vain, but I can't shut my eyes,
For somehow it makes me so sorry because,
Dear papa has said there is no "Santa Claus,"'
Now we know there is, and he can't be denied,
For he came every year before mama died;
But, then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mama would say.
Maybe she asked him to send Santa Claus here,
With the sack full of presents he brought every year.
'Well, why tan't we p'ay, dest as mama did den,
And ask Dod to send him with p'esants aden?'
'I've been thinking so, too,' and without a word more
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor,
And four little knees the carpet pressed,
And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast.
'Now, Willie, you know, we must firmly believe,
That the presents asked for we're sure to receive;
You must wait very still till I say the "amen,"'
And by that you will know that your turn has come then.'
'Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,
And grant us the favor we are asking of Thee,
I want a wax dolly, a tea-set and ring,
And an ebony workbox that shuts with a spring.
Bless papa, dear Jesus and cause him to see.
That Santa Claus loves us as much as does he:
Don't let him get fretful and angry again,
At dear brother Willie and Annie, amen.'
'Please Desus, 'et Santa Taus tum down to-night,
And bring us some p'easants before it is light;
I want he should div' me a nice little s'ed
With bright shinin' runners all painted red;
A box full of tandy, a book and a toy,
Amen, and den Desus, I'll be a good boy.'
Their prayers being ended they raised up their heads
And with hearts light and cheerful again sought their beds.
They were lost soon in slumber, both peaceful and deep,
And with fairies in dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten,
Ere the father had thought of his children again.
He seems now to hear Annie's half suppressed sighs,
And see the big tears stand in Willie's big eyes.
'I was harsh with my darlings,' he mentally said,
'And should not have sent them so early to bed.'
But then I was troubled; my feelings found vent,
For bank stock to-day has gone down ten percent.
But, of course, they've forgotten their trouble ere this,
And that I denied them the thrice-asked for kiss;
But, just to make sure, I'll go up to their door.
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before.
So saying, he softly ascended the stairs,
And arrived at the door to hear both their prayers;
His Annie's 'Bless papa' drew forth the big tears.
And Willie's grave promise fell sweet on his ears.
'Strange—strange—I'd forgotten,' said he, with a sigh,
How I longed when a child to have Christmas draw nigh.
'I'll atone for my harshness,' he inwardly said,
'By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed.
Then he turned to the stairs and softly went down,
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing gown,
Donned hat, coat and boots, and was out in the street—
A millionnaire facing the cold, driving sleet!
Nor stopped he until he had bought everything,
From the box full of candy to the little gold ring;
Indeed, he kept adding so much to his store,
That the various presents outnumbered a score.
Then homeward he turned and his holiday load,
With Aunt Mary's help, in the nursery was stowed.
Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of the table spread out for her tea;
A workbox, well filled, in the centre was laid,
And on it the ring for which Annie had prayed.
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled.
'With bright shining runners and all painted red.'
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree.
While Santa Claus, laughing, stood up in the top,
As if getting really more presents to drop.
And as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid;
I'm happier to-night than I've been for a year,
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before,
What care I if bank stocks fall ten percent more.
Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I believe
To have Santa visit us each Christmas eve.
So thinking, he gently extinguished the light,
And tripping downstairs retired for the night.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun,
Put the darkness to flight, and the stars one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment the presnts espied;
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound,
And the very gifts prayed for were all of them found.
They laughed and they cried, in their innocent glee,
And shouted for papa to come quick and see
What presents old Santa had brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted) and left before light;
'And now,' added Annie, in a voice soft and low,
'You'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know.'
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined no secret between them should be.
And he told in soft whispers how Annie had said,
That their dear blessed mama, so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down by the side of her chair,
And that God, that God up in heaven, had answered her prayer.
'Den we dot up and prayed dust as well as we tould,
And Dod answered our prayers; now wasn't He dood?'
'I should say that he was if he sent you all these,
And knew just what presnts my children would please.
'Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf,
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.'
Blind Father! Who caused your stern heart to relent,
And the hasty words spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly upstairs,
And made you his agent to answer their prayers.

Cold Congests the Kidneys.

TO PREVENT INFLAMMATION SET THE KIDNEYS RIGHT BY USING

DR. CHASE'S Kidney-Liver Pills.

Sitting in a draught, exposure to cold and dampness, sudden changes of temperature are the frequent causes of congestion of the kidneys.

Pains in the back over the kidneys may be your first warning.

Other symptoms are a constant and pressing desire to urinate. The urine is scanty and highly colored and sometimes passed with much pain and smarting.

Then there are headache, loss of appetite and flesh, deposits in the urine, sleeplessness, pains and cramps in legs, constipation and diarrhoea alternating and general feelings of discomfort and distress.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills bring relief and cure more promptly than any other treatment because of the direct and combined action, on kidneys, liver and bowels.

All the excretory organs work in sympathy and can greatly assist one another in carrying off the waste matter.

Hence it follows that when the kidneys, liver and bowels are at once invigorated by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills relief is prompt and certain.

If neglected congestion of the kidneys is almost sure to result in inflammation and Bright's disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Boys' Page.

THE JOLLIEST BABY PICTURE.

Be Sure You See it.

In next week's Boys' Page we will publish the pictures of as many as possible of the bright babies and little ones, with an announcement of the prize-winners in the competition.

The Amatur Detective Agency.

('Black and White.')

It was only on very august occasions, such as prize-day, or when the Bishop, who was the Rev. Turvey's brother, announced his intention of delivering a lecture on 'Boys I have known,' 'Boys—old and new,' 'What boys can do for their country,' or some similar absorbing subject, that the whole school assembled in the Big Hall. For that reason, and because the hour—immediately after breakfast—was a most unusual one, much curiosity was rife among the boys, as they filed in, class by class. The Fourth Form was particularly ingenious in explanation.

'Topsy's got engaged and he's going to announce it,' said Carrington.

'No, he isn't,' said Jameson. 'It's the Bishop, he's been shot by boys he has known.'

'I believe it's measles imported by Topsy's cat, caused by your pea-shooter, Jammy,' put in Dimms.

'Silence!' The Rev. Turvey hushed the buzz in the hall in an instant, and all eyes were fixed upon him. He stood, shuffling little notebooks in his top-hat, with a solemn and pained expression, such as he wore when compelled to use corporal punishment upon some malefactor. The prevailing impression was that somebody was pretty sure to get expelled. The other masters looked serious.

'Boys!' began the Rev. Turvey, 'you are wondering, no doubt, why I have summoned the school at this unusual hour. It is to inform you all of a most disgraceful occurrence, of which one at least among you must, I fear, be already cognizant—namely, that the desks in Mr. Jopson's class-room have during the night been wilfully cut about in such a manner as to render them unfit for further service. When I say desks, I refer to each of the six desks in the front row, which have been maliciously dug out to a depth of at least half an inch.

A breath, that might signify disappointment or relief, came from the school. The Rev. Turvey coughed and glared about him before he went on.

'Altogether, apart from the wanton destruction and the expense to which it will put me, it appears to be a matter of such undisciplined effrontery, calculated besides to throw contempt upon Mr. Jopson (here Mr. Jopson blushed deeply), in whose room it has occurred, that I—er—hardly know how to express my disgust—my disgust and abhorrence—for that boy who could conceive such an act. Nor was it without great difficulty that I arrived at my decision in the matter—the circumstances are so unparalleled. However, after much thought and with the help of my colleagues, I have resolved, by calling the school together here, to give the culprit an opportunity of making confession.

'Now's your chance, Dimms,' whispered Carrington.

'If, therefore,' concluded the Rev. Turvey, 'any boy has a confession to make or explanation to offer, he had better hold up his hand.'

To the surprise of everyone, Dimms, whose love of natural history was a by-word in the school, but who was otherwise known to be orderly, promptly held his hand up.

'Well? said the Head, portentously.

'Beaver-rats!' said Dimms. A titter rose and threatened to spread.

'Silence!' said the Rev. Turvey. 'And what do you mean, sir?'

'They're very destructive,' Dimms began, 'and very fond of——'

'I fear'—the Head spoke in a way that forbade mirth—'I fear that I cannot entertain the suggestion that beaver-rats were the cause of the mischief, partly because the damage was obviously done with a penknife. As, however, it is not a laughing matter, I shall be pleased to receive from Dimms five hundred lines not later than Friday.

'Seemed to think I meant it for cheek,' said Dimms afterwards to a sympathetic circle consisting of Carrington, Jameson, Morton and Smith Minor, who were in the habit of doing their work and play together.

The school had been dismissed for the morning's work without any confession being made, and at the break everyone was discussing the mystery.

'It sounded rather like it,' said Carrington.

'Well, it wasn't,' said Dimms, aggrieved. 'It was jolly scientific, and just the sort of thing beaver-rats would do. How was I to know they didn't exist here? It might be a stray one, escaped from a menagerie. Besides, if Topsy hadn't been in such a beast of a hurry, I had lots of other things to suggest.'

'What sort?'

'Wood-worms.'

'Why not giraffes, or hippopotamuses or manatees?'

'All very well,' said Dimms, scornfully; 'but you chaps haven't studied science. If you had, you'd know that if it wasn't beaver-rats or wood-worms—and I'm not at all sure it wasn't wood-worms—it might easily have been done by trickling.'

'Tickling?' said Carrington, 'or pickling?'

'Trickling,' repeated Dimms; 'trickling of water, which accounts for the channels and things in Swiss glaciers.'

'But Jopson's room isn't a Swiss glacier,' Morton urged.

'But the lab. is just above,' said Dimms, 'and you know how the water comes through.'

There had been an inundation not very long since, which had much perturbed Mr. Jopson's soul.

'I've got it,' said Carrington, suddenly.

'What?'

'It's young Bodman! He trickles like anything when he feels homesick. Ripping ideas of yours, Dimms. He was blubbing for about half an hour yesterday in form.'

Dimms and Carrington, who sat together, were in particular resolved not to be baffled, and spent the rest of the morning in concocting plans. Mr. Jopson regarding them nervously from time to time, was amazed to see how industrious they were. As a matter of fact, Carrington was drawing up the rules and Dimms planning the operations of a detective agency. As Carrington said, when they got out and found themselves with a half-holiday before them, 'I'm going to see this thing through. It's a shame that little Joppy should have contempt thrown on him, and I agree with Topsy that it ought to be put down.'

'But how are you going to do it?' asked Smith.

'Form a detective agency,' said Carrington, 'and track the culprit to his lair, and then regularly show him up and get laurel-leaves from Topsy.'

'If it's scientifically done.' That was a point which should be observed before Jameson, Morton and Smith Minor were entered as members of the agency.

'You can't get on without me,' said Dimms.

'What then?' said Carrington, still sceptical.

'It's impossible,' said Morton, sulkily.

'That's just my point,' argued Dimms. 'It's just because it's impossible that I've got an idea.'

'It's a psychology book that started it,' he said, 'one that I borrowed from Kender—beastly difficult to understand—about ideation and association, and that sort of thing. But I read up "Crime" in it, and it said that "in any seemingly impossible crime repetition is a familiar feature." Well, this is an impossible crime, so that it is pretty sure to be repeated.'

'What if it is?' said Carrington.

'Why, we'll watch and nab the crimy one,' said Dimms, 'take him on the spot to Topsy in gyves.'

(To be Continued.)

PREMIUM ON FEW AMERICAN COINS.

'Very few of the coins issued by the United States during the last fifty years now command a premium,' said an old coin dealer, 'and yet there are lots of people who are holding coins that date from 1850 in the expectation that some time they will be able to get a large sum for them.

'Every day people come in here and offer a flying eagle cent for sale. They are always disappointed when I tell them that the coins are not worth more than $1.50 a hundred.

'There was one issue of the flying eagle cent that is now very scarce, and coins in fine condition bring as high as fifteen dollars apiece. These are dated 1856.

'It was in this year that the design was first introduced, and a small number of the cents were minted as pattern pieces and given to members of Congress and other government officials. But the issues of 1857 and 1858, when their coinage was stopped, were turned out in immense quantities, and they are worth but little more than face value.

'Another example of the way in which people hang on to certain issues is that of the 'V' nickels of 1883, "without the cents." Of course, the omission was an oversight at the Mint and the government tried to get the coins back, and this fact caused lots of people to think that some day these coins would surely be worth a large premium. Ever since they have carefully hoarded each one that has come into their hands.

'One man has even gone so far as to try to corner the market in these coins. He already has over a thousand of them, and he buys all he can. He argues that after he gets hold of a great number of these nickels people who are collecting will have to come to him for them, and he can charge what he pleases. This man will have his hands full before he does this, for there were a million of them originally issued.

'There are many people who have from ten to a hundred of these coins, patiently waiting for a rise, but I'm afraid they will be disappointed like those who bought up all the trade dollars they could get at eighty-five cents. There is one man out west who now has three thousand of these dollars, and is still buying.

'The 1883 nickels now command no premium whatever, and yet it has been over twenty years since they first came out. In the case of the trade dollars, they are worth even less than they were, and their price seems to be steadily decreasing, as they rarely fetch more than fifty-five cents, and never more than sixty.

'It's the same way with the majority of the old silver three-cent pieces, the nickel three-cent pieces and the bronze two-cent pieces. Very few of them are worth more than face value.

'Columbian half-dollars of 1893 are worth just face value, and not a cent more. The Columbian half-dollars of 1892, of which a limited number were coined, bring a slight advance, but never more than fifty-five cents total value. The Isabella quarters are the rarest of the Columbian issues, and one of them in unused condition will fetch seventy-five cents.

'Another coin issued in recent years, that at first was thought to be a good chance for speculation was the Lafayette dollar, issued to commemorate the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in Paris in 1900, but they are worth only two dollars. The government mint made fifty thousand of these coins and turned them over to the committee in charge of the monument in this city at one dollar each, the premium to be devoted to the building of the monument.

'It is a hard thing to make a fictitious value for a coin, and this is clearly shown by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's issue of Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars.

'These were the first gold coins to bear the portraits of United States citizens, and their issue was limited. The original price was three dollars, but the prospects are quite rosy for the exhibition to have a large number of the coins left on its hands, as the general public is not at all enthusiastic over paying three dollars for a gold dollar, and the coin collectors pay no attention to them whatever.

'The only coin issued by the government during the last fifty years that commands a really high premium, with the one exception of the 1856 cent, is that known as the Stella four-dollar gold piece. This coin also was nothing more than a pattern piece. It was made at the United States Mint in 1879 and 1880.

'Only a limited number of them were coined about six hundred in all. They now bring from forty to fifty-five dollars, according to state of preservation.

'People will no doubt be surprised to learn that a specimen of the ordinary bronze cent of 1877 in especially good condition, brings as much as from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. They command a premium, no matter what is their state of preservatoin. Their value doubles and trebles when they show little signs of wear from circulation. There are a good many cents of this date still in general circulation if one will take the trouble to keep a lookout for them.

'The coinage of all the smaller denominations was quite limited in 1877 and nearly all of them bring fair premiums. A nickel three-cent piece of that year is worth three dollars to a collector, whereas the other dates fetch only a few cents. Nickel five-cent pieces of 1877 bring from three to four dollars.—N. Y. 'Sun.'

TEDDY'S QUERY.

One brother was tall and slim,
The other chubby and short,—
Teddy sat looking at them one night,
Apparently lost in thought.
'Mamma,' he asked, at length,
'Which would you like the best—
For me to grow north and south, like Tom,
Or like Willie, from east to west?
—Adelbert F. Caldwell.

Ghosts That Haunt the Seas.

(Concluded.)

Mention has been made of the frequency with which some long-lived derelicts are seen and reported. One of the most remarkable derelicts, in point of longevity and the distance she drifted, was the 'Wyer G. Sargent,' which was destroyed on March 31, 1891, after having in 615 days drifted 5,500 miles. During her two-year cruise, piloted only by the breezes and currents, the 'Sargent' was seen and reported thirty-four times.

Another celebrated derelict with, it is believed, more victims to her credit—or discredit—than any other sea ghost of record was the bark 'Countess of Dufferin.' She was first reported to the Hydrographic office on Dec. 31, 1891, and between that time and April 9, 1892, when she was last reported, she had come into collision with eleven vessels. This is partially explained by the fact that the ill-omened 'Countess' had been shorn of every spar and bit of rigging so that only her solid hull remained, half filled with water, and floating some four feet above water in calm.

It being impossible for the sharpest eyes to see her when the sea and wind waltzed ever so lightly, the 'Countess of Dufferin' soon became a terror to all mariners on the ocean highway. Within a period of ninety days this famous derelict travelled 1,380 miles before disappearing.

Another derelict immortalized in the sea logs of the world was the United States schooner 'W. L. White.' Her cruise came to a close Jan. 23, 1889, when she stranded and went down off one of the islands of the Hebrides. The 'White Ghost,' as the derelict schooner came to be known, was one of many vessels that met disaster and was abandoned in the memorable hurricane of 1888, when so many lives were lost on sea and ashore.

Bvaching the Gulf Stream she veered to the eastward, and began her remarkable cruise toward Europe, directly in the path of thousands of vessels engaged in transatlantic trade, drifting about at the whim of the wind and the mighty stream or river which flows paradoxically through the Atlantic. Guided not at all, or misguided at best she sped north-north-east at the rate of thirty-two miles a day until she reached latitude 44 degrees north longitude 33 degrees west, when she began a remarkable zigzag performance which lasted from the beginning of May to the ides of October.

When she quieted down she was in latitude 51 degrees north, longitude 44 degrees west, whence she moved east and north-east 1,260 miles in eighty-four days, or at the rate of about fifteen miles a day. A strange feature of this derelict was that at a distance she seemed to be a well-masted and well-manned vessel. Only when she was approached closely could the lookout watch of some passing ship observe how peculiarly she was navigated.

During her extraordinary cruise she was reported by thirty-six vessels and had traversed upward of five thousand miles when, off the Hebrides, she was seen for the last time and boarded. A boarding officer and crew found her hold nearly full of water, she having evidently struck on some reef, and she was in imminent danger of going down. Soon after being abandoned by her last visitors she plunged beneath the waves. Her sinking with all sails set, in a calm sea, was described by those who saw it as a weird and uncanny sight. None of her crew was ever reported found.

The case of the derelict English barque 'Siddartha' was an example of a derelict getting too cocksure and familiar and being caught napping. The 'Siddartha' sailed from Jacksonville and was abandoned by her crew when she was nearly a month out. Then that blessed barque began cavorting in the lane of transatlantic commerce much as the 'White Ghost' had done, being seen first in one place and then a hundred miles away in the most surprising manner. She was reported no less than fifty times, but managed to circumvent all government vessels sent out especially to dynamite her. Finally one day, getting saucy to the point of foolhardiness, so to say, she went merrily sailing up the Irish coat. This was her concluding exploit, for a British man-of-war went out and towed her into port, where she was broken up.

A very curious case of derelict vagaries was that of a schooner which was run down and cut in two, south of Nantucket, some months ago. Being loaded with lumber she did not sink. Half of her drifted up to Sable Island and the other half, turning south, skirted the coast and brought up finally on the beach near Cape Hatteras.

Perhaps the 'Fannie E. Wolston,' abandoned on Oct. 14, 1901, and sighted Feb. 20, 1904, after drifting for 850 days, holds the record for longevity in the derelict family. It was estimated at that time that she had drifted 7,025 miles. The schooner 'Manantico' drifted 2,600 miles in 266 days; the schooner 'David W. Hunt' drifted 4,800 miles in 347 days; the 'Robert P. Chandler' drifted 2,980 miles in 212 days, and the steamship 'Oriflamme,' abandoned on fire in June, 1881, en route from Adelaide, Australia, to Portland Oregon drifted 2,840 miles in about eight months.

The abandoned schooner 'Twenty-one Friends' voyaged a greater distance in about the same time, being caught in the Gulf Stream, and carried 3,525 miles in eight months and ten days, when she was last reported heading toward the northern coast of Spain. She was reported in all twenty-two times, revealing how dangerous such a derelict may be in the North Atlantic.

One of the still-veiled mysteries of the sea was the case of the derelict 'Marie Celeste,' a barque found in the Mediterranean, under full sail, as with the 'White Ghost,' and every rope in place. Her captain and crew had disappeared, and nothing is known of them to this day.

Until the White House was remodelled a year ago there stood in the chief executive office a memento of the most famous of derelicts, the British ship 'Resolute.' It is a desk made of the ship's timbers and presented to the United States Government by Queen Victoria as a reminder of an international courtesy extended by Uncle Sam to John Bull forty-nine years ago. The 'Resolute' was one of the vessels sent out for the relief of Sir John Franklin and his Arctic expedition in 1851. She was bottled up in Melville Bay and abandoned, being found four years later by a New England whaling vessel just off Northumberland Gulf. She was towed to New London as the property of the owners of the whaler. Congress, however, appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to buy the prize, which was subsequently returned to England. When the 'Resolute' was broken up in 1877 the Queen had a desk made from its timbers and presented it to President Hayes.—The New York 'Times.'

SOMETHING LIKE A HOLIDAY.

The headmaster of a school was starting out one morning to go to his occupation when he saw two tiny toddlers coming towards him. One of them stopped him, and said, 'Please, sir, Bill and Jack can't go to school this morning, because they're going to have a tooth out.' Failing to see why both should go to have one tooth pulled out, the master said, 'But what's Bill (the elder of the two) going for?' 'Please, sir, Bill's going to have his tooth out.' 'Then what's Jack (the little one) going for?' 'Please, sir, 'e's goin' to 'ear 'im 'oller,' was the reply.—Otago 'Witness.'

Puzzles.

CHARADE.

I. c

Through the crested waves my first doth go,
While in the briny depths below
My last trails onward with movement slow.
Now the scene is changed to a woodland sear,
Where a doe is grazing, unknown to fear;
But alas! an enemy's my whole near.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters, and spell the name of one who fought for the French.

My 25, 7, 4, 16 is composed of particles of stony matter.
My 23, 15 is a three-toed animal.
My 13, 19, 10, 11 is a winged insect.
My 9, 14, 1, 17, 21, 12 is to flatter.
My 8, 5, 3, 24 is a color.
My 2, 6, 18, 22, 20 is to proffer.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Decapitation—
Naught, aught.

A FLLET OF SHIPS.
Hardship, Comradeship, Championship, Seamanship, Penmanship, Statesmanship.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Three Arctic Birds.

LITTLE BROWN CRANE AND WILLOW PTARMIGANS.

(New York 'Post.')

There are several very rare and interesting birds which have recently been placed on exhibition in the collection of the New York Zoological Park, some of which represent species which have never been kept in captivity before.

There are many other things besides gold in the Klondike region of northern Alaska, and one man who has spent much time there captured and sent to New York a bird which is one of the rarest of those found on our continent. It is the little brown crane, and the half-grown one which is now on exhibition came from within the Arctic circle itself, over a hundred miles north of Nome.

On the wild and bleak tundras, or plains, its parents made their nest and laid two eggs, and there this bird was hatched. Although over two thousand miles north from New York, the high latitude of these tundras does not prevent their being covered with beautiful wild flowers during the brief summer of that region. The tundras are always moist, for they are never thawed out below a depth of one or two feet. Beneath this, the earth is perpetually frozen and has been in that condition for untold centuries, probably since long before the glacial age. The flowers are not only very numerous, but much larger than those which we find in spring—the anemones, for example, being almost two inches across.

From such a region came our little brown crane. After seeing the great white mountain peaks of the northern mountains our city must seem a dark place, indeed, and our days dim and short, for in his Arctic home the nights were very short and twilight lasted from the time when the sun set at ten or eleven o'clock at night until it rose again two or three hours later at two in the morning.

He is a handsome bird, his head not partly bare of feathers as in the adults, but completely covered, while his back and wings are ornamented with many spots of a dark rich chestnut color. He has never learned to fear mankind, and will come straight up to any one, and, thrusting his bill and head confidingly into one's hand, ask to be petted, for he loves any attention and fondling. He dearly likes an ice-cold bath, and to show his need he will dip his head in his small drinking basin and flutter his wings vigorously, and then look knowingly at one, repeating this action until his keeper brings his tub of water.

He already practices the dainty bowings and dance-steps of which almost all cranes are so fond, and although the first of his kind ever to be kept alive in captivity, he is absolutely tame, and perfectly content with his new home, and the careful attention which is given to his few and simple needs.

Little is known about the nesting habits of these birds, and almost nothing about their winter home, although a few brown cranes have been shot at that season in northern Mexico, in company with flocks of their more southern and larger cousins, the sandhill cranes. This mystery, and the thought of the strange Arctic country from which the little crane comes, clothes him with much interest.

Two other birds from the far north are on exhibition at the Zoological Park—willow ptarmigans, even more boreal in their habits than the little brown crane, for in winter they scorn to leave those bleak, icy regions, but brave out the deep snows in the more sheltered valleys. They are well adapted for their life in the north, for they are covered with a thick, dense, furry plumage of purest white, from their beak to their very toes, and indeed even beneath their toes, for the soles of the feet are completely protected with a growth of stiff, hair-like feathers. This is their winter coat, and the color renders it very difficult for them to be discovered by their dreaded enemies, the snowy owls, Arctic foxes, and gyrfalcons (which also are all clad in white), which otherwise would soon exterminate these hardy grouse of the northlands. But it would go hard with them in summer when the great treeless tundras lose their covering of snow, if the ptarmigans should still retain their snowy plumage. To give them a fair chance of escape at this season, they moult, not once or twice as do other birds, but three times each year. Thus, when only occasional patches of snow are found here and there, the birds are clad in parti-colors, part brown, part white, and with the last melting of the snow from their haunts, the last white feather melts from their bodies, and falls to the ground, simulating the last snowflake.

Then, like their southern cousins the ruffed grouse, the spring brings to them the excitement of seeking and wooing a mate. The males become adorned with a large wattle of brightest scarlet, which at this time expands and grows up above each eye. Even in the specimens in the white winter plumage at the Zoological Park, a trace of this scarlet ornamentation can be seen, partly hidden under the feathers of the top of the head. On the moss-covered tundra, the female scratches a little hollow, gathers a few dead grasses, and here lays from seven to twelve dark-spotted eggs.

When the two willow ptarmigans arrived at the park, they were not very wild, and soon settled down contentedly in their large outdoor cage, sharing it amicably with a few robins, cardinals, and other small birds. Once in a while, however, they would unaccountably be thrown into the greatest frenzy of terror, which would agitate them for several minutes. By careful watching, this was seen to occur whenever one of the white fox terriers (which are always on duty at the park, ever faithful to their work of eliminating the troublesome rats) happened to approach the ptarmigans' cage. No other bird, which so far has been brought to the Zoölogical Park, has been so frightened at sight of these dogs, and it was many days before the ptarmigans became accustomed to their presence. The reason is obvious and most interesting. The only white, four-legged animals to which the ptarmigans in their northern home were accustomed were the Arctic foxes, whose near approach meant death. Hence the fear aroused at first by the sight of the harmless white terriers!

No matter how bitterly the winds may blow this winter, or how sharply the sleet and snow crystals may swirl through the air, it is doubtful if these ptarmigans will ever take advantage of the sheltered coop which has been provided for them. All they ask is a low pile of evergreen boughs behind which they can snuggle, warm and dry, in their thick impermeable covering of down, to dream of baffled owls and falcons in their 'land of the midnight sun.'—C. William Beebe, in New York 'Post.'

FISH THAT BLEACH AND BLUSH.

'Watch these fellows,' said the captain of an ocean-going tug at the Aquarium, New York, the other afternoon, as he stood in front of the tank containing more than a dozen of the beautiful red hinds from Bermuda. 'See them change color like the pretty chameleons of the tropics, only quicker.

'I think it is one of the most amusing things in nature, and I have watched them in their native waters many a time. They live among the pink and white corals where the water is so clear that it deceives you about the depth. You think that you are in danger of hitting a coral reef that is twenty or thirty feet below the keel and you can see these fish playing around in the water.

'Watch those fellows swimming around. They are dark red on the back and pink on the sides. See those at rest on the bottom or clinging to the rock work. They are blotched with white patches and bars and the red has almost entirely disappeared.

'There is a red one settling down. Just notice the red give way to white as soon as he is at rest and watch that one which he has disturbed grow darker every minute. Isn't it a study?

'It seems to me that it is a provision of nature to protect these fish while resting. The hinds are not the only fish that change in color, but they appear to make the change quicker than any other variety that I know of.'

Just then an attendant began throwing cut fish into the tank and all the hinds were aroused. In a second they were scooting in every direction through the water and in less than a minute all had assumed a ruddy glow.

The white patches had disappeared, but as several fish seized as much food as they desired they settled down upon the gravel and began to bleach out in patches and streaks.

An onlooker remarked that all fish were subject to changes of complexion and cited the fact that an artist who desired to paint the fishes of America recently found that it was necessary to exclude the sunlight from them to make them retain their natural tints.

A black bass freshly caught and placed in a bright tin bucket lost its green and bronze hues in ten minutes, and a weakfish parted with its purple lustre within five minutes after being removed from its native element. He said that nature provided certain reptiles and fish with a power of simulating their surroundings, and cited the fact that the tree frogs would take the color of their perch within a few minutes.—New York 'Sun.'

RUFFED GROUSE IN CAPTIVITY.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

I have this day witnessed a sight which has caused me more surprise and interest than anything connected with our grandest game bird ever did before. I have seen four birds, two cocks and two hens, which were hatched in captivity ten weeks ago yesterday, just as healthy, just as happy and just as contented as domestic fowl. These birds do not seem to possess the fear of man.

I stood close beside the wire netting and watched one wallowing in the dirt, and though I was within three feet of him he betrayed not the slightest fear. And to further illustrate their confidence in their worst known enemy, the gentleman who raised them opened the door of their house and, stooping down with some blueberries in his hand, softly whistled and, behold, the birds came and fed from his hand. They betrayed not the slightest timidity. At which I marvelled much. As I understood it, the eggs were hatched under a motherly bantam hen, and twelve eggs were selected, six each from two separate nests. A very cold storm was responsible for the death of two or three, and cats for one or two others, but there were four beautiful, vigorous birds left, and they give promise of maturing. The gentleman who has accomplished all this is Dr. Hodge of the Clarke University faculty, and he is the most enthusiastic, sanguine individual regarding the feat it was ever my good fortune to meet. In the fall he will transfer them to more commodious quarters, and I shall be glad to apprise you of their condition then. They are nearly or quite two-thirds grown.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THINGS CANADIAN.

A waft of country brightness, a scent of joyous, hard-working pioneer life, comes with 'Muskoka Memories,' by Ann Hathaway (Briggs, Toronto). The author, having been employed five years in a Toronto store, found the rough work and freedom of the wild land a happy change. The story is a simple recital of household joys and jokes in surroundings that changed from a shanty that hardly held the family to a large house that received summer tourists, as the beauty and salubrious climate of Muskoka became better known to the world. Not only is its summer delightful, but those who live there all the year round enjoy the winter greatly, with its bracing air and jolly sports.

'Ah!' but you say, still incredulous, 'that is the bright side; show us the other.' Well, what if we have to go to the lake to fetch every pail of water, tumbling down the steep banks through the snow, searching for the water-hole in the ice, only to find it frozen over solid, and, after repeated efforts to break it, first banging the handle of the dipper, and then hammering with the water-pail, all to no effect, have to reluctantly scramble up the bank again to get the axe? What if we do have to take our walks abroad in a narrow runt, one following behind another like a flock of geese, crossing our feet gingerly, knowing that to step an inch to the side means a sudden plunge into the beautiful? We can laugh at these things, because we have the health and spirits which our brave fight with the snow and wind imparts. 'Dull in winter,' say you? I trow not, my city friend. We know not the meaning of the word. Work is too plentiful for dulness to show its nose in Muskoka. We have no time to be dull, and go to bed at night tired out, sleep like tops, with the blankets well pulled up over our ears, and a small earthquake would hardly wake us.'

THE NE'ER DO-WEEL.

A quaint little booklet in paper covers, of some forty pages, gives us the Prodigal Son in text and sermon in the 'Braid Scots,' by the Rev. D. Gibb Mitchell of Cramond, near Dundee. It is published at John Knox's House, Edinburgh, at 'sixpence net'; and a line at the top of the title page, says 'Sermons in Braid Scots, No. 1,' and we have had a private hint that all the series may not be by Mr. Mitchell. It would seem that the infection (some would call it an affectation), of writing in Broad Scotch is spreading.

The author says in his little preface. 'A man brocht up in a bonnie clachan, wha keepit in his heart a' the quaint rale meanin words o' his kinsfolk, ae nicht ettled to crack wi' his flock in the braid Scottish tongue. He begude canny an' saft wi' a muckle wish to win in the thochts o' the lads an' lasses. They hearkened weel. The house was quate an' the hush bade to the hinneren' o' the hour. They gaed awa, ilkane to his hame, an' up the by-roads, thro' the glen, to the braes. Syne the preacher heard it was gude.' From other sources we learn that he thus preaches occasionally to his flock at Cramond, and that when he does so, he uses for his Scripture—reading the Scotch-Canadian 'New Testament in Braid Scots' of W. W. Smith. In the booklet before us he first gives eighteen verses of Luke fifteen, in his own style, as. 'Sae he gaed and hired himself to ane o' the burgesses as an orra-man, an' was budden gang ootby to fodder the swine. Fain wad he hae filled himself wi' the hools that the swine were eatin'; an' fient a aet did a body gie him.' Then for sixteen small pages he comments on the parable and its lessons. And all in the Doric. His beginning is very beautiful. 'We've a' had oor ain thochts aboot the wa-gang an' the hame-bringin o' the Ne'er-do-weel. The spendthrift loon is kent be ane an' a'. We hae a bit o' him in our ain hearts: that's what gars sae mony o' us tak to the story!' A little picture in the front shows the Ne'er-do-weel on a 'whumml't trouch,' with his elbows on his knees, and his fingers in his 'towzie heid,' thinking, thinking. And then he starts home! 'Hameward he hirples ower the lea, an' he hears the lowin o' the kye, an' the bleat, bleat, bleatin o' the sheep, a' bickerin down the hillside—a fleecy drove—hame to their cosy pen to be fauldit frae the wolves for the nicht, Abune his heid the wild birds screich, as wastlins they flee to their roost 'mang the weird craggy rocks; an' far abune the sough o' the wind 'mong the pine trees the cushie doo coos an' coos, ower and ower again, as the big reid sun sinks oot o' sicht i' the rosy wast. A 'thing was shoutin loud at th pitch o' its voice, "hame, hame, hame!" An sae was the prodigal.' A sixpence, with a "tippence" for postage, sent in British stamps to Wm. J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh, will bring to the Scottish reader a dainty 'message frae hame.'

A SHETLAND STORY.

A story called 'The Reaper,' by Edith Rickert (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York), presents a setting further north than usual, with the songs and superstitions of the Norse race that inhabite the Shetland Isles. It conveys an atmosphere of seriousness that is almost weird. Even the odd mistakes of the more illiterate islanders call forth only a sober smile, for a sense of tragedy and responsibility seems to weigh upon the reader as upon the hero, Terval, and the popular fear of elves and wraiths adds an uncanny element that is half depressing too. The book is in its way very fine indeed. In one chapter Terval's mother turns away her married daughter on a stormy night, thinking it is a 'trow,' or ghost,' that has knocked at her door.

But her fancies were not pleasant now: the old tales of trows and ghosts and witches came out of dark corners in her brain, and strange creatures looked at her from shadowy corners of the room, until, sick with terror of the unknown, she crept to her bedside and began to fumble at the buttons of her dress. All in a moment, above the drift of wind and rain, she heard the feeble beating of hands on the door. She sat paralyzed with the cold fear creeping up her body to the back of her very brain, fear of the ghosts of drowned sailors come up from the sea. . . She buried her head in the pillow for some while and when she furtively lifted it again the knocking had ceased, but there was come a fumbling at the latch. It was never locked, save only this one night, when Terval had bolted it against the blows of the wind. The clicking sound died away and for a moment the old woman breathed again. But suddenly the blows came fierce and strong, as if struck by hands that were desperate. The old woman rose slowly with her palms crossed on her breast, muttering heavily, 'If any evil thing be without in the name of God I bid it depart!' A silence followed, and then a shrill cry above the wind—a cry that sent the old woman tottering to undo the door. Better a trow, perhaps, than Terval's anger. Slowly and cautiously she moved the bolt, and tried to peer into the darkness. At first she saw nothing; then a hand, white and sparkling with rings, was laid on the door-post. The old woman drew back with a shaking jaw. 'Eh, but it's a trow,' she quavered. The hand moved swiftly up, and the lamp-light gleamed suddenly on a glory of hair. Then she knew the meaning of it all, and with a strength beyond her own shut the door—though there seemed to be some desperate resistance from without—and crept back to the hearth, moaning and mumbling as she buried her face on her knees. Close at hand rose again that shrill cry: 'Terval!' and yet again fainter, and, as if descending the hillside. The woman within shut her ears to its shrillness, but heard it unceasingly in her heart. She did not hear Terval come down the stairs, but presently he stood over her, heavy-eyed with reading and frowning in anxiety. 'Mother, I heard a cry,' he began. Then she began to rock herself and to wail. 'It was her ghost, Terval; I saw it as I'm seein' thee. Oh, my bairn is dead—is dead—is dead.'

(Price, $1.50.)

DECEMBER MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

'Century Magazine,' 35 cents; 'Scribner's,' 25 cents; 'Outing,' 25 cents; 'American Review of Reviews,' 25 cents; 'Delineator,' 15 cents; 'Cosmopolitan,' 10 cents; 'Suggestion,' 10 cents; 'McClure's,' 10 cents.

In the 'Canadian Magazine' for December, which has a beautiful picture cover, a short biographical account is given of Professor Goldwin Smith, and one of the Hon. Andrew G. Blair. 'The Fight for North America,' by A. G. Bradley, tells of December, 1759, in Quebec. This serial is to end in January, and lovers of history will hope to see it soon in book form. Sir Gilbert Parker's bright article on 'The novice in parliament,' is given for the benefit of those Canadian readers who have not seen it before. W. A. Fraser, who has done well in Canadian stories, here tries his hand in a different line with a short tale called 'The ace of hearts.' Other stories are 'The white father of Ungava,' 'The Goosander,' 'The Christmas present,' and 'Johnnie Purple's Christmas dream.' There are several poems in this number, including one by William Wilfrid Campbell on the subject of poetry. He says:

Earth's school of wisdom in their darkness spell
The common runes of knowledge, but there lies
A greatness vast behind this taper gleam
That stands for somewhat lore hath never weighed
In all its wanderings of thought-pulsing brain.

'The Methodist Magazine and Review' is distinguished by numerous short contributions that seem to bring together all times and lands. A visit to Chili is described by one writer, and an incident from the history of Friesland by another. Algiers, Palestine, Canterbury, the Empress Josephine and Dante are the subjects of other articles. A specially good feature of this magazine lies in its departments that give brief editorial comment on current events, religious news, science and books. Having completed its thirtieth year, this magazine, the oldest in Canada, is to be enlarged and improved next month. (C. W. Coates, Montreal, $1 for six months.)

A stylish booklet called 'Songs of the West,' contains ten poems by Marion E. Moodie. One is entitled 'Memories.'

Oh! western winds that softly blow
From dear lands far away,
O'er mountains white with spotless snow,
O'er prairies where the wild flowers grew
And rippling waters play.

Bring us the sound of rushing streams,
The scent of blossoms gay;
Mem'ries to mingle with our dreams,
Of mountains bright with rosy gleams
That cheer the dying day.

For though we wander far, to thee
Our hearts turn back alway,
Dear Western land, and then shalt be
Recalled by tender memory
Wherever we may stray.

(Briggs, Toronto.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the many charming reprints now on the book-market, says the 'Speaker,' there are several from Messrs. Methuen which are especially dainty. The series known as 'The Little Library,' a series of small volumes in green or scarlet cloth, with critical introductions by famous hands, and portraits of the revived authors, is, perhaps, the best of these. Some fifty books have appeared in it, both prose and verse, and one of the most pleasing of them is the recently issued 'Essays,' by Abraham Cowley, edited by H. C. Minchin, with a portrait reproduced from a painting by Sir Peter Lely.

Abraham Cowley was born at London, near Cheapside, in his father's house, in the year 1618. His father, who had been a stationer, fairly well-to-do, had been dead some weeks when this, his seventh child, was born. But Mrs. Cowley was able to give her children a liberal education, and sent the lad Abraham to Westminster, where he distinguished himself by the brilliance of his parts. He published his first book when he was but fifteen years old, before he left school, the book being 'Poetical Blossoms,' containing various pieces written when he was ten or twelve. He passed from Westminster to Cambridge in 1637, with a reputation for poetry, and at college he worked hard, writing many verses. He left Cambridge for Oxford, the last refuge of the Court of King Charles the Second, and gradually drifted into the King's employment. On the downfall of Charles in 1646 he went to France to take over confidential work in the Queen's service,' and for ten years he was a sort of royal secretary, writing in cipher on the King's affairs. The lady to whom many of his poems were written married another, and Cowley lived and died a bachelor.

He is buried in the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

It was the misfortune of Cowley to form the manner of two greater men, Pope and Addison, whose brilliance in the couplet and the essay set his in shadow. But he was a pleasant writer, one who is charming within a restricted range. His prose is like himself, as he describes his surroundings in that gentle essay on 'Greatness,' as loving 'littleness in almost all things':

'A little convenient estate, a little cheerful house, a little company, and a very little feast; and, if I were to fall in love again (which is a great passion, and therefore, I hope, I have done with it), it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with majestical beauty.'

'Roma Beata' is a volume mostly composed of letters from the Eternal City, by Maud Howe, an American lady. This is a clever book, and an engaging one. The author has observed Italians and Italian life with an intelligence no less sympathetic than acute. It is evident that by temperament as well as by training she was fitted to appreciate the glamour of Italy—that embodied romance of nature, art and history. In these sketches, marked by humor, discrimination and womanly grace and gentleness, she does much to draw the reader under the spell which she herself has felt so deeply. Her records of domesticities in Rome and of rambles in rural Italy are set forth with a refreshing spontaneity and simplicity of style.

Where to the lover of Italy can life be more delightful than in an old Roman palace, with a flowery terrace looking out upon the Campagna and the Alban Hills? Many of these pages were apparently penned upon that rose hung terrace, and it is no wonder that the heart of the writer cleaved to the Eternal City. Not only in its archaeological and artistic treasures is Rome everlastingly interesting—hither, the author reminds us, comes all the world soon or late. 'If you only stay long enough in Rome you meet everybody you ever heard of.' It is the paradise of the old in climate as in society. The author notes that the topic of age is ignored, and adds: 'I have seen a gentleman of seventy-nine waltzing at a ball with a partner not twenty years his junior. The example of the Pope—always an old man—may have something to do with this admirable energy of the elders; the age of civilization probably counts for more.'

Many of the ceremonials and celebrations of Rome find a place in these letters. Here is a canonization in St. Peter's, whereat the author beholds 'a river of bishops! I did not suppose there were so many bishops in the world. They passed down the vast church in a line of seething white and gold, stretching from the entrance down the nave to the very chair of Peter, behind the high altar.' Here is also the vivid picture of the most fantastic night of the year in Rome—St. John's eve, when, to avoid any harm from witches, the people spend the long hours in the streets, playing jokes, ringing little bells and eating snails and polenta. The gloomiest ceremony which finds record here is that of the murdered King Humbert's funeral, when into the silence, broken only by the tramp of feet and the roll of muffled drums, there came a sudden sound that stopped the procession, brought the kinsmen of the young king about him to protect him, and drew the populace surging into the street. It was only the accidental knocking over of a chair, but for an instant the panic-stricken multitude could think of nothing but anarchy and a bomb.

What does Italy need most? This American admirer declares that improved agricultural methods are the great necessity: 'She has the finest soil and climate in Europe; she could supply half the Continent with fruit, oil and wine if she had a little more common sense.'

The author's studies of the peasant character are kindly as they are vivacious. Its valuable traits as interpreted by her far outweigh the rest.

Various well selected photographs of Roman scenes have been added to the reproductions of drawings which Mr. Elliott has contributed to his wife's book.

Of Mr. Hazzledine's new book, 'The White Man in Nigeria,' 'The Speaker' says: 'It is a collection of the fresh and vigorous impressions made by a new country and little known races on an intelligent and keen observer; and these impressions are for the most part recorded in a straightforward, natural style, based on common sense and free from affectation.

'Nigeria is certainly one of our colonies of which the public know least. It forms that block of territory nearly 700 miles square in the shoulder of the Guinea Gulf, with the rivers Niger and Benue converging from west and east to meet in its centre before flowing southward in a common current to the sea. Of this large area the northern three-quarters are now passing steadily into our hands by a system of pacific occupation. The possession of this territory by us has the special interest that it makes us participators with the French in a very big scheme, the settlement and pacification of the Soudan and the revival of its ancient trade and prosperity. Almost the whole of the Western and Central Soudan, indeed, is now in French hands, and the work of building railways and opening up the country is being prosecuted by them with great activity. The portion, however, which has fallen to our share is one of the richest and most thickly populated of the whole region. Until the lawlessness of the Saharan tribes reached its present pitch a valuable trade was carried on with Tripoli, Algeria and Morocco. Northern Nigeria then boasted towns of several hundred thousand inhabitants. Caravans loaded with the produce of the Soudan dotted the route to the north, while those bound south poured their wares into Zinder, Kano and Timbuktu.

'Since those days the enterprise of the desert tribes, unrestrained by the authority of the states which were sinking themselves into the decay of the Mohammedan civilization, has almost stamped out this trans-Saharan commerce. The Bedouins for years have watched every route and waylaid and plundered the caravans and subjected them to a ruinous blackmail. Fernand Foureau, the great French explorer, has given us a vivid sketch of the lives led by these gentry. Existence means for them, he says, 'a constant succession of forays. As a result of this state of things the desert trade languished, the great market towns of the Soudan dwindled to impoverished villages, the prosperity of the country declined.

'But the natural resources and fertility of the soil remain. The population of the country, in spite of the comparative poverty and anarchy that exists, and in spite of the raids of the slavers who have taken advantage of its weakness to exploit it, is still estimated at some twenty millions. Nor are they savages. Their clothes are home woven and "heavy with needle-work." They manufacture their own tools and household utensils, decorating them with brass and copper. They are a nation of craftsmen and traders. Theirs is in its way an ancient civilization. They have traditions and tastes of their own and ideas of what is proper and fitting and what is not. If Great Britain succeeds in satisfying their demands in this respect the trade opened up will be an extensive one. In return for what is brought them the Hausas have much to exchange. Rubber, leather (the splendid red leather familiar to bookbinders), palm oil, copra, fibre, tin, antimony, lead and silver are among the immediate articles of export. But the great hope of the Protectorate lies, Mr. Hazzledine thinks, in cotton, and the recent experiments and tests of the French in regard to Soudan cotton confirm this belief.'

'Literature,' says the wise man to the novice, 'is made of life. Study life, and then write.' The advice is precious, but the novice profits most, we fancy, when a concrete example is put before him. Here is one from the history of Thomas Hardy which Mr. Neil Munro has lately brought to light. It seems that when the novelist was a boy he went to school in Dorchester, and in that town made the acquaintance of an innkeeper's wife. She was beautiful and kind, but her husband was dissipated and unfaithful, and his conduct one day so roused her passion that she killed him with a knife. Hardy and another boy witnessed the execution from a tree overlooking the gallows yard. The story continues thus:—

'He never forgot the rustle of the thin black gown the woman was wearing as she was led forth by the warders. A penetrating rain was falling; the white cap was no sooner over the woman's head than it clung to her features, and the noose was put around the neck of what looked like a marble statue. Hardy looked at the scene with a strange illusion of its being unreal, and was brought to his complete senses when the drop fell with a thud, and his companion on a lower branch of the tree fell fainting to the ground. The tragedy haunted Hardy, and, at last, provided the emotional inspiration and some of the matter for 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

The episode belonged to his boyhood. We know when 'Tess' was written late in his prime, when years of experience and reflection had bathed the squalid tragedy in new light and had fitted him to draw from it an inspiration of profound and far-reaching significance. There the novice has his lesson. It is not the spectacle of life he observes with so much care, notebook in hand, that alone counts. It is what his own resources enable him to make of the spectacle, and to strengthen them he must make haste slowly.

Mr. Hall Caine is said to have found the suggestion for the plot of his new novel in a letter from a stranger—a Russian lady, who told him a tragic story of how, in a remote part of Russia, a prodigal son, 'returning in disguise, and after many years, to the home he had laid waste, was robbed and murdered by his own brother.' The novelist wrote a little one act play on this theme, but was not able to get it produced. The plot, therefore, came in handily for the novel.

In 'The Commander of the "Hirondelle,"' the hand of Mr. Fitchett has by no means lost its cunning in the description of sea-fights, and readers who like to take their history in the form of fiction will find that they get a great deal of useful information as to the history of the Fleet in his new volume. The most successful thing in the book, from a literary point of view, is the account of the battle of St. Vincent; and no one of British birth will be able to read without a catch of the breath of how Nelson, on the little 'Captain,' stopped the junction of the two sections of the Spanish Fleet. Mr. Fitchett has the great good sense to present a true picture of events when he touches on history, while at the same time he sacrifices none of the interest of his story.

In a recently published biography of Edna Lyall (Ada Ellen Bayly), it is said that this novelist began writing stories when she was nine years old. A letter about her 'Donovan,' indited by Mr. Gladstone, really brought her work into notice. Her book, 'We Two,' was refused by many publishers. Her biographer adds: 'One firm, from which she had hoped great things, kept the manuscript for a month and then declined it with thanks, and two years later, when her fame was made, must indeed have been chagrined to learn, in answer to a letter begging her to write and let them publish a novel like "We Two," that they had missed the chance of bringing out that very book.'

'He has a good tempered air, wears a tangled beard and has the appearance of a Yankee.' This is Charles Dickens as seen through the eye-glasses of the Austrian Count Hubner. This and other glimpses of literary London may be found in the lately published 'Souvenirs' of the former ambassador.

The biography of Sir Charles Wyndham which recently appeared in London, was written by Mr. T. E. Pemberton, who is a brass founder as well as an author. One of the stories told in this volume is of Charles F. Browne, otherwise Artemas Ward: "Poor, kindly, gentle, and ever witty Artemas Ward! He even jested on his all too early deathbed. Tom Robertson, the dramatist, who became his great friend when he visited England, was with him during his dying hours, and hoping to give him some alleviation, poured out medicine in a glass and offered it to him. 'My dear Tom,' gasped the invalid. 'I can't drink that horrible stuff.' 'Do,' urged Robertson, 'it will give you relief, my dear fellow. Do, now take it for my sake. You know I would do anything for you.' 'Would you?' said the patient sufferer, feebly stretching out his cold hand to grasp his friend's for nearly the last time. 'Of course, I would,' he said. 'You know I would,' said Robertson. 'Then drink it yourself,' said the dying man, with the glimmer of a smile on his worn features."

Most writers on Mary, Queen of Scots, become so absorbed in contemplation of that romantic figure that they do not say all that might be said as to her surroundings. We welcome, therefore, the announcement that Professor Hume Brown has a volume in press on 'Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary.' In it he deals with the general appearances of the villages and towns, the condition of society in the country, trade, commerce, and industry in the towns, and the economic transitions of the period. He treats of other phases of his subject, and endeavors, in short, to give the reader an idea of just what kind of a Scotland it was in which Mary found her tragic destiny.

The New York 'Tribune' observes that 'the American wood engraver has pretty nearly lost his occupation, but he is not altogether inactive,' and mentions Timothy Cole's slender work for the 'Century' magazine, and an occasional copy of a painting by Wolf in 'Harper's.' The 'Tribune' does not allude to E bridge Kingsley, the greatest of American wood engravers of landscape, both in copies of paintings by the Barbizon masters and others, and in his own original work. Mr. Kingsley is now giving himself up to painting, and produces very notable landscapes, suffused with original genius. It is a pity that the commercial spirit should have crushed out of opportunity the noble beauty of American wood engraving, substituting the cheaper half-tones and process cuts.

THE MIKADO.

SINGS OF HIS NATION'S DEVOTION

(By Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan.)

I

My heart's at peace with all, and fain would I
Live, as I love, in life-long amity;
And yet the storm-clouds lower, the rising wind
Stirs up the waves; the elemental strife
Rages around. I do not understand
Why this should be.

II

'Tis surely not our fault.
We've sought to be sincere in deed and word;
We have exhausted every means to press
A clear and truthful case, but all in vain.
Now may the God that sees the hearts of men,
Approve of what we do!

III.

They're at the front.
Our brave young men; and now the middle-aged
Are shouldering their arms; and in the fields
The old men gather in the abundant rice.
Low stooping o'er the sheaves—all ages vie
In cheerful self-devotion to the Land.

Kyoto, Japan.

[The above translation of poems by His Majesty, the originals of which appeared in the 'Kokumin Shimbun' for Nov. 7, 1904, though they seem to have been composed at different periods. No. 1 was evidently written before the war, when the Emperor saw himself surrounded by ominous signs of a coming conflict. No. 2 dates from the actual commencement of the war, when all peaceable means had been exhausted and the declaration of war had become inevitable. No. 3 is what we see in Japan to-day. Only this afternoon I passed a gang of women taking their husbands' and brothers' places in the building of a bridge. His Majesty has every reason to be proud of the ready self-sacrificing spirit of his people.]—Arthur Lloyd, in New York 'Independent.'

TOLSTOY AND HIS SONS.

(London 'Truth.')

Tolstoy the Great divided his real estate between his five sons before setting out on his reforming mission. In this way he protected it from confiscation in the event of exile. A mine has been found on the estate of Leo which makes him the richest member of the family. None of the brothers resembles the old Count. In Paris they follow the lead of Grand Dukes. One of them served as an officer in the war. They all like to belong to the heavy-swell class.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

An electric beacon is to be fitted on St. Edward's Tower, at Westminster Abbey.

A black cat journeyed from Paddington to Swindon and back underneath a mail train's engine.

A plate-layer has been chosen as a foreign missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The Welsh revivalist, Evan Roberts, is continuing his work and the scope of the movement is daily extending.

A laborer, living at Stratford, stabbed his mother with a table-knife because she swore in the presence of his sister.

Judging from the new edition of 'Who's Who,' recreation is being less and less indulged in by prominent persons.

The jewellery and costumes of the murdered Queen Draga of Servia are to be sold by auction at Christie's, in London.

A tramp has been found frozen to death between Kirkby Stephen and Serbergh, having fallen in the blizzard at night.

At Clarendon Park, Leicester, a pear tree which has already borne two crops this season is now blooming for the third time.

Mrs. Turner Farley, Southampton, has commissioned the Herreshoffs to design and build a yacht for the British fifty-two foot class.

Sir Hubert Parry, the director of the Royal College of Music, was fined £1 for exceeding the special limit on a motor car in Hyde Park.

There is no town of its size in the world, said a police officer in court, where more betting is carried on than in Bury (Lancashire).

Whilst cycling down a hill, near Grimsby, Robert Burnett collided with a man. Both were injured, but Burnett walked home and expired.

A man named Townsend, at Totnes, while playing football, had his spinal cord ruptured in collision with another player. He died shortly after.

A novel suggestion at the Bermondsey coroner's court recently was that the unemployed should serve as jurymen, so that they might receive the fee of 2s.

Dinah Kelsall, an old woman who lived the life of a miser, was found dead in her bed at Castleford, Leeds. Her bankbooks showed that she possessed £1,000.

During a debate at the Preston Corporation, a member said that for many years the River Ribble had been a 'proverbial dog in the manger. Everybody kicked it.'

An amusing case arising out of a right-of-way dispute, was heard at Scarborough, the defendant being charged with drenching corporation workmen with a hose-pipe.

A Bible, reputed to belong to Shakespeare, was sold at Sotheby's recently for £210. There was no proof that the two signatures on it were really in the handwriting of the bard.

When the Duchess of Marlborough went to open a 'world's fair' at East Dulwich, she was received by a bodyguard of Knights of St. John, clad in coats of mail and helmets.

Foreign postage stamps sold by auction in Old Jewry, London, recently realized £1,100. The highest price paid for a single stamp was £42, for a Dominica 'provisional' 1d. or 6d. green.

The Bishop of Ely recently visited the Luton Workhouse and confirmed an aged inmate of the infirmary ward who has been bedridden for thirteen years. The service was conducted as if in a church.

To qualify for employment as a permanent letter sorter in the London G. P.O., a young man must be able to sort 500 letters in fifteen minutes, with only two and a half percent of missorts.

The newly-elected mayor of Aberavon is Councillor T. Owen, a railway signalman. When the mayor attended church in state, Mr. Bell, M.P., and three hundred railway men joined in the mayoral procession.

As honorary colonel of the St. Helen's Engineer Volunteers, Lord Lathom states, says the Manchester 'Guardian,' that he is prepared to give a prize to the lady recruiting the most eligible lot of young men.

Owing to the improved state of the Lancashire coal trade, over 50,000 men, youths and women, the last employed on pit brows, are now working full time. Numbers of colored men are also being engaged in the mines.

Five years' penal servitude was the sentence at Devonshire Assizes on Albert Wright for arson. Prisoner said he had committed crimes all over the country under hypnotic influence, but the judge said hypnotism was arrant nonsense.

During October, 18,987 aliens arrived in England from the continent, of whom 9,692 were en route to places outside the United Kingdom. This compares with 12,736 in October, 1903, of whom 6,685 were reported as passing through.

In order to complete the restoration of the Isle of Grayne Church, which is 800 years old, a sum of £300 is still required. The strange sight may be witnessed of the vicar working daily on the belfry, as a mason, with the men, in order to save expense, from 6.30 a.m. until dusk.

The bodies of a woman and her infant son were buried at Helpringham, Lincolnshire, having been drowned in the River Ouse. Within twelve months the woman had lost her husband and four children, three of whom perished in a fire.

At Hunton, the last week in November, not only were primroses and violets found blooming in the woods, but in a sand-hole was discovered a wren's nest containing two eggs. At Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, a swallow was seen.

A Leeds to Harrogate express ran into a herd of cattle at a level crossing at Wetherby, Yorkshire, and killed seventeen of the beasts outright. Some of the remainder were so badly injured that they had to be destroyed.

When Lady Horace Marshall inserted the key in the lock of the new Wesleyan Church at Upper Tooting, in order to formally open the building, it was found that the door was bolted on the inside. The door was eventually unbolted by a workman, and her ladyship proceeded with the ceremony.

Some children were standing round a stove in a Primitive Methodist day-school in Birmingham when a boy placed a dynamite cartridge on the stove. It exploded, and all the children were burnt and bruised, one lad having a finger and thumb blown off.

A young lady was out walking near St. Agnes, Cornwall, when a rat, attracted by the glistening of the eyes of an imitation head on her fur boa, sprang upon her and attacked its supposed enemy. The rat was not shaken off until it had bitten out a piece from the fur.

Nov. 20 was an interesting anniversary for Dover as a garrison, it being on that date of 1747 that soldiers were first quartered in barracks there. The soldiers were previously quartered in the town on the publicans, but barracks were constructed at the Castle for the soldiers guarding the 700 French prisoners there.

Apprentices are becoming exceedingly rare in London, but those who are still in the position of tutelage may be interested to know that there still exist in Bridewell, opposite Ludgate Hill Station, several comfortable cells in which they are liable to imprisonment for neglect of duty.

After a prolonged illness, the death is announced at Vaynol, his residence, near Bangor, of Mr. Assheton Smith, one of the wealthiest squires in the United Kingdom. Some years ago he entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, and also the late Lord Salisbury. He was owner of Llanberis Quarries, and also of Snowdon, the top of which he could reach from his residence without stepping from his property. His collection of wild animals, which has secured great fame, was the second largest in the kingdom. He had attained the age of fifty-eight, and leaves a widow and a daughter. He was a squire of the old sporting type. Deceased was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1872, and of Carnarvonshire in 1878.

At the opening of the Worcester Diocesan Conference at Birmingham recently it was announced that the Bishop, Dr. Gore, was unable to be present owing to the death of his mother. The following message was forwarded to His Lordship: 'Your diocese offers its sincerest sympathy with you in your great sorrow.' Dr. Gore sent an intimation that the first Bishop of Birmingham would be installed perhaps before Lent, certainly before Easter.

SCOTCH.

Tiree will lead Scotland in having the first station for the working of wireless telegraphy.

The Carnegie trust at Dunfermline has decided to throw the public baths under their control open to the public free of charge.

A fashionably dressed man named William Bryce, charged at Glasgow with begging in the street, pleaded loss of memory. His mother said he suffered from a mental ailment. He was admonished and discharged.

Hockey as a sport does not seem to be raising much enthusiasm in Scotland. At the match played at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, between the Clackmannan County and Edinburgh clubs the spectators numbered five.

The steamship 'Grange' was hit in foggy weather in the Firth of Forth by a shell which ploughed her deck. Five others passed close to the vessel. No warship was in sight, but it is believed to have been H. M. gunboat 'Thrush,' which so nearly caused a disaster.

A Scottish miner named John Foy was 'electrocuted' in the pit in which he was working at Denny, in Stirlingshire. It was stated at the inquest that he deliberately took hold of a 'live' wire a 'trick' which he had previously played with impnity, although warned by his fellow-workmen.

Peter Sutherland, a centenarian, of Peterhead, is dead. He was born in Rathearn, Aberdeenshire, in December, 1803, and went to reside at Peterhead in 1833. Standing over six feet in height, Sutherland was remarkably robust. He was employed for seventy years at some sawmills, and worked at odd jobs for several months after completing his hundredth year.

Another romance of the Scottish peerage has just been revealed. In the next session the House of Lords will have before it the claim of Mr. Robert Barclay Allardice, ex-Mayor of Lostwithiel, to the ancient earldoms of Strathern, Airthe and Menteith, all in the peerage of Scotland. This claim is full of interest, involving, as it does, the claim, on the one hand, of royal descent, and, on the other, of kinship with the famous 'Beggar Earl' of Mentieth.

From far and near people flocked to the Dalkeith Evangelical Union Church on Nov. 20, in anticipation of a renewal of the previous Sunday's scenes. They were not disappointed. When the Rev. Robert Dermid Brown, the official pastor of the church, arrived he found his rival, the young preacher sent by the Session from Edinburgh, seated in the pulpit. Undismayed, Mr. Brown took a seat by his side and waited for the church to fill. After carrying on an opposition service Mr. Brown capitulated and left the church.

While excavations were being carried out at a public house in Kircaldy, remarkable finds of coins of the Georges period were made in large numbers. These included two guinea pieces, sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and also silver and copper coins. The first indication of the valuable coins among the rubbish emptied on to the street was the presence of several silver pieces. The finders were richly rewarded for their trouble, large prices being given for some of the most valuable coins by local jewellers. No coins of recent date have been found, and it is conjectured that the money has been hidden.

An interesting archæological discovery has been made in a field adjoining the River Clyde, on the estate of Sir Robert Duncan Sinclair-Lockhart, Bart., of Cambusneathan. While ploughing operations were in progress there was unearthed a stone coffin or cist, containing human remains, and also a circular cairn of stones, which had evidently served to mark the burying-place. The coffin was of the simplest form used in prehistoric times, the sides and ends of the grave being composed of unhewn stones set on their edges, with a huge flat stone for the lid. Small fragments of a skeleton were found amongst the soil, which in the course of time had completely filled the coffin. This form of burial was practiced in very ancient times, and it is reckoned that the interment dates back at least to the Iron Age. That it was an early Christian burial, however, is evident from the fact that the body lay extended at full length and facing the east.

IRISH.

Dublin is experiencing exceptional cold, the readings on some occasions, showing 11 degrees of frost.

There has just died, near Lisburn, Sarah Ferguson, of Ballymacbrennan, who had reached the advanced age of 109 years.

In a recent operation for neuralgia in Dublin, the skull was trephined. The patient, an old man of 70, obtained complete relief.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in the Drumlish dispensary district, County Longford, and 24 deaths from the disease have occurred.

It is announced by the Irish 'Independent' that a new weekly journal will shortly be published in Dublin, with Mr. William O'Brien as the guiding spirit.

The town of Castlerea, County Roscommon, is to be sold to the tenants as the result of negotiations between the landlord, the Estates Commissioners, and the Town Tenants' League, under the Land Act of last year.

At a specially convened meeting of the Cork Corporation it was decided to confer the freedom of the town on O'Donovan Rossa in recognition of his services and sufferings in the cause of Ireland. The Lord Mayor is organizing a public subscription for the benefit of O'Donovan Rossa.

The 'Tramp Pilgrims,' or Cooneyiters, are holding meetings in Enniskillen, which are being largely attended. The 'Pilgrims' believe in total immersion as being the only proper form of baptism. Mr. Edward Cooney, son of Mr. W. R. Cooney, J.P., Lakeview, Enniskillen, and brother of Mr. A. Carson Cooney, solicitor, is the local leader.

The reappearance of Moonlighters as disturbing elements in the social conditions of Irish life is a feature, remarks the 'Irish Times,' which all who study those conditions and are anxious for the prosperity of Ireland, must most sincerely deplore, 'for it shows that boycotting, backed up by the threats of armed and presumably unknown men, still exists in the country.'

A newspaper correspondent says: 'I have at last found the heart of the famine in Connemara. The area of distress is enclosed roughly between the ragged coastline on the south and west, and the railway line from Galway to Clifden, on the north and east. Throughout this area rain and storm have been responsible for the failure of the potato crop, but it is in those districts, close to and on the sea, that real distress has already begun to show itself.

There is danger that the project of erecting a monument to the memory of the Irish Fusiliers who fell in the South African campaign will have to be abandoned in consequence of lack of funds. A sum of £3,000 is required, and up to the present time only £800 has dribbled in. The small committee of gentlemen who pledged themselves to further the venture are naturally very much disappointed at the unsatisfactory result of their appeal. Several small provincial towns have furnished subscriptions sufficiently generous to commemorate the deeds of native regiments, but Dublin has not manifested any keenness about the matter. Every type of professional and commercial business was, and is, suffering from severe depression, and people, it seems, have no money to expend upon monuments when so many are looking for bread.

THE RACE ISSUE IN LOUISIANA.

(Boston 'Transcript.')

The completion of registration in Louisiana reveals that state as the solidest in the solid South. The total is: White voters registered, 102,723; colored voters registered, 1,147. As only those who are registered can vote at the coming election, it will be seen that white supremacy has been established with a vengeance in Louisiana. How this arrangement affects the consent of the governed theory of government becomes apparent when it is remembered that of the population of the state in 1900 729,612 were whites and 650,804 negroes. The 1,147 negroes who represent their race will, of course, realize the futility of showing opposition to anything the 102,723 whites may propose. And yet we are told that it is President Roosevelt who has raised the race issue in the South.

TELEPHONING IN ABYSSINIA.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Abyssinia is being provided with the telephone—another advance, surely, of civilization. Nearly 800 miles of wire have been put up, and 1,000 more are in process of construction. It would seem, however, that the contractor who is doing the work for the Abyssinian Government has had to encounter unusual difficulties. Tropical rains wash out the poles, white ants eat away the parts in the ground, and when iron poles are substituted for wood the natives steal them to make tools of. Monkeys find the wires delightful swings, while elephants use the poles as scratching posts, and often knock them down. Lastly, the jungle grows so fast that a party of men is kept constantly employed in cutting away the young growth. Altogether the telephone constructor's life in Abyssinia is not a happy one.

WORKMEN'S HEARING IN NOISY SHOPS.

'People who have worked years in mills and shops develop a peculiarity of hearing that is paradoxical,' remarked the manager of a big manufacturing establishment. 'They are deaf at home and wonderfully acute of hearing in the workroom. In a quiet place, where the ordinary tone of voice is distinct and sharply defined above all other sounds, they have to be almost yelled at by others conversing with them, and yet in the din of a mill they can carry on a conversation where the average person could not hear a shout. Often a visitor comes here to see a friend at work, and while the visitor half the time is unable to hear his own remarks above the racket, the worker catches the words without difficulty. Yet if the two were in a room away from the mill it would be the mill employee who would have trouble going ahead with the conversation, unless loud speech were resorted to. Away from the clatter of machinery to which his ears have been accustomed for years the mill hand is more or less deaf, but in the midst of the rumble his sense of hearing is very keen. It's odd, but it's a fact.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

HIS 'PLANTAGENET DESCENT.'

The 'Plantagenet descent' of the Radical Sir William Harcourt has not been forgotten in the obituary notices of sorts which have come in my way. And I have been reminded of the old joke of the toast: 'Sir William Harcourt, and the Rest of the Royal Family.' Come to look at it, the Plantagenet descent is rather far-fetched, perhaps. Royal descent Harcourt claims from 'Bernard, a nobleman of the Blood Royal of Saxony,' a Saxony of a thousand years ago. Of this Bernard came those who, when Rollo the Dane acquired Normandy, acquired a considerable slice of that acquisition. So that there was the Sire Anchitel de Harcourt to come over with the Conqueror, and to be grandfather of that Robert de Harcourt from whom the Dues d'Harcourt and some other famous personages derive. His son, another Sir Robert, it was who made the famous connection between Harcourt and Plantagenet. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire when he found his matrimonial fate in the Lady Isabelle de Camville. She was the daughter of a lady who was Henry Plantagenet's second wife's first cousin. The Harcourt pedigree, at any rate, as supplied for general consumption, exhibits no more Plantagenet than that.—Bristol 'Mirror.'

BEES REMOVE THEIR DEAD AFTER A FIRE.

(Bridgeport correspondence Philadelphia 'Record.')

Over a hundred thousand honey bees were killed during the fire at Eureka Paper Mills here the other day. As soon as the smoke had rolled away and the charred remnants of their homes had cooled the little insects, humanlike, set to work cleaning up.

Apparently, an ambulance corps was formed, numbering several hundred bees. These began getting out of the way their dead comrades, many of them killed by stung firemen, and the way they worked suggested the work must be going on daily on the Russo-Jap battlefields. Each bee tackled a dead one and struggled away with it, and as the field was strewn with thousands they have been employed the past few days.

WORLD'S BEST TIMEKEEPER.

('Electrical World and Engineer.')

The best timekeeper in the world is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin Observatory which was installed by Professor Foerste in 1865. It is enclosed in an airtight glass cylinder, and has frequently run for periods of two and three months with an average daily deviation of only fifteen one-thousandths of a second. Astronomers are making efforts to improve even this and to secure ideal conditions for the clock by keeping it not only in an airtight case, but in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall even affect it.

THE PELICAN MADE A MISTAKE

(London 'Chronicle.')

A strange thing happened in St. James's Park the other day. A pelican was sitting on the rock which forms its usual roosting place, apparently asleep, and a gull was swimming close by in the water. Suddenly the pelican darted out its huge bill and picked the gull up bodily. Up went the bill into the air and the gull disappeared into the long pouch. The swallowing capacity of the pelican was overtaxed, however, and one could see by the moving pouch that a life and death struggle was going on inside. Ultimately, the bill of the pelican was lowered, the gull tumbled into the water and swam away shaking its feathers. It then coolly perched on another rock a few yards away from the pelican, looking none the worse for its exciting experience.

A WILFUL CLERK.

(From 'T. P.s' Weekly.')

A parish clerk (who prided himself upon being well read), occupied his seat below the old 'three-decker' pulpit, and whenever a quotation or extract from the classics was introduced into the sermon, he, in an undertone, muttered its source—much to the annoyance of the preacher and amusement of the congregation. Despite all protests in private, the thing continued, until one day, the vicar's patience being quite exhausted, he leaned over the pulpit side and impulsively exclaimed, 'Drat you; shut up!' Immediately—in the clerk's usual sententious tone—came the reply, 'His own.'

Advertisements.

Ladies' Suits $4.50 and up to $12, also Skirts and Waists. Send for fall styles and sample cloths. The SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, ONT.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Salaries Paid
At the Rate of
$500.00 a Year

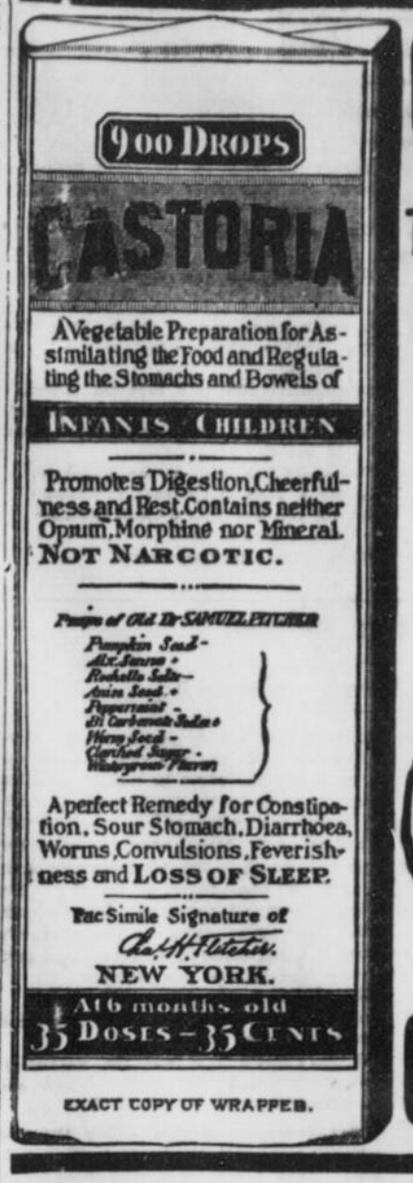
To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
MONTREAL.

Advertisements.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS
SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT
FOR FARMERS.

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.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

Home Department.

'Keep Sweet and Keep Movin'.'

(Robert J. Burdette.)

Homely phrase of our southland bright—
Keep steady step to the flam of the drum;
Touch to the left—eyes to the right—
Sing with the soul tho' the lips be dumb.
Hard to be good when the wind's in the east;
Hard to be gay when the heart is down;
When 'they that trouble you are increased.'
When you look for a smile and see a frown.
But
'Keep sweet and keep movin'.'

Hard to be sweet when the throng is dense
Where elbows jostle and shoulders crowd;
Easy to give and to take offence
When the touch is rough and the voice is loud.
'Keep to the right' in the city's throng;
'Divide the road' on the broad highway;
There's one way right when everything's wrong;
'Easy and fair goes far in a day.'
Just
'Keep sweet and keep movin'.'

The quick taunt answers the hasty word—
The lifetime chance for a 'help' is missed;
The muddiest pool is a fountain stirred.
A kind hand clenched makes an ugly fist,
When the nerves are tense and the mind is vexed,
The spark lies close to the magazine;
Whisper a hope to the soul perplexed—
Banish the fear with a smile serene—
Just
'Keep sweet and keep movin'.'

Helpers anp Helped.

(By Sydney Dayre, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

'Cousin Hester to come here? Oh, mother, I couldn't stand it.'

'Is she so hard to stand?'

'Raspingly so—to me. She's limp and lifeless, and doleful, and tearful. She takes no interest in anything. I always feel like picking her up, and setting her on her feet and telling her to go.'

'But you know she can't "go," poor thing.'

'Well, she thinks so. I never did believe much in this nervous prostration business. I can't help the feeling that if people only would make an effort to rise above it they could.'

'Emily,' said her mother, 'you don't realize the hardness and cruelty of what you say. With your own energetic spirit, and your fulness of blessed health, you are not capable of judging those who have lost it.'

'Well, I suppose I must try to feel differently, and I will, mother, dear. But—for all spring and summer I can put a restraint on myself and bear with all Hester's droopy ways, but it's the giving up what I've set my heart on.'

'Would it involve that giving up?'

'I don't see how it could be otherwise. Hester takes a good deal of waiting on. I saw that when I spent the week at Aunt Margaret's, and she was there. Then it will make more housework. Painting isn't a thing you can pick up for a few minutes at a time and then drop, as you can a book or a bit of sewing. No, if we let her come I must give up my darling plan of working hard at it all summer, so as to better fit myself for going into the Art League next winter.'

'Well, my dear,' mother looked troubled and perplexed, 'if it were I who had the ordering of your life I am afraid I should choose for you the things that would please you. But I have not. I don't dare to advise your working out the pleasant things for yourself when this duty seems so plainly laid before us. Hester has no home, poor soul. While she had her strength she earned her own living well and bravely. Now that she has lost it, it seems our turn to take her under our roof for a while. I am sorry you don't see it just so, my daughter—'

'Mother, I do. I'm ashamed of myself for my selfishness. Cousin Hester is the "next thing," and I'll put away every thought of self-improvement for her sake. And I'll resolutely hold down my impulse to fly at her and make her move.'

Cousin Hester came, and was to the full as 'droopy' and lackadaisical as Emily had represented her. While fully appreciative of all the kindness shown her, and receiving it with an affectionate gratitude which was touching, she was utterly irresponsive to all Emily's attempts to bring everything in the way of cheer and hopefulness into her life.

'I did believe you could infuse a little of your energy into her,' said Aunt Margaret, coming for a short visit. 'When I remember what a bright, cheery girl she was when she used to come to us for her vacations it wrings my very heart to see the difference. I thought at first her upset would be only temporary, but she seems to have used up all there was to her in that one putting out of her strength.'

'How was it, exactly?' Emily asked. 'I know there was some kind of an accident, but we never had the particulars. I asked her once, but she put me off.'

'Yes,' she will never talk about it, except to say it was an accident in an elevator in which she nearly lost her life. I should have known no more but for Mrs. Brand, the woman with whom Hester was boarding when she was teaching in the city. She told me when I went to bring Hester home. Hester was in the elevator, going up, when this same woman attempted to get on. Her dress caught somehow—you never can tell exactly how these sudden things happen, you know—but Hester seized, held her up, and dragged her in by a supreme effort in the last possible moment, as an awful death stood by. Such an effort, that when it was over she fell senseless, with blood bursting from her nose and mouth. She lay for weeks after it, and in the course of the next few months spent all her money in doctoring, but,' there were tears in the speaker's eyes, 'I'm beginning to be afraid she gave all she had in that one moment.'

Emily held her breath.

'Oh! Oh! She saved a life! Do you think she ever regrets it?'

'I don't know. It was the mother of several children. But it is hard for one so young.'

'She gave her strength — her life, for someone else.' Emily mused in deep feeling. 'And I have been willing to share so little of my life with her. But I will do better now.'

She did, so multiplying her loving ministrations, so giving the wealth and cheer of her own full life as gradually to bring a little brightness to the hopeless eyes.

'You have everything in your favor here, dear,' she said. 'Rest and quiet, pure air and the right kind of food—'

'And the dearest, kindest of nurses,' put in the invalid, gratefully.

'Well, I can't help believing we must get a little strength into you before the summer is over. I'm sure of it. I will have it so.'

But as days and days passed Emily was forced to the conclusion that something more even than her sturdy determination was necessary to bring the lost health to her cousin.

'She ought to go to a sanitarium,' said a neighbor to Emily.

'What could that do? She has had a great deal of doctoring, and it never helped her. She has all the chance she could have here.'

'Yes, all the chance your faithful care can give, but there is something more. You don't think so because you don't know. They have all kinds of appliances at those places, and treatment by doctors who understand just such cases. I know a woman who was as bad as your cousin—worse, in fact, for she was older, and had been held down for ten years, and she went there and came away well. Yes, Emily don't you let Hester give up herself. You are putting a little new life into her already, and you keep it before her that there's health for her yet.'

But how to be attained. The question kept itself in Emily's mind long after the friendly neighbor had taken leave, after, however, filling Hester's mind with the new idea—striving with all her kindly heart to raise it into a hope.

'What do you think of all Mrs. Garner said?' Emily asked her cousin.

'It sounded very pleasant,' said Hester, in a tone which showed the subject to be one out of her range of consideration, 'but I haven't thought much about it.'

'Why, Hester, if it should be something which could help you?'

'And if it should be. If help for me were among the possibilities I can't reach up and grasp a star.'

'You don't want a star. You want your health.'

'But I might as well want the star.'

'I don't see that. People as badly off as you have recovered their health.'

'Yes, dear, but there were ways and means. If God intended to give me back mine he would not have closed all the ways.'

Were they closed? With the first thought of it Emily had turned from an unwelcome idea. Then had taken shame to herself that it should be unwelcome.

'I'm the only one in the whole connection that can do it,' and I will.

(To be Continued.)

MISTAKES OF WOMEN.

One of the mistakes of women is not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea and anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives, if the undertaker interrupts; and he is right. A woman will choose ice-cream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider doylies. Does she know that hard work tires? If she is exhausted, she will write letters or figure her accounts. She will laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them, and even build bridges to cross. They imagine misfortune and run to meet it.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious business of life, and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh. And it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so early—there are other reasons, but we will pass them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and withers the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while; it is a good antiseptic, and will purify the mental atmosphere, drive away evil imaginings, bad temper, and other ills.—Buffalo 'Times.'

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

Where any uncertainty exists let us give as a token of love, or friendship, or human kindness, something that, while expressing these things, will, at least, be harmless. Let it be something that does not last—that brings the meaning and vanishes—something that never will know the indignity of the top shelf of the spare room closet!

A knock at a friend's door on Christmas morning and the clasp of a hand, do this. A growing plant does it. Yes, the loaf of bread, the jug of wine—but, most of all, the personal revelation does it. Suppose a letter came on Christmas morning, to say—not, 'you are perfectly dear to have sent me a spool box,' but 'I want you to know that your patience, or courage, or tenderness, during the last year, will help me to live more bravely and courageously and lovingly this next year!' What a Christmas present the receipt of such a letter would be to any one of us, how we would take heart to live ourselves; what a Christmas present for any one of us to send to the human heart that has given us courage for the burden and heat of the day!—'Harper's Bazar.'

Ideas New and Old.

GIFTS FOR THE BABY.

(By Caroline Benedict Burrell, in the 'Congregationalist.')

Some one recently asked a mother to get down her baby book and read the list of presents her first baby received, by way of help to a friend who wished to give an acceptable gift to a new baby. The list read: 'Twelve pair of socks, four knitted blankets, six sacks, seven gold rings, five sets of gold pins, and three sets of gold buttons.'

Perhaps the average child is as rich and as poor as the owner of these socks and rings. It is really a problem to find things to give the baby which are inexpensive, useful, simply made, and yet worth giving. If one has twenty dollars to spend, or eyesight unlimited, it is another matter.

Since pillows are always needed for crib and carriage something in this line is sure to be welcome. The newest thing is the heart-shaped pillow, made of pink mercerized cotton or silk, with a cover of delicate lawn edged with lace. The case opens at the widest point of the back, and fastens there with tiny buttons. A simpler pillow case is made of two hemstitched, lace edged handkerchiefs, with 'Baby' embroidered on one, sewed on three sides, and tied with tiny tapes on the fourth. Another is made of hemstitched handkerchiefs without the lace, with button holes worked in the hems, which are laced together with narrow ribbon at the edges. As a pillow filled with curled hair is a great comfort in summer, some one may make a gift especially useful by substituting it for the warmer filling.

For the baby's basket there is the pinroll. To make it, take a strip of silk, 12 inches long and six wide, and lay on it two layers of flannel, and then one of cashmere; or, line the silk with white eiderdown. Bind the edges with ribbon, and leave two ends to tie when rolled. Fill this with lines of safety pins of all sizes. The flexible steel ones, which come in boxes, are a great improvement over the clumsy brass ones.

For the crib there may be a pretty quilt or spread. With a pink-lined pillow there is the dainty pink china silk coverlet, filled with one layer of cotton, caught down with French knots and bound with satin ribbon. Or, there is the white silkolene cover with pink flowers, bound with pink taffeta ribbon. Then if the crib is of brass or iron there may be a set of pads to match the cover, made to tie across the top and sides where the baby's head may strike. A useful gift is an ordinary pillowcase of linen, hemstitched across the bottom, as well as at the top, into which a piece of rubber may be slipped; this is to lay on one's lap in holding the baby to protect a delicate dress.

A basket hamper with or without trays for baby's wardrobe is an excellent gift, lined or unlined. A set of wooden stretchers for socks, bands and little shirts; a set of sachets for hamper or bureau drawers; a hot water bag of diminutive size, with a pretty flannel cover; a flat wadded basket, with sides only three inches high, in which to carry the baby; an alcohol-lamp with a porcelain cup; a clock to put over the gas jet—all these are things well worth giving.

The bath apron is new, and easily made. Take a yard and a quarter of white eiderdown and turn a hem at the sides and bottom, and featherstitch on the right side. Bind the top with a two-inch, strong white ribbon, and slip through it another ribbon for an apron string. The mother puts this on, and wraps the baby in it after its bath, as she dries it. Any one who has tried it will pronounce it most useful.

For one who can sew or embroider at all there are numbers of pretty gifts. One is a little kimono of pink albatross edged with white, featherstitched with pink. The old white cashmere shoulder blanket, bound with taffeta ribbon and embroidered with a wreath, is fashionable again. There are little white cashmere sacks, with an edge of forget-me-not blossoms set edge by edge, with a narrow frill of Valenciennes lace, and tied at the neck with blue ribbon, which are lovely. Little caps of lace and ribbon, or embroidered muslin, are among the daintiest gifts, and of course long, white dresses, hand tucked and feather stitched, are always useful, and not too difficult to make.

A pair of pink or blue kid slippers with silk stockings to match—not too small—or little white kid moccasins are pretty and inexpensive presents for those who wish to buy their gifts, and there are plenty of other and more costly things. There is the silver or pewter porringer with a spoon whose handle turns over the hand; the silver or ivory brush with a monogram for the basket; the glass and silver powder and soap boxes; the tiny locket and chain, or the pretty, old-fashioned armlets which are used again, and the 'lucky' christening spoon with a gold coin set in the bowl, which comes from England. Except the last, none of these cost more than five dollars, and most a smaller sum.

Wooden cradles are seen again, and as quaint as possible; they may be had in good furniture shops. A little white painted high chair, with cushions on the back and arms, of white and pink silk or silkolene, is a pleasing gift. There is a tiny enclosed sled, with handles at the back like a carriage, which may be found, and fitted up with cushions and a white fur rug, or an eiderdown quilt.

Best of all, one may give the new baby pictures for the nursery. A lovely Madonna, a Baby Stuart, a little St. John, some droll Dutch babies, or a set of animal pictures, or of birds in bright colors. Long after the socks are worn out and the rattles lost, these will remain a delight.

For Brother—Buy plain black socks and a skein or two of silk floss of the desired colors. Embroider with simple figures. These are some of the designs with which they may be worked: Featherstitch dots forming a design; outline circles of one color with a different colored dot inside; straight lines worked kensington and chain stitches of various colors. Many ideas will come to mind when one has begun to embroider. Brother will appreciate his sister's handiwork.—Lettie.

With the Children.

'I GAVE THEM MYSELF.'

Said a mother to me one day: 'When my children were young I thought the very best thing I could do for them was to give them myself. So I spared no pains to talk to them, to read to them, to teach them, to pray with them, to be a loving companion and friend to my children.

'I had to neglect my house often. I had no time to indulge myself in many things which I should have liked to do. I was so busy adorning their minds and cultivating their hearts' best affection that I could not adorn their bodies in fine clothes, though I kept them neat and comfortable at all times.

'I have my reward now. My sons are ministers of the Gospel; my grown-up daughter is a Christian woman. I have plenty of time now to sit down and rest, plenty of time to keep my house in order, plenty of time to indulge myself, besides going about my Master's business wherever he has need of me. I have a thousand memories of their childhood to comfort me. Now that they have gone out into the world, I have the sweet consciousness of having done all I could to make them ready for whatever work God calls them to do.'—'Life and Faith.'

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Too much cannot be said against the pernicious and inexcusable habit, practiced by many nurses and mothers, of frightening children into obedience.

Naturally, children are fearless; but often while in their early infancy the imagination has been so perverted by the visions presented to their believing infantile mind of the big dog that will get them if they run into the street, or of a big, cross man in a dark closet, and such threats of those who adopt this method of disciplining, that the little ones become pitiful cowards, fearing the things that should give them pleasure. Unless possessed of a strong constitution, the foundations are laid for various nervous troubles that will make the adult life a misery.

Never threaten children with darkness, or every shadow or noise will cause them to dread the approach of an unseen foe, and the restful darkness of night becomes a dread and terror. From birth, children should be accustomed to darkness, and without light burning in the room.

Never scold a child for being afraid; nothing is more erroneous. Reason gently with them and accustom them to that which they fear. Fear has a very depressing effect upon all children, and some impressions are never entirely eradicated, and often produce serious physical ailments, and a dwarfed intellect.—C.M., in 'Farming World.'

'A hundred men may make an encampment—but it takes a woman to make a home.'—'The Union Signal.'

For the Housekeeper.

DECEMBER DUTIES.

This is the closing month of the year and, in addition to the peculiar duties and privileges pertaining to the holiday season, there are practical matters which should have careful attention about every home.

If any necessary provisions for the cold weather of winter have been put over from time to time, awaiting 'a more convenient season,' let them have the right of way at this time, in anticipation of the days of immediate need.

The thoughtful preparation should extend not only to the household and all the inmates of the home, but to every dumb beast, fowl or domestic animal for which we have responsibility. See that they are comfortably provided for—in the interest of humanity as well as of general economy.

Turn to the household accounts. See that all bills have been paid—the tradesman and the laboring man or woman will need all of their duties at this season of the year.

If there are repairs or similar work, which can be done now as well as next spring, let some poor man, out of work, have the job when he needs the money most.

Gather up the stray magazines and casual literature of the past months. Such as is not desired for preservation will be gladly welcomed at hospitals, reading-rooms, or in the homes of the less fortunate of the earth. Its presence may save some worthy boy or girl from the vile influence of the streets and questionable resorts.

And in the days of Christmas cheer forget not those whose lives are cheerless. A smile, a warm hand-clasp, a kindly word of encouragement, 'in His Name,' may change for the better the destiny of a human life.—'The Delineator.'

VENTILATE THE KITCHEN.

Poorly ventilated, overheated kitchens, says one who has given the matter thought are responsible in many cases not only for the proverbial ill-temper of cooks, but for their predisposition to disease.

Rheumatism, varicose veins and tuberculosis are maladies which frequently afflict the cook, to say nothing of alcoholism, which is still more common.

The reason adduced for the alcohol habit is that men or women working in air heavy with food are seldom hungry, but crave stimulants.

Selected Recipes.

Fig pickles are so rarely offered that they still rank as a novelty in the home preserving list. Use pulled figs and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Make a syrup of the sugar, add a cupful of water to each pound, boil and skim for five minutes, and then drop the figs in and simmer till a straw will penetrate them. Put them in jars in layers with a few cloves, bits of whole cinnamon, and a very little mace between, and cover with syrup, but do not close the cans. For three mornings pour off the syrup without moving the fruit, reheat it to the boiling point, and put it back; the third morning measure it and allow one cupful of vinegar to every three of syrup, boil it up thoroughly, pour at once over the figs and close the cans.

An improvement on old-fashioned chicken pie, which was always a rather insipid dish, is chicken pudding. Cut up two chickens, if a good sized pudding is wanted, and fry them in a very hot saucepan with chopped salt pork and a few slices of onion. The frying is merely to seal the outside, and five minutes is ample time to allow for this. Fill the saucepan half full of boiling water, season with salt and pepper, and stew the chicken until it is quite tender. Remove from the liquor and place in a baking dish. Make a batter with flour, milk, a tablespoonful of butter and three eggs, whites and yokes beaten separately. Pour this over the chicken, and bake. Boil down the liquor in which the chicken was stewed, thicken with flour and butter, and serve in a sauce boat with the pudding.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE IN REMOTE PLACES.

'You have given me a double blessing; I first receive and then give,' writes a lady who lives in an isolated lumbering district in Ontario, and to whom a sympathetic Sunshine friend had sent a parcel. This correspondent, whose cheery hopeful nature seems to go far towards overcoming the lack of many material advantages, is trying to make the old people and children in the scattered settlement happier at this Christmas time. She writes further 'You cannot imagine the joy the bright colors, the sweet scents, and velvety touch of pretty things give to those deprived of the like.'

The Young People's Club, of Ottawa is sending a Christmas box to the same address. Its varied contents of dolls, children's books, warm crocheted articles, pictures, etc., is sure to bring sunshine to several homes.

Advertisements.

SLEEPLESS BABIES.

Well babies sleep soundly and wake up brightly. When babies are restless and sleepless it is the surest possible sign of illness—in all probability due to some derangement of the stomach and bowels, or teething troubles. Baby's Own Tablets are the only proper remedy. They remove the trouble, and in this way give the little one sound, refreshing sleep, and it wakes up healthy and happy. Guaranteed to contain no harmful drug or opiate. Mrs. Thos. Cain, Loring, Ont., says: 'My baby suffered from stomach trouble and teething, and was quite cross. I got Baby's Own Tablets, and they seemed to work almost like a charm. I think nothing can equal the Tablets for children's ailments.' You can find them at drug stores or get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A NEWSBOY'S TREAT.

The Boys' Sunshine Club, of Westmount, is planning to give a newsboys' treat sometime before Christmas. The one given last year was quite satisfactory. Anyone desiring to assist in giving the treat this year is invited to communicate with the secretary, Alex. Sclater, 4876 Sherbrooke street, or with any of the officials of the club. The Canada Maple Exchange has already promised to give 300 pounds of candy.

At the social meeting on Dec. 16, the programme will take the form of a mock trial. Parents and friends of the members are to be invited.

A letter from a clergyman in a mining town in British Columbia acknowledges the arrival of a box of books, and says that as 'the town is in a deep gulch between very high ranges, so that from December to March no sunlight reaches us, you will understand that your box of "sunshine" is greatly appreciated.'

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

The Westmount Sunshine Society held their monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8. The barrel for Mr. Anderson, of Deer Lake, Ontario, is to be packed next Thursday, so the society would be glad if any contribution could be sent in before that day, to Victoria Hall, addressed to the secretary, Mrs. Westgate.

The following have sent books and magazines: The Misses Robinson, Mrs. W. Grose, Mrs. Shaw, Peel street. A large box of clothing has been received by Mrs. Hutchinson from Mrs. A. McCormick, Ormstown.

It was decided to send Christmas dinners to three families, also some Christmas remembrances to four invalids with whom members of the society have been in correspondence for some time. The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged: From Miss Phyllis Yarker, toys; Mrs. Lagowitch, books; Mrs. Wyman, $1; Miss Mattey, toys and books; also one basket of books and a parcel of clothes from some one whose name is not given.

A letter was read from Miss Clogg, asking for books for a free library to be opened for boys and girls in Inspector street, and many of the ladies responded cordially. Mrs. Overend sent a number of stamps, for the native in India, who wrote asking for some.

Clothing is needed for an old lady in the country who is very destitute. $4.50 was given by the ladies for Christmas dinners, also many other contributions were made of various articles of food.

Several letters were read from sunshine correspondents, also one from the secretary of the Samaritan Hospital, thanking the society for furnishing a room in the hospital.

A LITTLE SUFFERER.

The boys and girls who have been interested in little Willie Smith, who has suffered so long with rheumatism, will be sorry to hear that he finds the cold weather very trying. A letter, received a few days ago by the president of the Westmount branch from Willie's mother, acknowledges very gratefully reading sent by sunshine friends, especially 'The Pioneers,' by Fenimore Cooper, which the little boy is enjoying greatly. Perhaps others may write or send books for Christmas.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society, on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Miss Gibson, St. Catherine street, the society arranged its work for Christmas. A donation will be sent to the Crippled Children's Hospital. An invalid chair is being procured for a poor woman, and clothing will be sent to a 'shut-in' at Hemmingford. Magazines for 'passing on' are acknowledged from 'a friend.'

A rummage sale will be held after Christmas.

THE ALDEN CLUB.

A meeting of the Alden Club was held during the week. Two dozen pairs crochet slippers have been finished by the members, to be sent to the Memorial Hospital.

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

SHOEMAKING IN THE BLACK FOREST.

(From the 'Shoe Retailer.')

The Black Forest of Germany, a region famous for centuries, is hundreds of years behind the present age in methods of living and conducting simple industries. This fact is strikingly exemplified in the primitive ways the natives follow in making leather and shoes. When a farmer kills his beef he takes the hide to the local tanner, who will keep it for two years before he considers it fit for the shoemaker. When the hide is leather the shoemaker is informed of the fact.

Then some morning the shoemaker comes to the farmer's house with his kit of tools, and for the time being is one of the family. Every Katrina and every Johann is marched before him and measured, and the work of making shoes for the family begins. It may take a month, more or less, but he sticks to his job until every one is properly shod, when he is away to the next customer needing his services.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Hon. Taro Ando is showing the people of Japan that they can save a hundred and fifty million dollars by quitting drinking and smoking. He argues that it would be so much better to buy war bonds than sake. His appeal to the patriotism of the people is having a remarkable effect.

Mr. John Barrett, United States minister to the Republic of Panama, has asked the officials of the United State Y. M. C. A to send some of its trained secretaries to the isthmus. He believes that they will find an important field among the twenty-five thousand men who will soon be engaged on the work of the canal.

A striking comment on present-day conditions in France is afforded by the agitation now going on in favor of a Sunday-rest law. Many workers in French shops and factories now consider themselves lucky if they get a half-day off every two or three weeks, and some have never known a day of rest. The agitation is strongest among the workers themselves, but it has been greatly furthered by the support of great sociologists like Dr. Gagner, for instance, who shows that the seven-day week permanently disables six workers out of every twenty inside of ten years.

News has reached the mission house of the London Missionary Society of the death at Auckland, New Zealand, on Nov. 9, of the Rev. John Marriott, of Samoa, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Marriott was a native of St. Helen's and an alumnus of Lancashire College. He went out in 1878 to be a tutor at the London Missionary Society's Seminary at Malua, Samoa, for the training of native pastors. He sailed from Samoa on Oct. 3 to seek medical advice in New Zealand, but had to be detained at Tonga owing to illness. Resuming his voyage along with his wife he proceeded to New Zealand, where he died soon after his arrival.

At a united missionary gathering, held at Norwich, the Rev. George Cousins described his recent visit to China. Japan, he said, was bidding high for leadership in China, and was even starting schools. It was for the Christian churches to ask whether they would allow Japan to be instructor of the Chinese, when Japan herself had not accepted Christian teaching. The society needed a more adequate staff of Christian teachers; for the present provision was miserable and unequal to the burden of the work. It was for the auxiliaries to hearten the directors of the society; and if fifty strong churches, or well-to-do families, would make up their minds to put fifty additional workers into China, a great forward move might be made.

By the death of Dr. Murray Mitchell (89), which took place at Edinburgh recently the Church has been deprived of one of its most distinguished figures. Dr. Mitchell was one of the pre-Disruption fathers, and the greater part of his life was devoted to the missionary cause, his labors in this direction beginning in 1838, when he was sent out as a missionary to Western India. Here he achieved remarkable success, both in acquiring the native languages and in gaining the confidence of the Brahmins and Parsees. Owing to a breakdown in health he returned to Scotland, where he ministered for four years at Broughty Ferry. He subsequently returned to India, however, and became head of the mission. On finally retiring from India he was inducted as minister at Nice, but a few years since he gave up that charge and went to Scotland. His last appointment was as Duff lecturer on missions. Mrs. Murray Mitchell, who survives her husband, is well known as a writer upon Anglo-Indian missions.

Professor Kraepelin, of Heidelberg, has been engaged for a long time on an investigation into the various effects of alcohol on users in normal healthy condition. He has found that the use of a half ounce of spirits, equivalent to an ordinary glass of whiskey, affects all of the vital functions of the user both physical and mental. Having first found what an individual could do in normal condition, he observed the same person thirty minutes after taking the spirits and found that if the healthy vision will enable the subject to read letters thirty feet away, after using the ounce of spirits he cannot read them more than from eighteen to twenty-five feet away. A corresponding result was observed in the ability to discriminate colors; also it was noted that forms and shapes were blurred and indistinct. This palsy of the vision is, of course, much more marked in the case of a drunken man. Similar results were perceived in the action of all the senses.

'HIS IMAGES BRAKE THEY IN PIECES THOROUGHLY.'

(Mrs. P. V. Ambler, in 'China's Millions.')

A remarkable thing happened last year in one of the villages about twenty miles from Hong tong, about which I have not as yet written. Some years ago a man in this village (of about twenty families) who had been an opium smoker, broke off the habit at one of our refuges and there learned the truth as it is in Christ. He could not read or do much in the preaching line, but he went home to shine for Christ by a consistent life. He became an earnest man of prayer and started to plead for his village.

At the time of which I write two years of bad harvests had driven the price of grain to about three times its usual value. Hardly any rain had fallen, and some of the wheat which appeared to give signs of harvest was visited by locusts, which soon cleared off every blade. The idols of the eight temples in the village had been prayed to in vain and incense had been burned, but no answer had come, and starvation was staring many in the face.

At this crisis it was in some way suggested to them (I think by the old Christian I mentioned) that the only way out of their miserable condition would be to repent and break off their opium. 'We would willingly do so,' said they, 'but we have no food to eat, much less money to pay for medicine for brea breaking off opium.' 'Never mind that,' said the old Christian, 'you can pay afterwards.' About two miles away was a large farm, owned by four brothers who had been Christians for many years. They were well off and able to help. To them the old Christian made his way, to ask if they would be willing to advance the money that the people in his village might break off opium. 'What would be the security?' was asked (for as the number of opium smokers was large, and the cost of each breaking off the habit would be several thousand cash the sum required would be considerable). Yes, indeed, the old Christian had thought over it and had a plan. 'Let my land stand as security, and if this is not sufficient I have a friend who is also willing to let his land stand as security. My friend is also interested in the gospel and wishes the villagers to break off opium.' The rich farmers agreed to the proposal and the old Christian, willing to sacrifice his land for the good of others, signed the deed of security. Oh, that we all had the earnest devotion of this old man to his Lord and the self-sacrificing love for the souls of others that led him to risk his all for their sakes!

The Opium Refuge Society was accordingly invited to open a temporary refuge in the village. The old Christian set apart the two best rooms in his house, one for the women patients and one for the men. A third room in the middle answered for a chapel. Into the fourth and smallest room he and his wife retired, there to act as servants in attending the patients and making their food. Meanwhile two Christian workers, a woman and her son, were sent by the opium refuge, and the work, which was no easy undertaking, was started. Daily the Gospel message was preached to those poor people, and from the commencement God's seal seemed to be set on the work. The evening meetings were crowded by those who did not smoke opium. Women and children learned hymns, texts of Scripture and short forms of prayer. Soon the people themselves took the paper gods from the walls and doors of their houses, and one man gave a large cave for a chapel —a place large enough to seat one hundred people. Several others brought lime and cemented the place and soon it was ready

I cannot stop to write of how quickly the work spread; how deep-rooted superstition was gradually broken down before the light of the Gospel; how many were convicted of sin and cast themselves at the feet of Jesus and obtained peace Several who had sown crops of opium on a few acres of irrigated land, on being convicted of the evil of it, pulled it up, at no small loss to themselves. Truly in this instance the Gospel again proved itself to be the power of God in the salvation of the village.

The crowning day seemed to come when the villagers agreed to destroy the large village idols in the eight temples. At daylight I struck one of the large temple bells, in response to which the chapel was soon filled with the villagers, most of them armed with axes, mattocks and other implements. These were piled in the corners, while all hearts were lifted up in prayer to the living and true God whom they had now learned to worship, that his blessing would rest upon us in our undertaking and that the god of this world from whose bondage we had been rescued would be hindered from interfering with the work we had resolved to do. After this, oh, what a time we had! There were some hundreds of idols, some of which I should think weighed quite one half a ton on their pedestals, and took nearly two days to destroy. It was all so sudden and wonderful that one did not like to write about it until some time had elapsed so that the work might be tested.

Over a year has now passed and the work still stands, or I should say, still goes on. During that time the villagers have subscribed quite a sum of money, and Christians of other districts, hearing of the Lord's blessing, have also given, and now the largest of the temples has been altered and converted into quite a nice chapel which will seat, I think, from a hundred and fifty to two hundred people. A second temple has been made into a boys' school and the hum of children's voices can now be heard repeating the characters and memorizing Scripture. (Some other Christians in different parts had another temple made into a nice dwelling-place for me to live in. This was done without my knowledge and cost over forty thousand cash.) From this village last year about twelve were baptized. A baptistry has now been built in front of the new chapel, where, D.V., on Aug. 10, we hope to baptize others of the enquirers who have already been examined and have proved by change of life their conversion. I have learned that on this occasion the villagers have already decided to contribute about twenty bushels of wheat and two sheep. This liberal contribution will, I think, be sufficient to cover the expense of entertaining all guests who may care to come to the baptismal service, and also to defray other expenses. The temple lands have been given over for the Lord's work. Four men in the village have contributed about eighteen Chinese acres of good wheat land. Sowing and reaping this land will be done by some of the villagers. The proceeds of crops reaped are to be used for the chapel expenses and to keep up the school.

The blessing has gone on and has spread so that in several other villages around we have a number of enquirers. I feel sure that you will praise the Lord with me for all his wonder-working grace, and at the same time will not cease to pray that the good work God has commenced he will perfect in these young believers.

READY TO PREACH THE GOSPEL IN THIBET'S SACRED CITY.

(The 'Christian Age.')

An army may open the door in Thibet, but peace and safety can only be secured by the soldiers of the Cross. Special interest, therefore, attaches to the missionaries who are now on their way to Thibet, and who will possibly be the first Christian evangelists to preach the Gospel in the 'Forbidden City,' now that Lhasa has been entered by Colonel Younghusband.

Mrs. Dr. Susie C. Rijnhart, together with her companions, has been en route about twelve months, having spent the past winter in China. Early last spring she started on toward Lhasa, hoping to make an entrance for the Gospel should that city be opened to the world.

Mrs. Rijnhart, though she lost her husband in that land of cruelty and death, yet says: 'Thibet, like other lands, must have the light. The command is, "Go preach the Gospel to every creature." The work is great—so great that beside its greatness any sacrifice involved in its accomplishment seems small. Mr. Rijnhart frequently gave expression to his one burning ambition to be of service in evangelizing Thibet—whether by his life or his death, he said it did not matter to him. . . . Remembering his consecration I, too, can be strong and well —God doeth all things well—the sacrifice was not too great.'

Mrs. Rijnhart is accompanied by Mrs. Dr. A. L. Shelton, who will assist her in medical mission work, and by the Rev. A. L. Shelton, who will do evangelistic work. All three are under the appointment of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Around the city of Lhasa are many monasteries, in some of which there are said to be thousands of inmates. Many of these are not priests or monks, but students preparing for the priesthood. The people themselves are ignorant and superstitious. Their observance of their religious rites, in many instances, consists of little more than the turning of the cylinders which form the prayer-wheels of the country. A turn of the wheel is supposed to bring the prayer contained in it to the notice of the Supreme Being, and to be equivalent to a prayer uttered by the lips of the worshipper.

For long years, Miss Annie Taylor and others have been waiting on the borders of the country, longing for permission to enter. The delay has been turned to account in familiarizing themselves with the Thibetan language, so that there might be no delay in beginning work when the way was open.

Bibles also have been sent into Thibet by the waiting missionaries, who have found the traders willing to carry and circulate them. Thus the way has been prepared for the entrance of the missionary, and, by the blessing of God, a harvest of souls may be looked for.

THE BRACER.

'The bracer' is the name popularly given to a so-called patent, that is, not patent, but very secret concoction, sold at 'soda water' fountains by the nostrum drug stores. In some towns or small cities, and in some parts of our country, it is said that practically every one has this form of the drug habit, for such it is. Narcomania is being extended by this means to an extent that is frightful. 'Clerks and office men are hardly able to go to their work until they have had four or five glasses of these secret drugs, and the laboring population is almost as bad.' The attention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is respectfully called to this atrocious abuse. Saloons also help in the degrading horror by drugging the already wretched quality of the liquors sold. All true temperance people will unite with the medical profession to check this abuse. Women's civic improvement clubs and leagues might well devote some of their energies to getting good laws passed and to getting bad men to execute them. If they would set about it, the women could out-root this and many similar evils. Possibly no new laws are needed, and that only scientific analyses of these drugged drinks should be made in a thorough-going way, followed by prosecutions of the criminal manufacturers and sellers, followed by jailing the wretches who thus defy every demand of law, medicine, and health.—'American Medicine.'

BISHOP PEROWNE.

Dr. Perowne, formerly Bishop of Worcester, died at Southwick Park, near Tewkesbury. The son of a missionary in India, John James Stewart Perowne was born at Burdwan, Bengal, in 1823. He and his two brothers, Thomas (Archdeacon of Norwich) and Edward Henry (Master of Corpus Christi College), had all distinguished careers at Cambridge, and took many honors. After some experience in teaching, including ten years as vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, Mr. Perowne became Hulsean professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1875. Made Dean of Peterborough in 1878, he devoted himself with great energy to the greatly-needed restoration of the cathedral, a work for which deep gratitude is due to him. In 1889 Lord Salisbury offered Dr. Perowne a vacant Welsh bishopric, which he accepted, only to learn afterwards that the new bishop would be expected to speak both Welsh and English. The acceptance was withdrawn at Lord Salisbury's request, and in 1890 Dean Perowne, then sixty-eight years of age, was appointed Bishop of Worcester. At the Church Congress of the year before he had greatly offended the High Church party by maintaining that episcopacy was not essential to the Church, and that the Prayer Book nowhere asserted episcopal ordination to be the only valid ordination. Again, when, as bishop of the diocese, he presided over the Church Congress at Birmingham in 1893, he reaffirmed his views, amid much protestation, and he further annoyed High Churchmen by the prominent part he took in the Grandelwald Conferences, where Anglicans and Free Churchmen fraternized and discussed reunion. On the whole, his experience as a bishop was not a very happy one. In 1901 he resigned the see. Dr. Perowne did excellent service on the Old Testament Revision Committee, and also as editor of the Cambridge Bible and Cambridge Greek Testament for schools. His early book on the Psalms is perhaps the most important of his own writings. Though an ardent admirer and disciple of Bishop Thirlwell, he was himself more typically a Low rather than a Broad Churchman. He married in 1862 the daughter of Mr. Sergeant Woolrych.—'Christian World.'

A CHRISTIAN HERO AND TRANSLATOR.

('Missionary Review.')

One of the most heroic figures of the present day is a man whose very name is known to few and whose life is familiar to even fewer. He lives in a small hired house in the city of Tokio, Japan. His name is Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky. For six years he was missionary bishop at Shanghai. Nineteen years ago illness, brought on largely through his work, rendered him almost helpless. Refusing to be a burden to the mission, he resigned his office. But he would not consider that his working days were over. His paralyzed body prevented him any longer going about the work of evangelization, but he could sit in a chair and work for China by translating the entire Bible into easy Wenli, so that more of the common people might read its message. This he has been doing for many years, working with such restless energy, though struggling against pain and helplessness, that he has kept two secretaries busy. He wrote his translation of the entire Bible in Roman characters upon the typewriter, though he could only use one finger of one hand, and needed eight years to complete the task.

A CASE OF CONSECRATION.

Chen Tsai Hsin, a teacher of Mathematics in Pekin University, was the leader in the recent remarkable religious movement in that university, in which over thirty young men banded themselves together in a consecration of their lives to religious work among their own people. He was graduated from Pekin University with the class of 1901, acted as secretary of the North China Lay Electoral Conference, and was elected alternate lay delegate to the General Conference of 1904. A year ago he said: 'The way I look at life is this: It matters not whether I have enough to eat or enough to wear; if I can be in the place where, according to my ability, God can use me to th best advantage, that is where I want to be; and I believe that that is in Pekin University, helping to build up Christian character among our young men.' Such development of native initiative and leadership is significant and prophetic.—'Missionary Review.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 25.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

(Christmas Lesson.)

Isa. ix., 1-7.

Golden Text.—His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.—Isa. ix., 6.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Our Christmas lesson text is taken from Isaiah, the great prophet who saw the revival in Judah, under Hezekiah, and the destruction of the kingdom of Israel. In connection with this passage read Luke ii., 1-20, the story of the birth of Jesus, the Saviour of the world.

The words of this lesson appear to have been spoken during the latter part of the reign of Ahaz, the wicked father of good king Hezekiah. Hence Isaiah was speaking in a time of great national wickedness. Idolatry had largely replaced the worship of God, and the people were oppressed by enemies and were in a state of unrest and discontent.

With all these things before him Isaiah sees a better day to come. Some of us, by our neglect of Bible study, have perhaps come to regard the Old Testament as a gloomy book, full of the dealings of an angry God with his rebellious creatures. As a matter of fact it is the account of the great Father's longsuffering love toward his wayward children, of punishment sent always as a last resort, but of hope ever held out.

From the depths of the nation's wickedness and sorrow Isaiah speaks the words of hope and comfort we read in this lesson.

A VISION OF BETTER TIMES.

(American Revised Version.) 1. 'But there shall be no gloom to her that was in anguish. In the former time he brought into contempt the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, but in the latter time hath he made it glorious, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan Galilee of the nations.

2. 'The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

3. 'Thou hast multiplied the nation, thou hast increased their joy; they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.

4. 'For the yoke of his burden, and the staff of his shoulder, the rod of his oppressor, thou hast broken as in the day of Midian.

5. 'For all the armor of the armed man in the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood, shall even be for burning, for fuel of fire.'

You will notice several differences between the King James Version, in common use, and the American Revised Version, which we quote here. The sense is, we believe, brought out more clearly by the latter translation.

Isaiah is here speaking in the past tense to describe events yet to come. For the wickedness of the people God had formerly afflicted them. Formerly Zebulun and Naphtali, that is, lower and upper Galilee, had been 'brought into contempt,' but in the latter time God would make that land glorious, as here Christ was to spend a good part of his ministry.

The people who had been dwelling in darkness would see a great light. They had been in moral and spiritual darkness, but there was coming 'the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.' In his vision the prophet viewed these things as though they had already occurred. He may here refer also to the coming revival under Hezekiah.

Then he seems to see still farther into the coming time when he says that the nation was multiplied and their joy increased. Israel was soon to pass away as a distinct nation, and Judah in a few more generations would come under the yoke of Rome. Yet the 'yoke of his burden' should be broken, as in the day when Joshua and his three hundred routed the host of Midianites.

There seems to be a progress in the thought of the prophet. First he refers to the former affliction of the land; then to the light that shone on the people; then, to the increase of their joy and prosperity; and now to the utter breaking to pieces of the yoke upon them. Verse 5 emphasizes and completes the idea of verse 4.

HOW THE PROMISE CAN BE REALIZED.

6. 'For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.

7. 'Of the increase of his government and of peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to establish it, and to uphold it with judgment and with righteousness from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts shall perform this.'

Isaiah continues to unfold the future, and now comes to the means by which the good things he has just enumerated are to be brought about. 'For unto us a child is born.' The coming Messiah is foretold in verse 6. Notice the list of names he is to bear. They seem to meet every want of humanity. Wonderful, to call for the adoration of men; Counsellor, having divine wisdom; the Mighty God, able to do as well as to know; the Everlasting Father of men, who may turn to him as a child to the parent; and the Prince of Peace, under whom the world shall learn war no more.

From the past tense Isaiah turns to the present, and from the present to the future, as if referring to things to come in different periods. The last verse clearly has not yet been fulfilled. Christ is yet to occupy the throne of David and to establish his kingdom. Only about one-third of the world's population is under what we term Christian government, and a much smaller proportion can be called Christians in the true sense. Hence, his kingdom cannot properly be said to be established as yet.

One of the great privileges of our time is that we may help spread abroad a knowledge of the Saviour, for the end of this troubled age shall not come until this Gospel is preached for a witness unto all nations.

The angels sang of peace on earth when Christ was born, and he is yet to reign as the Prince of Peace, a precious hope for the believer.

Each year we read and sing of the birth of the Babe in the manger at Bethlehem, but unless we are careful we will be in danger of allowing the familiar fact to lose its significance, because of its regular repetition. Suppose that, in preparing your Christmas lesson this year, you answer these questions, finding the Scriptural references to confirm your answers:

Why was it necessary for Christ to come into the world and die?

God sent his Son into the world from what motive?

How does pardon purchased by Christ's death become yours?

What is meant by the new birth, or regeneration?

When Christ was about to go from the earth, whom did he promise to send?

By what means can you conquer temptations that arise?

Can we, in view of the promise on this subject, excuse ourselves for yielding to temptation?

Have you appropriated these gifts of God for yourself, and if not, what is your condition?

What great chapter do you recall concerning the state of those who have accepted Christ and obey him?

On Jan. 1 we take up a new series of lessons, 'Studies in the Writings of John,' the first lesson being, 'Christ, the Life and Light of Men.'—John i., 1-18.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Dec. 19.—Isa. ix., 1-7.
Tuesday, Dec. 20.—Isa. viii., 13-22.
Wednesday, Dec. 21.—Isa. lvii., 13-21.
Thursday, Dec. 22.—Matt. x., 27-39.
Friday, Dec. 23.—Rom. v., 1-11.
Saturday, Dec. 24.—Phil. iv., 4-13.
Sunday, Dec. 25.—Luke ii., 6-18.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WHAT CHRISTIANS SHOULD BE.

1. All of One Mind. Speaking the same thing, perfected together in the same judgment. Divisions among God's children grieve the Lord. (I. Cor. i., 10; Phil. iv., 2.) When will the time come when the world shall be forced to say, 'See, how these Christians love each other'? 2. All at work. Go ye into all the world with the Gospel, is a command for every Christian, according to the measure of his ability and opportunity. If he cannot speak, let the face shine, let the life teach, let the hands give, let the feet go on errands of mercy, let the lips pray and praise, all these will be testimony for Jesus which men must see or hear. Paul wrote to one Church. (Thess. i., 8.) From you sounded forth the word of the Lord, not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but in every place your faith Godward is gone forth. Of how many congregations of Christians can this be said? When persecution in Jerusalem scattered the disciples, not the Apostles, they went abroad preaching the Gospel, and 'much people was added to the Lord.' (Acts viii., 4-14; xi., 19-24.) 3. Always at work. Always abounding in the work of the Lord. Always striving in prayers for others. (I. Cor. xv., 58; Col. iv., 12.) Imitators of Jesus, Who was always about His Father's work and constant in prayer for others. In Corea an old man believed in Jesus, then went from house to house with his message, and now, in less than two years, he has gathered three hundred believers.

Advertisements.

Please Follow Directions

The Best Bread and Pastry making is Impossible Otherwise.

Are you following the recipes?

Are you making bread, cakes, pies, pastry, according to "Royal Household" recipes?

If not, you cannot be sure of good results.

"Why not?" you may reasonably ask.

"Are not my own recipes, which do good baking, good enough?

"Why should I adopt new recipes?"

Simply because "Royal Household" is a new flour requiring new treatment.

This Flour is Different from Other Flours

It is different from other flour.

It is better than any flour you have ever used.

It is the only flour that is equally good for bread and pastry.

It makes the best of both.

Being different, it must be differently mixed, kneeded and baked.

Much Quicker and Easier Baking

By following our recipes you can bake easier, quicker, better than ever before.

All your own skill and knowledge of good baking will be made doubly effective, and as a good housewife you will quickly see why these recipes are so good.

The words of a lady of St. John, N.B., whose letter we have just opened: "bread made with it is lighter, flakier, better than any I have ever seen" are words echoed by thousands of the best judges of good cooking throughout Canada who are writing us constantly to say that they have found the flour just as represented, and the recipes the best they have ever tried.

Grocers tell us that the homes where the flour and the recipes are both used are the homes where the greatest success is attained in baking.

We wish everyone who uses "Royal Household" flour to have these recipes.

So send for them.

Send now, and we will not only send you the recipes, but place you on our literature list, and mail you whatever we issue for users of flour.

No woman who values the reputation of her baking—the success of her bread, cakes, pies and pastry—the health of her family, (depending as it does on good cooking) will use anything except "Royal Household" flour and in the "Royal Household" way.

The best baking requires the best flour and the best recipes.

We have both.

We send the recipes free.

Write for the recipes to-day.

Every really good grocer has the flour.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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 ubscribers. 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 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 pe 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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c.; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions 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 Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

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, 1904

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.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the eighth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers, full particulars of which can be had on application.

SIR ROBERT BOAK DEAD.

Halifax, Dec. 6.—Sir Robert Boak, until recently president of the Legislative Council, a position which he held for twenty-five years, died last evening, aged 82 years. He founded and conducted for many years the largest West India business which is now continued by his son, Mr. George E. Boak. He fell some months ago, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, but the immediate cause of death was a cold contracted a week ago, which developed into pneumonia.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1904.

When Timur the Tartar conquered and captured Bayazid, the mighty leader of the Ottoman Turks, after taunting his captive into fury, he asked him what he would have done to his adversary had positions been reversed. Bayazid said he would put him in a cage and exhibit him in the market place. Having pronounced his own sentence, he had to submit to it. Modern military heroes seem to submit to exhibition with a better grace. Several of the Southern generals in the civil war have accepted the task of publicly turning the wheel in the Louisiana lottery, while one has recently been greatly lauded for having refused a large consideration for a like service. Following the example of Sitting Bull, General Cronje, the Boer hero who long kept the whole British army at bay and administered to it at Magersfontein one of the most terrible blows in the record of British arms, after his release from St. Helena, became a figure in a very well set up reproduction of British and Boer warfare which served as a sort of Buffalo Bill side show at the St. Louis Exhibition. This performance proved such a financial success that various showmen became suitors for General Cronje's services for a continuance of it as a travelling show. Whether owing to his sharing the simplicity of his people or their slimness, the great general seems likely to be a central performer in another war. In this conflict, however, he is neither dog, but the bone. He would seem to have committed himself to more than one of these showmen, and there is to be a great lawsuit over who shall ride General Cronje round the show in future. It seems as though the showman was going to make a fool of war.

A woman got a divorce in Chicago the other day from her sixth husband. In granting the decree the presiding judge said the law left him no other recourse, but in the strongest terms he could use he denounced the law under which such hideous degradation of the marriage relation was possible. The woman in this case appears to have changed her husbands with as little compunction as she changed the fashion of her garments. But hers was only a particularly atrocious instance of the custom of successive polygamy and polyandry which is widely practiced throughout the republic. The diversity of the marriage laws in the several states, and the ease with which divorce can be obtained in most of them, make the way easy for persons of lax morality to treat the most sacred human relationship as if it were a matter of temporary whim or convenience. But the great truth still remains that the home is the foundation of the nation, and, if the tie which binds man and woman in the home falls into popular disregard, national degradation is sure to follow. But though divorces are numerous, far too numerous, they are few in comparison with the homes where the sanctity of the family is preserved, and there is still virility enough in the nation to protect its sacred ties. To check the evil and the scandals to which it gives rise, it would seem as though uniform mbarriage and divorce laws by national legislation were necessary; but this would require a constitutional amendment.

Six schoolboys have been arrested in Chicago for causing the death of a Jewish Rabbi, whom they had pelted with snowballs, said to have contained stones to give the missiles weight and accuracy. This recalls the statement, made in one of the leading newspapers of that city recently, that there are fifteen thousand boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who are surely learning to be loafers, if not criminals, partly because of a factory law which forbids the employment of youths of that age for more than eight hours a day, and partly because of the rules of labor unions that, except in very small numbers, shut apprentices out of opportunities to learn trades. Whatever may be the cause, here is the fact of a widespread boy banditti which at times includes murder among its crimes. More or less similar conditions exist in other cities both in the United States and Canada, as proved by the police records, which show the greater number of thefts and burglaries to be committed by youths under twenty years of age. A still darker side to this social evil was revealed in the city of Syracuse last week when a man and a woman were arrested on the charge of teaching twelve little boys to steal, and receiving and paying them for articles stolen. When there are numbers of boys roaming the streets in idleness and mischief-making, Fagins are pretty sure to show them how they can gratify their desires for fruit and cigarettes by theft. The question thus presented is the most serious that could engage public attention. There is no blacker crime for a country to commit than that of leading its boys to become criminals, and if existing laws and conventions are enforcing this result it is time the remedy was found.

Montrealers who have flattered themselves that their city was not like other cities on this continent which have won an unenviable reputation for corrupt civic administration, will be shocked to see it held up in the newspapers across the line as no better than New York or Chicago in the matter of graft. Thus in the New York 'World' of Nov. 4, our mayor is quoted as saying that graft has been reduced to a marvellous science in the police department, that he and his aldermanic backers declare that all kinds of industries, questionable and otherwise, have been reduced to conditions which make it necessary for them to pay tribute to the police, and that the only means of escape from this official form of blackmail was for the victim to go out of business. Whatever we may have of resemblance to New York in police corruption we certainly do seem to harbor from that city a lurid type of unscrupulous journalistic exaggeration. But the story having gone abroad, and Montreal being represented as a hotbed of municipal corruption, the duty of searching the scandal to the bottom and of exposing and punishing the guilty, is incumbent on the mayor and aldermen. This city cannot afford to rest under such imputations, especially as the 'World' correspondent hints at 'the deeply religious part of the population' being concerned in the bad business, through Chief Legault being a favorite in high ecclesiastical quarters, who would have been compelled to resign long ago but for this friendship. A more intolerable charge than this could not be made. It is one which should enlist the best energies of the 'deeply religious' in demanding and promoting the exposure of the truth, whatever it be.

An idea of the stupendous agricultural productiveness of the United States may be obtained from a summary of facts contained in the Annual Report of the Department, recently published. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of State for Agriculture, has the happy faculty of presenting his facts in the most striking manner. Thus we learn that the corn crop for the present year realized for the farmers money enough to pay the national debt, leaving a surplus sufficient to pay a large part of the expenses of government for twelve months. It is also shown that the year's product of the farms is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks. It is three times the gross earnings of the railways and four times the value of all minerals, gold included, produced within the United States during the year. These facts alone account for the enormous increase of wealth and business expansion in the Republic. A country with productiveness like this, going on and increasing from year to year, must become the wealthiest in the world. To this abounding productiveness may be attributed the 'frenzied finance' of which so much has been heard of late. When the people have plenty of money there are sure to be promoters of all sorts of glittering schemes to tempt investors, with the object of directing the money of the masses into the pockets of the few. A false and pernicious fiscal system aids this process, and the ease with which the public is drawn into these schemes stimulates the get-rich-quick passion to intoxication. But this is only a passing phase in the development of human industry. The present generation has fallen heir to a magnificent heritage of virgin soil that yields wealth with little labor, enabling the farmers to endure all possible impositions. But such conditions must give way to less exuberant ones.

Not since the criminally fantastic case of the Humbert frauds in France has the world been so thunderstruck and puzzled as during the past few days, when Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has emerged from obscurity to take first place in the limelight of sensation as the 'high priestess of frenzied finance.' A poor Canadian girl, named Bigley, born at Appen, near London, Ontario, many years ago she went to the United States and married. Her first husband, whose name was Hoover, died, and she was married again, the second time to a Dr. Chadwick, who is alive and travelling in Europe. That is prosy enough, but Mrs. Chadwick has proved herself to be the equal of Madame Humbert, who was also a poor girl, in gulling numbers of those whom it is the fashion to call 'hard-headed business men.' The amounts she has obtained from known victims total up to $1,184,357, and the bulk of it she obtained from banks. Three-quarters of a million dollars she obtained from the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin alone. The bank failed as soon as the gigantic facts became known, and the president and cashier of it are now behind the bars, charged with misappropriating the bank's funds. Mrs. Chadwick herself has been put in jail, charged with aiding and abetting the misappropriation. Notes to the extent of $1,250,000 bearing the supposed signature of Andrew Carnegie figure in the case. Mr. Carnegie says they are a forgery. Mrs. Chadwick seems to have very little money left, as she could not furnish a fifteen-thousand dollar bond, and has had to go to jail for want of it. Extravagance, indeed, seems to have been the main cause that has led to her ruin. She was a 'jewel fiend,' a 'dress fiend,' and 'revelled in luxury.' It is said that the amount involved may amount to twenty millions, and it may yet be found, when the 'mystery' is solved, 'that Mrs. Chadwick succeeded much as Madame Humbert succeeded, because her victims were not more gullible than avaricious; that they were hypnotized by a more or less plausible tale, and the prospect of more than usurer's profits.

Custom, or tradition, is responsible for much that is harmful, and much that is queer, as well as for much that is wholesome or beneficent. Among the queer and harmful fruits of custom is the habit men have got into of treating one another at the bar. It is an old habit, a compound of many mixed motives, and because the incentives have been so many, and, generally, so seductive, the habit has fastened itself very firmly and universally upon society. In England, many attempts have been made to 'eradicate the evil, and with some success, and now an attempt is being made in Canada. A representative body of clergymen of various denominations, who met in the Montreal Synod Hall, resolved that an anti-treating league should be formed, with a pledge to be signed by members binding them not to treat others or accept a treat at any public bar. The object, as the Rev. Frank Charters said, is to give young men, of whom there are many who are at heart 'antagonistic to the nefarious custom,' an opportunity to pledge themselves and provide an excuse of strength and dignity when their moral power should be insufficient to defeat the temptation of invitation. The great object, indeed, as Mr. Bourne said, is to make the custom of treating unfashionable and unpopular. The initiative of the Anti-Treating League comes from Mr. Max Liebich, principal of the Berthier Grammar School, and, let us hope, will do good among those who have not the sense to abstain. Our own opinion is that young men would do themselves nothing but good in mind, body and estate, and would insure themselves in a much more absolute way by abstaining altogether. But there are great men, and even clergymen, who think this an intemperate thing to do. Assuming that there are many young men who will follow these it is well that such should be encouraged to go as far as they will. The misfortune about such a movement is that it seems to hold the use of alcoholic drink permissible, which in our age and country is, as every one knows, among his own surroundings, a dangerous admission.

THE WAR.

The siege of Port Arthur, which seems to be drawing to an end, will rank among the great sieges of history. Though it may seem long and tedious to readers of the newspaper reports, the actual period of investment has been only four months. On May 27 the Japanese stormed Kin chau and closed the neck of the peninsula. Then followed the series of engagements, in which the Russians were slowly driven down into Port Arthur. These operations occupied two months, and it was not till August the seventh that the Japanese, having brought up heavy artillery, were in a position to commence the regular siege. The three following months, down to the beginning of November, were devoted to the reduction of the outlying works, which defended the approaches to the main line of fortification. It is, therefore, only one month since the besiegers have been in a position to assail the main line of forts by sapping and mining through a solid limestone formation, and under continual fire. That they have been able in that time to capture one of the highest forts in the main line of defence shows the energy with which they pressed the siege.

The greatest event of the siege of Port Arthur, so far, has been the capture at great cost of life of the 203 Metre Hill, which, as its name signifies, is a commanding eminence 666 feet high. It is directly westward from Port Arthur, and so in an entirely different direction from the Rih lung (Er lung), the Kee kwan and the Sung shoo hills upon the capture of which such a vast number of lives have been lost, and it is to be feared largely wasted, only the outworks of those hills having yet been taken. The 203 Metre Hill commands the town and harbor, and four enormous guns, having with difficulty been dragged to the top of it, immediately on its capture, commenced playing on the ships in the harbor only two miles away, striking them incessantly. The torpedo boats seem to have been of light enough draught to take shelter in the western harbor, which is nothing but a shoal, and thus to hide out of sight of the gunners, where they may or may not have been hit. But the large vessels had to take their punishment, with the result that only one of them, the 'Sebastopol' seems to be still afloat. It has escaped by going outside of the harbor in the day time, when Admiral Togo's fleet keeps its distance, and returning to the harbor at night, when the gunners on the hill can no longer see it. The value of vessels that have been destroyed by this bombardment is probably equal to that of all the vessels of the Port Arthur fleet that have been destroyed before, of which the battleship 'Petropavlovsk,' and the cruiser 'Bayarin' were sunk by mines and the battleship 'Czarevitch' and the cruisers 'Diana,' 'Askold,' and 'Novik' were the victims of the shattering of the fleet after the sortie of Aug. 10. Those sunk or burned in the harbor during the past week have been the battleships 'Retvizan,' 'Poltava,' 'Peresviet,' and 'Pobieda,' and the cruisers 'Bayan' and 'Pallada.'

In the seige operations, General Nogi, the commander, has lost the last of his sons. The story goes that when the three of them enlisted he expressed the hope that none of them might return home alive. The story may be exaggerated, but it is not much exaggeration of the spirit of the Japanese towards this war, which is not only a religion with them, but a fanaticism. A Japanese worships his country with far more devotion than for the most part Christians worship God. He will cheat his nearest relative, but he will never cheat the government. He is, in all things, not only true, but wholly devoted and surrendered to it; and it is, in all things, true to him. The youth of Japan seem to take delight in making war as locusts are said to overcome obstacles placed to stay their advance by filling up the trenches with their dead bodies. Those who are chosen for such hopeless assaults are congratulated as lucky fellows who are to die for their country. It is possible even in the interests of war to carry such heroism too far. It would be better for Japan if the three young Nogis and the thirty thousand who have perhaps unnecessarily fallen in over-precipitate assaults upon Port Arthur were on their feet to-day. These frantic assaults have had little result but the loss of men and, if they have not discouraged the Japanese, have encouraged the Russians. A military writer thinks that if the general assaults previous to the taking of 203 Metre Hill had been omitted and regular siege processes followed the siege would have been as far advanced to-day as it is and there would have been thirty thousand more men left to aid at the Sha khe, when the place falls. Indeed, that number who have gone to Port Arthur to replace the fallen might have been conquering at Mukden even now.

The story that Russia is sending an army from the Caucasus to the Afghan frontier is unworthy of notice. The army which the Czar has gone to the Caucasus to see off is bound for the Far East. It would not be a bad move for Russia in the present state of her prestige in Asia to make a demonstration in Bokhara if she had the force to do so, which she cannot well spare at present. It would be a counter move against the advance of British influence in the buffer states that lie between the two powers, and described by Lord Curzon as the glacis of India. The character of the government and people of Afghanistan make it certain that the great object of the Ameer's policy will be the preservation of his independence. This, not any leaning towards Russia, is the reason why he has declined to accept the subsidy from the Government of India, which was regularly paid since 1881 down to the time of his accession. The present Ameer has proved himself an exceptionally able ruler. His authority over his turbulent tribal subjects is better established than that of any of his predecessors, and he may be relied upon to present a determined front to the Russians should they infringe upon his territories.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The fact that the Russian gunners fired on their own ships, as well as on Dogger Bank fishermen, goes to confirm the opinion of British naval officers that the admiral in command did not keep his fleet well in hand, and that the officers who directed the firing were either drunk or in a condition of 'blue funk.' To the superstitious Russian sailors, the killing of a chaplain, as the only fatal casualty resulting from the firing, will appear an omen of coming disaster. This outdoes even the wretched incapacity shown in the handling of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, of which but wrecks remain. If the Russians are ever to sail and fight battles at sea, they ought to be able to do so by this time. The Russian navy has been in existence for over two hundred years. The cost of creating and maintaining it has been stupendous, for it has been the hope of successive generations of Russian statesmen eventually to have a fleet to cope with that of Great Britain. Yet, when it was put to the practical test of actual war, against an enemy whose ships were certainly not superior in speed, armament or number, it went to pieces as if it had been built of paper and manned by people who knew neither how to steer the ships nor lay the guns. The only engagement the Russian navy ever took part in was the battle of Navarino, in 1827, when a combined squadron of British, French and Russian ships destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet of seventy sail. The British Admiral Codrington commanded the allies in this battle, which put an end to the sea power of Turkey. The massacre at Sinope at the breaking out of the Crimean war cannot be called a naval engagement, much less a victory. At Sebastopol the Russians sank their ships at the mouth of the harbor rather than go out and fight. Such is the inglorious history of the Russian navy, which is manned by land-lubber peasants and officered by aristocratic placemen, who have never taken it seriously, and who are, with abundant reason, hated by their men. North Sea incidents do not encourage the hope that the fleet now on its way to the Far East is any better able to cope with the Japanese, either in ships, officers or men, than the squadrons already destroyed in those distant waters.

THAT CONFERENCE.

When the Colonial Conference, proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, but not dwelt on by him, was practically promised by the British Premier, it was opposed by the British Opposition on the score that it could do nothing but harm by arraying the different nations of the Empire in opposing and sordid attitudes towards each other. For our own part we hailed it on the ground that it could not take place without bursting some gaudy bladders which were being floated on both sides of the Atlantic for the fooling of the unthinking. Mr. Chamberlain was demanding of the British people that they should tax their food for the benefit of the colonies, in view of what the colonies had promised to do for British commerce and in view of the dire things the colonies would do if their continued loyalty was not purchased by the British poor. All of this about what the colonies were going to do was pure fiction, and very mischief-making at that. Especially was the scare part of this propaganda mischievous; and it was wickedly abetted by interested people from Canada who encouraged the foundationless theory that Canada, if refused a thing which she had never asked for, would throw herself into the arms of the United States, which were opening wide to receive her. This annexation bugbear, though, as we have said, encouraged by interested Canadians after it was raised, had never entered into the head of any Canadian before that wonderful man, Mr. Chamberlain, thought it out, and a wise man named Foss in Boston caught it up from him. Mr. Foss, speaking of reciprocity with Canada, says, we are told solemnly and significantly, 'We don't know what commercial reciprocity entered into in the right spirit with Canada, will lead to.' But the Boston 'Herald' blurts it right out, and says the prize is Canada, 'nominally commercial Canada but actually political dominion.' We have had reciprocity with the United States before without a vestige of annexationism being developed thereby, and we shall have it again, if we may, with nothing but advantage to Great Britain as well as to the contracting parties. The Canadian offer is the basis not very clearly set forth, but still essential and always assumed of all Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda. The Colonial Conference would prick that bubble.

On our side of the sea the Cham-

berlain proposal has been wildly waved by the manufacturers. Mr. Borden acting as their pursuivant. A tax on British food in our interest has been impudently dwelt on as a boon that could be obtained for Canada while, instead of lowering our tariff towards Britain in return, we were actually building higher our wall against her. Here is another bubble that a conference would prick. It is only needed to bring the two parties together with the task set them of agreeing on a policy to bring these childish dreams to naught. Mr. Lloyd George protests that the British Liberals do not oppose a conference with the colonies on whatever subject. They only say if you are going to confer, be honest about it. 'What was the good of saying like 'Mr. Balfour that you are against taxing food and then inviting the colonies to discuss that very question.' Whatever Mr. Balfour, who, according to Mr. Lloyd George, knows nothing about business, may think about the ultimate possibility of taxing food, Mr. Lloyd George, who does know the people's conditions, has no doubt that it is entirely impossible. Mr. C. T. Ritchie, who left Mr. Balfour's cabinet on this question, cordially agrees with Mr. Balfour in wanting a conference if the colonies want it. He seems to think the proposal came from the colonies. But in any case if there is anything to discuss why not? It is desirable that such conferences should become habitual. It is possible, however, that the present end may be served by the approaching visit of Canadian manufacturers to Britain as the guests of the British Chambers of Commerce. It will surely not be possible for those men to parade before the British public without revealing the color of their coats and showing the English people the hollowness of all their United Empire professions.

RURAL DELIVERY.

Mr. Lindsay, an aged farmer of Burnhouse, pleads in our columns for rural postal delivery on the pleas: that it pays its own expenses in England, and therefore would here; that at all events the government evidently has plenty money; that our roads are good; that in Japan they deliver the mail to the man on the street; that farmers suffer more than any other class by non-delivery, as, for lack of help, they are working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, and cannot give half a day to go to the mail, and there are plenty of men, who would be of no use in farm work, who could do this. He has little hope of the government doing anything for the farmers, but says that if they do this, the farmers will sing and shout for joy until both continents hear. Without seeing the cogency of all Mr. Lindsay's arguments—the roads in his district must be exceptional if he can call them good—we look upon this as a true voice from the largest and most important section of the people of Canada, a section, too, that has been much wronged by having to bear all men's burdens. It is the farmer who produces most of what we export, and that wherewith we buy what the country gets from abroad; yet we have laid on taxes which add to the cost of what he buys and the labor he employs, and, far more serious to him, which thereby reduce the value of what he sells. The injured farmer, if he knew how to make his vote tell, would have no need of any to champion his claims as he has lots of votes, and governments would vie with each other in asking what they might do for him. In some way or other he is the burden-bearer without getting much consideration for it. Although rural delivery is an unspeakably different thing, with our roads and our scattered population, from what it is in little England, where every road is a bicycle track, still it would be worth any government's while to develop rural delivery by degrees till every road is covered, or, at all events, in as far as it can be made to pay. It might be necessary to increase the postage on the heavier classes of mail matter. We presume the farmers would not, for instance, object to pay another cent a pound on their newspapers. Really, one cent a pound, as paid now, can hardly cover their share of the cost. It might be said that it is not the farmers, but the publishers, who would have to pay that. It would be at first, but things adjust themselves, and the cost would ultimately fall on the consumer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Roosevelt's first message as the elected President of the United States—he has always held that he was hitherto only an elevated vice-president—has all the positiveness of quality for which its author is noted. It has the looked for smack of imperialism not only in its aspect towards the outer world but in its aspect towards the individual states. As increasing intercourse makes the nation more a unit the less can it tolerate local regulations that hamper that intercourse or are not national in their spirit. The system by which state vies with state in granting charters and powers to companies with whose operations the granting government has nothing whatever to do, should, he thinks, be federally dealt with. New Jersey used to be celebrated for the unlimited powers it would confer on companies operating in the remotest parts of the country. Recently, however, New Jersey, having become godmother to an unlimited number of wealthy companies all over the land, thought to profit by putting a perceptible tax on their business whereupon the charter-granting business emigrated bodily to Maine. Mr. Roosevelt's proposal that silver shall be made legally redeemable in gold is common sense. It always has been practically redeemable in gold. If it had not been, the silver dollar would only have been worth half a dollar. Such legislation would therefore only affirm what is already a fixed fact and a truism. The President's proposal to encourage the mercantile marine is vague in the extreme, as it must needs be, coming from a free-trade president at the head of an extremely protectionist party. The President knows well enough that the only practical encouragement that can be given to the merchant marine of the United States is to do away with the shackles that have bound it these last fifty years. When United States shipping sailed the seas on equal terms with British it did business at an economic advantage, being in advance in all mechanical and structural improvements, and holding the record for speed. It was the fiscal and navigation laws of the United States that reversed this advantage by making United States ships more expensive to build, more expensive to man and more expensive to run. There is no failure at all in the ring of Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of the moneyed corporations. To deal with them, he says, is the business of the national government. There must be great corporations, he says, and their managers must have great rewards, but they must be managed in the public interest—under the present laws so far as they go; but 'where these laws come 'short others should be enacted to supplement them.' The rates of the great railways must be under the control of a national commission whose decisions must not be subject to being dandled for years by the courts before they are enforced. There is no sign here of surrender to the powers whose money is reported to have been so freely spent in securing Mr. Roosevelt's election.

CRITICISM.

We have received two letters, one of which we print, denouncing the higher criticism. The other one denounces all criticism, 'lower and higher.' This writer. 'T. N. S.,' however, does not go so far as that. In fact he acts the part of a lower critic himself by making choice between the authorized and the revised version—the latter, whose reading he prefers being the summed up result of the lower criticism up to the date of its compilation. The word criticism, as technically used, leads even ministers astray. It does not mean fault-finding or destroying, but simply examining and judging. The lower criticism is enquiry and judgment as to the truest version of the text, the higher criticism is enquiry and judgment as to the origin and authenticity of the books, such for instance as whether the books and parts of books found in the apocrypha are to be classed as holy scripture or not. It is right and absolutely necessary that Christian scholars should exercise their learning on questions of this sort. One writes that he is convinced that the higher criticism has come to stay. If he means the work of investigating the sacred records, he is, of course, right; that work will still go on. If he means that the present results of higher criticism are fixed we should say with equal assurance that of course they are not. People have never ceased to learn nor are they going to now. In a like vein 'T. N. S.' speaks of the higher criticism as a heresy as though it were some system of belief. The opinions of some enquirers have no doubt gone wildly astray, and it is not conceivable that any one is perfectly right; but it is presumable that, as men enquire more and more, they will as a whole know more and more. It is probable that there are few preachers of today who have more of the confidence of the evangelical world than Dr. Campbell Morgan, who is the successor of Mr. D. L. Moody in conducting the Northfield meetings. At a recent gathering at Westminster Chapel for the induction of an assistant minister, Dr. Morgan said 'he was at Westminster 'Chapel to preach the Word of God. 'He was not going to fight critics, but 'to preach the Word. So far as he 'was able to understand the work of the 'higher criticism he believed that when 'that work was finished the gain to 'Christendom would be immense.'

THE RUSSELL-BLAIR INCIDENT.

Mr. A. G. Blair, the ex-Minister of Railways and Canada, has written a letter to the Montreal 'Gazette' denying as a whole and one by one the charges made against him in the Toronto 'World.' The denial is natural, and some of the charges are fantastic, as well as extraordinary; but Mr. Blair cannot wonder if 'rumor runs through the town,' considering the time he chose for his resignation and the use the Conservative press made of it. When he resigned on Oct. 18. he made a speech to his colleagues, in the course of which he said: 'I find the work of the board 'very congenial to me. . . . I do not 'wish to intimate that I have any cause 'whatever to find fault. I am reaching 'the conclusion at which I have arrived 'purely for reasons personal to myself.' To Mr. 'David Russell's Opposition paper, the 'Evening Times,' he telegraphed, however, 'I authorize the announcement 'that I have resigned my position as 'Chairman of the Railway Commission, 'and have notified the Premier that be'yond the reaffirming of my strong ob'jection to the Grand Trunk Pacific 'scheme, I have no intention of re-en'tering public life.' The whole Opposition press went wild with delight at this telegram, which they took to mean that Mr. Blair was going on the stump in New Brunswick, and Mr. Blair said nothing to undeceive them. Mr. Russell, who has always been an intimate of Mr. Blair, threw another light on the matter in the same number of the 'Gazette,' which contained Mr. Blair's letter. He said that after persuading Mr. Blair to resign, he wired to the editor of the St. John 'Telegraph' that Mr. Blair would take the stump within twenty-four hours. Mr. Blair says now that he never intended to take the stump. Why then did he not contradict Mr. Russell? If anyone knew Mr. Blair's intention, Mr. Russell would be expected to do so; and yet it is only now that Mr. Blair tells the public that he had no intention actually to oppose the government.

Founded upon Mr. Blair's resignation and statement, and Mr. Russell's assertions, the Opposition papers threatened all sorts of startling revelations. Sir Wilfrid told them in the Monument National to bring on their charges—but they never did. Something had gone wrong, but what that something was we do not yet know. Perhaps the libel actions will show us. Anyhow, through all the charges and counter-charges Mr. Blair was as dumb as an oyster. Anything might be true or untrue as far as he was concerned. If the Conservatives believed that he was going to take the stump, he and Mr. Russell gave them every cause to have such a belief; and also gave the public some cause for its belief, when he did not come out in active opposition to the government, that there was something curious behind it all. Now Mr. Blair assures us that he had found something to do that was more congenial. It must be very much so, as he before told us that the work of the board was very congenial to him. He tells us too that in timing his resignation he was quite innocent of any intention of injuring his former colleagues. He assures us further that he was of opinion that—although his resignation fell like a bomb-shell towards the close of the political campaign—it would not cause more than a few days' comment. And, apparently with a view to adding to our belief in this strange statement, he adds the preposterous one that the result showed 'that my judgment in this respect was sound.' Of course, the stories now going the rounds of the press, and added to like a snowball as they roll, too much resemble in their melodramatic extravagance the stories told in the Thousand and One Nights to be true more than in part. There is too much coincidence, however, to permit all the so-called 'revelations' to be dismissed as a nightmare. Mr. Russell's response lacks the calm firmness of Mr. Blair's. It has a hysteric giggle in it. Mr. Russell did not buy up papers on the eve of an election and reverse their policy for nothing. Mr. Russell confesses that it was he who induced Mr. Blair to resign at that juncture and we know that he announced that Mr. Blair was going to take the stump against the government 'within twenty-four hours.' We believe Mr. Borden when he tells us that he had nothing to do with any scheme, but Mr. Russell and Mr. Blair both seem quite too innocent. That Mr. Blair intended to oppose the railway policy of the government he said himself. He conveyed to the party with which he is now in sympathy the impression that he would do so actively on the stump, and they are still wondering why he did not.

The fairy tale as told by the gossips seems in its main features to be this: Mr. Russell and a syndicate of Canadian and United States capitalists wished to get hold of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. They submitted their scheme to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who tore it up and threw it into the waste-paper basket. At first, consternation on the part of the conspirators, and, then—happy thought!—Revenge! Mr. Russell proceeded to 'acquire' the St. John 'Telegraph' and the St. John 'Gazette'; he was the master mind in the syndicate that obtained 'control' of the Montreal 'Presse'; he held Mr. Blair as puppets are held, and as he pulled the strings so Mr. Blair had to jump; he knew things against Messrs. Sifton, Prefontaine and Fitzpatrick that would compel them to resign at his dictation. The plot was carried further at the banquet (ostensibly) to Mr. Pugsley, Attorney-General for New Brunswick, at Caledonia Springs. There took place what has been described as a Bacchanalian festival lasting two days—the real purpose of which was to celebrate in advance the downfall of the Laurier Government. At that banquet, Mr. Pugsley was made acquainted with the plot, as his help was required in New Brunswick. But it appears that he proved to be a t-r-a-i-t-o-r, and discovered all that he had learned to the Prime Minister. Happily, or unhappily, unaware of this betrayal, after a while, the scene changes to New Brunswick, where we find Mr. David Russell, Mr. J. N. Greenshields, and others, including two mysterious New York capitalists, riding in a magnificent private car, provided with a Lucullus commissariat, boasting and betting of carrying the whole Province of New Brunswick and having interviews with Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Emmerson says that money was spent like water to influence the elections; and, that, 'during 'the run to St. John, Mr. Borden, Mr. 'Greenshields and others were closeted 'together.' That is the story broadly treated, and omitting its wealth of details. It is contradicted in toto by the two chief protagonists, and Mr. Borden says he knew nothing about it. That there was a plot of some sort, however, devised to get hold of the building of the new railway is believed by Mr. Emmerson, Senator Dandurand and many others.

Public interest in the matter increased, and people are everywhere inquiring 'who was behind Russell?' Why, not being a politician or a newspaper man, should Mr. Russell suddenly thrust himself into journalism and politics for the purpose of 'downing the government?' What interest had he in spending so much money, or rather, whose money was he spending? It is generally assumed that some large interest 'put up the stuff,' and employed Mr. Russell to place it 'where it would do most good.' Some way must be found to drag the veil away from what appears to have been a conspiracy of no mean dimensions. It is imperative that the country should know the men who proposed to govern it against its will, and also that it should know all of the means that were taken in the nefarious endeavor. The government has been sufficiently assailed in some of its members to make it imperative for it to clear its skirts, in process of which it will be able to expose this monstrous plot against it. The ministers who are assailed defy their assailants to expose them. Yet, supposing that any of them could not stand the light, so much the more is it to the interest of the government as a whole and of the Liberal party to see the thing out and get rid of dangerous elements.

'Events,' the Ottawa weekly which first publicly charged Mr. David Russell and his alleged puppet, Mr. Blair, with giving out contracts on the Intercolonial Railway only to such as had first acquired stock in Abbey's Salts, now challenges Mr. Russell to bring on his libel actions. Specifically, 'Events' makes new and astounding charges, to the effect that 'Mr. Russell went to 'large merchants asking them to take 'stock in his company on condition that 'he procured for them orders for sup'plies to be paid for by one of the de'partments of the government.' 'Events' says that 'in one case after the pro'prietor had refused to have anything 'to do with such graft, Mr. Russell 'went behind his back and induced the 'manager to hand over a few thous'ands for which, by the way, the firm 'never got any adequate return.' It goes so far as to say that 'the state of 'affairs became so scandalous that an 'important deputation of members of 'the last parliament waited upon Mr. 'Blair to protest, and received a pro'mise that the connection would be 'cut.' We have it from Mr. Blair himself, however, that these charges are not true so far as he is concerned, or any charges which imply that anything improper was done in his department through any machinations of Mr. Russell. No contract, he says, was given out without a proper tender. But it is plain that if Mr. Russell does not hurry with his libel actions, it will be necessary for the government to investigate the whole matter. In any case, it will be necessary for parliament to take cognizance of the charges so far as they concern departments of the government and Cabinet ministers.

STRANGE TALE OF THE SEA.

The old saw that 'history repeats itself' is founded upon many coincidences. The sale of the turbine torpedo boat destroyer, 'Caroline,' to the Russians, was ridiculed in England, when it was first 'scare headed' in the New York papers; but now that the vendors, the Hon. Burke Roche and a Mr. Sinnett, have had summonses issued against them at Bow street, because of the sale, the public is reminded forcibly of the disagreeable 'Alabama' business. The 'Alabama' was built at Birkenhead and was sold to the Confederate States during the civil war. The Confederates used it to harry the shipping of the Northern or Federal States, upon which it inflicted terrible injury. In the arbitration case between the United States and Great Britain, which followed the ending of the civil war, heavy damages were given by the arbitrators on the grounds that the British Government had shown negligence in allowing the 'Alabama' to put to sea. The Government of that day was warned of the uses to which it was intended to put the 'Alabama,' but as there was then no established principle of laws forbidding an unarmed vessel to put to sea they allowed that vessel to escape. It is said that the present British Government received similar warnings as to the destiny of the 'Caroline,' and similarly procrastinated, possibly for lack of legal evidence on which to act. The British authorities at the Home Office are now accused of tardiness in taking the preventive measures which they finally resolved upon.

The story goes that Burke Roche, who is the heir of Baron Fermoy, and was Nationalist member of Parliament for East Kerry from 1896 to 1900, entered into a wager in a club in St. Petersburg, with several Russian Admiralty officials, to run a torpedo boat to any Russian port named. He is said to have made this bet under excitement induced by defending the reputation for their traditional valor of the British. It is contended that Mr. Roche was thus trapped into fulfilling the ardent desires of the Muscovite Government. According to one account, Mr. Roche approached Mr. Yarrow, the owner of large iron works on the Thames, and intimated his intention of buying one of the torpedo boats he happened to have in a finished state. Another account ascribes these negotiations to Mr. Sinnett. The reason given for the purchase was that the boat was for a wealthy member of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, who intended to convert it into a pleasure yacht. Indeed, some superficial structural additions were made, such as the building of cabins over the torpedo tube, so as to assist in carrying out the deception. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Yarrow grew suspicious of the real intentions of the purchasers, and he had the prudence to communicate his fears to the Home Office. Meantime, a crew had been recruited secretly and was shipped; while quantities of bedding and food and materials of all sorts were accumulated on shore. The intention was to slip out under the pretence of taking a trial trip. As evidence of the fear of the operators of this scheme, they did not dare to court the inquiry an application for official sailing orders would have entailed. Another proof of fear is the fact, that, at the first intimation of the probability of the right of exit from the river being refused, the boat took a hurried flight.

Forty minutes after the departure of the 'Caroline,' a Thames police officer arrived at the dockyard and ordered her detention with the customary formalities. According to the story of Mr. Sinnett, the torpedo boat destroyer rushed down the Thames and across the German Ocean. The crew was not informed of the destination of the vessel, and, as it was handsomely paid, it probably did not care. Arriving at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe in Germany, the 'Caroline' was coaled, and proceeded at once for the Kiel canal. The ship had no papers, but was permitted by the German authorities at the western end to proceed. At the eastern extremity of the canal, however, the suspicion of the authorities was aroused, and the vessel was ordered to anchor. Instead of obeying, the 'Caroline' was steamed up to her full speed of thirty knots an hour, and succeeded in making good her escape, notwithstanding the shots fired at her by the German guardship. On October 15, the 'Caroline' arrived off Libau, was met by Russian cruisers sixty miles out, and was escorted to an anchorage. This is one explanation offered of the perplexing wait of the Russian Baltic squadron at Libau. It is said that the Russian authorities expected the arrival of the boat, and it is a fact that the fleet sailed a few hours afterwards, on October 16. The whole mad freak reminds one of what Lord Dundonald's grandfather might have done, or of a recent story by Major Arthur Griffiths in a London 'halfpenny.' In spite of the story of Mr. Roche losing his head and his anxiety for the British reputation for valor, it is difficult to believe that he was not cognizant of the palpable ruse of the Russians, or that the underlying motive for his action was not personal profit. Anyway, it is incredible that he was ignorant of the awful potentialities of his criminally foolhardy action. Both Mr. Roche and Mr. Sinnett are charged with violating the British foreign enlistment act, but when the case is called against them on December 12, at Bow street, they will not probably put in an appearance. Both of these gentlemen are reported to be in Paris, and Mr. Roche is said to hope that the matter will 'blow over quietly,' as he wishes to re-enter parliament. The British Government, however, will not be able to consent to withhold its hand now, even if it should wish to do so. Japan will protest in any case, but, if another 'Alabama' case should develop, it would go harder with the government if the guilty parties were let go unpunished.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Another Uproar Over 'America' — The Springfield 'Republican.'
Canada's 'Dumping Clause'—The 'Sun,' New York.
'Scratched by His Growing Whelps'— The Sydney 'Bulletin' on the Fiscal Question —The Manchester 'Guardian.'
A Free Government? Extracts from an Article by James Bryce, in the New York 'American.'
'283-Metre Hill'—The New York 'Times.'
The Japanese Outlook—The New York 'Post.'
The Eyes of England—By W. A. Moore, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
The King of Portugal—The 'Manchester Guardian'; 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
An American Traveller's Happy Time in Venice—The New York 'Sun.'
Five Months for a Dream— Memories of Prison—A.E.C., in the 'Daily News,' London.
Pastor Charles Wagner Talks to 3,000 Men on the Essentials of Christian Life—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
The Relations of a Church to Its Creed—The Rev. Prof. Marcus Dods, D.D., in the 'British Weekly.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mr. Val Prinsep—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Sir Henry Irving: An Appreciation— By Bram Stoker, in the Manchester Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

December—Poem, by Sara Andrew Shafer, in the 'Outlook.'
Old Meg—Poem, by Keats.
Kirk, Dirk and Claymore — The 'Daily News,' London.
English Versus American Fiction—'Broke of Covenden'—The Springfield 'Republican.'
Conventions and the Hero—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Do We Get Our Deserts?—Mr. Hall Caine Expounds the Parable of the Prodigal Son—The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
An English Farmer in Canada—The 'Spectator,' London.
Labrador Sketches—The New York 'Times.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Educational Features of the Year—Address by Sir F. S. Powell, M.P.—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Poor as Seen by the Physician—The Food of the Poor—By the Special Medical Commissioner of the 'Pall Mall Gazette.'
Bleached Bread—The 'Lancet,' London.
Decrease of London Fogs—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Science Notes.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE BUSY BURGLAR.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—This morning Wallace Brothers, Woodbridge, reported to the county police force that sometime during the night burglars had broken into their general store, blown open the safe, and carried off a considerable amount of money. No clue has been secured of the thieves yet.

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 12.—The post-office at Union, a small place about five miles from this city, was broken into some time on Saturday night or early yesterday morning. The safe was blown open and fifty dollars in bills and some small change, also bonds and other valuables, were taken. There is no clue to the burglars. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by the same gang who have been operating in this vicinity for two months past.

A SCHOLARSHIP GOING A BEGGING.

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

MONEY FOR THE ASKING.

There are many who for one reason or another wish to add to their income—and if you are not one of these perhaps you know of such an one. If so, it would be a kindness all round to draw his or her attention to our prize and percentage offers, full particulars of which will be supplied on application. Money can be had for the asking—the asking of subscriptions to our publications.

A CHALDEAN CATHEDRAL.

NEW BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTION A MINE OF WEALTH FOR THE STUDENT.

The long inscription of Gudea, King of Lagash, will be a mine of wealth to students of primitive civilization. It is not only the longest of the records of the non-Semitic inhabitants that has as yet been recovered, but its literary style is far superior to that usually employed. Essentially the inscription was a foundation record placed in a cavity in the foundation course, and containing an account of the circumstances which led to the foundation of the temple and the ceremonies connected with the pious work. The reason for the building of the temple was a desire to pacify the city god, Ningirsu, who had caused the annual inundation of the Euphrates to fail, and thereby produced want and famine in the land.

In the dream which the King has in the sleeping chamber of the temple, the god and his two attendant ministrants appear, and the plan of the temple is revealed to him. After numerous prayers and ceremonies, the King is directed to make for the god a sacred processional chariot. This portion is very interesting, as it reveals some curious details of the primitive warfare of Chaldea. 'The King is told' to go to his treasure house and break the seals, and take some wood from it to make a chariot to present to the god. Its body was to be of pure metal set with precious stones, and the quiver fastened to its side was to be filled with arrows as bright as the day. The sacred lance and the totem of the god were to be attached also to the car. Some musical instrument, a trumpet or drum, called the 'Dragon of the World,' which produces a favorable sound before the hero in the assembly, (battle), was also to be attached to the sacred car. Grand as this war chariot was, and rich in adornments and the weapons of war, it seems somewhat incongruous when we are told that 'the King was to harness to it an ass.' This description is very valuable because on the Pillar of the Vultures in the Louvre, a monument many centuries older than this cylinder inscription, we see this war chariot represented.

It must be noticed, also, that it is not until about B. C. 2300 that the horse is mentioned in the Babylonian inscriptions, being introduced from the regions of Western Persia and called the 'ass of the East.' The King presents his votive offering, and then the god is pacified, and promises to remove the affliction on the land. The words of his address to Gudea are very scriptural in tone. He says: 'On the day in which the pious Viceroy Gudea lifts a pure hand (in prayer). On high a wind shall announce the coming of abundance, and the land shall be flooded with plenty. When the foundations of my temple are laid. Then will plenty come, and I will revive the broad lands for thee—and the canals and rivulets shall be refilled. The openings in the ground from which no waters flowed I will make to pour forth for thee. Sumir (S. Babylonia) will be abundantly anointed with oil and richly laden with wool. On the day when my foundation is built, I will set my steps toward the mountain, to the place where the storm dwells, and I will send to thee a wind, it shall give life to all people.' One is reminded of the cloud omen of rain given to Elijah on Carmel, while the promise of plenty reminds us of the visions of the 'land of corn and wine and oil' of the Scriptures.

The delighted priest King then proceeds to carry out the wishes of the god. This inscription is important as solving the question of the title of Patesi—Viceroy so often given to Kings. It is clear that the god was King of the city—under a theocratic rule his human representative being the Viceroy, or priest King—in the same manner as the Pharaohs of Egypt were Viceroys of Ra. In the solemn consecration of the temple much ceremony was necessary; and especially two points had to be observed. It must be a fortunate time, and so the astrologers consulted the stars, and the god revealed the star of good omen. It must be also a time of peace, and here we have another pretty touch of ancient Babylonian life. In that day when 'the mother chided not her son, and that to the cross girl the mother said not a word, the slave who had done wrong his master boxed not his head ,or if the female slave committed a fault her mistress smacked not her face.' All omens indicating a favorable time, the grand ceremony commenced. The King was purified, the city purified, and the site consecrated. Sweet-smelling woods, and, above all, 'aromatic cedar, the odor of which is pleasing to the gods, were heaped on the flame, and during the day prayers were said and hymns sung at night.'

It is curious to notice from this inscription that according to this ritual one of the most sacred times for prayer and sacrifice was midnight. All being ready, there came the great ceremony of laying the first brick of the temple. The King first consecrated the cushion on which the holy brick mold was to be carried by anointing it with holy water and with oil; then he placed the holy clay in the mold, and placing it on his head he showed it to the people, and then laid it in its place, and the foundation of the temple was accomplished. The love of the King for his cathedrals is very poetically expressed: 'As a young man who had newly built a home he neglected nothing that tended to good; as a cow turns her eyes to her calf so he brought all his love to the temple; as a man who desires food and drink, he neglected not to visit it.' It is not necessary to occupy more space in showing how valuable this inscription is as illustrating the civilized life of Chaldean cities and the sacred character of its temples more than five thousand years ago.—London 'Globe.'

DOVES NOT PEACEFUL.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Fifteen hundred pigeons arrived in New York from Antwerp on the steamship 'British King,' of the Phoenix line.

'This is a small cargo of pigeons for us,' said the chief steward, who not only takes care of the passengers, but of the pigeons also. 'On our last trip here we brought six thousand. They always form a large part of every cargo.'

The pigeons are shipped in large wicker cages, and these cages, piled five or six high, completely fill the lower decks, so that they give the impression of a city full of tenements. As there are twenty-five pigeons scrambling in every compartment, no tenement was ever more crowded. The steward pointed to an uninhabited three-story pigeon tenement built of slats. On the top was a tin can and a feather.

'That,' said he, 'is the hospital. Doves have the reputation of being the birds of peace, but pigeons are forever fighting. Look at that blinking fellow there with the empty eye socket. One of his rivals pecked it out one day with his bill. They wound each other so severely that I have to remove them to the hospital, and rub their wounds with the sweet oil that I keep in that can. But we were lucky this trip. Only seven of the pigeons died.'

PLAYING SICK IN THE NAVY.

(Washington 'Star.')

'Malingering,' remarked a naval officer the other day, 'is not nearly so common in the navy as it used to be, but every once in a while we have men feign illness for the purpose of evading duty or securing a change of station. One of the worst cases I ever heard of was that of an electrician stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. He had been court martialled for various offences and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. In order, however, to leave the service under more favorable auspices and so obtain a pension, he simulated insanity, and acted the part to the queen's taste. He said that people were trying to poison him and went into violent contortions when approached. As he could not be held by ropes it was necessary to put him in irons. In one of his paroxysms he clamored for a live snake to eat, and would be satisfied with nothing else. Suspecting that he was shamming, a tame snake was borrowed and offerded to him, but as he gave every evidence of eating it, the owner of the snake refused to allow the test to go any further and the reptile was carried away. For the next ten days radical dietary treatment was administered, with the result that the 'patient' finally owned up that he had been shamming, with the remark that he couldn't stand the bread and water and salts given him by the doctor any longer.'

TWO UNIQUE RAILWAYS.

(Philadelphia 'Press.')

The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on mahogany sleepers, and the bridges built of white marble. In West Mexico is a line with ebony sleepers and ballasts of silver ore drawn from the mines beside the track. The engineers constructing these railways had no other material on the route, and found it cheaper to use these seeming extravagances than to import the ordinary material.

THE LONDON FACE.

Mr. Prevost has Discovered it Differs From Others.

GERMAN WRITER FINDS THE AMERICAN FACE.

(London cable to the St. Louis 'Star.')

We have long known we have among us automobile faces, bicycle faces, the subway face and other faces developed by our occupation or surroundings, but it remained for M. Prevost to discover the existence of a typical London face.

'I had read,' writes the brilliant French writer, 'in a book by an English author something about the tyranny of the human face. But I never realized the true meaning of that phrase until I began to wander about the London streets.

'In such a street as the Strand, at midday, that tyranny may best be felt. What myriads of human listless faces! On they sweep, passively borne past you, on many of them no signs of an intention, a will to go anywhere in particular, but just a vague consciousness that they must go on.

'In Paris, Berlin, Vienna I see vicious faces, cynical faces, tired faces. Yet I kept a general impression that these faces were moving to some end—pleasant laborious or criminal. In London the faces, besides being often vicious, cynical and tired, bear upon them, above all other signs, the one prevailing sign of London.

'Bored and listless, that is what most of you seem to be as you tread on each other's toes in the Strand. You look like people who are struggling to get something you do not want.

'I don't wonder. This gigantic, monster city of yours has got the better of you. You can't get away from it. You have become a part of it. On foggy days I can scarcely tell which are most alive—the endless, moving crowds which stare about them at the houses, or the houses which stare back at the crowds.

'Some of you are slowly beginning to rebel against it. Every evening crowds of you—city men, for the most part—get into trains and try to escape for a sleep in purer air. But you only get to a bogus kind of country—rows of villas, with roads and hedges round them. A great city always defiles the country for miles around it, and I don't envy the city men their villas.

'When I was ready to leave London, and took a last look round, I couldn't help wondering how many of the hundreds of thousands that drifted past me would come away with me if they could, and turn their backs upon the place as I did—forever.'

When I read this it struck me that it would be interesting to hear what M. Prevost thinks of the American face, especially the New York or Chicago face. The noted German writer, Herr von Polenz, has given his impression of the 'American face' in a book which has just appeared, and is even more severe upon Americans than is M. Prevost on Londoners.

'While walking through the busiest quarters of New York or Chicago,' says von Polenz, 'observing the crowd glancing at the weary, nervous, hard and greedy faces of the men, seeing how beauty, hysteria and frivolity mark their features, how one desperately destroys what the other builds up, how each seems to have only one thought—"I first"—and yet how all are deeply discontented, one might fancy the modern city was a madhouse, one might despair of a civilization bearing so visibly the stamp of death, and one could only hope that each malformation should vanish as soon as possible from the surface of the globe.'

'LITTLE JAPAN.'

(London 'Spectator.')

There is one illusion about Japan which seems to survive evidence and to work most serious political mischief. The Continental powers, and Russia more especially, cannot get rid of the belief that the island empire, however brave or astute or lucky its children may be, is, after all, but a 'little' state, which in a very short time must 'bleed to death.'

It is not very easy to trace the origin of this belief, unless it be the habit of expecting great size in all Asiatic empires, or of comparing the area of Japan with that of Russia itself. So compared, Japan is, of course, a little place, which looks on the maps almost insignificant. Compared, however, in a more sensible way, with the other island empire, which has so long been one of the great powers of the world, Japan is by no means small. Its total area, without counting Formosa, is by twenty-seven thousand square miles greater than that of the British Isles, and as large a proportion of it is fertile and thickly populated. That population, again, is forty-four millions, or three millions greater than our own (1901), six millions greater than that of France, and almost equal to that of Austria-Hungary.

If the word 'little' again, refers to strength for war, that strength is in many respects superior to our own. We would probably destroy the Japanese fleet, but the Japanese fleet has destroyed that of Russia, and could if allowance is made for position, maintain a contest with that of France or Germany which would not be absolutely hopeless. As regards soldiers, Japan, has a conscription, and the conscription obviously works. Within the last six months the country has sent our six armies, each nearly equal to either of the forces that contended at Waterloo. We thought we had done a great thing when we sent eighty thousand men to India in 1857, and an extraordinary one when we transported two hundred thousand men to South Africa in 1900. But Japan has transported more than four hundred thousand men across the sea, and is now defying the Russians at Liao yang and Port Arthur with armies greater in the aggregate than that which Napoleon III. mobilized for the invasion of Germany.

BATTLES FOUGHT IN THE NIGHT.

(Bristol (Eng.) 'Times and Mirror.')

Britain's experience of night warfare has been singularly varied and fateful. Who amongst her sons could forget those awful sequels to night attacks, Magersfontein, Stormberg, or, to go further back, Majuba Hill? It embraces some of the most gruesome lines in our history; but it has not been without many memorable triumphs. Inkerman, that famous victory of rank and file, coming closely upon Balaclava, began in dense darkness, but the aggressors were the Russians, who opened the battle by surprising and overwhelming a body of men holding a very important position. The mantle of the night, however, only enabled them to capture a position which, with the coming of day, they were quite unable to hold, and, to the sound of church bells in Sebastopol, which were rung to stimulate their piety and resistance, they were swept like a spent wave back to the fortress again.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's employment of the night of Tel-el-Kebir, however, saved hundreds of lives of his brave men. The Egyptians, though they may not have been great fighting men, were adept with the spade, and they had fortified a front of four miles at Tel-el-Kebir, manned by 22,000 men, with no lack of big guns. On a September night, or rather morning, Sir Garnet and his men set out on their eventful mission, and so intense was the darkness that nothing could be seen beyond the length of one's arm. The strictest orders had been given to show no lights of any kind, and to preserve, as far as possible, absolute silence. The necessary orders of officers were given in hoarse, tense whispers, and even from the great heavy gun carriages there only came a dull muffled sound that carried no distance, for their wheels were swathed in bandages.

It was an army of dark shadows that passed into the night with the silence of a churchyard, and so terrible was the tension that one man could contain himself no longer. He emitted a piercing yell that curdled the very blood of his hearers. A hand was clapped with lightning rapidity over his mouth. A dozen bayonets threatened him. It might have meant the doom of the expedition; it nearly meant his own. But this awful silence, and the no less awful darkness, had got thoroughly on his nerves, and not until chloroform had been requisitioned was the imminent danger mastered. Dawn had not yet streaked the sky when British bayonets were at work, astonishing and demoralizing the enemy. The attack had been a brilliant success.

The same cannot be said of another fight which virtually resolved itself into a night attack. This was the desperate battle of the Peiho river, in 1859, the only fight in which British soldiers have been beaten by Chinese. The Chinese displayed not only undoubted courage, but infinite patience, and ceased to reply to the British cannonade, giving our men the impression that a land attack would quickly settle the business. Day was fast giving way to night when a body of marines and sailors jumped on the yellow sands, and by the time the attack was in full swing darknes had descended and enveloped them like a mantle. Suddenly the darkness was made visible by blinding flares of blue lights and rockets. They came from the line of forts, and were the precursor of an appalling discharge, which swept men away in scores. Flesh and blood could stand it no longer, and the weary remnants of the attackers, who had been so full of enthusiasm a few minutes before, returned to their ships, leaving the Chinese in undisputed possession of their forts until the following year, when retribution came.

But for the very fiercest night battle on a small scale, in British or any other history, the reader will require to be taken back exactly ninety years—the year prior to Waterloo. This was the battle of Lundy's Lane, fought on Canadian soil—an intensely grim and weird struggle, in which Briton, American, Canadian and red man met together, within earshot of the mighty Niagara Falls, with an abandon which latterly merged into savagery. The combatants were men mostly of one blood, and imbued by the same rare grit and indomitable pluck, and for twenty-four hours the struggle raged without intermission. It began in the dark and ceased in the dark—but it was only a mere breathing space. Exhaustion had temporarily prostrated both sides, and hundreds of poor fellows were stretched upon the parched ground using their dying breath to implore water, with the sound of a cataract of pure water booming in their ears. In the dense obscurity of a particularly dark and sultry July night, the most stirring episodes of this strange battle had yet to come. The Americans, after a short rest, charged furiously in the darkness, and succeeded in getting among the British guns. Like ghostly shadows, down charged Briton and Canadian together to the rescue, and round the guns they all met with a crash which rose above Niagara. Instantly everything became the most inextricable confusion—a mad swirl of men seeking each other's life, in which officers, unable any longer to assert their authority threw themselves with heart, soul and sword.

The Americans captured the guns and positions they had so vainly striven for all day, but the darkness, which afforded them such valuable assistance in attaining their object, gave them little help in retaining it, and they were swept clean back again. Yet to this day there are American writers who claim Lundy's Lane as a victory.

BUILDING FIRE IN A LOCOMOTIVE

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

The average citizen manages to set the house in an uproar every time he has to make a fire in the heater, but his job is a trifle in comparison with what a railway fireman faces when a new fire has to be built in a locomotive. As a starter about 200 pounds of wood are necessary to fire up on the ordinary engine. The wood used is old railway ties cut into convenient blocks. When the fire-box has been lined with wood it is drenched with oil and the match applied.

As soon as the fire gains headway forced draught is applied, the operation necessarily being performed in the round-house, where all apparatus for quickly producing high temperature is at hand. When a good bed of blazing wood has been produced the fireman gets busy with his shovel, placing coal in even layers over the flames. This part of the work is hard on the back, and the aggrieved individual whose woes are evident to the whole block when he labors with the heater would go down and out in the first minute at it. Under the forced draught it is only a few minutes before the coal has been reduced to a sheet of embers at white heat, and by this time there is enough steam pressure generated to permit of the locomotive being moved under its own power. Continuous resort to the shovel on the part of the fireman does the rest. It is only about once a month that a new fire is built in a locomotive while in service. The balance of the time the fire is kept alight by being banked when the iron horse is not on the road.

TELEGRAPH ANTICIPATED.

The subjoined extract has been, it seems, an interesting anticipation of one of the most beautiful of modern inventions, and may be found in a work entitled 'Travels During the Years 1787-1789 in the Kingdom of France,' by Arthur Young:—

'In electricity, M. Lomond has made a remarkable discovery: you write two or three words on a paper; he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small, fine, pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment; and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance, within and without a besieged town, for instance, or, for a purpose more worthy and more harmless, between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection.'

FAVORITE OF TWO POPES.

(From the London 'World.')

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Pope's secretary of state, who looms largely in the public eye at present, was ambitious to become an Arnold Toynbee in early manhood. That is to say, he wanted to join the Jesuits, and labor, like Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., among the poor of the East End of London. His destiny, however, was diverted into diplomatic channels by the late Pope Leo XIII., with whom he became a great favorite. Pope Leo sent him on missions to England, Austria and Canada, and appointed him secretary of the special commission of inquiry into the validity of Anglican orders. He is very popular with the boys in the poor districts of Rome, and has been active in establishing clubs for their benefit.

BREAKFAST IN LONDON.

('Ladies' Field.')

Breakfast is perhaps the only unpleasant item of a London winter. You come down every morning to the same yellow eggs on the table and the same yellow fog outside, while the male thing opposite makes the same gloomy comments upon what is in the papers, until the average woman is reduced to the lowest depths of depression.

Advertisements.

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

New and really remarkable treatment, each ingredient of which has the open endorsement of the foremost men of the medical world—A Home Treatment evolved by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a French-American specialist of note, that has an astonishing quick effect in uric acid diseases

TRIAL TREATMENT 64 PAGE BOOK FREE

We are in sole possession of a treatment for diseases of the kndneys, bladder and rheumatism, that was originated by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a lifelong specialist in these diseases, and so that there may be no doubt in your mind that it will do what we

"None can say they are Incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free. say we will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convincing cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers, Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr Joseph P. Memington, F.C.S.; Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensatory, the American Pharmacopoeia, Gould's Standard Medical Reference, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority.

Dr. Turnock found a way of combining these ingredients so as to form a perfect cure for all uric acid diseases, for incipient Bright's Disease, for diabetes, systitis, dropsy, gravel, too frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, swelling of the feet and ankles, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, retention of urine and such rheumatic affections as muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are all due to uric acid poison, in short every form of kidney, bladder and urinary trouble in man or woman. We have letters of testimony from cured patients in every state of the Union and covering every symptom of these diseases. To find out for yourself what the treatment will do in your own case simply send your name and address to the Turnock Medical Co., 733 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and we will send you prepaid a free trial of the treatment and this 64-page illustrated book which goes into the details fully. We wish merely to submit the matter to your own judgment whether you need to suffer when you can just as well be cured by this seeming remarkable treatment; and since you can in no way be anything out, forward your name and address without further delay.

Advertisements.

PHLEGM IN THE THROAT

Makes a soft resting place for the germs of consumption. Catarrhozone clears out phlegm and discharge in a few minutes. You're foolish to wait; get Catarrhozone to-day; it cures quickly. Catarrhozone is pleasant, certain and never fails. Cure guaranteed with every dollar outfit of Catarrhozone. Try it.

Advertisements.

Broken and Sad Weary of Life.

GROUND TO THE DUST WITH WEAKNESS—TOO NERVOUS TO SLEEP—A PITIABLE WRECK!

Ferrozone

BRACED—INVIGORATED, TONED AND STRENGTHENED.

Men and women, married or single, whether old or young, will find abundance of health in Ferrozone. It completely vitalized Mrs. F. Levine, a well-known resident of Point Alexander, Ont., who writes:—

'I was on the verge of nervous prostration. When I got up in the morning I had to force myself to go to work.

'I felt blue and depressed, took no real comfort out of life.

'Dragging weakness and lack of spirit seemed to be killing me.

'How I wished for strength!

'Kind Providence brought Ferrozone to my notice and I commenced to take it. The change was wonderful. I picked up every day. Strength developed, appetite increased. I grew cheerful and strong. Ferrozone made me feel like a woman. My cure is complete and I recommend it as an unsurpassed.'

The one medicine that's sure to lift you from a weak, miserable condition is Ferrozone. 50c. per box, or six for $2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. and Kingston, Ont.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Palpitation of the Heart—Nervous Prostration—Cured by

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They make weak hearts strong. They make shaky nerves firm.

Mr. Ray V. Cormier had a very trying experience while at College; but, thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, he has been restored to health. He tells his experience in the following letter to us:—

"Wellington Station, P.E.I., Dec. 3rd, 1903

"Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited,

"Toronto, Ontario.

"Gentlemen,—Having been cured of a very troublesome disease, I find it my duty to write you a few lines. I was troubled with a very great palpitation of the heart and nervous prostration. I was attacked with it at College, and could not follow up the games of the University without being overcome with fatigue. I could not descend the stairs without resting half-way. I have left College, and am working in a general store, where I found your famous pills. I used three boxes, and am now completely cured; I cannot thank you enough. You may use this letter for the purpose of benefiting anyone who is suffering as I did. My home is in Sackville, N.B., but at present I am on Prince Edward Island.

"I remain, dear sirs, RAY V. CORMIER."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25. All dealers, or mailed on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Fountain Pen Free.

Our most popular Premium gives universal satisfaction.

Subscribers may secure this first-class fountain pen free by remitting for any one of the following offers:

If you don't think the fountain pen worth all of $1.50 when you see it, you may send it right back and cancel the subscription, and we will refund the money without hesitation. We are quite sure that these pens are good, and therefore heartily recommend them.

One new subscription to the Daily Witness to 1 Jan. 1906, at three dollars.

Four " " { The Weekly Witness or World Wide } for 6 months at 50 cents each; in all $2.00

Two " " { The Weekly Witness or World Wide } to 1 Jan. 1906, at $1.00 each; in all $2.00.

Sample and forms free on application. These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, Montreal, Canada.

CUBANS PITY AMERICANS

NEUMONIA MORE TO BE DREADED THAN YELLOW FEVER, THEY THINK.

'Honest,' said a Cuban doing business in a lower Broadway banking house, 'our people in Havana have quite as much sympathy with the people of New York on account of the ravages of pneumonia here as you have for us on account of yellow fever.

'Even when we had the fever all about us, before the wonderful sanitary improvements made it all but a forgotten condition, we used to wonder how New-Yorkers managed to live in such a climate and with the deadly pneumonia. I myself wouldn't live here in the winter if I could help it, and I tell you frankly I would much rather be laid up with yellow fever than with pneumonia.

'Of course the fever with us was something mighty hard on foreigners once. I know an undertaker, a man of some position in Havana, who often met prominent Americans at receptions and other functions and always looked them over carefully, from the toes to the head, actually as if sizing them up to see what size of coffin they would need, for Americans used to die in droves in Havana.

'This undertaker used to be called upon very often, too, to do his melancholy work for those whom only a few days or weeks before he had grasped by the hand. Americans did not understand the climate and took no care to accommodate themselves to it.

'At least that was the case twenty years ago or so. Later on they became more cautious, and now, well, I don't believe there's an intelligent Cuban but feels very much the same about pneumonia as you New-Yorkers do about yellow fever. Often you will hear friends say to some one who is about to sail for this port: "Look out for the pneumonia." They dread it just as much as you do yellow jack.'—New York 'Sun.'

ATHLETICS IN SYRIA.

Oriental people are very averse to physical exercise of any kind. Their idea of enjoyment is to sit under an awning and play backgammon. That a man should go out and run around a track in shameless nakedness, and this with no hope of gain, only confirms them in the belief that all Americans are mad. But they are imitative people, and some years ago the influence and example of the younger teachers got a few of the preparatory boys out for foot races. That day, for Beirut, at least, the deathblow was struck to the picturesque dress of the Orient. You can't run a hundred-yard dash with long, baggy drawers and a silk gumbez that flops around your ankles. Even if you 'gird up the loins,' by tucking your skirts into the sash, the effect is more startling than speedy. So, one by one, the students ordered trousers from the city tailors. At first they were poorly cut and viewed with suspicion; but to-day there are not three men in the collegiate department who wear the old costume, and many of the students dress with taste and an elegance that their professors cannot afford to emulate.

Tennis and basketball soon won their place in the students' favor, and now we have gymnastic apparatus and a regularly graduated athletic director, who has learned physical culture and boy nature through a long experience in the gymnasiums of America. But it was football that did the most toward unification. The value of team work is a new idea to eastern college men. The old ideal was that of 'every man for himself.' It has been so since the time of Alcibiades and Absalom. If it had not been so the history of the world might have been different. It was comparatively easy to see the joy of winning a footrace or a tennis match, but to play an untheatrical part in a football game, obeying a captain and working for the good of the side—that was a very different thing.—'World To-day.'

Advertisements.

LADIES' $4.50 WINTER SUITS, and up to $12. Also, Skirts and Waists. Send for Fall Styles and Cloth Samples. THE SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.
GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC 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.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No fits after first day's use. Send to Dr R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE,** in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

A CASE IN WHICH IT WOULD HAVE TOLD AGAINST AN INNOCENT MAN.

(Nashville 'American.')

'Several years ago I took a late train from Boston to New York,' said a man in business in Kansas City. 'In the morning I was awakened earlier than usual by the porter, who said that a robbery had been committed on the sleeper during the night and that all the passengers would have to get up. Some one had taken six one-hundred-dollar bills from the clothing of a gentleman who occupied a berth in the middle of the car. Every section had been taken before he left Boston, and as the train had been almost constantly in motion it seemed certain that the person who had committed the theft was still on the car.

'The porter said no one had been aboard but the passengers, and that none of them had left. It was proposed to search everybody. A man who had a berth directly opposite from the one who had been robbed objected. He told his name and said any one might easily find that he was a man of good reputation. In the meantime, some officers boarded the car and after a little swearing got the money from the colored porter, who was the guilty one.

'Then the passenger who had refused to be searched, asked the officers to examine his pockets. This seemed strange, but he insisted. In one inside pocket they found six one-hundred-dollar bills. It was merely a coincidence that he should have the same amount of money as the other passenger had lost, and in exactly the same denominations, but he knew that under the circumstances he could hardly establish his innocence. How was that for a case of circumstantial evidence?'

COURTESY IN NEBRASKA.

(Nebraska 'State Journal.')

A woman who returned recently from a visit to one of the smaller towns of Nebraska, tells how they operate the street car system there. Her host was escorting her to the station to take her departure and as she could not sprint the two blocks to the car line, she was obliged to do the next best thing. He raced to the street on which the street cars travelled and found the car four blocks away proceeding on its way to the station.

If that car was missed, it was a sure miss of the train. So he took a hitch in the vicinity of his belt and made time toward the retreating vehicle, catching it before it had proceeded one block further. The usual procedure would have been for the car to have waited until the passenger came up, but in this town, the driver was more accommodating and he turned his mules around to the other end and came back after the belated one. She made the train, but it was a terrible strain on the mules.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

(London 'Chronicle.')

It will be surprising if the remarkable weight and number of names practically subscribed to the cause of cremation within the past few months—names like those of Spencer, Edwin Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Watts, Henley, and Antoinette Sterling—are not some day noted as almost marking an epoch by the historian of what promises to be the method of the future. The Roman Catholic Church, as is well known, still refuses its last rites to those who thus defy one of the dogmas of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and students will be interested to learn the fate of the petition just sent by the Berlin Cremation Society to the Pope, wherein not far short of 10,000 persons pray for the abolition of the church's official disapproval thus expressed.

MAKING ARTIFICAL BUTTERFLIES.

(Liverpool 'Post.')

The preparation of artificial butterflies mainly consists in spreading with a camel's hair brush very thin mucilage or paste over the wings of ordinary butterflies, and then sprinkling over this certain delicate metallic powders of various colors. By this process a very common butterfly can be transformed into one that is extremely rare. The fraud came to light through an alleged specimen of a red admiral, the fly so widely noted for its brilliant red and white hues.

QUEER BANK CHEQUES

A PIECE OF LATH, COLLARS AND CUFFS THAT HAVE BEEN INDORSED AND CASHED.

(Philadelphia 'Press.')

A torn linen collar, a piece of lath, a cuff, and half a dozen other odd objects hung above a certain bank clerk's desk in this city.

'My collection of queer cheques,' the young man said. 'Each of those things is a cheque. Each was duly honored. Each has a story.

'I have been collecting queer cheques for three years. That piece of lath started me. A bank honored the lath for $250. It was made into a cheque by the owner of a saw mill, who was out at the plant with his son, thirty miles from any house, and totally without paper, let alone a cheque book. The money was needed to pay off the hands. The saw miller wrote on the lath just what a cheque correctly drawn has on it, and he sent his son into the bank to get the money and to explain. The lath cheque was honored after some discussion among the bank officers.

The cuff cheque was drawn by an actor who had become slightly intoxicated, got into a fight and had been arrested. He was treated cavalierly in his cell; they wouldn't give him any paper, and he bribed a boy to take the cheque to a bank. The boy got the money, and with it the actor paid his fine. Otherwise he'd have been jailed for ten days. Thus a cuff cheque may be said to have saved a man from prison.

The cheque written on that linen collar won a bet of $5. A man bet a woman that a cheque made on a collar would be cashed, and, of course, he won his bet.

'Your bank, if you carry a good account, will honor the most freaky cheques you can draw up. In such monkey business, though, I won't encourage you.'

HE HAD NOT THOUGHT OF THAT.

Our ranking in the world depends on what we do, not on what we can do, and so a young man discovered when he applied to the manager of a large department store for employment.

'What can you do?' asked the manager, abruptly.

'Most anything,' answered the applicant.

'Can you dust?'

'Yes, indeed.'

'Then why don't you begin on your hat?'

The young man had not thought of that.

'Can you clean leather goods?'

'Oh, yes.'

'Then's its carelessness on your part that your shoes are not clean.'

The young man had not thought of that, either.

'Well, can you scrub?'

'Yes, indeed,' was the reply.

'Then I can give you something to do. Go out and try your strength on that collar you have on.'—Selected.

DOGS THAT WEAR SHOES.

('New England Farmer.')

In Alaska even dogs wear shoes—at least part of the time. It is not on account of the cold, for a shaggy Esquimau dog will live and be frisky when a man would freeze to death! The dog does all the work of dragging and carrying, which in the country falls to the horses, and in trotting over the rough ice of the mountain passes, his feet soon become bruised and sore. Then his driver makes him soft little moccasins of buckskin or reindeer skin, and ties them on with stout thongs of leather. In this way he will travel easily, until his feet are thoroughly healed up; then he bites and tears his shoes with his sharp wolfish teeth, and eats them up.

Wonderful animals are these dogs of Alaska. Although they are only little fellows—not more than half the size of a big Newfoundland—they sell from $75 to $200 each, more than an ordinary horse will sell for in this country. They will draw two hundred pounds each on a sled, and they are usually driven in teams of six. They need no lines to guide them, for they readily obey the sound of their master's voice, turning or stopping at a word.

But the Esquimau dogs have their faults. Like many boys, they are overfond of having good things to eat. Consequently they have to be watched closely, or they will attack and devour stores left in their way, especially bacon, which must be hung out of their reach. At night, when camp is pitched, the moment a blanket is thrown upon the ground they will run into it and curl up, and neither cuffs nor kicks suffice to budge them. They lie as close to the men who own them as possible, and the miner cannot wrap himself so close that they won't get under the blanket with him. They are human too, in their disinclination to get out in the morning.

VESUVIUS ERUPTION PROFITS.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Vesuvius, with its eruption, has done more than provide magnificent fireworks to attract the foreigners; it has set four communes—Resina, Torre del Greco, Boscotrecase and Ottaiano—by the ears. It seems that each claims that the volcano stands within its confines, if not all, the greater part of it, and that it (the commune) can thus claim the taxes of the guides, Cook's railway, and the one hundred and one other things which yield money. The quarrel is a pretty one, and bids fair to be unending, as no sooner have the confines been established and a comparative, if discontented, peace patched up, than the volcano belches forth new lava, forms new hills and valleys, and obliterates the confines.

Since the late eruption feeling has risen to such heights that the people of one commune throw stones at those of the others, and refuse to speak as they pass by. Each declares that it has ancient documents to prove its rights beyond dispute, but when the moment comes for exhibiting them they somehow have misplaced them. They would have been the most useful to the Council of State, to whom they had appealed, but they cannot be found. Meanwhile, until the quarrel is settled, Resina has decidedly the best of it, as while the others were terror-stricken, she boldly fixed her confines by herself taking in the whole mountain.

Advertisements.

ACHING KIDNEYS

Can Only be Cured by Enriching the Blood by the Use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

The kidneys filter every drop of your blood. The purity of the blood depends upon the kidneys—and the health of the kidneys depends upon the blood. If your blood is weak the kidneys have not strength for their work, and leave the blood unfiltered and foul. If your blood is bad the kidneys get clogged with painful, poisonous impurities. That is what causes your backache, with the dull pains or sharp stabs of sick kidneys. And kidney disease is one of the most deadly and hopeless things that can attack you. The only hope is to strike without delay at the root of the trouble in the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood. They flush the kidneys clean, heal their inflammation, and give them strength for their work. Common kidney pills only touch the symptoms—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the cause. That is why they cure for good and at the same time improve the health in every way.

Mr. Geo. Johnson, of the village of Ohio, N.S., gives strong proof of the truth of the above statements. He says: 'My son, now nineteen years old, suffered greatly with kidney trouble. He was constantly troubled with severe pains in the back, and often passed sleepless nights. His appetite failed, he grew weak, and could hardly do the usual work that falls to the lot of a boy on a farm. We tried several kidney medicines, but they did not help him any. Then a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this was the first medicine that reached the cause of the trouble. He used the pills for a couple of months, and I am thankful to say is now as strong and healthy as any boy of his age.'

There is no disease due to bad blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure, simply because they make new, rich, red blood that expels disease from every part of the body. That is why they cure the worst cases of anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, headache and backaches, and the special ailments from which women alone suffer. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

WHY SO MANY CONFEDERATE OFFICERS WERE KILLED.

(New Orleans 'Picayune.')

Within a few days past much has been said in the European press of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller, of the Russian army, who was killed in a recent battle with the Japanese in Manchuria. Gen. Keller was the first officer of high rank killed on either side, with the exception of the Russian admiral, Makaroff, who was blown up in a warship at Port Arthur. It may not be out of place to mention that in the civil war in this country the Confederates had killed in battle no less than fifty-two general officers, of whom one was a general of the highest rank and commander-in-chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, and three lieutenant-generals, Leonidas Polk, Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill. There were eight major-generals and forty brigadier-generals. The Confederates fought odds of four to one, and it was necessary for officers of the highest rank to expose themselves. They went with their men into every danger, and this was the reason why so many were killed in battle, while few escaped being wounded.

MUSIC HEALS WOUNDS.

(London 'Truth.')

Music is in the silly season credited with many wonderful attributes. Last week I spoke of a theory, gravely put forward by a lady lecturer, that Wagnerian and certain other music made the hair grow. Now we have an extraordinary story about music stopping the flow of blood from a wound. It is declared by 'an army doctor' (not, I hope, a British army doctor) that when a wounded soldier was brought within easy hearing of music hemorrhage was greatly reduced or ceased. Fortunately for us, although perhaps unluckily for the credit of the army doctor, this is an experiment within the reach of most people. Next time a man accidentally cuts his finger let him set the young lady of the house vigorously to pound on the piano. If that does not stop the hemorrhage he had better revert to court plaster, and ask the young lady to pound the piano all the more, while he expresses his opinion of the army doctor's theory.

NO MIDDLE CLASS IN OKLAHOMA

Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoma, in speaking of his experiences at the World's Fair, said that when he made his speech there were a great many Oklahoma farmers present. He says he could have called 200 or 300 farmers in the crowd by name. After the speaking a New York man said to him that he was surprised at the great number of the middle class from Oklahoma present at the fair. These words 'middle class' knocked the Governor out of the box, and he said to the New York man: 'Why, we have no middle class in Oklahoma. These people to whom you refer as middle classes are the farmers of the Territory. They are the men who have the money in the banks, and out there they are "it." If you were in Oklahoma you would be compelled to give these fellows half the road. The idea never entered their heads that anybody is any better than they are.' He said the New York man was more surprised when he told him that the smallest farms in Oklahoma were eighty acres, and that the great majority of farms were 160 acres, and that one farmer out there had a whole township in wheat.—Kansas City (Mo.) 'Journal.'

Advertisements.

CONSTIPATION IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to CURE this trouble or money refunded.
Free Samples. K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

'PEEPING TOM' FOOLED.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Peeping Tom has had his deserts again, but he was not struck blind this time—he was only made a fool of. He bored a hole through a wall of his flat to watch his neighbors and saw a murder enacted before his very eyes—or, rather, one eye. A bank clerk carrying a bag, obviously full of gold, was treacherously knocked down from behind with a hammer. A man did the deed while his wife was talking to his unhappy victim.

The observer tore breathlessly round to the police and told the horrid tale. Officers followed him to the flat, broke the door open, and there found a note on the table, which said: 'My wife and I have not run awy; we are at the theatre. The bank clerk is as well as possible. We arranged the scene with his assistance to teach our neighbor manners. When the latter bored the hole in the wall he should not have been fool enough to give himself away by allowing the bits of brick and plaster to drop out on our side.'

BLUE LIGHT IN DENTISTRY.

Reports come from Geneva, Switzerland, of the discovery of the efficacy of blue light in preventing pain in dentistry. The experimenters declare that a tooth may be painlessly extracted with none of the after effects on the system by shutting the patient in a dark room and exposing his eyes to a blue light of sixteen candle power for three minutes, causing him to lose all sense of pain, although retaining consciousness.—'Public Opinion.'

Advertisements.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :—

Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months.

Or it will pay for :—

Weekly Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months.

Or it will pay for any one of the following :—

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for one year.
World Wide for one year.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, ——— ——— 1904.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and adddress .....

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 640, WINDSOR, ONT.

Was Not Able To Walk For Three Months.

Was Given Up to Die. The Doctor Said So.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Saved Her Life.

Read what Mrs. Wm. Castilloux, Newport, Quebec, has to say about Burdock Blood Bitters:—"Last December I fell very sick after confinement. I was not able to walk for three months, and was given up to die by the doctor. My husband read of the many wonderful cures made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so procured me two bottles. After using it for about ten days, I was able to get around, and could mind my baby without help from anyone, and am now well, and able to do my own work. I told a lady friend of mine who was troubled in the same way, and she used it with equal success. I cannot too highly recommend your medicine, for I know just how good it is, and hope and wish that anyone suffering as I did will give it a trial."

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Paesident Roosevelt Ignores Tariff and Reciprocity Question.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Soon after the House met to-day Mr. Burton, Ohio, chairman of the committee to notify the president that he house was in session and ready for business, reported that the committee had visited the president, who had informed them that he would today submit a message in writing. After transacting some minor business the House took a recess until 12.30.

Immediately upon re-convening, Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President, appeared and announced that he was directed by the President to submit to the House a message in writing. The clerk at once began reading the President's annual mesage to Congress.

IN THE SENATE.

When the Senate met at noon today, Senators Allison and Cockrell, the committee appointed to wait on the President, appeared and reported that the President had expressed his intention to immediately communicate with the Senate through a message in writing.

Before the message arrived Mr. Penrose and Mr. Lodge presented the credentials of Messrs. Knox and Crane, the newly appointed senators from Pennsylvania and Massachussetts respectively, and the oath of office was administered to them by President pro tem Frye.

The President's message was delivered to the Senate by Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President, and its reading immediately began. The Senators were all supplied with copies of the message, and most of them closely followed its reading.

The President, in his annual message to Congress, makes no reference to the tariff nor to reciprocity. The message, in part, is as follows:

The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is, of course, primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life, the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor to each other and to the public at large, come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. With regard to labor, the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power, the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safe-guarding the rights of labor or in way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others.

CORPORATIONS.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in inter-state commerce, and inter-state commerce is peculiarly the field of general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the States, because more than one State pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that State at all, but in other States whose laws they ignore. The National Government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railways is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter of speed and comfort and railway travel, our railways give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards, for the protection of travellers and employees, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block-signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railway employees in train service upon railways engaged in inter-state commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railway employee, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster.

Above all we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railway is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal-track and side-track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in inter-state or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced. In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is an act to confer on the Inter-state Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the Court of Review reverses it.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW.

It is desirable to enact a proper national quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a state should, on its own initiative, enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon inter-state and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the government alone.

CURRENCY.

The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty take up the matter without currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement with the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

MERCHANT MARINE.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

PROTECTION OF ELECTIONS.

There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it.

I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections.

DELAYS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

No subject is better worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney-General dealing with the long delays, and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional; they are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again, and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the Federal Courts, and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money. In criminal cases the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders. The wheels of justice should not be clogged, as they have been clogged in the cases above mentioned, where it has proved absolutely impossible to bring the accused to the place appointed by the constitution for his trial.

ALASKA.

Under the code of Alaska, as it now stands many purely administrative powers, and duties, including by far the most important, devolve upon the district judges or upon the clerks of the District Court acting under the direction of the judges while the governor, upon whom these powers and duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thanksgiving Day proclamations, and appoint Indian policemen and notaries public. I believe it essential to good government in Alaska, and therefore recommend, that the Congress divest the district judges, and the clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions that they now exercise, and cast them upon the governor.

Alaska should have a delegate in the Congress. Where possible, the Congress should aid in the construction of needed waggon roads. Additional light-houses should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and feasible in the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon river, through American Territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources of the territory and to the comfort and welfare of its people.

Salmon hatcheries should be established in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be prohibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those Indians dwell who live almost exclusively on fish.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude this nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army, and navy, and the Congress through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our army, and especially toward our navy.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be, to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice, the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safeguarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally, peace tells for righteousness; but if there is a conflict between the two, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers.

FARMER TELLS OF A BAD TWO YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Drove Away All His Pains.

Was Bent Over with Pain and Hardly Able to Work Till He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Consecon, Ont., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Mr. David Rowe, a well-known and highly respected farmer, living about three miles from here, is telling his friends of his remarkable recovery from a long period of suffering by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I had very severe pains in my back more or less for upwards of two years,' Mr. Rowe says. 'These pains seemed to concentrate their full force in the small of my back, and the pain was almost unbearable. It made me go bent over, and I could not straighten up to save my life.

'When I went to urinate it gave me great pain, and you may imagine I was not able to do much work. I consulted a doctor, but his prescription did me no good.

'Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I felt better by the time I had used the first box. Ten boxes cured me completely.'

UNITED STATES TARIFF

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER INTRODUCES RESOLUTION STRONGLY CONDEMNING IT.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Among the tariff resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, was one by Representative Baker, of New York, reciting that the tariff is a fraud on the American people wherever it is levied on an article whose labor cost is less in the United States than elsewhere. The resolution especially mentions steel, and resolved 'that this despicable fraud upon the American people be stopped by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the collection of the tariff tax of $7.84 a ton on steel rails until such time as the United States corporations and others furnished conclusive evidence that the amount paid by them to their employees for producing a ton of steel rails is greater than that paid by English steel rail manufacturers.'

He also introduced a resolution calling on the Attorney-General to communicate to the House his opinion as to the extent to which the alleged combination of steel manufacturing companies to restrict the output and fix the price of steel constitutes a violation of the law.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

London, Dec. 7.—'We may see in this message the words of Police Constable Roosevelt, of the International Police,' says the 'Daily Chronicle,' in an editorial article this morning, the sentence concentrating the aspect of the message of the President of the United States, which most forcibly presents itself to that journal.

On the whole, the press of London regards the message as a statesmanlike, highly courageous and notable document, which the 'Morning Post' ventures to think 'will do more than any public utterance of recent years to increase sympathy between Britons and Americans,' following this expression with the passage from the message where President Roosevelt speaks of his foreign policy as one for which the English-speaking world will now and hereafter be thankful.

A majority of the newspapers editorially approve of President Roosevelt's advocacy of a strong army and navy, in order to preserve 'the peace of justice,' and acquit Mr. Roosevelt of any jingoism. Some, on the other hand, consider the message injurious to the ideals of disarmament and arbitration. The 'Daily Graphic,' for example, thinks the message 'will strengthen the advocates of bloated armaments in every country.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' pays a tribute to President Roosevelt's courageous recognition of thorny problems, and says: 'It is a positive relief to contrast his virile language on the subject of foreign policy with the anaemic fliminities which find thrill utterances in England.'

The 'Standard' says that on the question of a strong navy President Roosevelt will carry with him the sympathetic concurrence of most Englishmen.

Advertisements.

WHAT CAUSES APPENDICITIS?

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. Every doctor says so. When you require physic don't use a cheap drastic pill. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made from the private formula of one of the greatest physicians in England. Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels and prevent any tendency to appendicitis. In one day you feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By purifying the blood and cleansing the system they prevent headaches, lift depression and drive away weariness. No medicine so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in 25c boxes, with yellow cover; get the genuine.

APPOINTMENTS.

LARGE BATCH OF NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 7.—A large batch of nominations were sent to the Senate by the President yesterday, many of them recess appointments, which included four Cabinet positions, as follows:—

Attorney-General—Wm. H. Moody, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster-General — Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton, of Illinois.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor — Victor B. Metcalf, of California.

Important post office nominations included William R. Willcox, at New York; and John A. Merritt, at Washington, D.C.

Consuls-General—Frank Dyer Chester, Massachusetts, at Budapest, Hungary; Hezekiah Cudger, North Carolina, at Panama; Julius G. Lay, District of Columbia, at Canton, China; Henry B. Miller, Oregon, at New Chwang, China; Daniel Meyer, West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; Benjamin H. Ridgely, Kentucky, at Barceloia, Spain; Wm. F. Wright, Pennsylvania, at Munich, Bavaria.

To be consuls:—Leo Bergholz, New York, at Dawson City, Yukon; Louis Goldschmidt, New York, at Nantes, France; Paul Nash, New York, at Venice, Italy; Jerome B. Peterson, New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Edward J. Sullivan, New York, at Trebizond, Turkey; John B. Torres, New York, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti; Jas. H. Worman, New York, at Three Rivers, Que.

Secretary of Porto Rico—Regis H. Post, New York.

Associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands—Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Royal A. Gunnison, New York, judge of district court District of Alaska, first division.

To be collector of customs—Wm. D. Crum, first district of Charleston, S.C.

Governor of Alaska—John G. Brady, Alaska.

COMPLIMENT TO CANADA.

London, Dec. 7.—Sir Horace Tozer, agent-general for Queensland, just departing, said the special object his government had in summoning him was to confer on the farming question. He should tell them plainly that they must adopt Canadian methods.

ANTI-TREATING.

A LEAGUE TO BE FORMED IN THE CITY.

Definite steps have at length been taken to establish an Anti-Treating League in the city, and it is hoped that the League will be launched on a successful career at the beginning of the New Year. It was Mr. Max Liebich, principal of the Grammar School at Berthier, Quebec, who, in a letter to the press, first drew attention to the pernicious effects of the widespread custom of 'treating' in saloons. As the outcome of that letter, a meeting of clergymen of all denominations was held in the Synod Hall, University street, yesterday afternoon, and a scheme decided upon which it is hoped will break down the custom.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, and those present included Archbishop Bond, Archdeacon Ker, the Revs. Dr. Symonds, J. Fleck, J. L. George, Oxley, J. Patterson, E. McManus, F. L. Whitley, H. P. Plumtre, G. O. Troop, N. A. F. Bourne and others.

The Rev. F. Charters, who is acting as secretary pro tem., of the movement, said the question had already been considered by a committee of the Ministerial Association, who had adopted two resolutions: (1) That an Anti-Treating League be formed, and that every man who is willing to sign a pledge be eligible for membership. (2) That the officers of the League consist of a president and one clerical vice-president and one lay vice-president from each of the different Protestant denominations. The pledge which the committee had drafted and submitted for approval, was as follows:—

'I . . . . . hereby pledge my solemn word of honor, for a period of . . . . . months (or for life) not to accept or to offer to others, any intoxicating liquor at any public bar, and to do all that lies in my power to break down the present mischievous system of treating in such places.'

Mr. Charters remarked that Dr. Hill was the chairman of the Evangelical Alliance, and he hoped Dr. Hill would endeavor to get the subject taken up at the annual meeting of the Alliance, to be held in Montreal shortly.

The Rev. Dr. Hill said he quite agreed with Mr. Charters as to the importance of having the League launched at a public meeting. The meetings Mr. Charters had referred to would be held the first week in the new year, and he had no doubt the promoters would be quite willing to devote one day to the promotion of the Anti-Treating League.

Archbishop Bond remarked that he had been quite unaware of the extent to which treating was carried on, but from enquiries he had made he had become quite convinced of the immense importance of taking active steps to abolish the custom. It was necessary to put this matter very strongly before the ministers of the city, for perhaps there were many who were ignorant of the extent of the evil, just as he had been.

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop said he had been assured by several prominent laymen that they could not strike a greater blow at the abuse of the liquor traffic than by the establishment of such a league. He suggested that it would be a good thing to enlist the sympathies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He added that he had been immensely interested to see in a recent copy of the 'Witness' that some God-fearing people had not been afraid to establish a league for all those willing to undertake to pray for the closing of saloons and the abolishing of the liquor traffic.

The Rev. James Fleck regarded the proposal as one upon which all friends of temperance could unite. If they began the movement with the New Year, and surrounded it with an atmosphere of prayer and faith, he was sure it would be successful.

Archdeacon Ker felt that a work of this kind would call out such a volume of sympathy that it could not fail. He proposed:—

'That this general meeting of clergy heartily approves the proposal to establish an Anti-Treating League in this city, and that the following are hereby appointed a committee to draft a constitution, and to suggest the names of officers, the committee to report to an adjourned meeting of this body on Thursday, Dec. 15: The Revs. Dr. J. E. Hill, Dr. J. A. Gordon, Dr. Griffith, Hugh Pedley, J. L. George, Archdeacon Ker, G. Osborne Troop, Dr. Symonds, J. Fleck, and Frank Charters.'

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop seconded.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds said they were so thoroughly unanimous that he did not think it necessary to discuss the matter very fully. If they went the right way to work he thought they could get help from the heads of the great commercial institutions in the city. What was strongly needed was the education of public opinion against this habit. The fact that many could not conclude a bargain without having two or three glasses of liquor was one of the great evils of treating.

The Rev. N. A. F. Bourne thought this should be made essentially a man's movement, and that it should not be connected with the W. C. T. U. If it were, young men might think they would be tied to apron strings and therefore object to join the League. He drew attention to the careful wording of the pledge, pointing out that it was simply to put down treating at public bars, and that it did not interfere in any way with individual liberty.

The motion was unanimously agreed to and it was understood that the League would be launched at a public meeting early in the New Year.

GERMAN AFFAIRS

IMPORTANT UTTERANCES BY VON BULOW IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Replying to Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and the keenest critic of the government in the Reichstag, Chancellor von Bulow expressed his agreement with Herr Bebel in the statement that if a great European war broke out the Socialists will profit thereby, adding: 'That is further reason why the governments of all the great powers are maintaining their present peace policy.'

Taking up the case of the German fishing vessel 'Sonntag' (fired on by one of the warships of the Russian second Pacific squadron), and other incidents, Chancellor von Bulow said the German Government promptly took steps to get satisfaction, and justifiable demands were immediately met without difficulty. Von Bulow thought a belligerent state can scarcely avoid treating neutrals as the Russian squadron has treated the 'Sonntag.'

Discussing the anti-German feeling in Great Britain, von Bulow reiterated that the purpose of the German navy extension was purely defensive. 'I cannot conceive,' he continued, 'that the thought of an Anglo-German was is seriously entertained by the reasonable people of both countries.'

The Chancellor, referring to the situation in Southwest Africa, expressed confidence that future uprisings against German rule would be rendered impossible by reason of the measures now being taken by General von Trotha.

Count von Bulow denied that Germany was spending relatively more than other great nations. 'A country that spends $750,000,000 yearly for spirituous liquors,' he said, 'can spend $300,000,000 as an insurance premium for national safety.'

HUNTING FATALITY.

FATHER MISTAKES HIS SON FOR A DEER.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 6.—A dreadful shooting accident occurred yesterday morning near Cloyne, in the rear of Addington county. While deer stalking, Henry Vanness, of Arden, accidentally killed his son, Archibald, aged 18, as well as wounded James Parks, aged 26 years. Vanness thought he saw a deer and fired, the bullet piercing Parks's side. It went through him and struck the breast of Archibald Vanness, killing him almost instantly.

REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED

CLERGY OF TRINITY PARISH, NEW YORK, WILL NOT PERFORM CEREMONY.

New York, Dec. 7.—The clergy of Trinity Church, in this city, announced yesterday that under no circumstances will divorced persons be married by any of the clergy of that episcopal parish, nor will such marriages be permitted either in the church at Wall street and Broadway or in any of the parish chapels. The announcement is signed by the Rev. Morgan Dix and the clergymen of the various chapels in the parish.

Within the last decade the amount of money forwarded in the form of postal orders has doubled in Germany. In 1893 it was $2,206,000,000.

ROUGH LUMBER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMEN WANT PROTECTION FROM AMERICANS.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 6.—An important conference took place here yesterday between British Columbia lumbermen and the Hon. William Templeman and Messrs. Ralph Smith, W. Sloan and Duncan Ross, M.P.'s, regarding the question of the imposition of a duty of two dollars per thousand on rough lumber, thereby shutting out American lumber from Manitoba and the North-west market. It was pointed out that while in 1903 the imports of American lumber were sixty million feet, in 1904 they reached a hundred and forty million feet. As a result of the unfair competition many British Columbia mills were closing down and the industry would be ruined. The imposition of a duty would not cause an advance in the prices of lumber. Farmers there enjoy protection on their products, and it was only fair that British Columbia lumbermen should be accorded protection. Several of the lumbermen expressed themselves as agreeable to reciprocity in lumber with the United States, which would increase their market.

Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P.-elect for Yale-Cariboo, announced himself in favor of protection.

Senator Templeman, in reply, promised to lay the matter before the Dominion Cabinet, and advised that a deputation be sent to Ottawa by the mill men in support of their petition.

GEN. DE GALLIFFET AND REPORTERS.

(Paris 'Messenger.')

General de Galliffet, ex-minister of War, is noted for his curt ways. Some of his political opponents assert that the curtness is assumed and that it can be put on one side when the occasion arises. However that may be, the general's periodical letters to one Paris paper or another always add to the gayety of nations. Several reporters called at his house to obtain his opinion on various matters relative to the Dreyfus revision, and to the question, 'Can I see the general?' an obsequious concierge replied by presenting the following note: 'To every inquisitive reporter.—Sir: We are living in the midst of rascals of every kind. The press is their impresario. The fool of a public stands the damage. Full stop, that's all. General Galliffet.—Left with my concierge.'

CHINA'S OIL TREE.

('Manufacturer's Record.')

Five years ago the attention of American importers was called to the value as an astringent and drier in varnish, for the finer kinds of furniture, of the product of the Chinese wood oil tree. Since then two American firms have established branches at Hankow, China, for the exportation of the oil, and one of them has shipped nearly two hundred thousand gallons since last fall. Because of the fact that no barrels are manufactured in the provinces where the oil tree grows, a Hankow firm has imported from New York shooks for five thousand barrels and machinery for setting them up. About a thousand seeds of the oil tree have been planted in California and are doing well.

'TRAIN CATARRH.'

The London 'Chronicle' says: Train catarrh has as yet no name in America or anywhere else, but here is its christening. The present writer has lately spent four nights in sleeping berths on American trains, and he has spent many other nights on Continental trains. Always there has resulted the catarrh, produced, one may presume, by changes of temperature and dust. Many travellers have suffered in the same way. What do the doctors say about this form of disease?

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Advertisements.

$4.50 Winter Suits.

We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, dark grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a $15 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you at the factory price $4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back, with half tight-fitting front. It is lined in mercerised sateen. The skirt is gored, tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvass and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with tabs of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone $2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 30 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists, fall styles, any color, china silk, $2.25. Best taffeta, $2.95 Castor, $1.50. Velvet $1.25.

Jackets, fall styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color wool frieze, hip length $3.50, knee length $4.25. Rain Coats (convenient) same style and price as jackets.

Southcott Suit Co. LONDON, CAN. 104 KING ST.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST BEST GENUINE BELL METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Sir Charles Tupper's Interesting Sidelight on the 1896 Elections.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER SAYS SIR M. BOWELL WAS ADVISED TO DISSOLVE, BUT DID NOT TAKE THE ADVICE.

(To the Editor of the Toronto 'News.')

In your issue of Nov. 24, you report the Hon. G. W. Ross as saying:—'Sir Charles Tupper tried to force remedial legislation on the people of Canada, and his leadership failed and came to an end.'

In your editorial column of the same date you say:—'The eleventh-hour reconstruction of the Ross Government suggests a comparison with that of the Dominion Government in 1896. The main difference is that in 1896 the Premier was changed, Sir Charles Tupper resigning the position of High Commissioner in order to take that position. He was undoubtedly the strongest man in the Conservative party, and he did all that mortal man could do to retrieve its fortunes, and create a soul under the ribs of death. But the undertaking was too great. Public opinion was in favor of a change, and the current had set too strongly to be turned back.'

In the interest of historical accuracy regarding important public questions, will you allow me to give my reason for challenging the correctness of the above statements?

The Manitoba Legislature passed an Act in 1890 abolishing the Separate Schools existing in that Province. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, demanded the disallowance of that Act. Sir John Thompson replied that he would be guided by the action of the courts. When the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the rights of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba had been infringed by the Act in question, and that it devolved upon the Federal Parliament to restore their privileges, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in power.

His government, in obedience to the highest court in the realm, called upon the Government of Manitoba to redress the wrong. This was refused.

For some reason which I have never been able to understand, Sir Meckenzie Bowell refused the urgent appeal of his Minister of Justice to dissolve, and neglected at the ensuing session to introduce the legislation required to give effect to the decision which they had announced.

This question was then remitted to the last session of a parliament which would cease to exist on a certain day, and a pledge was given by the government to introduce the required legislation.

After the meeting of parliament in 1896, at the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and every member of his government, I consented to assume the leadership of the House of Commons during the session, and of the party after prorogation. When I moved the second reading of the bill required to do all that was practicable to restore the rights of the Roman Catholics in the schools of Manitoba, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had strenuously demanded the disallowance of the Manitoba Act, united with the Grand Master of the Orangemen, D'Alton McCarthy, and the strong opponents of Separate Schools, in opposing the bill, on the ground that he could not support the coercion of Manitoba.

Notwithstanding the desertion of a large number of Conservative members, whose constituents regarded the measure as promoting separate schools, I was sustained by a large majority of the Commons, and only prevented passing the bill by the most factious opposition of a minority led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as, owing to the approaching termination of the life of the House by effluxion of time, and no power of closure, any twenty members could defeat a majority, however great.

At the end of the session, Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned, and I formed a government. Parliament was dissolved, and an appeal to the people ensued.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to St. Rochs, Quebec, and there publicly declared that the measure he had opposed was not strong enough, and solemnly pledged himself that if he obtained power and could get the Legislature of Manitoba to restore the rights of the Catholics, and that he would go to the Federal Parliament and secure an act that would restore those rights in all their entirety.

I was then in Winnipeg, where I publicly drew attention to the speech made by Sir Wilfrid at St. Rochs, and appealed to my Conservative friends not to desert their party and support a French Catholic, who had just declared that if sustained he would, if necessary, pass a much stronger measure than I had proposed to restore the separate schools of Manitoba.

It may be here remarked that Manitoba was carried in support of my Government.

Sir Wilfrid Lauarier misrepresented what I had said, and appealed to those of his race and religion to defeat me on the ground that I had called upon the electors of Canada to oppose him because he was a Frenchman and a Catholic.

It was these dishonest appeals to those of strong Protestant views that I was forcing separate schools upon the country, and to French Catholics that I was attacking their race and religion, that enabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier to vault into power by riding two horses running in opposite directions.

In my efforts to maintain the constitution of our country, as decided by the highest tribunal of the Empire, Mr. Ross will find no ground for his assertion that, as a 'dictator, I attempted to force remedial legislation upon Canada,' nor must he overlook the fact that in favor of my bill I had the support in the House of Commons of a majority of forty-five, composed of the members of both parties. Yet, in your editorial comments, you remark: 'The main difference is that in 1896 the Premier was changed. . . Public opinion was in favor of a change, and the current had set too strongly to be turned back.'

Have you forgotten that, in the face of all these difficulties, the two parties were closely balanced in 1896 in the great Province of Ontario, and that, instead of my leadership, as Mr. Ross says, 'being ended,' I went back to that province in 1900, and in one of the purest elections ever held in Canada, as you recently showed in your columns, and despite the efforts of two governments, with all their patronage and unbounded resources, secured a majority of eighteen, the largest obtained by any party for twenty years?

In view of these historical facts, your readers will fail to discover any basis for the statements which I have ventured to criticize.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TUPPER.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29, 1904.

(From the Toronto 'News.')

In an interesting letter from Sir Chas. Tupper, which we publish elsewhere, he makes the statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier strenuously demanded the disallowance of the Manitoba act by which separate schools in that province were abolished. This is a statement which we had not seen before, and we are bound to think that Sir Charles Tupper is misinformed. Nor do we think there is good authority for the other statement that at St. Rochs, in Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that if the Legislature of Manitoba would not restore the rights of the Roman Catholics he would go to the Federal Parliament and secure an act that would restore their rights in all their entirety. It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was slow to take a definite position on the Manitoba school question, but we doubt if he ever demanded disallowance of the Manitoba legislation, or declared, as Sir Charles Tupper says, that 'if sustained he would, if necessary, pass a much stronger measure than I had proposed to restore the separate schools of Manitoba.' The Liberal leader, in fact, never counselled the minority to look for relief to the Federal Parliament. Sir Charles Tupper is a vigorous controversialist, but not always an impartial historian.

WOMEN IN PRETORIA.

(The London 'Christian.')

Sister Faith, a lady who has lately returned from Pretoria, calls attention to the need of some building to be set apart especially for 'the many women who sleep at lodgings, feed at restaurants, and then turn—whither?' If home life in some small degree is not supplied soon for Pretoria, we fear that in a few years it will have to be looked upon as a sorry place. Cannot it now, while young and comparatively sparsely populated, be taken in hand, and saved to become a bright, happy spot as capital of the Transvaal? A place for men—railway men, soldiers (we have seen the canteen filled on a Sunday evening) police, clerks and others—and one for women, where they could meet friends, read, or find recreation, should soon become facts.

'Waitresses, nurses, and others one might have influenced could they have been spoken to quietly, but there was no place at which to meet them, and there are no seats provided along the roads; one has had to leave them, and some have drifted. Government may supply orphanages, hotels and clubs, but home life in its best and truest sense is not found there.'

SUPPLY OF OXYGEN FOR FIREMEN.

(From the English 'World's Work.')

An experiment has recently been made in Paris with an ingenious apparatus, invented by M. Guglielminetti and M. Draeger, by means of which it is possible to remain without fear of asphyxia in places where it would otherwise be impossible to breathe. The apparatus is automatic, that is, it has no connection with the air outside.

It is composed of a tube containing a provision of oxygen, sufficient to last a man for breathing purposes for more than an hour, and a helmet of aluminum fitting the head exactly by means of a pneumatic pad. The oxygen is supplied automatically to the man's mouth and the air exhaled is received in a compressible bag.

It passes through a regenerator with granulated caustic potash, which absorbs all the carbonic acid. A fireman, provided with this apparatus, went down into a cellar in which piles of damp straw had been lighted, and although there was suffocating smoke from this he remained in it for nearly three-quarters of an hour without being at all inconvenienced by it.

LOUBET'S TIMELY RESCUE.

(From 'Everybody's Magazine.')

The young Loubet, being ten years old, was once bathing in the Drome with certain older lads. One of them got beyond his depth, and was swept away by the current. The Loubet lad heard his cry for help and studied the situation. It was evident that he couldn't get that big boy ashore. So he kept out of reach and watched him. The drowning boy kept going up and down, swallowing water.

At last he was so nearly drowned that there was no struggle in him. Then my little Loubet swam up, caught him by the hair and towed him ashore. It was a pretty bit of calculation. The big fellow was only three-parts drowned, and they pumped him out and made him as good as new. One might have prophesied that Loubet would be a politician. From just such troubled waters he fished out—three parts drowned—his election to the Presidency. Just so canny, just so 'judgmatical' has his entire political career been. That boy was the father of the calm, clear-headed, well meaning honest man who is to-day the first citizen of the third Republic.

A GOWN FOR GENERAL WEAR.

Now that winter fashions are practically settled the fact has been established that there are two distinct styles in vogue. There are, of course, endless modifications of both styles, but the main points of the two different fashions are never lost sight of. One is picturesqueness, marked by full skirts, draped bodices with or without collars, elbow sleeves, transparent lace yokes, wide-brimmed hats, old-fashioned poke bonnets, etc., and the other is simplicity, in which class not only are all the tailor-mades included, but, also, rich sweeping velvet and cloth gowns combined with long redingotes, rich furs and handsome feather-trimmed hats. Both styles are equally correct so that the sensible woman would be wise to select which ever is most becoming to her, and then to adhere to it throughout her entire wardrobe. For ceremonious gowns nothing could be handsomer than some of the simple velvet costumes, which are almost regal in appearance, that are being worn by smartly-dressed women. A favorite model for such gowns has a sweeping skirt of moderate width and a long coat built on the redingote lines. The coat is the distinctive feature of the costume and should be made very long and full, but it may be either single or double-breasted, elaborately or simply trimmed with braiding, buttons, etc., and may open over a fancy waistcoat or not as the wearer pleases. Some sort of soft lace stock and jabot with corresponding wrist ruffles and handsome furs are also details of the costume that should not be overlooked. From this description it may be seen that such a gown while considered simple, is far more expensive than the average woman can afford, but for her there are many charming models that may be procured for comparatively little money. The gown illustrated, for example, is a most useful model, being suitable for either calling or general street wear. It is made of dark blue broadcloth with a three-piece skirt trimmed with wide tucks in the manner shown, and a short coat blousing over a wide tight belt, with three short overlapping skirts below. There is a deep cape trimmed with tucks that end under the box-plaited fronts which are ornamented with large gold-bronze panne velvet buttons. The collarless neck is finished with a stitched band of the cloth trimmed with similar buttons, and beneath it is another band of gold bronze panne velvet embroidered in shades of blue silk. The cuffs correspond and the hat is of the shirred bronze velvet with blue feathers on the left side.

CHESTNUTS AS A TEMPERANCE AID.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

'There should be less drunkenness at this season of the year than at any other time,' said a specialist in nervous disorders who has a private sanatorium for the treatment of wealthy dipsomaniacs. 'It is not generally known—in fact, I claim the honor of the discovery—that roasted chestnuts are a good antidote for liquor. The average man who drinks under high nervous pressure, not for the sake of sociability, but because the alcohol stimulates him to greater effort, is the one whose nervous system is most quickly undermined. He may never get drunk, but there is the constant demand for over-stimulation that works damage in the end. No sooner does the effect of one drink wear off than there is the craving for another. Now, if that man would eat a few roasted chestnuts instead of taking another drink when the feeling comes on him, he would find that the substance of the nuts, having quickly absorbed the liquor already in his system, had appreciably decreased his longing for more alcoholic stimulant. It isn't theory. I know it to be true.'

HOW THE CAVERN RAT FINDS ITS WAY.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

The cavern rat, found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is of a soft bluish color, with white neck and feet. It has enormous eyes, black as night, but quite unprovided with irises. These eyes are perfectly insensible to light, and when the experiment has been made of catching a cavern rat and turning it loose in the bright sunlight it blunders about, striking itself against everything, is unable to provide itself with food, and finally falls down and dies. In its native depths, however, it is able to lead a comfortable enough existence, as its enormously long whiskers are so extremely sensitive that they enable it to find its way rapidly through the darkness. The principal food of the cavern rat consists of a kind of large cricket, of a pale yellow color, and which, like most cave dwellers, is perfectly blind.

DOCTORS INCREASING FASTER THAN THE DEMAND.

(New York 'Medical Journal.')

The medical profession is overcrowded; the yearly rate of additions is far greater than is required by the increase of population. It was estimated at the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1903, that 2,500 accessions to the ranks of the profession were required annually, while the annual output from the medical colleges is 10,000.

MINUTE SCREWS USED BY THE WATCHMAKER.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

'The fourth jewel screw of a watch is so small that to the naked eye it will not look like anything more than a bit of dust,' says Ed. Key, watchmaker, 'and is probably the smallest screw made. It must necessarily be perfect in every respect, and the character of the workmanship required on it is illustrated by looking at it under a powerful microscope, when it is seen that the threads average 200 to the inch.

'It is exactly 4-100 of an inch in diameter and over 50,000 could be packed into a lady's thimble with ease. Counting these screws is never attempted, of course, but 100 are weighed on a delicate steelyard and the total number of an output is arrived at by comparing the gross weight with the weight of these. Such tiny screws can only be made in large numbers by machinery, and the operation attending their manufacture is one of the most delicate things in watchmaking.'

GERMAN FACTORY LIFE.

Work commences in Germany at 6, 6.30 or 7 o'clock in the morning and usually stops at the corresponding hour in the evening, writes John Callan O'Laughlin in the November 'World's Work.'

The workman has a quarter of an hour for breakfast, from an hour to an hour and a half at noon for dinner, and a quarter of an hour in the afternoon for tea. Sometimes, and in some factories, the breakfast period is not authorized, sometimes afternoon tea is omitted. The average length of the day's work is ten hours. In the textile industry it may be a quarter of an hour longer.

The care of women and children has concerned the state far more than the hours of the male workers. Night work for women is prohibited, nor can they remain in the shops after 5.30 on Saturday afternoon or on the eve of a holiday. The law fixes the maximum of the woman's working day at eleven hours, except on Saturday and the day preceding holidays, when it is ten hours. A midday rest of one hour is compulsory, and women with household cares may claim an extra half hour.

NO GIRL BABIES IN THIS FAMILY.

(Hawaiian 'Star.')

A remarkable condition in the family of Captain Roesch, master of the barquentine 'Wrestler,' is reported to exist. Female children are absolutely unknown to the men of the family. According to the story told while Captain Roesch was here with his vessel discharging lumber, for generations back every child born to the family has been a male.

Captain Roesch, of the 'Wrestler,' is one of four brothers. He has three children, and all of them are boys. One of his brothers had fourteen children and another had nine children. All of them were boys. These boys have also married and have familes, but in every instance the children have been males. In no recent instance has a female child been born to the men of the Roesch line. Captain Roesch says that this remarkable phenomenon has existed for generations in his family. He says that it had come to be a family tradition that a girl child is never born to the name of Roesch.

TELEPHONES IN HOSPITALS.

('Electrical World and Engineer.')

In Philadelphia, it is stated, telephones are to remove the barrier between inmates of the Municipal Hospital and their friends in the outside world. Dr. Edward Martin, director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, has completed arrangements whereby a complete telephone system is to be installed in the Municipal Hospital, with telephones in each ward, so that direct communication between without and within may be had. Hitherto the hospital, entrance to which is forbidden to even the nearest relatives of patients, has been connected with the world by a single wire from a central exchange through the Electrical Bureau in City Hall. Communication was irregular and slow. With an exchange on each floor and in each ward it is believed that enquiries regarding the condition of patients can be answered speedily and satisfactorily both to patient and to friends.

HOW MAINE SCHOOL CHILDREN STUDY BIRDS.

(From the Lewiston 'Journal.')

The pupils of one of Biddeford's public schools are taking quite an interest in birds. Last spring they identified about forty specimens as they arrived from warmer homes. A school record of birds is kept each season which goes back to 1897. At this season bird homes are studied and deserted nests brought into school.

The other day two pupils came in with a maple stub three feet long, containing a fine specimen of a yellow hammer's style of architecture. A hole had been chiselled into the dead wood and then down the stub some fifteen inches by the birds. In the afternoon another pupil brought in another maple stub eight inches through and five feet long containing a yellow hammer's last summer's nest. This term nests of the catbird, robin, yellow warbler, king bird, chipping sparrow and barn swallow have been brought in.

HAIR WHITENED IN A NIGHT.

(London 'Express,' Oct. 10.)

As Mr. John Burrows, organist of Tay Square United Free Church, Dundee, was descending the cellar steps in the church on Sunday night with a lighted taper in his hand a tremendous explosion occurred, and he was thrown down the steps with such force that he was stunned. Every window in the church was shattered, a wall thrown down, and greater interior damage done. Yesterday Mr. Burrows's hair, which was previously dark, had turned to white, though his beard retains its natural color.

MISS BURNEY'S DIARY.

('Youth's Companion.')

Miss Fanny Burney, the friend of Dr. Johnson and the author of 'Evelina,' began a diary at the age of fifteen. The reason which induced her to keep a journal was, in her own words, that 'when the hour arrives in which time is more nimble than memory' she might have some account of her 'thoughts, manners, acquaintance and actions.' Her father and friends seem to have discouraged the idea, writes Austin Dobson, in his life of Miss Burney.

'I cannot,' wrote the young girl, 'express the pleasure I have in writing down my thoughts at the very moment, my opinion of people when I first see them, and how I alter or how confirm myself in it, and I am much deceived in my foresight if I shall not have very great delight in reading this living proof of my manner of passing my time, my sentiments, my thoughts, of people I know, and a thousand other things in future. There is something to me very unsatisfactory in passing year after year, without even a memorandum of what you did.'

The diary, begun in 1768, was edited and given to the public in 1846 by Miss Burney's niece, an amiable and learned lady who happily combined a knowledge of Hebrew with a genius for making jelly. Its writer's early predictions were right. It contains many interesting and amusing descriptions of notable people whom the young girl met. It tells of the books she read. Plutarch's 'Lives.' Pope's 'Iliad'; she reads and cries over the 'Vicar of Wakefield'; she reads 'Rasselas,' and thinks the style and sentiments inimitable.

Moreover, the 'Diary' proves plainly that Fanny's close attention to braid-stitch, cross-and-change, pinking, pointing, frilling and all the other niceties of that needlework which her stepmother regarded as so important to young persons did not leave her without leisure for literature.

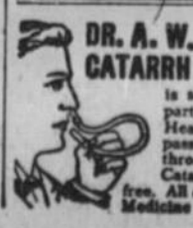
Advertisements.

$2.25 CHINA SILK WAIST DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY.

Supplied in any shade. It's a regular $4.00 waist, is lined, has a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side, small tucks between, tucked back, new sleeve, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed in fancy buttons. Same waist In Black Taffeta Silk $2.95

All other shades, $3.50; all shades Lustre, $1.50; all shades French Flannel, $1.75; Black Sateen 95c. Any shade Velvet $1.95. Add 15 cents for Postage. Give Bust Size. Send to-day.

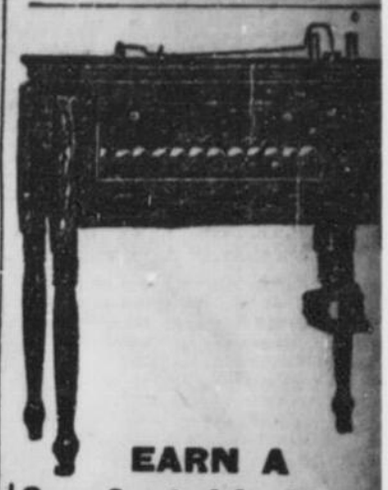
SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CAN. 104 KING ST.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Advertisements.



EARN A Comfortable Livin WITH A Chatham Incubato

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable an easily managed occupation. Unles you want to go into it extensively need take but very little of your time Government reports show that th demand for chickens in Canada greatly in excess of the supply an Great Britain is always clamorin for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should b laying. While she is hatching an brooding a few chickens she could b laying five or six dozen eggs. Th percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in Incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No cash to pay until October, 1905.

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the Incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer as we are sure of the satisfaction our Incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

SMITH FALLS, ONT., November 19th, 1904.
The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time. I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season, more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. W. HYSLOP.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
Dept. 22 Chatham, Ont.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES AT
Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
FACTORIES AT
Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. 13

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

THE FARM WORKSHOP.

'Too little attention, as a rule, is given by the farming class to the fitting up, and furnishing with a set of suitable tools, of a building or some part of a building to be used as a workshop,' remarks a writer in 'Hoard's Dairyman.'

'That such a place on every farm is a great convenience certainly goes without saying, and that it is a most convenient and economical adjunct to the farm buildings, and in many cases a saving of much valuable time, is almost a self-evident truth.

'There are frequently, particularly during the busy season in spring, breakages of farm implements which an hour or so of labor will readily repair and which may be done by any man of ordinary capacity, if suitable tools are at hand with which the work can be performed.

'A full half-day or more may thus be often saved that would be required to go to the village mechanic for a job that perhaps a half-hour in the shop with the proper tools would be sufficient to accomplish, and this not infrequently when half a day's labor with a certain farm implement needing repairs might represent all the difference between a success and a failure of any given crop.

'For a change in the weather, at this time in the year, does sometimes so occur as that a job of work begun and not completed, may be so delayed by a heavy storm that before the land is again in a fit condition to work, it is too late for the crop designated, or, if not too late for that, so late at least that it proves a partial or an entire failure instead of the success it would have been if sown or planted at the earlier date.

'It is not, of course, to be expected that every farmer shall have a full set of carpenter's or of blacksmith's tools, for many of them are too expensive, and, besides, to learn the use of some of them would require more time than the ordinary farmer can afford or would care to expend.

'But a shop fitted up with a good work bench to which should be attached a bench screw or vise, fine and coarse saws, chisels and bits of various sizes, a good bit-stock or brace, screw driver, cold chisels, punches, nippers, files, and so forth, is a necessary requisite to every well-conducted farm.

'Here, too, should be kept a supply of screw bolts, screws and nails of all sizes, besides such lumber as is most likely to be needed in repairs of the ordinary farm tools and implements.

'I have known half a dozen good-sized screw bolts of various lengths kept in a farmer's workshop to obviate the necessity of a trip of several miles, more or less, to the village blacksmith shop, and as the cost of these bolts is a mere trifle, the advantage of keeping a supply of them on hand is readily apparent. Even a supply of horse shoe nails in the tool box, too, may save the time required to take a horse to the shop in the busiest part of the season, as any farmer of ordinary intelligence should be able to replace a shoe that has been pulled off if he has the tools with which to do it.'

ONTARIO DAIRY SCHOOL.

Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, writes:

'The Dairy School should be a centre of dairy information where the latest and best dairy practice is taught and exemplified. Since these "Notes" were last sent out we have passed a busy season in improvements, experimental work and teaching. Our herd has gone into winter quarters in excellent condition.

New cement floors have been put in throughout the dairy stable. Also cement floors in the basement of the farm dairy and in the separator room of the creamery building. The inside of the dairy building has been repainted; a new engine has been placed in the dairy, the boilers have been re-bricked, the system of heating changed to low pressure heating, and most important of all, the exhaust steam from the engine is now all used for pasteurizing milk and for heating the dairy building. Some new machinery will be placed before the Dairy School opens on Jan. 4, 1904, so that the school was never in so good a position to give dairy instruction as at present. Our milk supply is now ample for all purposes. We have had from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds daily during the past summer.

During the summer season experiments in cheese and butter making have been made. Those in the cheese room have related chiefly to further studies on the effect of temperature in the ripening of cheese; to pepsin instead of rennet as a coagulating agent; and to moisture in curd and cheese as affecting yield and quality. In the butter branch, the experiments related to the use of preservatives other than salt; sweet and ripened cream and pasteurized milk vs. pasteurized cream. As none of the results are completed, we shall have to defer a report until later.

'The first year students are receiving a course of lectures relating to the farm dairy. They are also doing practical work in milk-testing, running cream separators, setting milk in shallow pans and deep cans, churning, working, salting and preparing butter for local markets.

'The second year men are receiving lectures on co-operative or factory dairying, and have completed a short course of practical work in separating milk, churning butter, making cheese and testing milk, cream and cheese.

'The graduating class in dairying, in addition to lectures and regular practical work, are taking special instruction in the various hand separators. One representative of each machine, of which we have eight at present in our farm dairy, has been present one afternoon a week during the fall term. The machine has been taken apart and the different parts explained fully. Then tests of the separators have been made separating milk at temperatures of 80 and 100 degrees F. The machines were tested at those temperatures giving a normal percentage of fat in the cream—20 to 25 percent. The adjustment was then changed so as to give a cream testing 30 to 40 percent fat. All the machines did good work with both tests. So far as loss of fat in skim-milk goes, there is not much difference in the machines which we have at the college.

'The time required to wash the machines was also noted. This varied from one and a half minute to seven minutes. In some cases the representative was so anxious to make a good time record that the work was not so well done as it might be.

'On the whole we have been much pleased with the courtesy of the various firms in sending such good men, and with the excellent instruction they have given to us regarding their machines.

'Owing to the commencement of the special classes for creamery men on Dec. 1, and for milk dealers, milk producers and all those interested in a purer, cleaner and improved supply of milk to cities, towns and villages, and to the cheeseries and creameries of the province, we are obliged to discontinue our practical work for the regular college classes after Nov. 30.

'We hope to continue these notes regularly through the winter in order to keep dairymen posted as to what is going on at the dairy of the Ontario Agricultural College.'

CARE FOR THE PLOUGH.

The amount of energy that is spent every spring in getting ploughs in working order and the amount of poor work that is done before they are finally brought to a condition to do passably good work is very great. People who have not travelled over the country during the winter season with their eyes open to observe these things have no idea how great is the amount of neglect that is practiced in this connection.

Important as it is to have the ploughs under shelter, their proper care does not stop here. While the plough is not so readily attacked and corroded by rust during cold as during warm weather, yet there will be more or less such action even in the winter time if moisture and air have access to its surface. It is not necessary for the surface of the plough to become actually wet in order for corrosion to begin. There is, very frequently, enough moisture in the atmosphere to set up such action, and at such times the unprotected surface of the plough will be attacked whether under shelter or out of it.

If the winter is a dry one the plough under good shelter may corrode but slightly, and if one has a sandy soil no difficulty may be experienced in making a start in the spring. But for a soil of fine texture, any corrosion, however slight, is sure to give much trouble. This is particularly true in the spring of the year, when the soil is loose and open from the action of the frost. A little cheap grease rubbed over the polished surface when the plough is put away will prevent any possibility of such trouble; unless the plough is stored where the rats will eat the grease off. Be careful not to use grease, such as meat frying, that contains any salt. Machinery stored in a building where animals are also housed needs protection from rust more than where stored in a separate building, as the moisture from the breath of the animals helps to create conditions favorable to corrosion.

GIVING THE FARM A NAME

Every farmer that is worthy of the vocation should give his farm a name and have his own name and that of the farm in some conspicuous place at the farm entrance. The farmer of the present time is a business man in the strictest sense of the word, and no business man can afford to be doing business from year to year without some special intimation to the public as to what line of farming he follows or where he holds forth, says the Wisconsin 'Agriculturist.'

No merchant, druggist, banker or cobler would think for a moment of launching into business without putting up a sign of some kind to indicate the business and the party conducting the same. Many farmers are not aware of the many opportunities, for the welfare of self and family, that are lost on account of the obscurity in which a large percentage of the people on the farms live.

It is not surprising that many of the young people leave the farm when they can note no general improvement or change in affairs from year to year. The attractions and up-to-date business methods of the city where each business man is vying with his competitor, has a fascination that charms the ambitious youth of the country.

Let us arouse an interest on the part of the family in the old familiar farm home, giving it a name and attaching thereto the name of the proprietor. By so doing take upon ourselves added pleasures and new duties. No farmer should name the farm and attach his name thereto if he is guilty of having his surroundings in such bad taste that he must blush and make excuses for his shortcomings to every visitor who chances to call. Fix up the outside buildings in a tasteful manner, put the machinery under cover when not in use, tear away the road fence if it looks objectionable and plough and seed down in its place and on the roadside so as to have an attractive frontage on the highway.

When these things are done and your family feel proud of the old home, give it a name and it will add new interest to farm life.

PICTURES OF PRIZE-WINNING STOCK.

Our new edition of 'Stock Pointers' is just out. It is enlarged and contains a number of good cuts of celebrated prize-winning stock, among which is a pen of bacon hogs, bred by Mr. D. C. Flatt, which won sweepstakes over all breeds at Toronto. Prize-winning shorthorns, bred by Goodfellow Bros., Aberdeen Angus, bred by W. R. Stewart, 'Jean Armour,' the greatest Ayrshire cow, bred by Wm. Stewart, of Menie, Ontario; Ayrshires, bred by Mr. D. A. McFarlane, of Kelso, Que.; 'Exile of St. Lambert,' the head of the great 'Exile' family of Jerseys; Leicester sheep, winner of sweepstakes, bred by Mr. John Orr, pen of Shropshire sheep, bred by Telfer Brothers, of Paris, etc., etc. Send your name and address to the Beaver Manufacturing Company, Galt, Canada, and mention this paper and you will receive a copy by return mail.

A CHAMPION FROM ONTARIO.

The above cut represents the Southdown ram 'St. Alban's Enterprise,' owned by Messrs. Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont. At the St. Louis World's Fair this ram was awarded first prize in its class, was given the junior championship, and was placed reserve for the grand championship. It also took first prize at Toronto.

DEVELOPING BUTTER MARKETS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has again this year operated a number of creameries in the North-West Territories so that farmers in districts adapted to dairying might be able to obtain a cash income from their cows until such time as they are able to carry on the work for themselves. Considerable attention has recently been devoted to developing new markets for the butter produced, and the results have been quite satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the price of butter in Eastern Canada has been lower this year than last, the patrons of the North-West creameries have received an average net price of 20.98 cents a pound for the butter manufactured from the cream supplied by them, over a cent a pound more than in 1903, and the highest price ever obtained for the season's output of the Government creameries.

British Columbia has naturally been the chief market for Territorial butter in the past and still continues to take the bulk of the shipments. Freight rates and other expenses are so heavy that a satisfactory trade with Great Britain cannot be carried on at present, but a considerable export trade is being developed with Japan and other Oriental countries. Before the Osaka Exposition, there was scarcely any Canadian butter sold to Japan, but in spite of the war some 34,000 pounds have been shipped to that country from the Government creameries during the first ten months of this year. The total consumption of butter in Japan is not large, but there are indications of a decided increase in demand for the Canadian article at the close of the war.

The Yukon butter trade is also being recovered for Canada. The total amount consumed in that territory annually is over 500,000 pounds, of which nearly 200,000 pounds has this year been contributed by the Government creameries in the North-West Territories. When the country was first opened, several shipments of tinned butter sent up by Canadian firms were found to be very inferior in quality, and, consequently, the Canadian article got a bad name and the market was practically monopolized by the United States. Indeed, until 1903, about the only Canadian butter used in the Yukon was that sent to the Mounted Police. Meanwhile the Dairy Division had been testing various styles of tins and other packages, and had found that a first class article, properly packed, could be shipped there at a profit. Orders for 90,000 pounds were received last year and the amount has been more than doubled this season, as mentioned above.

There has been some opposition to our stringent legislation, such as the Dairy Products Act of 1893, and the Butter Act of 1903, which forbid the manufacture and sale in Canada of adulterated dairy goods, including filled cheese and process butter. The Hastings cheese case, recently reported in the press, has shown that if our dairy laws had been one whit less strict, the Canadian cheese trade might have received a blow from which it would have required years to recover. The case in question is still fresh in the public memory. A leading firm of grocers in Hastings, England, was charged with selling as pure cheese an article which the local analyst alleged was adulterated with foreign fat. Fortunately the Canadian High Commissioner and the chief inspector in Britain of the Department of Agriculture were able to present a vigorous defence, backed up by indisputable evidence forwarded from Canada by the Chief of the Dairy Division. It was shown that in Canada the manufacture of margarine or 'filled' cheese was absolutely prohibited under heavy penalties, and the conditions of manufacture were such that it was quite impossible for this to happen without the fact coming to the notice of the authorities. The purity of the cheese was admitted and the charge finally dismissed, when it was found that the Canadian contentions were proven by the report of the Government Analyst, which showed that the sample in question contained 43 percent of milk fat and no foreign fat whatever.

The case has attracted almost universal attention in Great Britain and the triumphant vindication of the purity of Canadian dairy products will prove a great advertisement of our goods. If, however, our dairy laws had been lax or our departmental organization imperfect on either side of the Atlantic, the result might have been different.

THE DISEASE OF POULTRY

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The Poultry Division, Ottawa, points out that the treatment of poultry diseases should seldom concern the farmer. If the healthiest and most vigorous fowls are kept for breeding, if the chickens are reared under satisfactory conditions, fed on wholesome food and not overcrowded, there will rarely be disease amongst them. When disease does appear, it will usually be found more satisfactory to kill and bury the sick birds than to undertake to treat them. Some of the commonest poultry diseases are catarrh, croup, gapes and leg weakness.

Catarrh in poultry closely resembles the common 'cold in the head' of man. It is accompanied by sneezing, difficult breathing and watery discharge from the nostrils, and is apt to develop into roup. Among the causes are lack of ventilation, draughts, dampness, exposure, and improper care and feeding. The prevention and treatment are much the same as for roup.

The following are some of the symptoms of the various stages of this infectious disease; puffed or swollen eye lids, watery discharge from the eyes and nose; eyes swollen and closed by offensive cheesy matter; thick gelatinous discharge from the eyes and nose; frothy mucous in the mouth and throat, throat covered with thick cheesy matter.

In the early stages of the disease the inflammation can be reduced by bathing the eyes and face of the fowl with a mixture composed of equal parts of sweet oil and whiskey. The fowl should be removed from the flock and fed on soft food. If the disease has reached the offensive stage, the fowl should be killed, and the house disinfected with sulphur fumes or a three percent. solution of creolin to prevent the spread of the disease. If it is desired to save a valuable bird, it is a good plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes, and immerse the head for 20 or thirty seconds, in a one to two percent. solution of permanganate of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily, until all symptoms have disappeared. Roup is most prevalent in draughty, overcrowded and dirty poultry houses. The inside of the house should be well cleansed, and the ventilation and lighting so arranged that the house will be perfectly dry and free from draughts.

Gapes—This disease usually affects only young birds, and as its name indicates is characterized by the chick gaping—opening its mouth at frequent intervals to get breath. As the disease proceeds the breathing becomes very labored. Gapes result from the presence of worms in the windpipe. The windpipe becomes inflamed, and this, together with the worms, is apt to cause suffocation of the chicken. When the inflammation extends to the lungs, death usually ensues. The worms may be removed by the fumes of sulphur or coal tar, or by dropping one or two drops of spirits of turpentine or salicylate of soda into the windpipe. A fumigator can be made from an old barrel. The ends of the barrel should be removed, and the chickens, to be treated placed on a grating inside the barrel. The top of the barrel may be covered with an old sack, and a plate of burning sulphur placed on the ground inside the barrel. Instead of using sulphur, the inside the barrel may be painted with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil, of the same consistency as paint. The chickens should be watched while under treatment, and removed as soon as they show signs of being overcome by the fumes. Three treatments usually suffice; they are given night and morning. The worms are killed, lose their hold upon the internal surface of the windpipe, and the chickens cough them up.

Chickens contract the disease when allowed to run on ground which has been infested with the gapeworm; the worms are conveyed from one bird to another through the medium of food and drink. When the worms have been destroyed by fumigation, it is advisable to remove the chickens to dry, uncontaminated ground, or if this is impossible, to plough or dig up the earth about the pens and to scatter air-slaked lime around. The disease is rarely present among chickens that are reared on well-drained soil, and away from the dampness about the farm buildings.

Leg weakness is found among chicks that are housed in badly constructed brooders, overfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sufficient exercise on an earth floor. Chicks that are affected should be placed on ground that is covered with chaff, and animal food and small grains made the principal part of their ration.

In conclusion, it may be said that at least one-half the cases of diseases in poultry are due directly or indirectly to lice and other parasites. Chickens that have had their vitality sapped by vermin fall an easy prey to disease likes catarrh and roup. There is not likely to be much profit from flock of poultry unless it is housed in clean and comfortable quarters and kept free from lice and mites.

SCIENTIFIC TURKEY RAISING

(Boston 'Herald.')

Only recently has science turned its attention to the Thanksgiving bird, but already it has accomplished some wonderful things in the culture and improvement of that admirable fowl, which in the opinion of many has a better claim than the bald-headed eagle to figure as the national emblem.

On Fisher's Island, opposite New London, and not far distant, is the greatest and most successful turkey farm in the world. The island, one might say, is an artificial wilderness of 4,000 acres, scientifically managed. Over this area thousands of the birds roam in a condition so close to that of nature that though a domesticated variety they are practically wild. No shelters of any variety are provided for them; the hen turkeys build their nests in the open, and, while plenty of corn is supplied, it is scattered about in all sorts of places and even buried under leaves in order that the fowls may be obliged to hustle for their provender.

These turkeys attain gigantic size, sometimes reaching a weight of nearly fifty pounds. In the market at Thanksgiving time they reach ten cents a pound more than ordinary turkeys, owing to their remarkably delicious flavor.

They are so hardy that nothing short of a hatchet will kill them. In winter they roost out on fence rails and tree branches, and, though often their heads are actually frozen under their wings, their health does not suffer in the least. The delicacy of constitution which afflicts turkeys elsewhere, making them hard to rear, does not bother the birds of Fisher's Island. Not long ago thirty of them were bought by the state authorities of Rhode Island for the purpose of inoculating them with the fearfully destructive and contagious disease known as 'black head,' by way of experiment, but none of them could be induced to take the malady.

SHRINKAGE OF POTATOES

Parties who have had no experience in storing potatoes for the winter, do not take into consideration the fact that where potatoes are stored in a common cellar or the basements of warehouses, that there will be a large loss in weight, if the potatoes are kept over winter.

This shrinkage is made up of several items, the heaviest is moisture, and will amount when potatoes are kept until spring to about ten percent, writes C. M. Root in 'Twentieth Century Farmer.' There are other items of shrinkage, one comes from the cut potatoes that will be found in every lot; these will shrink and shrivel and may be struck with dry rot. Another item comes from the small potatoes, that in spite of all your care, will creep into most lots of potatoes and to make an article that will bring full prices in the spring must be sorted out when sacking. Then some rough potatoes afflicted with scab will grow worse, the fungus growing through the winter making the potatoes so rough that some of them will be rejected in the spring.

'We do not say that all these conditions will reduce the weight of potatoes, but when buying calculation should be made for all of these drawbacks. All these items may amount to twenty percent of the pile, but may not go above ten percent.

'Potatoes wintered in a cave, or even that are buried outside, will not show as great a shrinkage, perhaps five percent will cover the shrinkage in this case. Potatoes kept at a low temperature will not shrink as much as those kept at a high temperature. For this reason where they are raised on a large scale, outside cellars or caves are to be preferred. In buying to sell again account must be made of rent, sacks and sacking, also the interest on the money invested. Insurance is another item. After counting up all expenses it will be seen that there must be quite a margin between the buying and the selling price to be profitable.

Advertisements.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DAIRY BUTTER MAKER

Mrs. L. M. HOLMES, of Owatonna, Minn., secured THE HIGHEST SCORE on Dairy Butter in the 1st, 2d and the 4th butter scoring contests held at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., thereby winning the World's Championship.

Mrs. J. H. McRostie, of the same place, secured the SWEEPSTAKES at the 3d scoring, in same contests.

Proof enough that the U. S. makes the best butter

BECAUSE EACH ONE

USES

The U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

The most simple, durable and thorough machine for any dairyman who wants to produce the best butter at the least cost.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Send for Handsome Booklet in Colors Illustrating "The U. S. Way."

384

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

OLD SCOTCH SONG.

Nova Scotian.—Will you give the words of the old Scotch song, 'There's Nae Luck About the House?' Who was the writer? Ans.—It was written by William Julius Mickle, a Scottish poet and translator, 1734—1788.

But are ye sure the news is true,
And are ye sure he's weel?
Is this a time to think o' wark?
Ye jauds, fling by your wheel.

For there's nae luck about the house,
There's nae luck at a',
There's nae luck about the house
When our gudeman's awa.

Is this a time to think o' wark
When Colin's at the door?
Rax down my cloak—I'll to the quay
And see him come ashore.

Rise up and make a clean fireside,
Put on the muckle pat,
Gie little Kate her cotton gown,
And Jock his Sunday's coat.

Mak' their shoon as black as slaes,
Their stockings white as snaw;
It's a' to pleasure our gudeman,
He likes to see them braw.

There are twa hens into the crib,
Hae fed this month or mair,
Mak' haste and thraw their necks about,
That Colin weel may fare.

My Turkey slippers I'll put on,
My stockins pearl-blue;
It's a' to pleasure our gudeman,
For he's baith leal and true.

Sae sweet his voice, sae smooth his tongue,
His breath's like caller air,
His very foot has music in't
As he comes up the stair.

And will I see his face again,
And will I hear him speak?
I'm down right dizzy wi' the thought!
In troth I'm like to greet.

There's nae luck about the house,
There's nae luck at a',
There's nae luck about the house
When our gudeman's awa'.

NOMENCLATURE.

J. McD. — What is the reason that 'Belteshazzar' is the form of spelling found in Daniel vi., and 'Belshazzar' in the fifth chapter. Ans.—They are entirely distinct names. Belteshazzar (Bel protect his life) was the Babylonian name for Daniel (see Daniel 1:7), and Belshazzar (Bel protect the king) was, according to Daniel v., the son of Nebuchadnezzar, and the last king of Babylonia. The prefix 'Bel' refers to one of the most important of the Babylonian gods of Semitic origin.

WHO PAYS?

Subscriber's Daughter.—Please inform me whether the bride or the groom should buy the invitation cards and the flowers. Ans.—The bride's family bears all expenses of the wedding except paying the clergyman's fee, the carriage in which the bride and groom leave the church, and flowers for the bride and bridesmaid.

GRANTS TO VETERANS.

Idaho Subscriber.—1. Can the volunteers take up land anywhere they find government land vacant? 2. What steps must they take to qualify? 3. What years of Fenian Raids are referred to? Ans.—1. No, only in lands specially set apart. 2. Applications had to be in by July 1, 1904, but the time for selecting the site has been extended for two years. Veterans' lands are exempt from settlement duties for ten years, but afterwards come under the regulation duties. 3. South African veterans, nurses, chaplains and newspaper correspondents; veterans of 1865, 1866 and 1870, also next of kin of foregoing, and of persons who lost their lives in consequence of active service in those operations.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO. POLLING BOOTHS.

Subscriber, Ont.—Can the trustees of a public school refuse to allow polling in a school house? Ans.—It is possible that they have the legal right to do so, but it is not at all clear that they can. The statutory provisions, directly or indirectly, with the matter are contained in various Acts of the Ontario Legislature, and the combined effect of same is very indefinite. We incline to the view, however, that the trustees are, strictly speaking, in a position to withhold consent to the use of the school building by the municipal corporation for the purpose mentioned.

LIABILITY ON NOTES.

Mac, Alta.—Mr. C. came to me, I think in July, with Mr. J., who conducts a real estate office in Leavings. They came to me to sign my name for an elevator to be built at Leavings. They both said that the elevator would be built by Oct. 25, and if not built on that date ready to receive grain we would not have to pay the note we signed for it. The elevator is not finished yet, but Mr. C. demands the first instalment on the note. Are we obliged to pay it, or can he make us pay the note? The note runs for five years, to be paid in equal instalments, each year, until paid, with interest. Ans.—It would seem that you are legally liable.

MARRYING WITHOUT LICENSE.

D.A.—A Catholic girl and a Protestant man go to the Catholic church, and the priest marries them without a license. Would it be legal? Ans.—Yes, if solemnized pursuant to proclamation of intention to intermarry, made at least one week, and not more than three months, previously, on a Sunday, at a regular service of the church in which one of the parties has habitually worshipped, and 'The Marriage Act' makes other provisions for marriage without license.

WIFE'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—1. Is it the law of Ontario, should any woman be obliged to leave her husband, that she can dispose of her mortgage, or real estate, she having had this in her own right before marriage, without his signature or consent, or if not disposed of, can she claim all income from these sources as her own? 2. Should property remain in condition it now is, that is, in mortgage and real estate, could he claim half at her death? 3. Would property have to be converted into money and given away to avoid or prevent husband from getting any, or is there any other legal process? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, if no children and no will. 3. No. It might be necessary to convert the real estate into money, but the money need not be given away.

STATIONARY ENGINEERING.

B.J.—Is it necessary for a fireman to fire three years under a licensed engineer before he can take out a stationary engineer's license if he is able to pass the required examinations? Ans.—It depends upon the rules and regulations made by 'The Ontario Association of Stationary Engineers.' You should write the secretary of the Association for a copy. The Act giving the Association their powers is Revised Statute of Ontario, 1897, chapter 185.

FENCING—LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Villager.—1. What is the law regarding fencing village lots in Ontario, there being nothing said in deed regarding fence; is it the same law as other property, each party build half; or should the person who buys lot build all? 2. A person renting a house by the month in village in Ontario for more than one year, does he become a yearly tenant providing he stays part of second year? Can you collect full year's rent, say, he stays only a few days on the second year? Ans.—1. Each party must build his just proportion of the dividing fence, and in the event of failure to agree upon same the matter must be decided by fence viewers of the locality. 2. No; he is but a monthly tenant.

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.]

CONSTIPATION.

'Subscriber' asks the following questions: 1. What is the most effective remedy, and the least harmful for breaking up a cold? 2. The treatment for constipation? Is forty-eight years of age. Has not had regular daily bowel movements for some years. The stomach seems to be slow about digesting rich and fatty foods. Is sometimes troubled with gas and unpleasant feelings. Is thin in flesh. Does not sleep well. Ans.—You can probably only 'break up' a cold during the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours of its course. The most popular method is to take a very hot bath. You should stay in this about fifteen or twenty minutes, or until the perspiration begins to drip off your face. Then go to bed with plenty of blankets, and take a hot drink of some kind. Free perspiration will follow, and in the morning the cold is often better. After treatment of this kind it is wise to stay in the house for a day or two. Two or three grains of quinine taken two or three times daily afterwards is sometimes beneficial. For all colds rest and warmth and confinement to the house is advisable. The best thing for constipation is dieting. You should arrange to take three meals about six hours or more apart. Use more freely such foods as porridge, graham bread, syrups, preserves, fresh fruit, soups, vegetables. Have all bread toasted. Do not use milk, pastry, or rich foods, sauces or pickles. Do not drink anything but water at dinner. First thing on rising drink a small tumbler of cold water, and eat an orange or apple. If this does not cure you you might try injections of cold water into the bowel. This is best done in the morning with a fountain syringe. Use about a quart of water. Take it in a recumbent position, with the hips elevated on a cushion. You may add a little yellow soap to it if you like. This method is usually better than taking medicine. Exercise in moderation is beneficial.

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.'

Since the snowfall, out of door work is not so pressing, and the stranger drops in to sit by the hearth fire, giving us his ideas of men and things. With his feet on the fender, and the firelight glow in his face, he remarked lately:

'I feel quite sure you don't miss me when I am not able to look in and see you all.' A gentle murmur of dissent went around, but he would not listen. 'It's the way of the world,' he said, 'out of sight, out of mind.' It isn't easy to persuade any of us how little consequence we are outside a very limited circle. None of us like to admit that our places could be filled easily; we have such a desire to be indispensable, and a deep-seated conviction of our own importance, never realizing how small a place we hold even in our own community. How soon, too, the friends who have 'crossed the bar' become a shadowy memory—ever dear, but outside of our daily life, that absorbs us and demands attention.' 'But we do not forget,' I ventured. He sighed. 'Yes,' he assented, 'there are some faithful souls, but the bread-winners must put all that aside, or be voted bores.'

But this self-absorption makes us all selfish, and as we scramble along in life we show our vain glory in many ways.

Nine and a-half of every ten people you meet will turn the conversation on themselves as I am doing at this minute. If they talk to you it will be most likely of their own or their family's aggrandisement, or a comparison with some one not so fortunate, or else a complaint. But if you meet the tenth fraction, you will have a helpful companion, unabsorbed in self, and full of unspoken sympathy that attracts and holds us, though it cannot be analyzed. It is the virtue of self-forgetfulness, as rare as it is delightful, when met with. But as a rule we are all filled with self-esteem and worship the first personal pronoun.'

As he moved his chair back from the fire he gave a pleasant laugh that was quite boyish in its tone, and cheerful to listen to.

'I was just thinking,' he said, 'how I have been moralizing; it is enough to give you the "blues." But, perhaps, you have never heard that story about Sir Walter Scott, who was entering a theatre in Edinburgh just at the same moment with another man. The audience cheered loudly, but the great writer took his seat modestly, as if unaware that the cheers were intended for him. But the other man advanced with dignity to the front of his box and bowed in acknowledgment. Such an exhibition of self-esteem must have been part of that man's life, and I am afraid we might any of us have done it if occasion had warranted. Human nature is the same everywhere.'

WHAT TO PLANT.

'Young Farmer.'—It is not always easy to advise any one what to plant in the way of fruit for profit, on a new farm, for markets vary so much in this respect.

Better study the needs of your nearest town, and you can form some idea what will bring the best and quickest returns. If strawberries are in demand they give the quickest returns, and can be set out in rows between young trees.

Your part of Ontario should grow pear trees, but they are a precarious crop, and subject to fire blight.

Fruit growers are like a flock of sheep, with all due respect; if one goes over a fence, the rest are sure to follow.

If a man plants a certain plum or pear it is certain that all his neighbors will do likewise, and the same with other sorts. Some years ago the Niagara grape was the rage; everyone planted it till it became a drug on the market. Just now dealers cannot supply the demand for McIntosh apple trees, as they are high priced and satisfactory for the table, and the same results are likely to follow.

It might be wiser for each man to show his individuality, and plant out such a selection as his own judgment and command of a market warranted, study these to the best advantage and learn all their needs.

It is a foolish plan adopted by some growers to discard varieties when sales are unsatisfactory for a year or two, digging out and planting in according to the fluctuations of the market.

An old farmer who had a wise head, made it a rule to sow such seed as was not in demand because others would not do so, and often proved the wisdom of his plan.

INSECT ENEMIES.

Kui Kiang.—It is not easy to state without knowledge of the insects, what is the matter with your strawberry leaves. You seem to have so many troublesome insects and perhaps cannot get insecticides. If you can get quassia chips and make a decoction to water them with, there will not be any injury done to the plants by it, and the bitter taste is not fancied by insects. Thank you very much for offer of Wistaria beans—they would be interesting to grow coming direct from their native home. A letter was sent to you last week containing a few Canadian seeds.

BEBEERU.

E.M.M.—There is a tree called 'Greenheart' that grows in South Africa and in Guiana. It is properly named as above, and is of great value as a timber tree yielding, too, medicinal bark.

The wood is exported and takes on a high polish, while it is so heavy as to sink in water. It is noted for durability and for resisting the invasion of white ants that are so injurious to timber in that country. The bark has a bitter astringent taste and possesses tonic properties.

BORER IN EVERGREEN.

Mr. M.—Without seeing the insect it is not easy to judge what is doing the injury, but it is quite likely the work of the Longicorn borer. There is no practical remedy, and it is usually trees that are beginning to decay that are attacked. Borers are very troublesome creatures to deal with. They are capable of doing a great deal of mischief before it is observed. A hot wire put down the hole will kill the grubs, but it is doubtful if it will save the tree.

A FEW PLANTS AS COSMETICS.

Miss McD.—Basil is not a cosmetic, its value being that it purifies the air. In India it is sacred to Krishna and to Vishnu. No Hindoo is without it as necklaces and beads are made from it. The secret is that it absorbs the carbonic acid gas, and gives out its vivifying oxygen. The wise men of olden times quite understood the value of plants and medicines, but instead of educating the people they attributed it to some god, and made use of their methods under the guise of religion.

Cedar and orris root powdered are both excellent as a dentifrice and the best antiseptic is musk.

All spices purify and cool the air, and it is a well-known fact that where perfumes and spices are used in excess epidemics are unknown, and that the value of the rose jar with its contents well cured is more than ornamental. Elder flowers are famous for cooling properties if used as a decoction to bathe the face, and sage tea starts a new growth of hair if it is regularly applied to the scalp, while Lavender, though not a cosmetic has the merit of keeping a freshness in the linen presses, if the flowers are placed there.

GREENLAND.

An interesting letter from a correspondent who spent part of last year in Greenland was sent to me, with the idea that an account of its barren shores might reconcile readers who grumble at Canadian weather and vegetation.

The writer wonders why it was called Greenland when the island is covered for the greater part of the year with ice and snow, and there are no forests. In sheltered portions of the southern part dwarf birches manage to rise several feet above the ground and there are ferns in abundance, while some Saxifrages thrive and the yellow poppy adds a gleam of brightness. The largest potatoes grown out of doors are the size of marbles, and the only good garden soil is found on the site of old Eskimo houses.

Flowers soon die even in the houses unless they have special care, and need to be treated as if they were in their native climate to make them thrive. For during June and July the sun is always above the horizon and vegetation is very rapid. At that time the flowers do not get a chance to sleep unless they can be put into a dark place for a few hours.

The happy winter conditions of our Canadian climate are a contrast to this, and our sympathy as well as our interest goes out to the dwellers on 'Greenland's icy mountains.'

PLANT FOR NAME.

Emily R.—The seeds you enclosed in letter are, as you say, 'rather odd,' but belong to the plant called Lunaria, commonly named 'Honesty,' perhaps because the seed pouches are so transparent. The flower is pretty and often cultivated for the ornamental seeds that are large, flat and transparent when dry.

In days of superstition it was supposed to possess extraordinary virtues and some of the older poets mention the plant with distinction as 'Lunaria.'

CELERY.

To help young housekeepers who ask for advice it may be as well to tell the different vegetables that are useful, and plentiful during the winter months. It is often supposed by the novice that the tender stalks of celery are the only eatable part, but no portion of a bunch of celery need be wasted.

The small white stalks are served whole to be eaten with salt, or they may be cut fine and dressed as a salad. The large stalks make a palatable vegetable, cut into small pieces and boiled in salted water, then covered with cream sauce, while the very coarsest can be boiled and strained for soup. Nearly all soups are improved by the addition of celery flavor. For this purpose the leaves can be dried in the oven, then rubbed fine, the same as parsley, and kept in empty gem jars to be used for flavoring. The roots can be dried, grated and mixed with salt, about one-third, and kept in bottles for seasoning. By this economy a bunch of celery is of value for culinary purposes, and it is one of the best vegetables for the table in winter. The cooking of the celery makes it more digestible, and altogether it is to be commended.

Celery seed soaked in vinegar makes a superior flavoring if allowed to stand for two weeks, then strained and put into bottles, keeping tightly corked.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURISTS

Annual Meeting Held in Guelph Last Monday and Tuesday

MANY IMPORTANT PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, opened in Massey Hall at the O. A. College, on Monday afternoon Dec. 7, at half-past one o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After the report of the committees on resolutions had been received, and discussed, the president, Mr. E. C. Drury, B.S.A., of Crown Hill, Ontario, delivered the annual address. He emphasized the important work which the Union was doing, not only in its work of experimenting with different varieties and methods, but because of its being the connecting link between the Agricultural College and the farm. The great majority of the graduates of this College return to the farms of this province and the fifteen hundred students who have gone out from it during the past thirty years, have done more to raise the standard of agriculture than has any other factor. The work of the Union was increasing from year to year, starting with only a score or so of plots, twenty-six years ago, the Union has grown until last year we had thirty-five distinct experiments and four thousand and fifty successful, satisfied experimenters scattered through every county and district in this province. The value of this experimental work to the farmers of Ontario cannot be overestimated. By actual experiments conducted upon their own farms they were able to learn, as they could by no other means, the value of a variety of grain, or of a method of cultivation to their locality and soil. We emphasized the importance of using care in the selection of an experiment. To select an experiment with something in which you were interested and thereby be more enthusiastic in conducting it to a successful conclusion.

EXPERIMENTS WITH INCUBATORS.

Mr. W. R. Graham, B.S.A., spoke of the results of the experiments with incubators during the past year. Fourteen distinct experiments were started, but only one was brought to a successful conclusion, owing to the severity of the past winter the percentage of hatchalbe eggs was extremely low this year, but from the results of the one successful experiment, and others that were partially so, it was found that eggs will stand and require a much greater amount of airing during the last week of the hatch than is usually given.

GRAIN AND ROOTS.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, then reported the results of the experiments conducted throughout the province with grain and roots. To the majority of the members present, this was the most important part of the meetings. After referring to the importance of the work of the co-operative experiments in demonstrating practically to the farmers the value of a certain variety or method, he reviewed briefly, the results of the successful experimenters who had conducted successful tests during the past year. The following is the result for the grains:—

Oats.—Four varieties were sent out and one hundred and twenty successful reports received. The Tartar King, a new English ,side, oat recently introduced, gave the largest yield per acre, was the stiffest in the straw and altogether the most popular of the varieties sent out. Siberian stood second in yield and popularity, Liberty third, and Early Ripe fourth. This last named variety, Mr. Zavitz said, was the best variety for sowing as a mixed crop with Mandeschuria Barley.

Barley.—Among the varieties of barley, the Mandeschuria retains its place at the head of the list, being the most popular and highest yielding variety in Ontario. In the hulless varieties, the Guy Maple, a white variety, gave the best results throughout the province. It is much stiffer in the straw than the second variety, the Black Hulless, and gave a higher yield in pounds per acre than any variety of barley tested this year.

Spring wheat.—The unfavorable weather that prevailed during the greater part of the year was responsible for the failure of most of the experiments with this grain. Only two varieties, the Wild Goose and the Red Fife, were tested, and of these the former gave a yield of approximately twice the latter.

Emmer and Spelt.—Emmer stands twice as high in yield per acre, and popularity as Spelt. It is equal to barley for feed, but inclined to be a trifle weak in the straw. The Emmer yielded 50.9 bushels per acre, and the Spelt 31.6. The Emmer contains 23 per cent. of hull and the Spelt 32 per cent.

Buckwheat.—Only two varieties, the Silver Hull and the Japanese were tested this year. The former, has proven to be the most popular and highest yielding variety, producing this year 23.4 bushels per acre to the latter's yield of 13.4 per acre.

Field Peas.—This experiment was conducted in Northern Ontario, only because of the continued prevalence of the pea weevil in Southern and Western Ontario. While the bug has not been so injurious during the past few years, it has nevertheless reduced the acreage under peas from seven hundred thousand acres in 1899 to three hundred thousand this year. The Canadian Beauty gave an average yield of 30 bushels per acre this year, and the second best variety, the Early Britain, yielded 28.2.

Field Beans.—Three varieties; the Marrowfat. White Wonder and New Prize Winner, were tried. The first named is the heaviest producer, but because of its tendency to split in threshing, it is not so popular as the other two.

Corn for grain.—This experiment was only partially successful this year. Because of the late planting, corn did not mature in many parts of the province. King Philip was the heaviest yielder with Comptons Early and North Star Yellow Dent second and third.

ROOTS AND FODDER CROPS.

Mangels.—This year and for the past five years, the highest yielding and most popular variety, has been the Yellow Leviathane ,an intermediate yellow mangle, that yielded this year 29.31 tons per acre. Prof Zavitz recommended this variety as the most satisfactory for farmers to sow. Sutton's Mammouth Long Red, was second with a yield of 26.27 tons per acre.

Sugar beets.—This root gave a slightly higher yield per acre than the mangels. Of the two varieties tested the New Danish Improved gave a yield of 31.29 tons per acre, and the Royal Giant, 29.51. In answer to a question as to the relative value of mangels and sugar beets for feeding milch cows, Mr. Zavitz stated that from experiments conducted last year they found that mangels and beets were of approximately the same value for milk production. He recommended the flat culture method as being superior to the drills.

Swede turnips.—Magnum Bonum, a new English variety not yet listed by Canadian seedsmen, gave the highest yield, producing 22.17 tons per acre. Kangaroo 20.08, and Hartley's Bronze Top 19.33 per acre.

Fodder corns.—The results in this experiment were not so satisfactory as might be desired. Henderson's Eureka was the highest, yielding 2.2 tons per acre. White Cap Yellow Dent was second and Rennie's Leaming third.

Potatoes.—Experiments were conducted with late, medium and early varieties. Among the late varieties, the Empire State still stands at the head, yielding 224.5 bushels per acre. American Wonder second, yielding 221.9. 'The Empire State potato,' says Mr. Zavitz, 'is the best potato we have ever grown for yield, popularity and table qualities.' In medium varieties, Rose of the North and Burpie's. Early are about equal in table qualities, but the first-named yielded about 38 bushels per acre more than the latter. Early Fortune was the best of the early varieties.

THE DISCUSSION.

A most interesting discussion followed on 'The actual observations of economic methods of increasing the yield of farm crops.' Messrs. C. A. Zavitz, J. A. McCalla, Wm. Clark, of Ottawa, and others took part. All emphasized the importance of seed selections as a means of increasing the yield of grain per acre.

Mr. Clark said that by selecting large heads from fields or plots that have been thinly sown, he was able to increase the yield by ten percent in one year.

Mr. Zavitz considered seed selection of the first importance in successful farming. First get the best variety of a grain that is obtainable, and then by selecting the best from this year by year a marked increase is noticeable in yield per acre. He had conducted experiments along this line and without exception found that the large plump seeds gave a much larger yield per acre than the small plump, or shrunken seeds

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

'How to farm successfully with as little help as possible.' Speaking on this subject, Mr. T. H. Mason, Elgin county, believed that the farmers of Ontario should adopt western methods and use more horse power and larger machinery. He thought that a systematic rotation carefully planned was the best method of solving the problem. On his own farm he was following a four-course rotation—corn and roots followed by grain and then seeded for two years.

Mr. Thomas McMillan, Seaforth, found that a three-course rotation along with running half his farm of 125 acres to grass to give the best returns. He emphasized the importance of hauling manure in the winter in order to lighten spring and summer work. He ploughed his land but once in three years and tried to keep the fertility of his soil as near the surface as possible in order to ensure of early germination of the seed in the spring.

Mr. Joseph F. Wing, of Ohio, said that he practiced cutting fourteen crops with one ploughing. He sowed to corn, followed by grain, this seeded with alfalfa for three years and by cutting four crops of alfalfa each year he was able to get fourteen crops with one ploughing. Last year, with the help of only four men, he was able to harvest 4,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of oats and barley, and three hundred and fifty tons of hay. He believed in hauling all the manure in winter and in the use of windmills and all forms of labor-saving machinery.

MR. DRYDEN'S VIEWS.

The Hon. John Dryden thought that no man should attempt to farm too much land with too little help. To work 200 acres of land with the help required for a hundred was a sure road to ruin. He was strongly in favor of utilizing wind and horse power to as great a degree as possible. He had a windmill at home that pumped water, cut feed and roots for seventy-five cattle. He believed in using larger machinery.

Mr. Smith thought that the reason laborers were prejudiced against farm work was because the working hours were longer than in the city. He was in favor of having the working hours on the farm definitely fixed at time of engagement and allowing the men all the remainder of the time to themselves.

Mr. A. Gifford, of Meaford; Mr. G. F. Marsh, Thornbury, and Mr. A. H. Lumsden, Orillia, also spoke briefly.

THE UNION MEETING

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, occupied the chair, and in opening referred briefly to the work of the Union and the Women's Institutes. Within the past year a marked change had come over these meetings, and, thanks to the munificence of Sir William Macdonald, were now provided with a College of Domestic Science, where the Women's Institutes of this province meet in annual session, and where the young women of Ontario are being educated to be good wives, just as the young men of the province are being educted at the Ontario Agricultural College to become good husbands. He then introduced Mr. G. C. Creelman, president of the college, as one of the most brilliant young men that the province has ever produced.

Mr. Creelman was warmly received, and paid a tribute to his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Mills, under whose splendid guidance the institution had become what it is to-day. The criticism was sometimes made that the college was turning out professional men and spoiling young men for the farm. The fact that of the graduates who have passed out of this institution during the past thirty years, 71 percent were engaged in practical farm work in this and other parts of the world completely refuted this criticism. The Ontario Agricultural College had furnished the colleges of the United States with more college professors and experimental directors than any other institution on this continent. He outlined briefly some improvements which he hoped to see inaugurated this year.

'GIRLS AND THE HOME.'

This subject was handled by Mrs. Bertha D. Laws, of Minnesota. It was, she asserted, a bounden duty on the part of every mother to teach her daughters how to manage a home. If this information cannot be given by the mother, then it is the duty of our school system to furnish a course in this most important work. The ability to manage a house, to select nourishing food, to cook it properly, and serve the food in an appetizing way, to furnish a house and take care of the furniture, was essential in every girl's education. In addition she should also have a knowledge of ventilation, home nursing and the care of her own health. While music and art were very good things to know, it took a pile of music to make up for a poor dinner, and three times a day for 365 days in the year a hungry man must be fed. She strongly commended the cooking schools and colleges of domestic art.

Mr. Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio, gave an account of his early life in the Buckeye State, and told briefly how Woodlands Farm, at one time too poor to pay taxes, was made to produce last year 4,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of grain, and 350 tons of alfalfa.

FARM FORESTRY.

On Tuesday Dr. Clark of Toronto, spoke on farm forestry, confining himself to the farmer's wood lot phase. The question is often asked is it worth while; is this question of any importance. It is important because of the increasing use of wood and the rapidly diminishing supply, because of its value as a wind break and its value as a fuel. The ordinary farmer's wood lot was usually in a bad condition, because of the indiscriminate selection of the best trees always; it was over cut and it was grazed. Moisture is the great essential requisite for forest growth, and where a wood lot has been over cut, where the wind gets a clean sweep through it, drying the soil and blowing the leaves off the surface, we usually find the trees dying at the tops in a dry summer because they cannot get sufficient moisture from the soil to equalize the evaporation. He advised keeping stock from the wood lots; leaving the margins dense and planting or seeding the bare spots with trees of the more valuable species.

SMALL FRUITS.

Co-operative experiments in small fruits. More atention is being given to this work in northern Ontario, with a view to finding varieties suitable to their conditions. In strawberries, Clyde Van demen, Ermesse and Irene were the most satisfactory varieties. In raspberries, Columbia is the most productive, closely followed by Cuthbert, Golden Queen and Marlborough. Black Raspberries, the Oder, Candis and Gregg were the favorite, while in blackberries the hardiest and most satisfactory variety was the Agawam.

Professor Reylands dealt with the shipment of fruit in cold storage from the Niagara district to Winnipeg. The greatest obstacle to the establishment of a profitavle trade was to get shippers to select, grade and pack the fruit carefully. In the trial shipment the fruit, when laid down in the western market, despite the delays, was equal to the best California fruit, and sold in the open market at the same price. The best condition for shipping is when the fruit is quite ripe. Green fruit, especially peaches, should not be packed. The prices realized for the peaches after paying all expenses, was eighty-five to ninety cents per box of thirteen quarts. He was certain that a splendid trade would be established with the west.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

Mr. J. E. Wing, of Ohio, outlined his method of selecting and caring for seed corn. In buying a new variety it is never advisable to move it too far north or south. Canadian farmers should never buy their seed from Ohio or Kansas. He selected his seed when on the stalk and always chose cobs from a medium sized stalk with plenty of leaves. Corn was then dried thoroughly and never had any loss through his seed not germinating. When shelling he usually threw away the tip of the cob because grains were smaller; consequently, in planting he would have more in a hill.

Mr. T. H. Mason led the discussion, and emphasized the importance of buying seed corn or any grain from reliable seedsmen. Corn responds more quickly to selection than does any other grain. He selected his seed when husking and dried it thoroughly before frost came.

On Tuesday evening, at the annual banquet, the union presented Dr. Mills with a magnificent cabinet of silver.

NEW OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President—F. C. Elford, B.S.A., Ottawa.

Vice-president—G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines.

Secretary—C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Treasurer—H. S. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Board of control—Messrs. E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; J. M. McCallum, Owen Sound; H. R. McMillan, Ontario Agricultural College; G. A. Putnam, Toronto, and N. Monteith, Stratford.

Of the 1,400 earthquakes that occur every year in Japan, only fifty are noticeable.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

RURAL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is like a cup of refreshment to see the mere mention of rural delivery. It is not a matter of dollars and cents, seeing that it pays its own expenses, and, in the case in England last year, left a surplus of three million dollars. What can be done in England or elsewhere we can do here. Our roads are good and passable the whole year with the exception of an occasional snowstorm. Why a commission was sent to the United States is not very clear, as they are only starting rural delivery for themselves. Better to have gone to Japan, where they deliver the mail to the man in the street. It is in country places where people suffer the most. Farm help is scarce or cannot be had for money. There are thousands of farmers working their farms, single-handed; help is not to be had. The majority of farmers are working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, and to lose half a day in order to get their mails means a heavy loss. It is the greatest burden that a farmer has to contend with, yet the Postmaster-General cannot see his way clear to come to the rescue. Surely it is not for want of money, since the government can find over two hundred millions to build railways and other works. It would certainly take considerable money to change the old system to a better state of things. Mr. Mulock will not be the first to try new things, but he will have the honor to be the last to lay old things aside. Although help is scarce in farming districts, there are plenty of men to be had in the towns and cities that would be glad to carry the mails. Such men would be useless on farms, not being accustomed to farm work. Rural mail delivery will come in time, but it may not be in my time, as I have commenced my five score years. It is not likely the present government will be willing to help the farmers. Their majority is large enough to give them a spirit of independence. They never did anything for the farmers, and are not likely to do so. But if we get rural delivery in any reasonable time, we will sing and shout for joy until both continents hear.

WILLIAM LINDSEY.

Burnhouse, Ont., Dec. 5, 1904.

HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a student of the Bible I always read with interest the articles which appear in the 'Witness' from time to time bearing upon the teachings of 'higher criticism.' I think it is well that the Church be kept informed as to what these 'investigators' have to say concerning the Word of God.

I fear, however, that many Christians are becoming alarmed at the rapidity with which this false teaching is spreading. But if we find in the word that this form of heresy was distinctly foretold ought we not rather to rejoice that these men who seek to undermine the truth of the Bible are, by that very course, proving its infallibility?

And we have not far to seek to find this. Read, for instance, the second epistle of Paul to Timothy. In this epistle, written just before his death, the inspired writer looks forward to the last days of this dispensation, even to the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, 'who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing, and his kingdom.' The outlook is not hopeful. He exhorts Timothy to 'hold fast the form of sound words,' to continue in the things he has learned in childhood, viz., the Holy Scriptures, which, he affirms, were 'all given by inspiration of God.' No doubt there were 'higher critics' even in Paul's day. So he charges Timothy 'to shun profane and vain babblings,' 'for they will proceed further in ungodliness and their word will eat as doth a gangrene.' (R. V.) 'Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse,' so much so that in the last days, just before the coming of Christ, the Church shall pass through the most 'perilous times' for 'many will not endure sound doctrine, but shall turn away their ear from the truth and shall be turned unto fables,' etc.

If we are waiting for the return of our King we ought not to be alarmed or even greatly surprised at this thing. It is simply one of the many signs that herald the appproaching crisis in the world's history.

I might quote many other passages, but every earnest student knows that the New Testament is full of truth concerning the doctrine of the second advent.

'Let us meditate on these things, and take heed to ourselves and unto the doctrine.'

'Behold, I come quickly; hold fast that thou hast that no man take thy crown.' (Rev. iii., 11.)

LAYMAN.

Montreal, Dec. 8, 1904.

WONDROUS WAYS OF ANTS.

(London 'Spectator.')

Lieut.-Colonel Syke saw at Poonah ants carrying out grain to dry in the sun. Dr. Lincecum, in Texas, found ants who planted a certain seed-bearing grass, reaped it, and carried the grain into their cells, where they stripped it of chaff and packed it away. The paper relating to this was read by Darwin before the Linnaean Society. Another observer has told us of ants which grow mushrooms.

The foraging ants of Brazil and Western Equatorial Africa are terrible creatures. Elephants and gorillas fly before them; the python takes care not to indulge in a meal till he has satisfied himself that there are none of them about. They have a 'leisured class,' much larger creatures, who accompany their march, 'like subaltern officers in a marching regiment'; they are not fighters, however. One curious conjecture as to their function has been made. They are indigestible, and birds spare the whole army lest they should get hold of one of these tough morsels. This, it must be allowed, looks a little too strange.

Slaves the ants certainly have, but they do not make slave raids; the larvae of the inferior race are carried off and hatched out. The crowning marvel, however, is that the British slave-owning ant, and he alone, makes his slave fight for him.

[For the 'Witness.'

TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Draw aside the curtain softly
From the days that are no more,
Tread again with memory's footsteps
O'er the merry scenes of yore,
When with boyish fun and frolic
After school and study hour,
Scampered you o'er field and meadow,
Heedless though you crushed each flower;
Call to mind the village school-room
With the old Scotch master kind,
Where you learned from snow-haired wisdom
How to cultivate a mind
That has since drawn thousands to you
By an influence deep as still,
Bowling statesmen in submission
Own the magic of your will;
Yet recall that master standing
With his youth encircled round
Telling them whate'er their future
To be pure of heart and sound;
May you ah be men of honor,
Gentlemen in truth as name,
True to country, home and nation,
Scorning what is merely fame.
Search the highest when you view it,
You must surely love it best,
Let 'True Honor' be your motto,
And 'A Loyal Heart' your crest.
Ah! methinks those words were weighty
Which the old Scotch master taught,
For even you're opponents claim it,
'There's a man who can't be bought.'
Premier, wield your influence strongly
Let your voice the Right proclaim;
Crush whate'er is base or vicious
In your vast and grand domain.
Bear aloft with dauntless vigor
Loyalty and Honor still,
Which was taught by snow-haired wisdom
In the school-house on the hill.
Proud that master could he listen
To those words with justice fraught,
Spoken by your grand opponents,
There's a man who can't be bought!

SADIE TYNDALE.

A niece of the old Scotch school-master, Mr. Alexander McLean, who taught at New Glasgow, P.Q.

CHESS

Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 907.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. Adolf Decker.)

(Black—7 Pieces.

White—7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 908.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. Adolf Decker.)

Black—5 Pieces.

White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions Dec. 31 must reach editor Dec. 4.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 904. Heathcote. Three moves. Key: Kt—Q 6.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Latest match scores are: Smith, 7; Blake, 4; drawn, 1. After reaching four all with one game drawn it was properly decided to continue this match until one player had won seven games.

In Jacobs vs. Sawyer the conditions are seven up, draws not counting. If the score of six all is reached, however, the match is to proceed until one player has a majority of two games or, failing that, until one player has won ten games. Jacobs scored the first game, winning with a remarkably pretty sacrifice, the full force of which Sawyer did not quite grasp The second game was very stubbornly contested, Sawyer eventually winning by quite correct play. All our games to-day are from these matches. Unfortunately lack of space curtails the notes.

The latest bulletin of the P.N.C.C.A. gives the following scores of the Masters' tournament, eliminating the games of Voss and Ferris, withdrawn:

	Won.	Lost.
J. E. Narraway	8	2
F. K. Young	6	3
Dr. E. W. Shrader	5½	4½
T. C. McIlwaine	6½	6½
C. W. Waterman	5	3
L. R. Walden	4½	1½
C. W. Phillips	5	2
W. P. Shipley	3	2
H. Helms	2½	5½
G. A. L'hommede	2	3
S. D. Gammell	1½	7½
Rev. F. X. Burque	1½	6½

N. A. Voss played three games; won from Young and lost to Narraway and Shrader.

In the minor tournament of the same association it looks as though Sawyer would win in the final round This would give the top places in both events to Canadians. The association is full of vigor, and has accomplished much excellent work.

We have received for review a copy of the first volume of 'Classified Chess Games,' edited by Mr. C. T. Blandchard, chess editor of the 'Western Daily Mercury.' The little book (price 1s 6d; say, 50 cents, British Chess Co., Stroud, Gloucester, England), contains about 200 actual games, mostly King's gambits, arranged according to openings, with excellent notes. It is a sort of miniature Chess Digest, with the scores carried to completion. The form is most convenient, and the printing and binding are excellent. The greatest care has been taken in the correction of proofs. Volume II., shortly to appear, will deal with the Lopez and the Q P games; Volume III. with the remaining openings, the French, Sicilian and Petroff being given prominence. Every player should have these little books, upon the production of ch Mr. Blanchard is to be heartily congratulated.

In answer to many enquiries we beg to say that we have received no reply from Mr. A. T. Davidson to our remarks upon his letter

Handicap tournaments are now in progress at the Montreal Club, Westmount, and the Y.M.C.A., in Montreal—also in the Winnipeg Club. In the Montreal Club, Mr. Lomer has twice been challenged, under the club handicap system, to defend his position, and has been successful in defending each time against Messrs. Daryfus and Leo.

GAME NO. 945.

(First game of match. Queen's Gambit declined.)

White. Mr. Jacobs.	Black. Mr. Sawyer.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 B—Q 3	6 O—O
7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—K R 3 (a)
8 B—B 4	8 P x P
9 B x P	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 O—O	10 B—Kt 2
11 B—Q 3	11 B—Q 3
12 B—Kt 3	12 B x B (b)
13 R P x B	13 P—Q B 4 (c)
14 Kt—K 2 (d)	14 P x P
15 P x P	15 B x Kt ?
16 P x B	16 Kt—Q 4
17 Q—Q 2 (e)	17 Q Kt—B 3
18 K—Kt 2	18 Q—Q 3
19 R—R 1	19 Kt—Q Kt 5 (f)
20 R x R P ! (g)	20 Kt x B (h)
21 Q R—R 1! (i)	21 Kt—K 8 ch (j)
22 K—B 1	22 P—K Kt 3 (k)
23 Mates in 2	

NOTES.

(a) Bad. P—Q B 4 is the move.

(b) Following up move 7, but the conception is wrong, and helps white greatly.

(c) At last, but late.

(d) 'After much consideration I decided o nthis course, if necessary isolating a pawn, which in reality proved a strength.'—C.S.J.

(e) Planning on a possible rook sacrifice which came about.'—C.S.J.

(f) This Kt goes the wrong way, though the idea of getting rid of White's B* is plausible enough.

(g) A very pretty sacrifice, which wins at least a pawn. If P x R, Q x P, winning Black's best reply, the only one, indeed, to save the game, was K R—B.

(h) After this the mate can only be saved at the cost of both the Kts.

(i) Decisive.

(j) 'If Kt—B 5 ch, White replies Q x Kt.'—C.S.J.

(k) An oversight, but the shortest way to finish.

GAME NO. 946.

Second game of match.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Mr. Sawyer.	Black. Mr. Jacobs.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—B 4
7 B—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 B P x P	8 K P x P
9 R—B	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 B—Kt 2
11 Kt—K 5	11 Kt—K 5
12 B x B	12 Q x B
13 P—K B 4	13 P—K B 3 ?
14 Kt x Kt	14 Kt x Kt
15 R x Kt	15 Q x Kt
16 P x P	16 P x P
17 R x P	17 Q—K 2
18 Q—B	18 Q R—Q B
19 R x R	19 R x R
20 Q—Q 2	20 Q—B 4
21 R—K	21 P—Q 5
22 P—K 4	22 P—Q R 4
23 Q—Q	23 R—K
24 Q—B 2	24 Q x Q
25 B x Q	25 B—Q 4
26 P—Q Kt 3	26 P—B 4
27 P—K 5	27 B—K 3
28 R—Q	28 R—Q
29 B—Q 3	29 K—B 2
30 R—B	30 R—Q 2
31 K—B 2	31 P—Kt 3
32 B—B 4	32 B—Q 4
33 B x B	33 R x B
34 K—K 2	34 P—K Kt 4
35 P—Kt 3	35 P—Q 6 ch
36 K—K 3	36 P x P ch
37 P x P	37 P—K R 4
38 R—Q	38 K—K 3
39 R x P	39 Resigns.

GAME NO. 947.

French Defence.

White. Mr. Smith.	Black. Mr. Blake.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 5—B x Kt	5 B x B
6 P—K 5	6 B—K 2
7 Q—Kt 4	7 P—Kt 3
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K R 4
9 Q—R 3	9 P—Q B 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
11 P x P	11 B x P
12 Castles	12 B—Q 2
13 B—Q 3	13 Q—R 4
14 K—Kt	14 Castles Q R
15 Q—Kt 3	15 B—R 6
16 Kt—K 2	16 Q—Kt 3
17 P—Kt 3	17 B—B 4
18 K R—B	18 P—Q R 4
19 Kt—Kt 5	19 Q R—B
20 P—K B 4	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—Q B	21 B—Q 5
22 Kt—K B 3	22 B—B 6
23 Kt—K 2	23 P—Q 5
24 B—K 4	24 Q—Kt 5
25 B x Kt ? ?	25 Q—R 6
26 Kt x B	c,26 P x Kt
27 Resigns.	

Some Australian homing pigeons, in covering a distance of 301 miles, flew at an average speed of 2,225 yards per minute, or seventy-five miles an hour—a world's record.

FRUIT CULTURE

QUEBEC POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY HOLDS ITS WINTER MEETING AT AYER'S CLIFF

The Pomological and Fruit-growing Society of the Province of Quebec will hold its twelfth annual winter meeting on Wednesday next, Dec. 14, in the County Building, Ayer's Cliff, Que. This is the first time that Ayer's Cliff has been visited by the society. Quite a long and very interesting programme has been prepared and ladies and gentlemen interested in the aims of the society are invited to be present and take part in the proceedings, and outributions of fruit are solicited, which will be displayed on tables provided.

The meeting will be opened on Wednesday afternoon when Mr. James Fisk, president of the society will deliver an address. The following papers will afterwards be read: 'Cauliflowers, how to grow them,' R. Brodie, Notre Dame de Grace; 'Some causes of unsuccessful fruit culture,' G. Reynaud, horticulturist, La Trappe; 'Management of orchards in connection with general farming,' Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont.

A discussion will take place at the close of this and other sittings.

On Wednesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock the following papers will be read; 'The potato and its culture,' W. T. Macoun, horticulturist Central Experimental Farm (Ottawa); 'Dwarf trees: uses, propagation and management,' Prof. F. A. Waugh, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; 'Horticultural education,' Prof. W. M. Munson, Maine University, Orono, Me.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, there will be a business meeting for the election of officers and the reading of reports of directors on conditions in their respective districts. There will also be a discussion on farming and overproduction.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, the following papers will be read. 'How to pack and market our early fruit,' J. F. Scriver, fruit inspector, Hemmingford; 'Fruit growing compared with other farm pursuits,' F. L. Kinney, South Hero, Vt.; 'Knowledge (Les Conseils) drawn from an annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec,' D. W. Grignon, St. Adele; 'Bird life and the insect world balance in nature,' Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont.

On Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, the programme will be as follows: 'My method of growing and handling apples for profit,' W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, Ont.; 'Orchard management in New England,' Prof. W. M. Munson, Maine University, Orono, Maine; 'A trip to the land of fruit, flowers and honey,' J. C. Chapais, St. Denis.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF AMERICA.

Across the Great Lakes in Canada there lies one of the world's largest reserves of timber. In spite of the tariff imposed, much of this timber is to-day coming to the United States. The forests of the Dominion are beginning to yield abundantly. More than a billion feet of pine sawlogs and square timber, during a recent season, were cut upon territory held under timber license from the Crown. Much of Canada's timber land has not yet even been explored. In the newly developed districts of Algoma, which are close to the Great Lakes, it is estimated that there are more than a hundred million cords of spruce and pulp-wood, while in the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River there are nearly two hundred million cords more. A belt at least three thousand miles long is believed to exist in Canada between Alaska and the Atlantic.

It has been estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, the greatest timber resources of the United States—those of the Pacific coast states—will be exhausted in less than half a century. The annual cut of shingles and lumber in these regions is some four and a half billion feet. The standing timber of Washington, Oregon and northern California at present is twice that of the original timber lands of the northern woods. Washington produces about as many feet of shingles and other lumber as Oregon and California together. This state is noted for its shingles, there being more than a thousand shingle mills within its borders. At Tacoma are situated the largest sawmills in the United States.—W. Frank McClure, in 'The Booklovers' Magazine.'

GERMANY'S SPECTACULAR ARMY

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Kaiser, from his strong love of the spectacular, has taught his army at every great manoeuvre held since his accession in 1888 not to fight as they will in actual war. The army, indeed, is to-day commanded by an Emperor who knows absolutely nothing of practical warfare from personal experience. The youngest lieutenant in France, Russia, England, and the United States knows more of actual fighting than he. For fifteen years the German army has been taught, in sham battle, to attack an imaginary enemy on conditions and in a manner which would invite compiete annihilation in actual warfare.—'North American Review.'

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S PHILANTHROPY.

Although J. Pierpont Morgan is credited with gifts to philanthropic enterprises which reach $1,000,000 a year, his name does not appear on any of the ten buildings in the city which were built with his money. The greatest secrecy surrounds his charitable work, which is much more extensive than is generally supposed. As a matter of fact, Mr. Morgan is well up toward the head of the great givers of the world. One of his chief philanthropies is keeping boys off the street. As vestrymman in St. George's Church in Stuyvesant square, Manhattan, he has organized a club for this purpose, and out of the club has grown the New York Trade School, as well as a smaller trade school connected with the church. Mr. Morgan endowed the first club with $500,000. Among gifts of Mr. Morgan are $1,000,000 to Harvard College, $1,350,000 for a private hospital in Stuyvesant square, $500,000 for Cathedral of St. John the Divine, $100,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association, $500,000 for the Loomis Hospital for Consumptives, $100,000 for a library in Holyoke, Mass., where his father was born, $350,000 for a new parish house and rectory in Stuyvesant square, $500,000 for the collection of porcelains and $1,000,000 for the Tiffany gem collection for the Metropolitan Museum.—Boston 'News Bureau.'

HOW INDIANS TELEGRAPHED.

(From 'Field and Stream.')

With their body robes of finely tanned buffalo hide held, raised, lowered, dropped and swung in certain well-known peculiar ways, the Indian scouts and watchers used to telegraph thence to the distant village of the presence of strangers or enemies in the country, of the approach of the buffalo bands, and of the return of war and hunting parties.

If the camp was too distant for the blanket signal to be made out, the information was communicated by fires at night and by pillars and balloon shaped puffs of smoke by day, discernible to the distance of at least fifty miles. When the traders came up the Missouri River, the Indian scout added the small, circular hand mirror to his meagre but all sufficient outfit, and in time learned to communicate with his distant friends by flashes of sunlight. The first Indian hunter or horse herder who caught the danger signal from the lookout station repeated it to the village by riding his horse furiously in a circle or by some similar sign.

A NEW MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

The Swiss engineers project yet another mountain railway of great interest to the tourist. It is to start from Sierre and proceed up the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal. Thence it will climb to Arpitettaz, at the foot of the Moming and Weisshorn glaciers, and traverse the slopes of the Besso to the Mountent Club Hut. From that point there is to be a tunnel under the Obergabelhorn, issuing, at a height of 2,850 metres, immediately opposite the Matterhorn, and descending, by way of the gorges of the Trift, to the Zermatt station. A high altitude circular tour, analogous to that from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, via the Wengern Alp, will thus be established. The line is to cost 7,725,000 francs, and the third-class return fare from Sierre to Zinal is to be four francs eighty centimes.—'Westminster Gazette.'

FINGER PRINT IDENTIFICATION.

('Harper's Weekly.')

The identification of criminals by means of finger prints introduced in recent years in European police and penal establishments, is paralleled by a similar custom which has been used in Corea for centuries to identify female slaves. In a paper recently read before the Anthropological Society of London by a missionary from Corea it was stated that in the deeds of sale of slaves the hand of the latter was placed on the sheet of paper on which the deed was inscribed, and an outline of the fingers and thumb was traced, while, in addition, an impression was made of each finger. Such impressions, which naturally furnished a complete identification, have been found on deeds that date back twelve hundred years.

[For the 'Witness.'

LAKE SIR JOHN.

Come, then, and listen while I tell—if you would care to know—
Of sunsets rarer than the tinge that marks the ruby's glow;
Of forest glades; and mountain paths, where elfin shadows creep;
Of where the bittern, drowsy stands beside the marshy creek.

A spot where mountain, earth and sky, are toned with wondrous care;
A painter's brush could never form a picture half so rare.
White clouds, battalions of the sky, float o'er it, and pass on—
But never cross a spot more fair—than lovely Lake Sir John.

Its waters wash, with lightest touch, the darkly-wooded shore;
Its islands seem two stationed eyes to guard it ever more.
The tall 'pine' stands with sentinel care—to herald coming storms,
Its waving branch foretells the clouds before you see their forms.

More lovely still its waters seem, beneath the harvest moon,
When weird-like trails the mountain mist, where sunbeams play at noon;
The mystic shadows seem unreal—some phantom barge they be!
The wind—some witch's lullaby, across a silver sea.

The tall trees bend in reverence deep—a silence yet—a sound!
And plaintive sounds the whip-poor-will from all the glades around.
The loon's cry comes from Kenny Lake—the shadows move and glide—
The world seems but a fairy world—the moon a golden tide.

And, then, when morning, sunlight-robed, foreruns a brilliant day,
Its glory flooding every path, transforms the weird to gay,
A thousand thrilling carols rise, and fill the trembling dawn
Whose faintest colors bear a breath of love for Lake Sir John.

R. GLADYS WRIGHT.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE WRONG BUNCH.

'You have a pretty tough looking lot of customers to dispose of this morning, haven't you?' remarked the friend of the magistrate who had dropped in at the police court.

'Huh!' rejoined the dispenser of justice, 'you are looking at the wrong bunch. Those are the lawyers.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

A Benefaction to All.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the dull routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to the injuries and ailments that those who toil not do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.

Mrs. Newly, in her modern male attire for women, was addressing a select audience. 'I wear no man's collar,' she shouted.

'You have one of mine on now,' squeaked her husband.

'I said "no man's collar,"' she retorted, and Newly sneaked out the back way.

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

A CANDID FRIEND.

(From the New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

Young Orator—I wonder why the newspaper reports left out the most eloquent passages in my speech.

Candid Friend—The editor probably thought they were oratorical gems and therefore ought to be cut.

An End to Bilious Headache.— Bilious ness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

The two sportsmen looked at each other in the parlor of the village inn, and at last entered into conversation in regard to the experiences of the day.

'And you say you caught sixty trout in less than two hours?' said one at last. 'Well, I'm glad to have met you; I'm a professional myself.'

'Fisherman?' inquired the other man.

'No—er—narrator,' was the reply.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

She—'Why is it, I wonder, that little men so often marry big women?'

He—'I don't know, unless it is the little fellows are afraid to back out of engagements.'

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

Ziggsby—'There goes a fellow who whistles at danger.'

Perksby—'Ah! he must be a very brave fellow. Who is he?'

Ziggsby—'A locomotive engineer.'

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

'It looks as if the people were getting on to us at last,' said the crooked politician. 'What will we do?' 'Time, I'm afraid,' replied the other, despondently.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Dealer—'Well, sir, did that turkey do all your family?' Customer—'Very nearly; the doctor says he'll have to come for a week yet.'—'Town and Country.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PORT ARTHUR

Another Battleship Sunk.

RUSSIANS ABANDON THEIR ASSAULT ON 203 METRE HILL.

London, Dec. 8.—A report from Tien tsin states that the Japanese shell fire at Port Arthur also sank the Russian battleship 'Peresviet.'

The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent before Port Arthur, cabling on Dec. 7, says that the Russians ceased their attempts to recapture 203 Metre Hill on Dec. 6.

London, Dec., 9.—The correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' who is with the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, in describing the havoc wrought by the fire of the Japanese guns, says that in addition to the warships already named as being sunk or damaged, the gunboats 'Gieljak' and Fusadnick' have also been sunk. The torpedo boats alone are intact.

'Observations taken on Dec. 6 covered the results of the bombardment of Dec. 5. Are now taking observations from a hill near Shui shi ying.

'Since Dec. 2 we have daily bombarded the enemy's fleet lying south of Pei yu mountain. From that point only the masts and funnel tops of the battleships 'Pobieda,' 'Retvizan,' or the cruiser 'Pallada' could be seen, but it was impossible to count the number of our shells taking effect.

'On other ships explosions, resulting from our shells, could be seen, but owing to their positions behind hills it was difficult exactly to identify them.

'The total of our shells taking effect on the enemy's ships were as follows:—

'On a vessel of the 'Pobieda' type, thirty-four; on the battleship 'Retvizan' or the cruiser 'Pallada,' thirty-four; on the turret ship 'Poltava,' eleven. Besides these, fifty other shells struck, from which explosions followed.

'On Dec. 5 seven shells struck the battleship 'Pobieda,' and about 3.30 p.m. a big explosion was observed south of Pei yu mountain, resulting from the effects of our shells evidently on a powder magazine.

'The successful result of the bombardment on Dec. 5 is inspiring our men to still greater efforts.'

The headquarters of the Japanese army in front of Port Arthur has reported, confirming the disabling of the Russian battleships 'Retvizan' and 'Poltava,' and stating that the cruiser 'Bayan' is aground. The report goes on to say as follows:—'Owing to the plunging fire from 203 Metre Hill, the enemy has withdrawn to Akaskaka Hill.

'On Dec. 6 our forces occupied an entire fort at 1 p.m. Subsequently, our forces, after dislodging the enemy, occupied an eminence north of Suerh kou and two eminences north of San li chiam, at three p.m.

'On Dec. 6, at four p.m., in response to the bearer of the enemy's flag of truce, an armistice of five hours was granted for the removal of the dead.'

The 'Poltava' was an armored turretship of 10,960 tons displacement, and 11,255 indicated horse power. She was built in St. Petersburg in 1894, and went into commission in 1898. Her cost of construction was nearly $6,000,000. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 5.9 inch, and 34 smaller calibre breech-loading rifle guns of the Russian Krupp pattern. She had a crew of 700 men. She had a speed of 16.2 knots.

The 'Retvizan' is a battleship of 12,700 tons displacement and 16,000 indicated horse power. She was built in Philadelphia in 1902. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty 3-inch, twenty three-pounds, and six one-pounder guns of Russian Krupp pattern. Her speed was 18 knots per hour.

ON 203 METRE HILL.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 8.—(Associated Press).—The correspondent of the Associated Press has visited 203 Metre Hill, the scene of the awful six-days' fight which ended with its capture by the Japanese.

The advance works and the crest of the hill were torn away, the slopes of the hill were covered with debris, and the trenches were smashed and filled with soil.

In a single section of the trenches one hundred yards long, over two hundred Russian dead and wounded were seen. They had been horribly mangled with dynamite grenades.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Che foo, Dec. 8.—The lightship which was stationed at Niu chwang arrived here to-day, having left the station in anticipation of the immediate closing of the Liao River by ice. Her commander reports having seen four Japanese battleships, three cruisers and ten torpedo boats outside of Port Arthur. He believes the entire Japanese fleet is now there.

JAPANESE BOMBARDMENT.

THE PORT ARTHUR FLEET SUFFER IRREPARABLE DAMAGE. DAMAGE.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—The effective bombardment of the Russian battleships in Port Arthur which began on Saturday last was one of the results of the capture of 203-Metre Hill. Up to that time the warships had been able to seek shelter from the Japanese fire under Pei yu mountain, but the capture of 203-Metre Hill, Nov. 29-30, enabled the Japanese to train their guns on the Russian vessels, with the result that a number of them have been set on fire, and the others must either put to sea or suffer irreparable damage.

The Port Arthur besiegers report as follows:—

'On Saturday, Dec. 3, our naval guns bombarded the enemy's ships. The 'Pobieda' (battleship) was struck six times, a vessel of the 'Retvizan' (battleship) type was hit eight times, and on other ships sixteen shells took effect.

'On Monday following the 'Pobieda' was hit seven times, the 'Poltava' (battleship) eleven times, and the 'Retvizan' eleven times. At about three in the afternoon one of our sugar shells struck a magazine south of Pei yu mountain, causing a heavy explosion. The conflagration which followed was not extinguished for two hours.

'The same day our heavy (army) guns were directed at the enemy's ships. The 'Peresviet' (battleship) was struck twice, and two more shells were lodged in other ships. A vessel of the 'Poltava' type was observed to be on fire for one hour, sending up a great volume of smoke.

GUNS TAKEN.

'The attacking operations against the Sung shu mountain forts eastward are carried on day and night. Two 36-millimetre quick-firers were captured on Sunday in a half moon fort defending a counterscarp on Rih lung mountain.'

RUSSIAN ASSULTS.

2,000 MEN SACRIFICED BEFORE 203 METRE HILL.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—Noon.—The Russians are nightly attacking 203-Metre Hill in a determined endeavor to re-take the summit of the ground in contention.

The Japanese are increasing their defences on the position and have succeeded so far in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heaviest losses, and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 3,000 men in an effort to recapture the ground which the Japanese are confident in their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men.

The works against the forts on Sung shu mountain and the forts to the eastward are progressing speedily, and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret. It is expected that the next general assault will prove successful.

PORT ARTHUR.

AUTHORITIES IN RUSSIA THINK IT CAN HOLD OUT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7, 2.55 a.m.—Although the War Office and the Admiralty are still without direct news from Port Arthur, confidence in the ability of the fortress to hold out continues to be expressed. The reports from Tokio of the shelling of the battleships, and of heavy losses by the Russians in an ineffective attempt to recapture 203 Metre Hill, are considered to be misleading. According to a high officer of the General Staff, the warships would be able to seek shelter from the fire from 203 Metre Hill by anchoring behind the Tiger's Tail peninsula. Reports that the Russians are clearing the mine fields outside the harbor are regarded as the best indication that the squadron is preparing to move out to this anchorage where it will be secure under the protection of the shore batteries.

An artillery officer who knows Port Arthur thoroughly, expresses the belief that the Japanese will be unable to hold the summit of 203 Metre Hill on account of the fire of the Antse and Etse forts, which are less than two miles distant. This officer declares that it would be impossible for the Japanese to mount guns at the top of 203 Metre Hilll until the ammunition of the Antse and Etse forts is exhausted.

The Tokio estimate that the Russians lost three thousand men in the attempt to recapture 203 Metre Hill is declared to be absurd, and it is pointed out that such a loss would imply the virtual crippling of the resistance, yet the reports from Tokio admit that General Stoessel continues to make counter attacks.

Emperor Nicholas will start on Dec. 14 on a ten-day trip to Minsk, the Caucasus, and the Don, to bid farewell to troops ordered to the Far East.

A VAGUE STORY OF KUROPATKIN'S DANGER.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—A very curious despatch has been received from a correspondent at General Kuropatkin's headquarters about the arrest of a Chinaman, who was found in possession of five hundred feet of fuse used in detonating high explosives. The telegram speaks of the necessity for providing a larger body guard for General Kuropatkin. The wording of the despatch generally leads to the inference that an attempt made upon the commander-in-chief's life has been foiled. No confirmation of the report is obtainable here.

OFFICERS SHOT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—A report is in circulation here to the effect that twelve officers have been shot at Harbin for allowing their detachments to read and discuss revolutionary proclamations.

'ADZUMA' SUNK.

Moscow, Dec. 6.—A special despatch from Vladivostok, says that a steamer, which has just arrived there from Shanghai, reports that the Japanese armored cruiser 'Adzuma' had been blown up and sunk by a mine.

The cruiser is said to have been sunk north of the Miaotao Islands. These islands are in the Liao ti channel, between the Kwang tung peninsula, on which Port Arthur is situated, and the Shan tung promontory.

The 'Adzuma' had a complement of 482 men. She was built in France in 1901, and was of 9,436 tons displacement. Her speed was twenty knots.

ALEXEIEFF'S MOVEMENTS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—Admiral Alexeieff, formerly Viceroy in the Far East, has leased a residence here, and will not go to the Crimea.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—A despatch to the 'Tageblatt' from Kiel says the Admiralty has determined to double the strength of the detachment of marine artillery stationed at Kiao-Chou (German port on the Shan-Tung peninsula), and to add four companies, numbering seven hundred men, to the garrison.

London, Dec. 6.—The statement that a summons has been issued against Yarrow, the builder of the 'Caroline,' is denied. It is understood that Messrs. Roche and Sinnett are charged with unlawfully causing the 'Caroline' to be despatched from the port of London intended for the use of the naval service of a foreign state then at war with another foreign state.

A SPOILT TRIUMPH

TWO SONS OF NOGI HAVE BEEN KILLED BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, Dec. 7, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—On the morning of Dec. 2 the Russians granted permission to the Japanese to gather their dead and wounded from the eastern fort ridge tight of Nov. 26. Yesterday the same concession was asked for by the Russians concerning 203 Metre Hill. The request was granted, but the privilege was withdrawn to-day.

In the fighting of Nov. 30 the second son of General Nogi was killed on 203 Metre Hill. General Nogi's eldest son was killed in the battle of Nan shan and he is now childless.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Tokio, Dec. 9, 10.30 a.m.—Imperial army headquarters has published a list of thirty-six officers killed and fifty-eight wounded. No mention is made of where these casualties occurrred, but it was presumably at Port Arthur.

JAPAN ARMING LINERS.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—News was received here to-day that the Japanese liner 'America,' of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, has been commandeered by the Japanese Government and will be placed in commission as an auxiliary cruiser. She was scheduled to leave Yokohama to-day for this city.

RUSSIAN GENERALS HONORED BY THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—Emperor Nicholas has conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sakharoff and Lieutenant-General Bilderling gold swords of honor set with brilliants and inscribed 'For valor.'

'GROMOBOI' SUNK

THE VLADIVOSTOK FLEET CONSISTS OF ONLY ONE BATTLESHIP.

Tokio, Dec. 5.—There is said to be no doubt that the Russian battleship 'Gromoboi' has been sunk off Vladivostok. After the injuries she received in the action with Admiral Kamimura's squadron had been repaired, she went, about Nov. 14, on a trial trip off Vladivostok harbor, and struck a rock. It was reported at the time that she was so badly injured that she was kept afloat only by attaching her to a number of lighters. Now it would seem that she sank.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army Before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 9.—On the night of Nov. 26 the Japanese established infantry trenches inside the parapets of the two Rih lung and the North Kee kwan forts, but on the following day they were compelled to retire beyond the moats. Since then there has been practically no fighting done along the incline of the eastern ridge of forts, the main strength of the Japanese troops having been concentrated to effect the capture of 203 Metre Hill.

The battleship 'Pobieda' has keeled over in the harbor and is now burning. The battleship 'Retvizan' and the turret ship 'Poltava' have been sunk. The armored cruised 'Bayan' has been beached. The other vessels are making no effort to escape.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

London, Dec. 9.—A despatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio dated today says: 'The naval staff at Port Arthur reports that on Tuesday evening the 'Bayan' (armored cruiser) took fire at 11.30 and is still ablaze at 4.15 p.m. The 'Amur' (transport) was hit fourteen times and sank. Many shots greatly damaged the warehouse and other buildings near Pei yu mountain, and the arsenal.'

IN MANCHURIA.

A CONTINUAL BOMBARDMENT.

Mukden, Dec. 8.—The Russians continue to bombard the Japanese positions with heavy and light artillery. The Japanese response is feeble.

The Russians have experienced much difficulty with their shrapnel, which should have effectually checked the Japanese attacks during the battle of Sha khe river, but failed in many cases. Some of the consignments of shrapnel sent to the front appear to have been almost worthless from poor construction of the shells.

SAKHAROFF REPORTS.

RUSSIAN SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT CHECKED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—General Sakharoff, under to-day's date, reports that the Russian main guard at a village southward of Laotchenguini pass, was driven out yesterday by the Japanese artillery after sustaining a few casualties. The Japanese subsequently retired. The night of Dec. 6 was quiet.

General Kuropatkin, in a telegram to the Emperor, mentions Japanese attacks on Sin chin pu and Soudgianin, both of which were repulsed, and an unimportant outpost affair on the right wing, when the Russians routed and bayoneted a Japanese guard.

JAPANESE OCCUPY EMINENCES.

Tokio, Dec. 7.—As to the frequent appearance of Russian troops in the direction of Hsienchang, on the right of the Japanese position on the Sha khe, it is believed here that they are independent detachments, despatched from Fushan, which is thirty miles east of Mukden. There are no Russians in any force, south-east of Mukden. Lately, 25,000 were sent from the district south-east of Mukden to join the fighting line on the Russian right. The 'Asaha' reports that the Russians heavily bombarded the railway on the lower Sha khe river throughout Friday afternoon. A large number of Russian wounded were sent north from Mukden on Thursday.

The Japanese occupied an eminence north of Sueskhol at 2 p.m., and another north of San lichian at 3 p.m.; both yesterday.

A JAPANESE ROUT.

RENNENKAMPFF SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED 24 GUNS.

Mukden, Dec. 6.—The report that General Rennenkampff has administered a heavy defeat to the Japanese continues to circulate among the Russian troops, but has not yet been officially confirmed. To the earlier rumor mentioned above there is added that the Russians have succeeded in carrying off twenty-four guns, which they captured in the rout of the Japanese, but were at first unable to remove, owing to a cross fire from the Japanese forces.

There was no general change in conditions at the front to-day.

The prices of wood are increasing, though other fuel is becoming more plentiful and cheaper. The prices charged for food by local merchants are exceedingly high, owing to the slowness of the arrival of supplies from Russia.

NO INFORMATION.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—The War Office declares it is without information regarding the reported defeat of a second Japanese turning movement by General Rennenkampff.

HEAVY ENCOUNTER IMPROBABLE

Mukden, Dec. 6.—Everything now indicates that the prospect of an immediate encounter on a large scale has passed. During the fighting below Tsinkhetchen (near Da Pass), the Russian loss was twenty-five men killed and a hundred and twenty-three wounded, including two officers. Seventeen Japanese prisoners were taken, one of whom committed suicide.

IN COREA

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE MANOEUVRES.

New York, Dec. 6.—A Wonson (Gensan) despatch to the 'Herald,' dated Nov. 30, by way of Che foo, Dec. 5, says: 'A 'Herald' runner from Vladivostok reports that less activity is observable now that the fortifications are completed. The majority of the engineer corps have been despatched in the direction of works along the upper Tu men river.

Wounded and ill are arriving by train daily, taxing the hospitals to their utmost capacity. The Vladivostok garrison has been very considerably reduced by reinforcements sent to the Manchurian army.

Both shipbuilding yards are working day and night. A large force of Chinese and Russian workmen are putting together torpedo boats, which have arrived by rail from Europe. All customs duties and regulations are suspended for the facilitation of the entry of supplies.

Between Vladivostok and the Tu men river there have been observed several bodies of troops proceeding south. Their destination is Song chin, where General Bernoff has established his headquarters. Preparations for the defence of Song chin are apparently completed.

Thirteen large guns and two batteries of quick-firing guns have been mounted on the hills immediately surrounding. Additional fortifications have been prepared at a defile twenty miles distant along the road. Meanwhile the Japanese remain at Ham hung engaged in preparing roads south for the passage of the artillery accumulating supplies, and otherwise preparing for winter occupation. Apparently no immediate advance is contemplated by either side, although the Russians are again giving out reports that a strong column will march south as soon as the rivers are frozen.

IN RUSSIA

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF CAPTURES AND SINKINGS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—8.20 a.m.—The news that the Japanese have mounted heavy guns on 203 Metre Hill is regarded as seriously significant and has created a deep impression at the War Office. If the reports of the sinking of the Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur are confirmed, it destroys the last hope of a sortie, and when the end comes nothing remains but to sink those that remain in deep water to prevent them from falling into Japanese hands.

THE HAGUE.

JAPAN WILL PARTICIPATE PROVIDED PRESENT CONFLICT IS NOT AFFECTED.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Japan has accepted the United States Government's invitation to participate in a second peace conference at The Hague, provided the rulings of the conference do not affect the present conflict.

A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

VENDORS OF THE TURBINE YACHT 'CAROLINE' TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, Dec 6.—Summonses have been issued at the Bow Street Police Court against Burke Roche and Mr. Sinnett in connection with the delivery of the turbine yacht 'Caroline' to the Russians at Libau early in October last. The action was taken at the instance of the Public Prosecutor. The summonses will not be heard before Dec. 12.

THE BALTIC FLEET

ALL VESSELS HAVE NOW LEFT TANGIER.

Tangier, Dec. 7.—The Russian cruiser 'Dnieper,' the transport 'Okean' and two torpedo boat destroyers sailed eastward to-day. The 'Dnieper' towed the destroyers in order to economize in coal. The Russian war vessels have now all left this port.

A WARNING.

Capetown, Dec. 8.—In consequence of the approach of Admiral Rojestvensky's division of the Baltic fleet, the government has warned fishermen and others to carry lights and show signals.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET

WILL NOT BE DESPATCHED TO THE FAR EAST.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce that Russia has no intention of sending the Black Sea fleet to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. It is, however, Russia's purpose to despatch a third squadron from the Baltic as soon as it can be made ready. The third squadron will consist of five armor-clads, four cruisers, ten torpedo boats, two transports and two hospital ships.

RUSSIAN CRUISER AT ALGIERS.

Algiers, Algeria, Dec. 6.—The Russian cruiser 'Rion' (formerly the 'Smolensk') and two torpedo boats arrived here today.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

NEW LOAN MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR UNPOPULAR TAXATION.

Tokio, Dec. 9.—The ministers of state and party leaders to-day informally discussed the budget. It is probable that a compromise arrangement will be reached, the proposed increase of certain taxes not meeting with popular approval, and that a new loan will be floated to meet the consequent deficit.

QUEEN DRAGA.

HER EFFECTS SOLD AT AUCTION.

London, Dec. 9.—Jewellery and costumes that belonged to Queen Draga, the murdered Servian queen, were offered at Christie's yesterday at auction, on behalf of the late Queen's sisters, who were represented at the sale by the Servian minister. The total sum realized was $11,675. The reserve price was reached on every lot, except the wedding dress, on which the reserve price was $500. The costume was the late Queen's own handiwork. The articles offered included a diamond and emerald bracelet, given to Queen Draga on her wedding by the Czar, and valued at the time at $50,000, a diadem of diamonds worn by the Queen at her wedding; a Servian costume with antique diamond and pearl earrings. The wedding tiara brought $6,110; the bracelet, the Czar's gift, $2,400; a Persian Order of the Sun, held only to-day by the Empress of Germany and the Queen of Italy, $535; bridal gown, $90; state costume, Servian, $1,350.

A CLOSE SHAVE

THE TORONTO STREET CAR CASUALTY ALMOST REPEATED.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The Thanksgiving Day street car fatality at the Queen street crossing came very near being repeated last evening. A west-bound King street car, about six o'clock, while the railway gates were down to let a passenger train pass, approached, and had the 'Scotch dogs' not worked admirably the trolley would have crashed into the gates. The car was derailed and the passengers were badly frightened. The stove in the train was upset and for a time there was danger of the car catching fire.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

Quebec, Dec. 9.—Yesterday was the fifty-second anniversary of the foundation of Laval University. The institution was founded by the Quebec Seminary, and the royal charter which was accorded by Queen Victoria was signed at Westminster on Dec. 8, 1852.

MR. KENNEDY NOMINATED.

Fort Francis, Ont., Dec. 8.—At a Liberal convention held here last night, Mr. H. W. Kennedy, of Rat Portage, was nominated to contest the district of Port Arthur and Rainy River for the Ontario Legislature.

HELD ANNUAL MEETING.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9.—At the annual meeting here yesterday of constituent companies of the Grand Trunk Railway system, most of the directors were re-elected. Mr. E. F. Fitzhugh, of St. Albans, Vt., was elected a director of all the companies. Mr. A. F. Temple, of Muskegon, Mich., was elected a director of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railway, succeeding Mr. Charles Percy, of Montreal.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

London, Dec. 9.—Eight hundred Russians, most of whom allege that they fled from their homes in order to escape military service in Manchuria, left London yesterday for Liverpool, on their way to America. These refugees are arriving at the rate of a hundred and fifty daily.

CHILD'S CONGRATULATION.

LITTLE MARGUERITE PAYAN TELLS THE PREMIER SHE IS GLAD HE WAS ELECTED.

The following charmingly naive letter addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, congratulating him on the result of the elections, was written by little Marguerite Payan, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. Payan, of Messrs. Duclos & Payan, of St. Hyacinthe:—

'Sir Wilfrid, Premier of Canada, Ottawa:—

Dear Sir,—My mamma tells me that you have no time to read little girls' letters. Though I am only nine years old, I must tell you how delighted I was when I went down town after tea and was told that you had won so many more counties. I was so glad you are at the head of our country, because my father tells me that you are such a good and upright gentleman; that is the reason everybody voted for you. This morning I went to school, and I wore my red dress and a big bow of red ribbon. I want to be always red, because you will too. I have your pretty picture in my bedroom. I must close my letter, and I remain your little red girl,

'MARGUERITE PAYAN.'

St. Hyacinthe, November, 1904.

Sir Wilfrid sent back the following:—

'335 Theodore, Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1904.

'My Dear Young Friend:—

'You may be sure that I love little girls, and especially little red girls such as you are. Your papa is a dear friend of mine. Tell him, when he next comes to Ottawa, to bring you with him. Lady Laurier and I will be both pleased to see you. Your loving friend,

'WILFRID LAURIER.'

DISTRESS IN IRELAND

MR. JOHN E. REDMOND CALLS A MEETING TO DISCUSS REMEDY.

London, Dec. 9.—Mr. John E. Redmond has called a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party for Jan. 15 in Dublin to discuss the distress in the west of Ireland and consider means to 'force the government to provide for the immediate necessities of the case, and put the land act in operation in Connaught and other poor districts.'

MORE CHURCHES FOR TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Church Extension Board of the Baptist Church, held at McMaster Hall, last night, arrangements were made for the opening of the McPherson Avenue Church in January. A report was presented showing that the Ossington Avenue Sunday-school was so crowded that two sessions had to be held each Sunday. A similar state of affairs exists at Toronto Junction, and it was decided to take steps to open new churches in each of these localities. Arrangements for inaugurating a new congregation in the east end of the city were also discussed.

ELEVEN HEROES PERISH

ENGLISH FISHERMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES TRYING TO SAVE A FOREIGN VESSEL.

London, Dec. 9.—Eleven fishermen were drowned this morning in an attempt to assist the Norwegian steamer 'Anglia' from Hamburg for Sunderland, which was wrecked on the rocks near Newbiggin, Northumberland. In response to distress signals a dozen fishermen went out in a fishing boat which was struck by a heavy sea and swamped. A lifeboat subsequently picked up a single survivor, who was clinging to the fishing boat. The 'Anglia's' crew are safe.

NEW BISHOP OF HURON.

London, Ont., Dec. 9.—The date for the consecration of the Bishop-elect of Huron has been fixed for Jan. 6, Epiphany Day. Bishop Carmichael, of Montreal, will officiate.

A FRIEND OF MAZZINI.

New York, Dec. 9.—A Genoa despatch to the 'Herald' says: 'The Marchesa Costanza Pareto has just passed away at the age of 83. She was idolized by the followers of Mazzini owing to the protection she afforded in 1857 to Joseph Mazzini, whom she concealed from the police when he came to Genoa to organize the revolutionary movement. She was a Miss Fitzgerald.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S 'EARNEST REQUEST.'

New York, Dec. 9.—At the December meeting of the Union League Club, held last night, the following resolution, introduced by the Committee on Political Reform, was passed unanimously:—

'Resolved, that the Union League Club earnestly requests Congress to investigate the question of the conditions of manufacturers as affected by the tariff, with the view of making such changes in the present rates as will remedy unjust conditions, if any such exist.'

KINGSTON SUMMER SCHOOL.

Kingston, Dec. 9.—The Board of Education last night, expressed thanks to the Minister of Education for holding a summer school for teachers in Kingston, and suggested that a similar school be held here next year. The Board has abolished part of its fees in public schools and will ask for a grant for its work in manual training in the primary schools.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

London, Dec. 9.—Ratifications of the Anglo-French convention were exchanged yesterday during a visit which M. Cambon made to Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office.

Advertisements.

Canada's Leading Mail Order Piano House

THE KING OF GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS.

Our handsome Style Bach Pianos, with its fine sweet tone; its light responsive action, and great architectural beauty, will prove a lifetime reminder of the intelligent generosity that prompted its gift. This Piano will surprise you agreeably. Contains dulcephone practice attachment, operated by third pedal. Honestly worth $300. Shipped anywhere in Canada on free trial for 10 days. It will cost you nothing if not satisfactory.

To insure delivery for Christmas write at once for full particulars and Catalogue B. Address

SPECIAL MAIL ORDER PRICE $195.

STYLE "BACH."

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF
Take advantage of this opportunity to obtain a

FREE COURSE

— IN —

DAIRYING, STOCK JUDGING or POULTRY RAISING

— AT THE —

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

3 Months Course in Dairying, Jan. 4, '05.
2 Weeks Course in Stock and Seed Judging, Jan. 10, '05.
4 Weeks Course in Poultry Raising, Jan. 10, '05.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES FOR LAST TWO COURSES.

Write for Circular and Application Forms to **C. C. CREELMAN, Guelph.**

ONTARIO POLITICS.

Mr. Ross Speaks at Convention of Sons of Temperance.

IS PREPARED TO GIVE PROVINCE AS MUCH TEMPERANCE AS LEGISLATURE BEHIND HIM WILL ALLOW.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 7.—The Hon G. W. Ross spoke for nearly an hour at the meeting of the Ontario Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, last night. At the outset he contrasted the condition of temperance in the province forty years ago with to-day, and then, dealing with the question of legislation, said that he was himself prepared to give the province all the temperance legislation the Legislature behind him would give. The Legislature was just exactly what the people of the province made it. If they did not send temperance men they could not expect to get temperance legislation. Replying to Mr. Spence's reference to the enormous majority given for prohibition at the referendum, he took as illustration the city of Toronto, where there was a large majority given in favor of prohibition, but where they returned four members to the House who did not give an active support to the temperance measures. He would shortly give the electors an opportunity to make a new legislature, and it would depend upon them what legislation they got.

THE ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—In a five column pamphlet, which he is about to issue to the electors, the Hon. G. W. Ross characterizes the manifesto of the Dominion Alliance as so unfair and offensive as to alienate the good will of the Liberal party at a crisis in the history of the temperance movement. The most objectionable attitude of the Alliance, the Premier says, is in blaming the convention for the non-acceptance of what it calls the compromise resolution and ignoring its declaration on other aspects of advanced legislation. He replies to the contention that the government is trifling with the question by a review of the legislation introduced and carried by the Liberals. To place the Conservative party in power, he says, would be to give possession to a party from which no temperance legislation has ever come and which when public expectation is so keen, will give no assurance as to its intentions.

The Liberal party, the Premier holds, has no apology to make for its inability to proceed more rapidly or legislate more comprehensively than it has done. It looks forward, however, to making further progress through the opportunities presented by the Liberal convention's platform. In conclusion, the Premier says that if the Alliance had not singled him out for its animadversions, or the Liberal party for the purpose of destroying its usefulness he would have treated their manifesto as legitimate criticism, but he thinks the members of that body cannot now complain if he repels their assaults, exposes their unfairness, and calls upon the electors of the province to sustain the policy of the Liberal party, against all hostile combinations, no matter by whom made or under what auspices they are launched upon public attention.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

At Wednesday afternoon's session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance the report on the legislation committee on temperance legislation was adopted. The report regretted that the prospect of getting all that they desired in the way of advanced temperance legislation was not bright at the present time, although one of the political parties had adopted a plank that was in advance of anything that had hitherto been obtained from a political convention. Regret was expressed that for seven years past no temperance legislation whatever had taken place in the Ontario Legislature. The Scott Act was not now in force in any county in Ontario. There was no good reason, however, why, in some counties, especially where local option is now in possession of most of the ground, temperance people should not look to the Scott Act as a means of extending the area of local prohibition. A useful improvement upon it would be the allowing of two or three counties being joined in the voting. The committee could not look with any great favor upon mere amendments to the license law, and the people having three times over demanded the abolition of the liquor traffic, the grand division should once more declare in unmistakable terms for the suppression of the bar and the treating system. In conclusion, temperance people of both parties were urged to attend all political conventions, and do everything in their power to nominate men for the legislature who were in favor of temperance legislation.

TO OPPOSE MR. GIBSON.

Fergus, Ont., Dec. 7.—The Conservatives of West Wellington assembled in convention here yesterday to nominate a candidate to contest the riding in opposition to the Hon. J. M. Gibson. The following were proposed:—Major J. J. Craig, Fergus; Mr. John Henderson, West Garafraxa; Mr. S. Clark, Mount Forest; Mr. R. T. Smith, Mr. Arthur A. Mason, Mr. Arthur J. McClellan, West Garafraxa; Mr. W. E. Tookey, Fergus, and Mr. A. McKinnon, Erin. All retired except the first two mentioned. On a ballot being taken the vote stood: Mr. Craig, 85; Mr. Henderson, 38. Mr. Henderson then moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Major Craig accepted the nomination and thanked the delegates for their support. In Major Craig, the Conservatives have a strong local candidate, and he should put up a strong fight. Mr. A. Miscampbell, provincial organizer of the Conservative party, addressed the electors at length, on the topics of the day. The meeting broke up with the usual cheers.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

Oshawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—The largest convention held for many years in South Ontario turned out yesterday at Oshawa, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the riding in the interest of the Conservative party, in the approaching provincial election. A nomination ballot was first taken, when the following gentlemen were nominated:—Messrs. John Ball, Dow; William Smith, ex-M.P., Bright; Dr. Kaiser, F. W. Cowan, C. W. Scott, L. J. Smith, Arthur Johnston, Jno. Munro, J. P. Roach, T. P. McMillan, Charles Calder. Previous to the taking of a second ballot, all retired in favor of Mr. Calder, who received the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsation. The convention was addressed by Messrs. Peter Christie, M.P., John Ball Dow, Dr. Kaiser and Wm. Smith, M.P.

EAST DURHAM.

Millbrook, Ont., Dec. 7.—At a large and enthusiastic convention of the East Durham Conservative Association, yesterday, Mr. J. J. Preston, M.P.P., was chosen as standard bearer for the local House.

MR. ROSS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Liberal convention furnished a surprise last night by nominating as one of its candidates a dark horse in the person of Mr. George S. May, of the wholesale firm of Messrs. May & Son. His name had never been hinted at. He divided the convention with Ald. Fred. Journeaux and Capt. D. H. McLean, the vote being: May, 104; Journeaux, 41; McLean, 40. Mr. May asked a day or two to consider, but said he felt sure of accepting. Mr. D. Joseph McDougall, barrister, received the Roman Catholic nomination without opposition. He was prominent at the Liberal convention in Toronto. A feature of the convention was the presence of the Hon. G. W. Ross, who got a rousing welcome, and delivered an inspiring address. 'The probabilities are,' said the Premier, 'that there will be a general election within a few months, or,' after a pause, 'within a few weeks.' After that he expected the clouds would roll by and the government would have a working majority. He admitted there had been occurrences of a regrettable character for which the party as a whole was not responsible, which had caused a feeling of depression within the party. That had passed away as the result of the Toronto gathering. The Liberal party could not countenance irregular work. What had occurred in the past must be written off. The book must be closed and sealed with seven seals. He counselled the party to take a large view of things, and expressed detestation of 'a pusillanimous pussy cat Liberal partisan.'

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Liberals of Russell county met and nominated Mr. D. Racine, a prominent merchant of Casselman. Mr. Guibord, the retiring member, was third man on the first ballot, and dropped out, the final vote being Racine, 110; A. A. Rocque, 82. On motion of Messrs. Guibord and Rocque, the nomination was made unanimous.

KINGSTON LIBERALS.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 8.—The Liberals at a convention last night unanimously selected Mr. Edward J. B. Pense, M. P. P., to again be their candidate for the legislature. The Hon. Mr. Harty made the nomination, and Mr. John McKelvey seconded it. Both declared that Kingston would re-elect Mr. Pense, and by a larger majority than before. Mr. Pense accepted the nomination, and spoke of his confidence of winning. He vigorously defended the Ross Government. Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, Mr. William Robinson, ex-M.P.P., and Dr. Richardson were the other speakers, and declared that the Hon. G. W. Ross would be returned with a majority of from 12 to 15.

WEST LAMBTON.

Sarnia, Ont., Dec. 8.—The West Lambton Liberal convention to nominate a candidate for the legislature was held here yesterday afternoon with a large attendance. The only name offered in nomination was Mr. Fred. F. Pardee, ex-M.P.P., who was the unanimous choice of the convention. The Hon. G. F. Graham, Provincial Secretary, addressed the convention for an hour upon the government's record. He dwelt at length upon the government's ownership feature of the Temiscamingue railway.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 9.—There were 220 people present at the meeting today in St. George's Hall of the organization committee appointed at the provincial Liberal convention. It was decided to organize a 'General Liberal Association for Ontario,' to be composed of one representative of each riding association elected. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed president; W. S. Buell, Brockville, and W. S. Calvert, M.P., of Strathroy, vice-presidents; P. C. Larkin, Toronto, treasurer. The appointment of a secretary was left to the executive committee, which consists of Hon. G. P. Graham, C. M. Bowman, Lt.-Col. A. T. Thompson, Cayuga; D. J. McDougal, Ottawa; Jas. Chisholm, Halton. It is expected that a temporary organizer will be appointed at once. Each riding association will be called upon to bear a sociation. One of the matters discussed was the establishment of a Liberal club in Toronto to correspond to the Albany Club.

PRESCOTT COUNTY.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The visit of Mr. Ross to the capital has been followed by a discussion of the bona fides of the Liberal convention in Prescott, which nominated L. J. Labrosse, and turned down the Hon. Mr. Evanturel. The 'Free Press' last evening published two despatches from Vankleek Hill, the first designed to boom the minister without portfolio, dismisses Mr. Labrosse's claims to the nomination in the following simple fashion: 'Mr. Labrosse is a Division Court clerk, and is thereby disqualified by the unanimous decision of the Legislature that an official shall not take part in conventions. Everything, therefore, Mr. Labrosse has done since February last is null and void.' One half of the Liberal executive was disgusted with this would-be third convention, and Mr. Evanturel did not attend as a protest against the action of these few.'

The second despatch, headed 'Another Liberal Report,' concludes: 'The Liberal executive met in Vankleek Hill on Nov. 15 to consider a convention to nominate a candidate for the local House. Mr. Evanturel was present at this executive meeting and agreed to abide by the convention to be called on Nov. 21. He took an active part in the appointment of delegates to this convention, but since that time has ignored the association entirely. There were no speakers present at the meeting in Alfred in February, except members of the association.'

SOUTH WATERLOO.

Galt, Ont., Dec. 10.—Mr. George Pattinson, of Pattinson's woollen mills, Preston, was nominated for the Legislature by the Conservatives of South Waterloo at their convention held in Preston yesterday afternoon.

DUNDAS.

Dundas, Dec. 10.—A meeting of the Dundas Conservative Association, will be held at Winchester Springs, this afternoon to take steps to select a candidate for the approaching provincial election. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Broder, Mr. Whitney and others. The Liberals of Dundas will meet at Winchester Springs next Monday at 1.30 p.m. to select a candidate.

THE CHADWICK CASE.

Grand Jury Votes to Indict Accused on Charge of Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

PRISONER DENIES SENSATIONAL STORY FROM SAN FRANCISCO REGARDING HER PAST.

Elyria, O., Dec. 9.—The grand jury adjourned last night after voting to indict Mrs. Chadwick on the charge of having obtained money under false pretences in Lorain county. Oberlin is in Lorain county. The jury is also looking into the rumors of a wholesale scheme to defraud. The connection of a New York lawyer and four or five other men with the Chadwick case in this county is being investigated.

MAY EXPLAIN IT.

Binghamton, N.Y., Dec. 9.—Judge Francis W. Downs, a prominent attorney of this city, said late last night: 'I was informed to-day, on what I believe to be good authority, that the notes passed by Mrs. Chadwick, and purporting to be signed by Andrew Carnegie, were genuine, and were signed by an Andrew Carnegie, but not the great steel magnate, but by a relative of his of that name. That will be the line of defence under any forgery charges that may be brought. I cannot give the name of my informant, but he is a prominent man, who I am sure knows what he was talking about.'

MRS. CHADWICK'S STORY.

Mrs. Chadwick was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press last night as she lay on a couch in the office of United States Marshal Henkel, waiting for her counsel to obtain bondsmen for her. She and her nurse and son were in the office with a deputy marshal. The nurse and boy sat beside the weeping woman, and were trying to comfort her. Mrs. Chadwick's face was inflamed and she had all the appearance of a woman suffering greatly from nervousness.

Mrs. Chadwick's son Emil was asked if he had seen the statement made by Mrs. York, of San Francisco, relative to his mother's past life. He said he had.

'Do you know Mrs. York'

'Yes. It is true that I have stayed at her house and that I was taught as a boy to call Mrs. York's boy my cousin,' the boy answered.

'Will you ask your mother if she will see a reporter on that statement made by Mrs. York?'

Emil went to his mother and talked to her in a low tone for a few seconds, and then came back and said his mother would say something about it.

Lying on the couch, and interrupted at intervals by slight nervous tremors, Mrs. Chadwick said in reference to Mrs. York's statement: 'I have not read all of it, but I will leave it to public opinion and to refined and educated persons what conclusion they might draw when one sister makes a statement like that against another sister. To-night in the presence of the marshal I said to my little boy, "Emil, have you read Aunt Alice's statement?" He said "Yes." I was in hopes he had not, and I said to him, "What do you think about it, dear?" and he replied: "It is nothing more than I expected from her."'

'Mrs. Chadwick, is Mrs. York your sister?'

'No, she is not either my sister nor my half sister, nor my sister-in-law. We were raised together.'

MADAME DE VERE.

'Will you say anything about her statement that you are Madame De Vere?'

'I have made absolutely no statement about this Madame De Vere business from beginning to end. Out of justice to my little boy, I would not do it at the present time. I don't think that any responsible person would pay any attention to a statement made by Mrs. York. If I had a sister or brother who was in trouble, no matter what their past might have been, if I could do him or her good, I certainly would shield him or her from harm. It is unkind and unfair of any person to give such a statement for publication, and I question whether she gave it, unless she was paid for it. There must have been some inducement.

'For the benefit of the newspapers and the public, I would suggest that newspapers send to two or three responsible people in Cleveland who know Mrs. York and ask them what they think of her statements—that is, if her word would be taken—how much reliance they would put in her word. Everything will work its way all right for me, and I don't want to say anything against Mrs. York at all. I shall make a statement here in the very near future, and also one in Cleveland. The newspapers, possibly, have written up a great sensation, but I wish to say that Madame De Vere's whereabouts and everything else in connection with this case will be shown in a very short time.

'In justice to my child, I don't think it right to make any further statement at this time. My boy's devotion to me and his loyalty to me is marvellous for one nineteen years old. His every thought is for my comfort, and to shield and protect me against any worry. He will not retire at night until he thinks I have gone to sleep. He is up first in the morning to see how I am. There is nothing the child can think of for my comfort that he does not do. He is the first at my side and the last to leave me.'

'Mrs. Chadwick, it is intimated in some of the afternoon papers that this young woman you have here with you is not your maid, but a relative of yours, possibly your daughter.'

The young woman was sitting beside her, and she spoke up immediately, saying: 'I am not related to Mrs. Chadwick in any way; neither am I her maid. She has a French maid, who is not with her. I am her nurse. I am a graduate from the Nurses' Institution in Stockholm, Sweden, and I am Swedish by birth. I have been in this country seven months, and I have been with Mrs. Chadwick six months. I could speak English before I came here.'

Mrs. Chadwick referred to the publication which intimated that the lawyers who had come here from the west were her enemies, and not her friends.

OBERLIN BANK.

'I think there is nobody I am more friendly with than with those lawyers,' she said. 'Not one of them came here with any thought of prosecuting me. I can't think the public quite understands this situation. Mr. Newton brought this lawsuit against me on Monday; on Tuesday and Wednesday they had a run on the Wade Park Bank. Of course, that frightened the people, because, with the enormous amount of the lawsuit, $210,000, that was a very large amount in a little city of only about 400,000 inhabitants. That amount of money attracted attention. The depositors of the Wade Park Bank became alarmed that the bank was going to be ruined, when in reality I only owed the bank $17,000, and it was one of the best and most conseravtive banks in Cleveland. No; I am wrong. It was Friday the run commenced on the Wade Park Bank. Then, following that, one of Mr. Newton's notes was in the Oberlin National Bank. On Saturday evening the Oberlin Bank opened to receive deposits according to its custom from six to eight o'clock. The depositors in that bank read in the penny press the sensational story that I owed the Oberlin Bank. They rushed into the bank on Saturday night, and instead of making deposits commenced to draw their money out. It was a small country bank, and only had on hand $11,000 or $12,000 in cash. The other money belonging to the bank was in the Cleveland bank, and it being Saturday night, they were closed up.

'The depositors drew so heavily that night, and some one came in with a cheque—I think it was for $2,800 or $3,800—that they did not have money enough to pay. Therefore, they had to close the bank. They could not open it again, and notified the bank examiner. They said they could not demand the loan against me because I was down here in New York. The story had gone out that the bank had failed, and it was too late then for anything to be done. Mr. Miller, of Canton, the bank examiner, had to be sent for. He got to Oberlin on Sunday, and they went into conference on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Miller found the bank was in such condition that it had to be closed because the depositors had become so exercised about the reports they all drew out, and nothing would quiet them. If it had happened differently the bank would not have had to fail, because the obligation would have been paid. I would not like to live a minute if I did not think I could pay these poor people back. I have asked Emil, my son, if anything should happen to me that he would do everything to see that the obligations were paid.'

ALLEGED CARNEGIE NOTES.

'Mrs. Chadwick, these alleged Carnegie notes have figured so largely as a sensational feature in this case that no doubt the public would like to know what you had to say in relation to that.'

'Whatever is said about those notes, must be said by my attorney, Mr. Carpenter. That is an entirely different matter,' she replied.

'But you have already been quoted as denying that Mr. Carnegie had anything to do with your business affairs or that you had any notes of his.'

'As I said before, you will have to talk to Mr. Carpenter about that,' the woman answered.

Mrs. Chadwick seemed to be specially grieved that any one should construe her removal from the Holland House to the New Amsterdam House and from the New Amsterdam to the Hotel Breslin as flight from the Secret Service men.

'It is perfectly absurd,' she said, 'before I left the Holland House I called the Secret Service men to my room. I told them the doctor had ordered me to go to the hospital or a sanatorium, and I said to them: "I understand you gentlemen are here for the purpose of watching me. If I go to a hospital or a sanatorium, I know that you cannot get a room there. Therefore I am going to the New Amsterdam Hotel." I did not like my quarters in the New Amsterdam Hotel, and I told the Secret Service men that I would stay there only until the next day. At that time they were informed that I intended to go to the Hotel Breslin.'

At this junture Mrs. Chadwick had an attack of nervousness, and she terminated the interview.

SAN FRANCISCO TALE

WESTERN WOMAN TELLS INTERESTING STORY OF MRS. CHADWICK'S EARLY LIFE.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—A sister of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick resides in this city in an elegantly furnished flat in Geary street. Her name is Mrs. S. M. York. In an interview published yesterday she said: 'Mrs. Chadwick is my sister. We were born and brought up in Appen, Ont., a little village near London, Ont. There were five girls in the family, of which I was the second. Mrs. Chadwick was the next to me. All the girls were married early. The present Mrs. Chadwicck, in 1880, married a man named C. R. Hoover, and went to live in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Hoover died in 1887, and left her an estate worth, in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. Mrs. Hoover, during the next ten years, lived on her money and incidentally travelled for a wholesale millinery establishment.

'At that time was Mrs. Hoover arrested for forgery and sentenced to a term in the Ohio penitentiary?' was asked.

'There was some trouble. Mrs. Hoover got into difficulties and I would sooner not discuss that portion of the story. I am not denying any of the reports that have been spread broadcast about her, nor am I endeavoring to hide anything. There was trouble.

'In 1897 she marrried a very wealthy physician and surgeon, named Dr. L. S. Chadwick. She has travelled around the world and has dabbled in financial matters in this country. I never knew of her acquaintance with Andrew Carnegie nor any one of the wealthy people of that stamp. I do know, however, that no matter what difficulty she is in at present she will surely get out of it, for she possesses more than sufficient money to make good any amounts she may have borrowed on notes and loans.'

According to Mrs. York, Mrs. Chadwick, whose Christian name is Elizabeth, is thirty-eight years old. The family name is Bigley. Mrs. York disclaims all knowledge of Mrs. Chadwick's ever attempting to do business as a medium or clairvoyant.

'Not one of our family ever posed as a medium,' declared Mrs. York. 'There was no necessity for such a move, for all of us had money during our lives. My husband was one of the most successful machine manufacturers in Ohio. In 1887 he got interested in a radiator company. This concern ate up all his money, and the loss of his fortune killed him.'

MR. CARMAN COMMITTED

POLICE MAGISTRATE SAYS HE MUST STAND TRIAL BEFORE NEXT COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 10.—The criminal libel case was practically concluded last night when Mr. Wood, police magistrate, rendered his judgment, which was very exhaustive, containing some four thousand words. He reviewed the evidence of the principal witnesses at length, and inferred from it that the case was proven beyond peradventure. He also drew attention to the fact that certain witnesses had not shown the proper desire to further the ends of justice by aiding the prosecution in telling all they knew. Two of them had, after denying certain things admitted them afterwards. The magistrate, hoped that the proper authorities would take action in the cases of those witnesses who, it was charged, had been urged to swear falsely. The judgment concluded: 'In view of the evidence given before me I have no option in the discharge of my duty other than to commit the defendant for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction. In view of the defendant's stake in the country, I will fix bail for his appearance on his own recognizance in the sum of a thousand dollars.'

Mr. Carman being ill, and unable to appear in court, the magistrate adjourned the court till to-day to allow of his being arraigned.

When the court opened yesterday afternoon the defence rested its case on error in the indictment which charged that the offence was committed on Nov. 4 instead of Nov. 3. Mr. Du Vernet wanted the information amended. Mr. McCammon objected.

The magistrate allowed the indictment to be amended.

Mr. E. Gus Porter was reworn as to the copy of 'The Ontario,' which contained the article referred to. Mr. McCammon read several clauses of the Criminal Code bearing on the case, claiming that as the publisher of a newspaper, Mr. Carman had not been guilty of criminal libel. The sections gave a good deal of latitude to fair comment.

Mr. McCammon said it was not fair to conclude that the private prosecutor in this case had been libelled. He, therefore, asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Du Vernet submitted that the case as it stood was one for a jury. Publication was proved. That the article was libellous there was no doubt, and he asked the magistrate to send the case on to a higher court.

Mr. McCammon objected to the statement that Mr. Porter had been branded as a criminal. The term 'snake in the grass' referred to the political sensation, and not to Mr. Porter.

ANOTHER CASE DROPPED.

The case against Mr. O'Flynn was proceeded with, and it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court and prosecution that Mr. O'Flynn had nothing to do with either the preparation or dissemination of the yellow dodger headed 'Porter's Lie.' Mr. Clayton Cronk, foreman of the 'Ontario' job room, swore that part of the copy for the yellow dodger was written by Mr. W. McCammon, counsel for Mr. Carman in the criminal libel case. The prosecution then requested the magistrate to allow them to drop the case against Mr. O'Flynn, which was accordingly done.

BAD FIRE AT NORTH BAY.

North Bay, Ont., Dec. 8.—Fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in the basement of the large business block owned by Mr. John Ferguson, and occupied by the following tenants: Torrance & Parks, groceries; McClusky & Lindsay, coal and wood; J. McLeod, barber; M. L. Foley, real estate; J. Ferguson, real estate; Geo. L. Fennel, lumber; J. M. McNamara, law office; Wm. Martin, insurance; McGuhay & McCurrey, law office; and Judge Leask, private rooms; and lodge room. The building was burned to the ground, nothing being saved by any of the tenants. The total loss is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars. The building was covered by insurance. While the tenants were partially insured, Messrs. Torrand and Parks, grocers, will be the heaviest losers.

MINERS' STRIKE.

VICTOR FUEL COMPANY SUING THE UNITED MINE WORKERS FOR $491,000 DAMAGES.

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 8.—Suit was filed in the district court yesterday by the Victor Fuel Company against the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell and eleven other officers of the organization for $491,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the company during the strike of the coal miners.

BRITISH FISCAL ISSUE

Lord Rosebery Discusses Problem in Speech at Glasgow.

PART OF CHAMBERLAIN POLICY WHICH HAS NOT REACHED PEOPLE OF CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 6.—Lord Rosebery, speaking at Glasgow last night, said he and others had been hunting for the famous offer the colonies are said to have made. From the contradictory reports at the mass meeting at Melbourne he was inclined to think that the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's policy had not reached the people of Canada and Australia. If he had any influence he would transmit the following authoritative sentence from Mr. Chamberlain's lips: 'Our colonial fellow-subjects are growing every day in strength and power. We have hitherto borne alone the burden of our great empire; we now look to them to share that burden with us, as they have its privileges.' If that sentence had not reached Canada and Australia, it was equivalent to the jam without the pill. Yet nobody outside a lunatic asylum would ask the people of Great Britain, besides bearing the cost of empire alone, to have a tax on its food for the benefit of its kinsmen acros sthe sea. Therefore, their anxious colonial kinsmen, when weighing the advantages and disadvantages of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, should know what it means. He looked upon a free co-operation in offers of money and men in times of difficulty surer securities to the empire than any artificial contribution which might be exacted or withheld.

Referring to the proposed colonial conference, he said it was quite obvious it was not a conference for the union of the empire, but a union of the Conservative party. Putting aside the questions of the tariff and taxation of food, Lord Rosebery said the objection to the plan was that the empire, if subjected to a strain of pecuniary interests pulling in opposite directions, will not long resist. If cupidities are set on foot in every direction trying to get more and more out of tariffs for the different colonies, the interests of the empire will at last be found drawn and quartered by these contending interests.

Nature forbids an imperial customs union between countries separated by thousands of miles, and on the other hand, local liberties throughout the empire forbid an attempt to connect the empire by ties of commercial treaties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had stated that he was willing to consider negotiations for a commercial treaty with Great Britain. This offered the wished-for opportunity of subjecting Mr. Chamberlain's policy to a practical test. It would have been perfectly easy for delegates from the Tariff Reform League to meet Canadian delegates and ascertain whether it were possible to frame a treaty to meet the just demands of the people of both countries. The people of Great Britain, under a system of protection, would become irredeemable slaves to interests which they could never shake off. It would also tend to corruption.

Lord Rosebery also said Mr. Borden, who embraced loudly and joyously Mr. Chamberlain's preferential ideas, was unable to retain his seat. If that happened on the other side, with how loud a blast of trumpets would it have been proclaimed by the people of Great Britain.

NO EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

London, Dec. 7.—Speaking at Aberdeen, Mr. Bryce, M.P., said he had just returned from Canada. He could say that the notion sedulously propagated in Great Britain that Canada was in a state of excitement and eager expectation over the preference proposals was groundless. He had talked with many people in Canada of all shades of opinion, who had no complaint of the attitude of the free traders.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speaking at Dunfermune, said Mr Chamberlain's policy was dangerous and mischievous. It was a ... noble degradation of high public sentiment, and an attempt to substitute for the great voluntary confederacy of free, self-governing states, bound together by kinship, affection and tradition, an encouragement to take advantage of each other.

SIR H. H. FOWLER.

Sir H. H. Fowler, speaking at Warwick, said that colonial preference and retaliation was mere protection in its most extreme and most indefensible form. The colonial preference meant the taxation of food on all classes concerned. By the overthrowing of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, he hoped they would give a decided and absolute refusal to this fatuous folly.

London, Dec. 9.—A 'Globe' editorial on welding the Empire says that in drawing closer the different parts of the Empire it is most necessary to proceed slowly and by steps, and not attempt too much, or to force colonial opinion before it is ripe. The British mercantile marine and the British Imperial navy are the arteries and the muscles by which the frame of the British Empire exists. With the former Imperial commerce would die of atrophy, and without the latter would crumble defenceless away, but the burden of the navy, which has assumed gigantic proportions since the doctrine of sea power has been better understood, is becoming a very heavy weight upon the inhabitants of the British Islands. There is a very real danger that in the time of depression like the present the cry against naval estimates may be a source of immeasurable mischief. The hour must come when the colonies will be called upon to take their share of support of the Imperial Navy, but this result can only be arrived at on condition of real union of the Empire in the tie of commercial reciprocity.

London, Dec. 7.—Commenting on President Roosevelt's message to Congress, the 'Globe' says there is a good deal of nonsense talked on this side of the water about Anglo-American sentiment. Let us have by all means good relations between the two branches of Anglo-Saxondom, but let us remember that those relations are not likely to be improved by pusillanimous surrender or abdication by either side. We have heard certain anaemic Englishmen talk with cheerful acquiescence of political union between Canada and the United States, but the principles laid down by President Roosevelt himself would perhaps justify Great Britain making a fighting matter of that issue.

POSTAL RATES TO MEXICO.

CANADA TO BE ON SAME FOOTING AS UNITED STATES.

Mexico City, Dec. 9.—The reduced postal rates between Mexico and Canada, agreed upon by both governments, probably will go into effect soon. The rate from Canada will be two cents gold, and from Mexico five cents silver, as is now the rate to the United States. The amount of correspondence between this country and Canada is steadily growing.

Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster-General of Canada, now here, is working actively to promote direct trade with the Dominion.

CHICAGO HOODLUMS

THEY CAUSE THE DEATH OF A 'RABBI.'

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Six school boys, none more than fourteen years of age, were held at the Stock Yards Police station all night awaiting the coroner's verdict on the sudden death of Rabbi Abraham Glick. Glick was killing chickens for David Levy in the rear of the latter's store, when a crowd of boys made him a target of a volley of snowballs, some of which, it is said, contained stones to give weight and accuracy. One snowball struck Glick on the back of the head, making a small wound. Trembling with excitement, the rabbi ran four blocks to the police station, where he was advised to secure warrants. Glick hurried from the police station to Levy's store. At the door he threw up his hands and fell, dying in a few minutes. The arrest of the boys followed.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

CUSTOMS SURTAX HAS HAD DISASTROUS EFFECT.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The Canadian customs surtax against Germany has had a disastrous effect on the profitable trade which that country formerly enjoyed in the Dominion. The first year of the surtax's operation has cut the total German exports to Canada from ten million dollars down to a little over half that amount. In 1903 the customs returns showed we received 174,000,000 pounds of raw sugar and 13,286,374 pounds of the refined article from Germany. This past year, under the surtax, there was hardly a pound imported from the Emperor's domain. Instead, the import of sugar from the British West Indies increased from ninety-eight million pounds to two hundred and seventy-nine million pounds, and from Great Britain from 4,097,077 pounds to 9,445,912. In other branches of trade the effect of the surtax has been felt with almost equally disastrous results.

MILITARY BUDGET.

VOTE NEXT YEAR WILL BE ABOUT THE SAME AS THIS YEAR.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Canada's military budget next year will, according to present intentions, amount to about $3,750,000, which is approximately the same expenditure as was sanctioned by parliament at its last session. Of the current year's appropriations, $1,300,000 was given on capital account and next year's votes will permit the government to continue the purchase of guns in the Old Country and of reserve stocks of clothing, arms, ammunition, etc., which has been one of the features of Sir Frederick Borden's policy the last couple of years.

LORD CURZON AT BOMBAY.

PLANS TO 'RIVET' TOGETHER THE LAND DEFENCES OF INDIA.

Bombay, Dec. 9.—Lord Curzon arrived here to-day from England and met with an unusually cordial reception. Many of the native rulers travelled to Bombay specially to welcome the Viceroy.

Replying to an address of the Corporation of Bombay Lord Curzon said he had returned to complete certain works he had commenced, among others to 'rivet' tighter the bonds of steel that constitute the land defences of India so that none might rashly force an entrance, threaten its security or dissipate the prosperity of the people. This will be accomplished by General Kitchener's great scheme for military reorganization and by a policy of friendly alliance and understanding with our neighbors from Lhassa to Cabul.'

MAJOR BRAITHWAITE'S APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Major W. P. Braithwaite, of the Somerset Light Infantry, has been appointed to a position in the Canadian military intelligence corps.

Advertisements

You Are to Be the Judge!

We Will Send to All

Subscribers or readers of **THE WEEKLY WITNESS a full-sized $1.00 package of VITÆ-ORE by mail, postpaid,** sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! **We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose.** If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. **You are to be the judge!** We know Vitæ-Ore and are willing to take the risk. We have done it in thousands of cases and are not sorry.

Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidization by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water found on the globe, drank fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which nothing is added and from which nothing is taken. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package will deny after using. **VITÆ-ORE** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced, incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure. If yours is such a case, do not doubt, do not fear, do not hesitate, but send for it!

Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of **THE WEEKLY WITNESS** if you give it a fair trial. Send for a $1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitæ-Ore on this liberal offer! One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention **THE WEEKLY WITNESS**, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING CURE FOR

Rheumatism
Bright's Disease and Dropsy
La Grippe
Blood Poisoning
Sores and Ulcers
Malarial Fever
Nervous Prostration and Anæmia
Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles
Catarrh of Any Part
Female Complaints
Stomach and Bowel Disorders
General Debility

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN

For years I was troubled with a complete breaking down of the system. My strength left me entirely and I was as weak as a child, often feeling as though I had not strength to breathe. My heart was so weak it seemed as though it would stop beating, and my family was afraid I would die of heart failure. I took a great deal of medicine, but none of it did me any good; I was always so tired and could not rest and often cried with weakness. I bought a medical electric battery, and although it gave me some relief, it was only temporary. Vitæ-Ore was then brought to my notice by an advertisement. I have used it now for three months' time and cannot praise its curative powers too highly, for I am now strong and feel better than ever before in my life. Vitæ-Ore has done all this for me and I will always be ready to speak highly of this remedy.

MRS. JNO. E. DAVIS,
Box 373, Parry Sound, Ont.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your personal investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, W.W. Dept., YONGE ST. Toronto, Ont.

CHINESE REFORMS.

The Anti-Dynastic Movement Spreading to all Parts of the Empire.

GRIEVANCES ARE NUMEROUS, AND AN OUTBREAK IMMINENT.

New York, Dec. 7.—A 'Herald' correspondent cables from Tientsin, China, under date of Dec. 5: 'I have just completed a journey of a thousand miles through the south of Chih li, and the north of Honan and Shan tung provinces. These sections of north China, I find, are in a state of evident anti-dynastic unrest, which will probably culminate in an uprising against the Manchus. This uprising will not be confined to the sections of China mentioned, but will include a majority of eighteen provinces.

'This movement is not ignorant Boxer fanaticism. It is widespread, well organized and well armed. Prominent and wealthy men are members of all the northern societies, controlled by a strong central authority, with headquarters in south China. They are in close touch with the Kolachui head of the present rebellion in Kwang si.

The Kolachui was organized by soldiers after the Tai ping rebellion as a patriotic society. It now leads the anti-dynastic movement, and includes among its members many soldiers from south of the Yang tse.

Among the anti-dynastic grievances are the indemnity tax and the immense forced contributions to the imperial army and court in Chih li. The sequestration of temple properties for public schools is another grievance.

The anti-dynastic movement is necessarily anti-foreign. Premature overt acts are more probable in Honan province. Strong government influence is evident in Chih li and Shan tung. There is no evidence of Japanese influence, but the situation is serious for the Chinese Government under existing conditions.'

The 'Herald' appends to this news the following: Joseph M. Singleton, president of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, when seen last night at his home in Brooklyn, said that the above-mentioned movement is evidently the work of a new reform organization known as Dock Ming, the object of which is to overthrow the present government. The object of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, Mr. Singleton said, is to endeavor to establish schools for the education of all throughout the empire, and is wholly opposed to this Chinese organization.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the medical faculty of the University of Bishop's College, in the Place Viger Hotel last night was a success from every point of view. The students found good reason for satisfaction in the popularity of their faculty, and never missed an opportunity of testifying to their admiration for their Alma Mater.

Mr. G. W. Gellatly, '05, presided, and at the table of honor were: Chancellor Hamilton, Dr. England, Dr. A. McPhail, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Perrigo and Dr. McConnell.

The president proposed the toast of 'The King.' He enlarged upon the social and consolidating effects of such functions as they were attending that night. He referred to His Majesty's many thoughtful works, mentioning his hospital fund as the most famous example of his care and sympathy.

Dr. William Burnett proposed 'Alma Mater,' and said that the toast was popular, and needed very little introduction from him. They all knew the benefits conferred upon them by their Alma Mater. In concluding, the speaker mentioned the excellent training given by Bishop's, which they all should avail themselves of to the fullest.

Chancellor Hamilton, in responding, regretted the unavoidable absence of Dr. Campbell and Dr. Whitney, who usually adorned their festive board. Speaking of the isolation of the medical faculty from its sister faculties at Lennoxville, he said he was sorry they could not see more of one another. But they knew the circumstances that must militate against such a consummation. The advantages of a residential college were inestimable, and at Lennoxville they had such advantages as would not be obtainable in Montreal. Speaking of the listless, ignorant attitude the people of the Lower Provinces took with regard to them, he affirmed that that deplorable apathy was due in no small measure to their own habit of self-effacement. They wanted advertising, and he requested all the students to boom their Alma Mater, which they had every reason to be proud of.

Mr. C. Carmichael, '05, proposed 'Deans and professors,' and gave eloquent testimony to their invariable sympathy and assistance. His speech was a popular one, witty and apt, containing many specimens of gentle raillery and humorous sarcasm.

Dr. McConnell, who was the first to reply, said, in speaking for the absent Dean, that Bishop's was the first to inaugurate these dinners. Dealing with the college, the doctor emphasized the need of unison in teaching, and drew attention to the practice of small classes becoming popular on this continent. They ought to have, though, a hospital in which the students could attend alone.

Dr. McPhail spoke to the toast of 'The professors.'

'Sister universities' was proposed by Mr. H. Melik-Vartanian, and responses were tendered by Messrs. Field, 'Varsity (Toronto); Warren, Queen's; McDonald, McGill, and Dupres, Laval.

An honorary toast to 'Our guests' was proposed by Dr. Hackett, and responded to by Dr. Buller, of McGill, and Dr. Armstrong.

'The press' was proposed by Mr. A. Bercovitch, '06.

CURE FOR PNEUMONIA

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY A PARIS DOCTOR.

New York, Dec. 7.—A Paris despatch to the 'Herald' says that a sensational communication was made to the Academie de Medecine, on Dec. 6, by Dr. Albert Robin, who reported the discovery of the fact that certain metals, such as gold and silver, very finely subdivided and employed in infinitessimal doses, have considerable effect on the vital phenomena. Reduction of the metals to the desired state is obtained by their electrical solution in water. The metal so treated acquires the property of developing a force similar to that of a ferment. This peculiarity of the phenomenon has led Dr. Robin to use the term 'metallic ferments' in reporting his discovery. His metallic ferments when employed in cases of pneumonia in hypodermic injections produced a defervescence of the malady in six cases out of ten on the seventh day. Thirteen cures were obtained in fourteen cases thus treated. The employment of these metallic ferments does not constitute the complete treatment of pneumonia for complications and the predominance of certain symptoms necessitate accessory therapeutic, but great progress would appear to be made by their use in the treatment of this frequent and serious malady.

NEW ONTARIO PEAT.

Winnipeg, Dec. 8.—A most successful test of New Ontario peat as fuel was made here yesterday. The peat is manufactured near Fort Francis.

LA PATRIE MURDER TRIAL

MOTHER OF DEAD CHILD TELLS HER STORY.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 10.—The examination of the wife of the prisoner Fouquet, in the La Patrie murder trial, was continued yesterday in the Court of King's Bench. The witness was very reticent in her statements, and the Crown, in cross-examination, had difficulty in getting her down to a definite answer. Witness stated that when she returned from Sherbrooke on Monday morning she went upstairs and examined the body of her child.

'Why did you examine her body?'

'It was to see what was the matter with her.' She saw some blue and black marks on the body, but could not say what she died of. These marks were all over her body. On Saturday when she left the child she did not have these blue marks.

'I spoke to my husband about that, and he told me that he had beat her to keep her quiet, as she was crying upstairs.'

Dr. J. O. Camirand was examined by the defence in the afternoon. He stated that the marks on the body and fractures of the ribs might have been caused by a fall.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 4.30 p.m. The attendance of members was large. His Grace Archbishop Bond presided. The reports of the general agent, the travelling secretary and the three colporteurs showed a month of diligent work, but the revenue was not quite up to that of previous months. This falling off was explained to the satisfaction of the meeting.

A committee previously appointed to examine the charter in view of the proposed federation of all the Canadian auxiliaries, reported as follows: We find that by an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of Quebec in 1870 the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was incorporated with power to hold real estate and other property and to make rules and regulations for its administration, subject to changes of the same in manner therein provided. Under this latter provision we are of opinion that without interfering with any corporate rights we may adopt such rules as may be necessary to give effect to the federation of all Canadian auxiliaries and, while remaining a corporate body we may cooperate with such auxiliaries in forming a general Bible society in Canada and, upon this understanding, we declare our readiness to enter into such federation.

The finance committee was asked to enquire into the condition of the interested funds so as to ascertain if any portion of the same might be available for the benefit of the centenary fund of the parent society. Mr. James Ross, treasurer, reported on behalf of the committee and gave full details regarding all property and investments held and gave it as his opinion that a larger proportion of the revenue of the auxiliary should be transmitted to the parent society.

It was then agreed to request the finance committee to report as to the possibility of disposing of a portion of the investments held by the auxiliary, so that the proceeds might be available for the great work of Bible distribution throughout the world.

Grants of Scriptures were made, upon application, to the Feller Institute, Grande Ligne and to the Board of French Evangelization of the Presbyterian Church.

The following minute was adopted with reference to the death of the late Bishop Baldwin: The Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society desires to place upon record an acknowledgement of the very high esteem in which it held the late Maurice Baldwin, D.D., Bishop of Huron, one of the vice-presidents of the parent society. For a period of about twenty years, during his residence in the city of Montreal, he was a member of the committee of this auxiliary. In his pulpit ministrations and in his platform addresses, which were characterized by marvellous eloquence and spiritual power, he ever maintained that the sacred scriptures are a revelation from God for the salvation of men, and should be given to the whole world. After his removal to a wider and more responsible sphere of usefulness, he cordially accepted our invitation to return to Montreal and address the anniversary meeting. His memory is sacred in this community and in his translation to the upper sanctuary, not only has the Anglican Church lost one of her greatest sons and most highly honored bishops, but the whole Church has lost one of her ablest defenders of that faith once for all delivered to the saints. We extend to his bereaved widow and family and the Church of which he was so distinguished a servant, the assurance of our prayerful sympathy.

CANADIAN CABLES.

LONDONERS GETTING READY FOR VISIT OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

London, Dec. 6.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that arrangements in connection with the projected visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to England next July are well advanced. The visit will not be confined to London, but a number of important industrial centres will be included in the itinerary. Lord Strathcona is one of the reception committee.

London, Dec. 6.—The Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce considers the new Canadian customs regulations as being inquisitional in requiring exporters to state the price which their goods are sold at in the United Kingdom. The chamber decided to send a letter to the Colonial Office supporting the action of the Burnley Chamber on the subject.

London, Dec. 6.—Sir John Brunner, M.P., addressing a meeting at Middlewich, declared that so long as the wages of the colonies are nearly double the wages of England he would make no sacrifice for the colonies. If they began bargaining with the colonies as to the degree of sacrifice for each the colonies would be discontented and bitter disunion would be effected. Chamberlain was an unsafe guide. He had the colonies on the brain, and the men who followed his mad proposals were fit for a lunatic asylum.

London, Dec. 6.—The Pacific cable conference has been indefinitely postponed.

London, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that the steamship rates will be advanced to the old level early in February.

London, Dec. 9.—Sir Frederick Roberts is endeavoring to secure the services of Major Braithwaite, of the Imperial army, as director of operations of the Canadian militia.

London, Dec. 9.—Some time ago a number of workmen were induced to go from the neighborhood of Manchester to Toronto by an advertisement in a Salvation Army publication. Arriving at Toronto, they found they were expected to take the places of men on strike. Communications have passed between labor leaders of several iron trade unions and the Salvation Army, Toronto, with the result that the latter have expressed their regret at having inserted the advertisement and promised to do what they could to repair the error.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Mr. J. O'Neill, contractor, of this city, was run over and killed by a train at Poplar Point.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Lieutenant-Governor Macmillan delivered the following speech at the opening of the legislature yesterday afternoon:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba:

I heartily welcome you to this, the second session of the eleventh Legislature of Manitoba.

It was with feelings of sincere regret that the inhabitants of this province, a few weeks ago, said farewell to the Earl of Minto, late Governor-General of this Dominion, and to his gracious consort. We hope to join in a short time with the rest of the provinces of the Dominion, in extending a hearty and loyal welcome to Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada.

I note with deep thankfulness that the harvest of the past season, speaking generally for the province, has been an abundant one, and the excellent prices which our farmers are receiving for their products will add greatly to the wealth of our country.

The continued success of the railway policy of the government is a matter upon which I can congratulate you, and increasing benefits from the operation of this policy are being received by our farmers and producers.

An approximate estimate of the population of Manitoba, made in pursuance of 'The Act of Settlement,' shows the population of the province to have increased to the number of three hundred and fifty thousand. In connection with such large increase of population, the demands for the administration of justice are becoming increasingly great, and you will be asked to provide for further public buildings.

You will be asked to consider an act to amend the Succession Duties Act, the Streams Act, the Municipal Act, an act to amend the Drainage Act, and an act to amend the Liquor License Act.

The public accounts for the year 1904 will be laid before you at as early a date as possible, and the estimates for the coming year will be submitted for your consideration as soon as practicable. It will be found that no expenditure will be suggested that is not necessary to the efficiency of the public service.

'I now leave you to the consideration of these and other measures which may come before you, in the full assurance that these will be dealt with by you in a manner that will redound to the credit of the Legislature and the benefit of the province.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Sons of Temperance Grand Division of Ontario was attended by about two hundred delegates. The Supreme Chief Officer, Most Worthy Patriarch W. B. Burgoyne, of St. Catharines, was present. The presiding officer is Grand Worthy Patriarch W. B. Burgoyne, of St. Catharines, is present. The presiding officer is Grand Worthy Patriarch S. Holland. In his annual report he endorses the recent manifesto of the Alliance, regretting the failure of the government to give temperance legislation. A civic welcome was given by Mayor Urquhart in the afternoon. The financial condition of the order is strong and the membership about stationary.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON THE NEW UNIFORM BILL OF LADING.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7.—Although still contesting before the Inter-State Commerce Commission the eastern railways practically have agreed not to insist on the objectionable provisions contained in the new uniform bill of lading.

This fact developed during the hearing before the Commission, when Mr. Levy Mayer, attorney, representing the shippers, declared certain eastern roads had announced to the shippers that they would not put it in effect until Jan. 1. Eastern lines held a conference here at which the subject was discussed and it was generally conceded that it would be useless to attempt to impose a twenty percent increase on rates based on assumption of carriers common law liability to pay damages for loss or injury to shipments. It was also decided that it would be impracticable to insist on the words 'Not negotiable.' The tacit understanding was that although if the bill of lading were put into effect on Jan. 1, these words would be stricken out whenever insisted on, and that when objection was made the signature of the carrier to the bill of lading would not be required.

ROBBED THE POST-OFFICE.

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 8.—The post-office at Fingal, a small place seven miles from this city, was broken into and robbed last night or early this morning. The robbers drilled holes in the safe and succeeded in getting at the contents. In all, they secured over three hundred dollars.

RETURNED TO POWER.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dec. 8.—The results of the local elections indicate the return of the Liberal Government with about the same majority as when they went to the country. Among the fallen is Mr. Cummiskey, Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Peters has a majority only of six in St. Peter's district. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. A. Mathieson, is returned by a good majority.

The members elected so far, with a number of seats still close, are:

Conservatives—Mathieson, Prowse, McKinnon, A. J. McDonald (acclamation), Leonard, Wood, McCourt, Morson, John Kickham, Fraser.

Liberals — Godkin, Clark, Simpson, Smith, Read, Reid, Warburton, Hughes, Irving, Haszard, Richards (acclamation), McInnis, Bowlen, Agnew, Gallant, Peters (doubtful), McNutt, J. R. H. Arsenault, McWilliams, McMillan, Douglas.

The full returns in close districts will not be known till special votes are counted next week.

1904 CARICATURED.

Ready December 15.

A large number of Cartoons by the brightest wits and truest pens have been collected from the leading publications of both hemispheres, and will be issued by the publishers of 'World Wide' in their mid-December issue. These Cartoons will give a most humorous and effective review of the interesting world-events of this most interesting year.

These Caricatures will be printed on extra good paper with a colored cover, known by the sign of a very wise Owl and a most comical Monkey.

Ten Cents a copy, post paid.

These caricatures will be sent to every one sending us a full dollar for a year's subscription to 'World Wide' before the end of the year.

'Weekly Witness' subscribers not wishing to take 'World Wide' regularly, but wishing to get the Cartoon Number free, may have it free by getting one 3 mos. trial subscription for the 'Weekly' Witness' at twentyfive cents, to remit with their annual renewal, making $1.25 in all. Tell your friends about our new story and get their subscriptions.

SUITABLE TO SEND TO DISTANT FRIENDS FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

This offer is good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs) Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Hoduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Island, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad British Guiana, Gibraltar. Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

PANAMA CANAL.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT REGARDING THE LANDING OF CARGOES.

Panama, Dec. 7—A supplemental agreement, signed this morning between the United States War Secretary, Mr. Taft, and President Amador, and the Foreign Minister, M. Guardia, provides that after Dec. 12, no cargoes can be landed at the canal ports, except on presenting a Panama consular invoice from the port of shipment.

Colon, Dec. 7.—The mercantile community and others are highly pleased with the solution which has been reached of the difficulties between the United States and Panama regarding the government of the canal zone.

NORWEGIAN WAR FUND

ESTABLISHMENT CREATES SURPRISE IN STORTHING.

Christiania, Dec. 7.—During the discussion in the Storthing of the bill to raise a loan of $7,500,000, the Finance Minister unexpectedly announced that the loan would be increased to $10,000,000, of which the additional $2,500,000 would be set aside as a special reserve for use 'when the country is in distress.'

This announcement of what may be regarded as a war fund created some astonishment. Some members asked an explanation of what has happened, but the minister refused to be drawn out. The bill was adopted by a large majority, and was reported.

A contract for the loan has already been concluded with a Franco-Scandinavian syndicate.

PLAYED WITH A REVOLVER.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Rita Curry, aged five years, is lying at the home of her parents, 2 St. Andrew street, in a critical condition, as the result of a bullet wound in the head. On Monday evening the child, with her mother, went over to the house of her grandfather, Mr. James L. Curry, 10 Nassau street. After supper the little girl went into an upstairs room with her uncle Howard, aged fourteen. In a short time the people below heard a shot, and, on investigating, found that the child had been shot in the head, between the left eye and the nose. The children had discovered a revolver in a dresser drawer, and had been playing with it when one of the chambers was discharged

THE DE PLEHVE MURDER

SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS SHOWN IN THE INDICTMENT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.—The indictment upon which Sasoneff, the assassin of M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, and Sikorifsky, his accomplice, will be tried on Dec. 13, and which has been shown to the Associated Press, states that both men belonged to a fighting organization of social revolutionaries, the object of which was to overthrow the autocracy and replace it with a republican socialistic regime. Secret circles for the distribution of proiamations among peasants, stirring up university students, fomenting agrarian disturbances, inciting soldiers to mutiny and also preaching terrorism and the murder of statesmen who sustained the autocracy and took steps to suppress political disturbances were organized. The murders of Sipiaguine, de Plehve's predecessor as Minister of the Interior, and Bogdanovitch, Governor-General of Ufa, and the attempts on the lives of Prince John Obolensky, Governor-General of Finland, and Pobedonosteff, procurator-general of the Holy Synod, are laid at the doors of the fighting organization, which, the document says, condemned de Plehve to death soon after his appointment. The first attempt on de Plehve's life was frustrated by the accidental explosion on April 13, at the Hotel du Nord, by which Pokatiloff was blown up with a bomb similar to the one that killed de Plehve.

The execution of de Plehve's death sentence, the indictment says, was then undertaken by Sasoneff, aged twenty-five, formerly a student at the Moscow University, and the son of a merchant of Birsk, and Samuel Levi Sikorifsky, aged twenty, a leather worker, of Knishin, in the Province of Grodno. The movements of both men showed a murder was planned for M. de Plehve's weekly journey on Thursday to the railway station, on the way to Peterhof, to report to the Emperor. Sikorifsky had previously made two trips to St. Petersburg on Wednesdays. On Wednesday, July 27, the day before the murder, he went to Ostroff, having provided himself at Vilna with a cloak of the naval pattern, where he left a handbag containing his linen and fifteen revelver cartridges. The morning of the murder, Sasoneff and Sikorifsky met on a bridge over the canal near the Warsaw station, each being armed with an infernal machine, the ingenuity of which is minutely described. Enclosed in tin was explosive magnesial dynamite. The detonating apparatus consisted of glass tubes filled with sulphuric acid, the glass tubes being attached to lead weights so arranged that the tubes would break which every way the bomb fell. Outside the acid tubes were larger tubes filled with chlorate of potash and sugar, which would be ignited by the acid, and in turn fire fulminate of mercury, which would detonate the dynamite. Tubes constructed on exactly the same principle were found in Pokatiloff's baggage.

The indictment then describes in detail the murder of de Plehve and his coachman, Fillipoff, and also gives the official account of the wounds inflicted upon the minister. Sasoneff was knocked over by the explosion, losing consciousness, but he recovered later. Sasoneff was not recognized as the murderer until he regained consciousness and shouted 'Long live the fighting organization. Down with autocracy.'

Sikorifsky, having ascertained that de Plehve was dead, proceeded to Osteroff, where he took a boat telling the boatman to row out near the Baltic works where the battleship 'Slava' was anchored. He threw his bomb into the river and the boatman thought he was attempting to blow up the 'Slava.' Although the boatman was offered ten roubles, he put in shore and insisted upon handing over Silorifsky to the police. The indictment says that Sasoneff and that an attempt had been made to destroy the 'Slava.'

The bomb was subsequently fished up. The indictment says that Saconeff and Sikorifsky, after a long refusal, confessed, the former to the murder and the latter as an accomplice.

AFGHAN FRONTIER.

REPORTED RUSSIAN ARMY HAS BEEN ORDERED THERE.

London, Dec. 6.—The 'Standard' asserts that an entire Russian army division, which has been stationed in the Caucasus, has been ordered to the Afghan frontier.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Mr. John Edward Bartley Smith, bursar of Toronto University, died suddenly while at his desk at the University at 10.30 this morning. Deceased had been twenty-seven years bursar and nearly fifty years in the service of the University. A widow and two daughters survive. He was seventy years of age.

CRIME IN UNITED STATES

SOME EMINENT ENGLISHMEN'S VIEWS.

London, Dec. 6.—Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was the principal guest at the dinner of the Authors' Club last night. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who presided, referred to the laxity of the law and its administration in the United States, and said that that great nation had outgrown its legal strength with appalling results. Whilst Great Britain in the Boer war lost 22,000 lives, the United States lost in the same three years 32,000 lives through murder or homicide. This, the speaker said, would be a piteous end to the high hopes of those who looked to the United States as the Utopia of the future; but, he added, the United States would crush this foul growth by strengthening the machinery of the law and putting judges on a higher basis.

Lord Alverstone, in replying, said that he agreed with every word Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had spoken, and that his remarks were no stronger than he had heard from many Americans themselves. But in regard to the treatment and reclamation of convicted criminals, Lord Alverstone said Great Britain had much to learn from the United States, and Americans were working hard to make their system not only humane but truly preventive of crime.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR UNITED STATES CANDIDATES WILL BE HELD ON JAN. 17 AND 18.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Commissioner of Education has received a cablegram from London announcing that the examinations in state and territory for the Rhodes scholarships at the Oxford University in England will be held on Jan. 17 and 18. There will be one scholarship for each state and territory under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes.

BIRTH RATE IN GERMANY

STEADY DECREASE IN THE LARGE CITIES DURING THE PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Official statistics covering twenty-six years show a steady and noticeable decrease in the birth-rate in the large cities in Germany, in spite of the fact that the marriage rate is higher than in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants and in the country. Berlin, which passed the two million mark in December, presents the heaviest decrease in the birth rate. In the period from 1896 to 1900 it averages 28.9 against 44.9 from 1875 to 1880. The highest birth rate is in the great industrial centres of the Rhenish provinces. In Essen the average is 47.7; in Dusseldorf, 41.7; and in Cologne, 40.2. The marriage rate is highest in Berlin, 21.9, and in the other great cities it is 18.21 per thousand. The statistical bureau points out that this portends a considerable falling off in the national birth rate, since the decline in the great cities with an increasing proportion of population and a high marriage rate are more important in the general effect.

ATLAS LOAN COMPANY.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—The Master-in-Ordinary formally signed the agreement with the currency debenture holders of the Atlas Loan Company. Fourteen days have been given in which to appeal from the settlement. If no appeal is made in that time cheques will be sent to the creditors for the first dividend of twenty cents about Dec. 22. It will probably be eight months before the second dividend is declared. Under the settlement debenture holders are to receive thirty-seven cents on the dollar, and it is estimated that the depositors will receive about thirty-three cents.

BRITISH REMOUNTS

ARMY AUTHORITIES MAY LOOK TO CANADA TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 8.—Major Moore read a paper before the Royal United Service Institution to-day on horses in different countries, and their supply, with relation to the military services. Referring to Canada, he said he was more sanguine as to its future as a field of supply. Canada was eager for our custom, and would hail with delight any patronage which the Mother Country could give her, even to a small modicum per annum for the army. He hoped that for the future general stock of the country, care would be exercised in the selection of mares for breeding purposes. The standard and suitability of sires can be relied upon. The advantage of the contiguity of the United States to Canada, moreover, must not be overlooked, as this enhances the value of Canada as a base for remount operations in case of a very pressing demand.

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY.

HIGH-HANDED ACTION BY THE AUTHORITIES AT TREBIZOND.

Constantinople, Dec. 7.—The orders which the Porte declares were sent to the Turkish officials in the provinces not to interfere with the sales of Bibles have proved ineffective at Trebizond, where the authorities promptly intervened immediately in street selling, recommended the seizure of the Bibles and fined the colporteurs. The Porte is preparing identical notes for the American legation and the British embassy, pointing out the alleged objection to the system of colportage.

HONORED AT ST. LOUIS

MR. ROBERT HARRIS, OF MONTREAL, AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

A Montrealer has won the highest honor granted to any of the exhibitors in the Canadian division by the Department of Art at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. Mr. Robert Harris is the artist who has won this distinction. He has also been awarded a silver medal. In lesser honors Montreal and Toronto can claim about even shares. The list of awards is as follows:—

Commemorative Diploma and Gold Medal, of Honor for Distinguished Service in Art. Mr. Robert Harris.

Silver medals—William Brymner, Edmund Dyonnet and Robert Harris, Montreal; A. C. Williamson, Toronto, and Florence Carlyle, Woodstock, Ont.

Bronze medals—Maurice Cullen, Clarence A. Gagnon and William Hope, Montreal; Frederic S. Challener, F. McGillivray Knowles, Laura Muntz, G. A. Reid, Sidney Strickland Tully, Toronto; John Hammond, Sackville, N.B.; Homer Watson, Doon, Ont.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD

RECOGNITION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Dec. 6.—Sir Edouard Percy Girouard has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel. He held the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while commissioner of railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, but lost it when he recently vacated the post. Col. Girouard's advancement is regarded as being a further recognition by the Government of his great services during the Boer war. He was born in Canada.

PROMISING OUTLOOK

BUTTER AND CHEESE MEN DISCUSS PROSPECTS OF THE TRADE.

A special meeting of the Butter and Cheese Association was held at noon on Wednesday in the council chamber of the Board of Trade, when there was a large attendance of members present.

The president, Mr. Ballantyne, occupied the chair, and in a few remarks referred to the present state of the trade.

Some time ago the shipping people wrote the Association requesting information as to cold storage accommodation required on vessels for the successful carrying of dairy products to the British Isles and Europe.

This important matter was discussed at length at the meeting and a reply will be sent to the steamship companies shortly.

The butter and cheese merchants realize that indications point to a large increase in business, and they are desirous of having everything possible done that will tend to give the best results and permit of Canadian dairy products competing successfully in the markets of Great Britain against foreign competition.

PILCHARDS AT NANAIMO.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 5.—Fishermen who drew in a heavily laden net in Nanaimo harbor a few evenings ago were surprised to find that they had gathered a big netful of pilchards instead of herring. Pilchards are a very choice food fish taken chiefly on the Cornish coast of England, and preserved either by salting or by canning. They cannot, however, be used for kippering or smoking, and most of the fish caught had to be discarded. It is interesting to know that there is a new and valuable food fish to be found here, and it cannot be doubted that, as the facts relating to these fish become known, they will take their place as an asset even more valuable than the herring.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Lord Selborne Outlines Proposed Fleet Changes

OBJECT TO GET ON WAR-FOOTING —THE NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON.

London, Dec. 12.—In an official memorandum issued on Saturday dealing with the future distribution and mobilization of the British fleet, Lord Selborne, first lord of the Admiralty, makes some interesting remarks on the development of foreign navies throughout the world, constituting, in Lord Selborne's view, a new and definite stage of naval affairs in the western hemisphere. He says: 'The United States is forming a navy the power and size of which will be limited only by the amount of money the American people choose to spend on it. In the eastern hemisphere a smaller, but modern navy, that of Japan, has been put to the test of war and not found wanting. The Russian navy has been greatly increased, and with the exception of the Black Sea fleet, has been wholly transferred, or is in course of being transferred, to the Pacific. The navies of Italy and Austria have maintained their positions in the Mediterranean, but the expenditure thereon has not been increased as in the case of other powers. The French navy stands, as always, in the forefront, and a new German navy has come into existence. It is a navy of the most efficient type, and so fortunately circumstanced that it is able to concentrate almost the whole of its fleet at home ports.'

Dwelling on the improvement of the British fleet, Lord Selborne remarks that all the old battleships have been replaced by modern ships, and that Great Britain will have within the year 26 modern cruisers, built within four years, of great speed, with armaments as powerful as that of battleships, and altogether a great advance on anything which has preceded them.

FLEET CHANGES.

Lord Selborne then details the fleet changes. The home fleet henceforth will be called the Channel fleet, with headquarters at home. It will consist of 12 battleships and a sufficient number of cruisers. The present Channel fleet will be re-named the Atlantic fleet, have its permanent base at Gibraltar, and consist of eight battleships and a sufficient number of cruisers. Affiliated with the Channel and Atlantic fleets will be cruiser squadrons, each of six armored cruisers, commanded by rear-admirals. The South Atlantic squadron, under the new arrangement, will remain as now constituted. The Mediterranean fleet will consist of eight battleships and attendant cruisers, with its base at the Island of Malta.

Dealing with the cruisers in the extra-European waters, Lord Selborne says it has been decided to withdraw the less effective ships of the North American and West Indies station, and to add to the station ships of a new particular service squadron, which the Admiralty has decided to constitute. Naval cadets and boys in training will hereafter be transferred from the training ships to this particular service squadron, which will be composed of six or eight modern fighting ships which will be combined into one squadron for training under the commander-in-chief of the North American station.

In conclusion, Lord Selborne outlines the places for the naval manoeuvres of 1905 and 1906, which will have for their object the testing of the new scheme, the object of which is that 'on a declaration of war the fighting efficiency of the fleet shall be complete and instantaneous.'

EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR.

The Admiralty has issued a circular to all naval commanders explaining Lord Selborne's scheme, which becomes effective on Jan. 1, and detailing the organization of warships of the reserve. Each ship on the war list now in commission at sea will be commissioned in the reserve, and have a nucleus crew comprising all the important officers and two-fifths of the war crew, including all experts in torpedo and gunnery ratings. The reserve ships will be distributed between three home ports, and provision will be made for surplus crews in barracks to enable six battleships or first class cruisers to be fully commissioned on emergency without dislocating the general mobilization arrangement.

WELDING THE EMPIRE.

Replying to an influential deputation on Saturday, headed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who represented the necessity for the co-operating of all parts of the empire in the maintenance of the navy, Mr. Balfour gave the heartiest approval of the objects of the deputation, and emphasized the responsibility of the colonies to aid the Motherland in carrying out of the common duties of the empire. The Premier dwelt on the enormous difficulties faced by the proposed colonial conference in the formulation of proposals for the common weal, but emphasized the necessity for the empire drawing more closely together, saying: 'The unhappy change which has occurred in the distribution of armaments throughout the world shows no sign of being less menacing to the safety of the British empire in the future. The tendencies are calling for greater watchfulness, and, I am afraid I must add, far greater efforts than have ever been the case in the past.'

APPOINTMENTS APPROVED.

King Edward has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K.C.B., to be admiral of the fleet on the retirement of Admiral Salmon in February. Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont will succeed Admiral Seymour in the Devonport command. Prince Louis of Battenberg will become commander of the second cruiser squadron.

New York, Dec. 12.—In a special cable from London, the New York 'Herald' has the following: Naval changes are being quickly introduced under the new rule of Sir John Fisher, the first sea lord. Hitherto every new battleship on hoisting a pennant for the first time has been hurried to the Mediterranean, and an older ship has been recalled. For more than a decade the Mediterranean has been Britain's newest as well as largest fleet. Now the policy is to be changed. The centre of tactical control is to be brought nearer to English shores. The home fleet will hold the premier sea command, and it is intended that the Channel fleet shall be the most formidable force afloat.

A sign of this development is that when Rear-Admiral May takes over the command of the Channel fleet from Lord Charles Beresford at the new year the magnificent battleship 'King Edward VII.' will be his flagship. Until a few weeks ago it was understood that the 'King Edward VII.' was to go to the Mediterranean. This ship, and the successors of her class, which are to be constructed, will constitute the Channel fleet of the future.

The remarkable efficiency of the 'King Edward VII.' is not generally known. All that has been divulged about its recent horse power trials was that they were satisfactory, which was understood to mean that the contract speed of 18.5 knots had been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, the battleship achieved a more notable performance. For more than five hours she maintained 19.9 knots an hour, while at one period of the run the log registered 25 knots. The mean average of eight hours was 19.5 knots. The 'King Edward VII.' is, therefore, a full knot faster than contract speed. The Admiralty consider they now possess probably the fastest battleship in the world.

THE COLONIES.

'OUTLOOK' ON SIR HORACE TOZER'S AUSTRALIAN CLUB SPEECH.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 10.—The 'Outlook,' referring to a speech of Sir Horace Tozer at the Australian Club, says a Prime Minister ought to know his agents-general as intimately as he knows the foreign ambassadors. We are not at all sorry that Sir Horace contrasted the position of the 'ministers from the colonies' who are kept in outer darkness with the fatuous and effusive welcomes which are bestowed on black chieftains of no real importance. The nation may suffer one day through its women for the adoration with which it greets insolent and not always respectable negroes. Meanwhile, the ministers who are responsible for the official indifference to representatives of the colonies should remember that no cause grows by neglect.

TRADE AND DEFENCE.

London, Dec. 10.—The 'Broad Arrow,' commenting on trade and defence, says the tax on corn was abolished in deference to the doctrinaires in our midst and the colonies, who are hard-headed business men, naturally resented it. If England can afford to throw away millions for an idea, it was idle for her to talk to Britons over the sea about the weight and burden she bears. They have neither men nor money 'to waste.' She is lavish of both.

CANADIAN FOR CHATHAM.

London, Dec. 10.—Captain Symons, recently of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been appointed adjutant of the School for Military Engineering at Chatham.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, Dec. 10.—The 'Economist,' referring to the proposed Colonial Conference, says the first question Colonial representatives would put to the government would be 'What are you going to offer us?' The government could only answer that, till after the general election they can offer nothing. It is a poor compliment to Colonial representatives to ask them to travel many thousand miles, merely to tell them that as yet the ministers have nothing fresh to tell them.

London, Dec. 10.—The 'Army Journal,' a publication which was definitely announced for January, is not to be published at all. The manuscripts are being returned to the contributors.

London, Dec. 10.—Interviewed to-day by the 'Westminster Gazette,' regarding the withdrawal of the garrisons at Esquimalt and Halifax, Mr. H. F. Wyatt said the importance of Esquimalt as a naval base is no better understood generally by the man in the street in Canada than by his contemporary in England. In war Esquimalt is the only resting place for the British navy north of the Equator. If the mastery of the Pacific has any significance for the British empire Esquimalt is the base that may in the future possess incalculable importance to the whole British people.

WON SILVER CUP

Sir George Drummond on Saturday received the following telegram announcing the success of the Southdown sheep which he sent to the Ontario winter fair at Guelph: 'Guelph, Ont.—Won six first prizes and champion silver cup, all breeds competing.—W. H. Gibson.'

'SOO' ELECTION TRIAL.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—For the trial of the 'Soo' election offenders, otherwise the celebrated 'Minnie M.' pluggers, Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Teetzel will hold court at Sault Ste. Marie, on Jan. 24, 1905. Summonses have already been issued against a dozen reported as 'guilty of corrupt practices.'

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD PRIZE WINNER.

In this week's competition for the two largest amounts of subscriptions received for the week ending Dec. 10, Thomas D. Frevel, of Renfrew, Ont., secures the second prize of $5.00, in addition to $8.45 commission, making $13.45 in all, earned for the week. These weekly competitions will continue until the week ending Dec. 24. To any boy or girl desiring to enter the competition full particulars will be given on application. There is also the prospect of the gold competition prize of $200 to be awarded in June next.

QUEBEC DAIRY SCHOOL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSIONAL LECTURES OF 1904-05.

The sessions of the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec have been arranged. The programme comprises three principal parts:

1. Instruction in the best methods of the production of milk in winter and summer; of the making of butter and cheese, and of the testing of milk.
2. The preparation of inspectors of cheeseries and creameries for the syndicates already existing and to be created hereafter.
3. Experimental study of the new systems of machinery and dairy apparatus, and of modern processes of making, as well as of all progress to be realized in dairying.

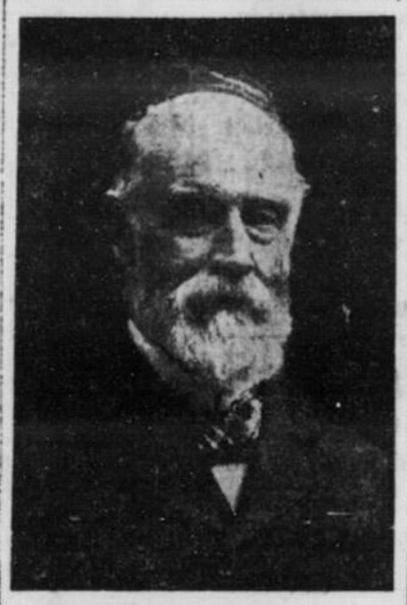
The school will open on Nov. 14. This year there will only be seven courses for butter and cheese makers who have already had some experience. In March will be held a special course for inspectors to which are invited the farmers. Instruction will be free to all members of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec, entered for the year 1905. The number of students for each series is strictly limited to 50, except for the course of senior inspectors and farmers.

The regular courses of the school are intended for makers or for youths who have had already some experience in making.

THE LATE INSPECTOR McGREGOR.

(From a correspondent.)

The late James McGregor was born at Cote St. George, Soulanges county, on Oct. 25, 1832, the year that Sir Walter Scott died. His father was a farmer. After leaving school at Cote. St. George he attended the Grammar School at Williamstown, and subsequently Knox College, Toronto, for three years, intending to enter the ministry, teaching school at intervals. Circumstances obliged him to give up his college course, and he followed the teaching profession, teaching three years at Tarbolton, Ottawa county, and afterwards at Lochiel and Lancaster,



THE LATE MR. JAMES McGREGOR.

Ont. Next followed six years at Coteau, and eleven and a half years as principal of the Huntingdon Academy. In 1881 he was appointed to the school inspectorship, an office which he filled with marked efficiency until November of the present year, when successive attacks of angina pectoris and failing health in other respects compelled him to tender his resignation. In 1884 he was elected to the position of teachers' representative on the Protestant Committee, a position which he filled for two years. After coming to Huntingdon in 1870 he was appointed secretary of the Second Presbyterian Church and Sabbath-school superintendent, holding those positions until the union of that church with St. Andrew's of the same place, when he continued to fill the same offices in the united church. He was a constant reader and friend of the 'Witness' from its earliest issues. In 1861 he married Janet Morrison, of Cote St. George, who survives him. The surviving children are Ellen (Mrs. James Swail), Lucy (Mrs. N. McCrimmon), Norman A., of Pittsburg; Elizabeth (Mrs. A. G. Snowdon), Dora (Mrs. J. W. Fulton), James Albert, teacher, of the Westmount Academy; Edith and Jessie. All the family, except the son at Pittsburg, were present during the closing hours of their father's life. Death occurred at Huntingdon on Thursday evening last.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Hanson, of North Derby, Que., celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Saturday, Dec. 3. Her grandchildren, great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild were present, making four generations. She is a remarkable woman of her age, having retained all her faculties and has a great memory.

SCHOOL EXTENSION.

PROTESTANT COMMISSIONERS WILL SPEND $150,000 IN THE WORK.

The Protestant School Commissioners intend to spend something like a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the work of school extension. This has been made possible by the increased revenue which is now derivable from the school taxes under the new law.

CHEAPER BREAD.

Quebec, Dec. 8.—The bakers of the city have reduced the price of bread two cents on the large loaf.

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY.

DEBORAH.

Full of the Color and Action of Great and Mean Souls.

A Thrilling Romance of a Thrilling Time, by the Author of "Captain of the Janizaries" and in the same class as "Ben Hur."—A vivid glimpse of the times between the Old and the New Testaments.

'Deborah is a genuine Jewess, noble, brilliant, loving and lovely.'—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

'Nothing in the class of fiction to which "Deborah" belongs, the class of which "Ben-Hur" and Dr. Ludlow's "Captain of the Janizaries" are familiar examples, exceeds this story in vividness and rapidity of action.'—'The Outlook.'

In the prevailing desert of hot-house sentiment and overdrawn realism, a story like "Deborah" is a veritable oasis.'—'Evening Star,' Washington.

'The author has the wealth and vigor of the Oriental imagination. Characters are in this book with fibre like some of Shakespeare's best. The ambition of Deborah is as daring as that of Macbeth.'—'Book News.'

AN AGE OF WAR.

'It was an age of war, and gold, splendor, luxury; an age of adventure, plottings and intrigues, and through the palace and the shock of battle alike there moves this beautiful girl, Deborah, wearing purity and genius as beautiful garments. Antigone herself does not represent a higher type of nobility, devotion and self-sacrifice.'—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

A STIRRING ROMANCE.

'Dr. Ludlow has selected an obscure but important period in ancient history, and endowed it with astonishing vitality. A stirring romance, and one that sheds a new light, over the dark period which elapses between the close of the Old Testament records and the opening of the New.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

THE ALMOST INSPIRED DEBORAH.

'He has compressed into his tale the self-sacrifice, the firm purpose and the strong religious aspiration of the Jewish nation. In doing this he has not forgotten to make the picture complete by portraying in some characters certain of the baser traits from which no race is free. In Menelaos, the renegade high priest, and in the weak and avaricious Benjamin, who changes himself to the Greek Glaucon, we find strong contrasts to the almost inspired Deborah, the puissant Judas and the frank Dion.'—Newark 'Evening News.'

ABSOLUTELY REFRESHING.

'The heroine, who gives her name to the book, will take her place high among the women of fiction in the several elements that combine to make her a queen in Israel and "the daughter of Jerusalem."

'It is absolutely refreshing in these times of many so-called historical novels, to find a story that really embodies in a living and fascinating robe of pure imagination the types of character, the scenic fields, and the great events of actual history.'—Bishop J. F. Hurst.

GRAPHIC AND THRILLING.

'Here we see the streets of Jerusalem swarming with the mercenaries of Antiochus, and with foreign civilians, a motley throng of merchants and hucksters and harlots, sprinkled with a few hunted Jews; we hear the wind among the olives, in the old gardens of Kedron, and watch the dawn coming over the mountains of Moab; we see Judas Maccabaeus, a heroic figure, leading his people in the three "battles of the Passes."'—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

The exclusive serial rights for Canada of this truly great story have been secured by the Witness at greater expense than any previous story. But we knew it was one that our readers would take a most lively interest in, and that warranted the high price paid for the story.

"Deborah" begins in next week's issue.

A large number of extra copies of the Witness containing the first chapters will be reserved or new subscribers.

Many of your friends would like to read it—and it is just one of the 1905 features that will make the 'Witness' more interesting and valuable than ever.

Subscribers should look at the date on their address labels, and send in their renewals in good time, so as to avoid missing any of this great story. This is a good time, too, for Subscribers to study our Clubbing Offers.

MR. A. MACPHERSON DEAD.

To the great regret of his many friends Mr. Alexander Macpherson passed away at his residence, 229 Stanley street, yesterday.

Mr. Macpherson was born in 1830, and had therefore attained the age of 74. His native place was Lancaster, Ont., but he had been a resident of Montreal for over fifty years. Coming to the city at the age of twenty, he entered the employ of Mr. John Harry Evans, hardware merchant, and remained with him for five years. Then he and the late Mr. Wallace Benny, jr., entered into partnership, trading under the name

THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER MACPHERSON.

of Benny, Macpherson & Co. In 1868, after the death of Mr. Benny, Mr. Macpherson formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Benny, and this partnership continued until 1892, when it was dissolved, Mr. Macpherson then took his son, Mr. Alexander Gordon Macpherson, into the firm, the name of which was altered to Alexander Macpherson & Son.

Besides building up one of the largest hardware businesses in Canada, the late Mr. Macpherson was prominently identified with many other interests in the city. He was for a great many years one of the directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company, and he remained on the board up to the time of his death. He was also for a lengthy period president of the Mount Royal Cemetery Trust. In his earlier days Mr. Macpherson took a great interest in athletics. He was at one time a well known curler, and was not only one of the earliest members of the Thistle Club, but acted for a considerable time as one of its directors. Golfing also appealed to him, and up to a few years ago he was an active member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. He was an elder of St. Paul's Church, and on several occasions acted as commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Mr. Macpherson had been ill for many months.

OBITUARY

MR. PETER SMITH.

St. Armand Station, Dec. 11.—Mr. Peter Smith, one of the oldest of the residents of St. Armand Station, passed away at 5.30 this morning. Mr. Smith was well and favorably known throughout the Townships. He was for many years customs officer on the train between St. Albans and Montreal, was a popular officer, and had hosts of friends among the travelling public. His funeral, which will be with Masonic ceremonies, will leave his late residence, St. Armand Station, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, and proceed to the Church of England, where the funeral service will be held.

THE REV. DR. HOUGHTON.

Boston, Dec. 10.—The Rev. Ross C. Houghton, D.D., a well-known retired clergyman of the Congregational denomination and author of several historical books, died to-day in Malden. He was born in New York City sixty-two years ago.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 12.—Mr. James McIntosh, aged 23, a recent graduate of the Ontario Pharmacy College, is dead here from typhoid fever. He was a popular and energetic young business man. He was from Morrisburg, whither his remains have been taken for burial.

Cornwall, Dec. 9.—The sad news of the death of Louis A. Grant of Los Angeles, Cal., reached here on Tuesday. Mr. Grant was a member of the well-known firm of Grant Bros., contractors, Los Angeles, and was married to Miss Hattie Macpherson, of Hollywood, Cal., formerly of Lancaster.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 12.—Mr. James A. Chisholm, for many years a leading insurance man of this city, died yesterday at the residence of his son in Sydney. Some months ago he had a stroke, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was a Conservative in politics and a man well thought of, being an ex-alderman, and formerly held several civic offices.

Toronto, Dec. 12—Mr. Alexander Downey, the well known court stenographer, died here on Saturday night after a long and trying illness, from Bright's disease. He was one of the founders of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association, being its president in 1891, 1892 and 1902. Deceased was twice married, and leaves a widow and four sons. He was 45 years of age.

DEATH OF MRS. McBEAN.

Mrs. McBean, widow of Mr. George McBean, died yesterday at her residence, 468 Victoria avenue, Westmount, after a long illness. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas McPherson, for forty years minister of St. Andrew's Church, Lancaster, Ontario.

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Individual subscribers may, of course, take advantage of any of the offers announced in our Prizes and Profits Competition, even though they do not go into the competition themselves. The result of the eighth week's competition is published this week.

Boys Set up in Business,

Johnny had a lot of marbles in his pocket and Frankie had none. So Frankie asked Johnny to give him a 'set up,' which Johnny goodnaturedly did. In just the same way the firm of John Dougall & Son will give to any school boy or girl who asks at once a 'set up' of two dollars and forty cents' worth of 'World Wide's,' which find ready sale at five cents a copy. Our young merchants keep the entire proceeds for themselves, thus getting two dollars and forty cents in perhaps two hours.

The newsboys in Montreal buy copies of 'World Wide' and sell them at five cents a copy, and make a good deal of money in a short time every Saturday. School boys and girls all over Canada and the United States could do the same thing. But to them we will GIVE TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS' worth of our publications free of charge. They need only fill out the following blank and send it to us. We will immediately send them the latest issue.

It is our hope that we will in this way discover boys and girls all over the country who will act as our permanent agents, and to such we will send free of charge a rubber stamp with their name and address, also a bag and other agents' accessories.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me a 'set up' of 'World Wide' copies, which I will sel lat the rate of five cents a copy, on conditon that all I make I keep for my own.

Name_____

Address_____

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

On Dec. 18 Ottawa will be fifty years old.

Thorold is suffering from a severe water famine.

Sir Charles Ross, of the Ross Rifle Company, says that his factory is turning out a hundred rifles a day.

Mr. John R. Barber, M. P.P. for Halton, has been forbidden by his physician to enter an election contest.

It is reported in Brantford that the C. P. R. will extend its main line from Woodstock to Brantford.

James Dey, one of the oldest residents of Ottawa, is dead. He built one of the first skating rinks in the city.

The Grand Trunk shops in Stratford are on short time, which will affect nearly a thousand men.

Thieves got away with $240 from the cash drawer of a shoe store at Lindsay during business hours.

At Bowmanville, the large Caledonian mill of the John Mackay Company, Limited, has been destroyed by fire.

William Wilson was standing on a box car in the yards at London when he was knocked off and killed instantly.

The death has occurred in Brantford, of Mr. Robert M. Willson, who had been clerk of Brantford township for 39 years.

At a Lindsay Board of Education committee meeting Mr. Flavelle slapped the face of Mr. Baal, but afterwards apologized.

The bursting of a waterpipe in the boiler-room of the Toronto Railway power-house tied up the entire street railway system for an hour on Dec. 7.

Fred. B. Robins is suing Lincoln County for injuries received by being thrown out of an automobile, the roads being in a bad condition.

A number of Canadians have asked for particulars of plans for the construction of the thousand-ton canal at Albany, N.Y., with the intention of securing contracts.

Mrs. Mary Ritchie, of Wakefield, has been joined by her son, who ran away at ten, and whom she had not seen for thirty-eight years.

Thinking two trains would collide at Pelton a signalman derailed a freight and an engineer was fatally scalded.

The workshops of the New York and Ottawa Railway are being moved from Santa Clara, across the border from Ogdensburg, N.Y., to Ottawa. Ottawa gave a bonus of $75,000 as an inducement for the establishment of the shops there.

Edward Dunne, Brantford, stabbed in September last, is dead, and Lorne Walley, who is supposed to have been his assailant, may be tried for manslaughter.

In response to a request the Ontario Bureau of Mines has sent samples of Ontario corundum to the National Museum of Paris, France.

Mrs. Mary Kenny, 17 years old, was found unconscious on the floor of her room by her husband who was awakened by her moans. She had taken carbolic acid.

At Peterborough, Annie May Williams committed suicide by drinking insecticide. She was only fourteen and a ward of the Children's Aid Society.

London's oldest resident, Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, is dead in St. Joseph's Hospital, at the age of a hundred and three years.

Many small Toronto speculators are losers by the failure of Richmond & Co., of Pittsburg, who had branches there, at Oshawa and at Belleville.

The house and farm buildings, including crops and twenty-eight head of stock, of John Staples, at Grafton, have been destroyed by fire.

During this week the Ontario Department of Fisheries has received communications from four states of the union on the subject of uniform fishing regulations, namely, New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Michigan.

Henry Vanness, his son, Archibald, and James Parks, of Arden, were out deer hunting and had proceeded towards Cloyne, when the elder Vanniess fired at a supposed deer. The bullet struck Parks in the left side, passing out through his back, and entered the breast of Archibald Vanness, killing him almost instantly.

QUEBEC.

While attending divine service in St Patrick's Cathedral, Quebec, J. B. Nadeau, dropped dead.

A young girl named Gravel was run over by a horse while sliding in St. Cecile street, Quebec.

Thieves broke into the general store of R. Bonin, Lachine, last week and stole $450 worth of furs.

Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, of Elgin Road, have been married sixty-six years, and have a combined age of 195 years.

Martin Demarche, of L'Avenir, fell off the train at Brompton Falls and fractured his skull.

James Houghton, who deserted from the R. C. G. at Quebec, was captured at St. John and returned.

A would-be thief was found deliberately trying to force a chapel door in Quebec.

Friends of the Hon. Adelard Turgeon, regardless of political leanings, have united to tender the honorable gentleman a complimentary banquet in recognition of his decorations from the Belgium and French Governments.

Intense bitterness prevails at St. Pierre and Miquelon, over the prospect of the ratification of the French Shore treaty, coupled with the depression consequent on the failure of the fisheries.

WESTERN CANADA.

Fire did $6,000 damage at Red Deer, N.W.T.

The shooter of Reid at Leduc was given fourteen years at Edmonton.

W. Lloyn Jones, an Englishman, has secured options on property in Winnipeg. It is intended to erect a large silk factory.

A Galician youth enamored and rejected of another man's wife, besieged the whole family with a gun.

A dying father of Norwood expressed a wish to attend the baptism of his child, but died. The mother had the ceremony performed at the coffin side.

As the result of the breaking of an ice jam in front of Dawson, a fleet of eight steamers and four barges were thrown into confusion, and $5,000 damage done.

Three men discovered a cave on the west coast of Quatsino, which extends more than 200 feet from the coastline, beneath a mountain.

A heavy gale on the night of Nov. 18 blew seventy-one trees across the June trail, and many on the Hardy Bay trail.

The C. P. R. has just purchased Laurel Point, Victoria harbor, a rocky promontory which has restricted shipping, and will blast it out at a cost of $100,000.

William Teeple, of Winnipeg, was working in a gravel pit at the foot of Oxford street, on Nov. 30, when the wall caved in, killing him instantly.

A report from Sergt. Fitzgerald, in charge of the mounted police at Haschell Island, says the United States whalers express their desire not to trade liquor with the natives.

The Manitoba Legislature opened on Tuesday. In the speech from the throne Lieut.-Governor Macmillan announced that the population of the province was now 350,000.

The C. P. R. has completed a special report on fall ploughing throughout the west. The report shows an increase in areas broken for 1904 of from 20 to 25 percent, as compared with the fall ploughing done in 1903.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The city of St. John has acquired the Unspec pulp mill for $105,000.

The Nova Scotia Government has sanctioned a scheme for the importation of pauper children.

A brilliant lawyer of Charlottetown, Mr. P. T. Traynor, was drowned near there.

Lieut. J. C. Oland, who went to South Africa with a contingent from Halifax, lies dying of heart trouble in Boston.

A moose has been shot at Little River weighing 1,300 pounds, and with antlers spreading over 59 inches.

In raising the lid of the stove to post letters to Santa Claus, Ada Coleman, of St. John, was fatally burned.

Caleb Belyea, for twenty-nine years a letter carrier of St. John, N.B., has been granted the Imperial Service medal.

The sailing ship 'Almedia' sailed from St. John for Melbourne, with about two million feet of dry spruce deal.

The 'Western Chronicle,' of Kentville, has been purchased by Sir Frederick Borden, and will hereafter be conducted as his personal organ.

While transporting young cattle on Lake Rideau, the punt was capsized, and Mr. McVeit was thrown into the water. His wife came to the rescue in a canoe.

Island Park Hotel, Holman's Island, situated in Summerside harbor, at Charlottetown, and owned by Mr. R. T. Holman, was completely destroyed by fire on Nov. 30.

To prove that a Russian named Zilka, who was detained in St. John, would not be a charge on public funds, his grandchildren placed $7,000 before the Mayor of Toronto.

THE PERMANENT SHEDS.

At a meeting of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners on Wednesday, Mr. Kennedy's report on points in dispute between him and Mr. St. George, was received and ordered to be forwarded to the Minister of Marine. Then the question of the means of access to the sheds, whether by ramps or by an elevated roadway or by elevators, was discussed, and, on the motion of Mr. Doran, it was decided that the commissioners should arrange to meet the minister at once.

SENATOR CHOQUETTE'S CIRCULAR.

Senator Choquette has issued a circular asking the Liberal members of the legislature not to make any pledges as regards the Parent Government, especially as regards the choice of Speaker. Among the replies is one from Mr. F. X. Dupuis, member for Chateauguay, strongly censuring Senator Choquette's conduct and imploring him to cease this unfortunate struggle, to forget personal resentment against the Premier, and to return to the ranks of that party in whose service he has spent the best years of his life.

ST. ANTOINE CONSPIRACY.

There were no witnesses for the defence in the St. Antoine election conspiracy case, because, as Mr. Seth P. Leet, K.C., said on Wednesday, the defence thought it unnecessary, as they contended that the offence charged was not an indictable one, and, secondly, because a prima facie case had not been made out. For the prosecution Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., said he was astonished to hear Mr. Leet describe the operations of the accused as legitimate campaign work. He maintained that the evidence plainly showed that the accused had conspired to commit an indictable offence. Judge Desnoyers announced that he would render judgment on Dec. 17.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The police investigation has continued throughout the week. Emmie Bougie, one of the witnesses, said for protection against arrest, she made two monthly payments of $25 to Chief Legault. Being unable to make the payment the next month, she was arrested and sent to jail. Philomene Hogue told the court she paid $5 a week to Constables Sanguinet and Guyon, for protection against arrest, and to restore peace in her house whenever there was trouble; while Mrs. Napoleon Noel (Mary Ann Donoghue), and Edna Cloutier, former inmates of the previous witness's establishment, both testified to having seen Philomene Hogue give money to Captain Bellefleur when he came with two sailors.

Chief Legault, called for the defence, on Friday, denied that he had ever accepted money to protect those who kept houses of ill-repute from arrest, although money had been offered him. The reason why he resigned was because he found lawbreakers had greater influence on the aldermen than he had.

CIVIC SALARIES ADVANCED.

The civic salaries committee have passed a new scale of salaries for officials of various departments. The salary of the chief of the fire department is fixed at $2,500 to $3,500; superintendent of light department, $1,500 to $2,000; chief of police, $3,000 to $3,500; chief detective, $2,000 to $3,000; clerks of Recorder's Court, $1,500 to $2,000.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The committee of the Mechanics' Institute decided on Tuesday evening to rescind the resolution, passed two years ago, to the effect that the assets of the institute be subscribed towards a new technical institute under certain conditions. In answer to this step, Mr. McFee, who was elected president of the proposed Institue has detailed the steps taken to obtain sufficient funds to make a commencement, and says if the citizens did their duty in the matter Lord Strathcona might be depended on to give financial assistance to the scheme. The president of the Mechanics' Institute (Mr. Stevens) says —'I shall be only too glad to assist Mr. McFee in any way possible in reaching a realization of the objects which we both have in view.'

CALLED TO QUEBEC.

The Rev. E. H. P. King, of Glasgow, Scotland, has accepted the unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Quebec.

MR. PARENT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Parent, Premier of the Province of Quebec, was in the city on Wednesday, and held a conference at the Place Viger Hotel in the evening with the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, the Hon. Mr. Archambault, the Hon. Mr. Rainville, Mr. Charles Archer, K.C., Dr. Lacombe, M.P.P., and Mr. P. H. Roy, M.P.P. The opposition recently raised against the Premier is supposed to have been the subject taken up at this conference.

Prizes Easily Earned.

The result of the eighth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold, or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

Any one reading the following statement carefully will see how easily people are earning these cash prizes.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages,

The first week of the competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $22.85

And they received as commission	$18.03
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$33.03

Another week in this competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $8.85.

And they received as commission	$1,86
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$16.86

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the **largest** list yet. Remember, that these prizes have been secured by lists amounting to only $6.00 and $2.35 respectively. All the prizes so far, except one, have been secured by those living in villages.

We are giving these cash prizes, one of $10 and one of $5, every week until Christmas, in **addition** to our very liberal commissions, which alone are enough to make canvassing for the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' a very profitable occupation for your spare time.

Besides, there is that prize of $200 coming next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date. Everything you send in now counts towards that prize, besides giving you the chance of one of the weekly prizes.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending December 10.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

First Prize—$10.00 to Malcolm Beaton, Ontario, who, besides the prize, earns $11.29 as commission, making $21.29 profit on his week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to Thomas D. Frood, Ontario, aged only eleven years, who, besides the prizes, earns $8.45 as commission, making $13.45 profit on his week's work.

The lists must be marked "Gold Competition."

These Prizes are despatched each Monday.

Full particulars of the competition will be sent on application.

SKIT SKETCHES.

—W. J. Quinn.

AN UP-TO-DATE VERSION OF THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN.

The luring away of Canadian hockey players by the magic strains of Uncle Sam's flute, now an annual event.

NOTHING LIKE THE REINDEER AFTER ALL.

In spite of all the protests of the people who do not believe in Santa Claus and the patronizing commendations of those who call him 'a valuable myth,' he lives in the hearts of the children, young and old, and every year there is a new generation who clamor, 'Cut me out the Santa Claus picture'; 'It's my turn for the Santy picture tonight.' That these may not be disappointed we are starting to-day a series of Santa Claus pictures, and many and great are the perils the dear old saint must go through for our amusement before his delightfully 'knobby' bundles are safely distributed and the stockings and trees are filled and overflowing with the things we have all been 'wishing for.'

—Cecilia Cromar.

Paw.
Whit is it, McGreegor?
Whit way are the Tories a' lookin' sae dour for, the noo. Hae they had to tak' ile?

WEATHERLETS.

See, Winter comes to rule the varied year.
—Thomson, 'The Seasons.'

The Winter speeds his fairies forth and mocks
Poor bitten men with laughter, icy cold,
Turning the brown of youth to white and old
With hoary-woven locks,
And grey men young, with roses in their cheeks.
—Archibald Lampman, 'Winter.'

And who that loveth Nature,
Feels not his heart aglow,
In presence of our winter wood
Tinselled with ice and snow!
'Twas just such woodland visions,
With moonlight glimmering down,
Gave pious hearts the rapt desire,
To raise the grand cathedral spire
In many a feudal town.
—John Reade, 'The Winter Carnival.'

Skilful artists thou employest,
And in chastest beauty joyest.—
Forms most delicate, pure and clear,
Frost-caught starbeams fallen sheer
In the night and woven here
—Charles G. D. Roberts, 'To Winter.'
In jewel-fretted tapestries.

I beheld
The spaces of a white and wintry land
Swept with the fire of sunset.
—Archibald Lampman, 'Winter Hues Recalled.'

The year is slowly waxing old,
The days are short, the nights are cold,
It is December:
The trees are bare, the winds are chill,
The ice is on the brook and rill,
The furze is gray on yonder hill;
It is December.
—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

MACKENZIE AND MANN

ALL THEIR LINES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, left Winnipeg yesterday afternoon for Toronto, after spending a few days in the city. While there he was closeted nearly all the time with local officials. Mr. Mackenize confirms the report published in despatches that all the Mackenzie-Mann lines in the east and west are to be consolidated under one name and charter. The object of the company is to have a transcontinental line from east to west and to James Bay and Hudson's Bay. The Hudson's Bay project will probably be goe on with as soon as the Edmonton and Prince Albert lines have been completed.

DEATH OF MISS WHITE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 12.—Miss White, vice-principal of King's Hall, Compton, died in Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, this morning. She had been ill since the middle of November. She was highly esteemed by the members of the staff and students.

THE LATE PAUL KRUGER.

Capetown, Dec. 7.—The body of the late President Kruger, which arrived at Capetown from Holland on Nov. 29, on the steamer 'Bavaria,' and which had been lying in state in the Huguenot Memorial Building here, was placed on a train this morning and started for Pretoria, after an impressive funeral service. A big procession followed the hearse to the railway station.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prizes. Full particulars of which can be had on application. The result of the eighth week's competition is published this week. The weekly competition **continues** to Dec. 24.

COMMERCIAL.

THE ADVANCE IN SUGAR

Scarcity and Speculation Responsible

PRICES NOW OVER A DOLLAR IN EXCESS OF LAST YEAR.

At a late hour on Saturday the Grocers' Association of Montreal advanced prices of sugar another 10 cents, thus making the price of granulated $5.35 per 100 lbs. The market for raw is still very firm and there is every probability that there will be a further advance in this very necessary food commodity. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that the sugar question is at present a vexed one, but it has been greatly aggravated by the speculative forces that swarmed in as soon as the crop shortage was assured. The price is now considerably over a dollar in excess of the corresponding date last year, but while the statistical condition of the market is exceedingly strong, the conditions do not seem to warrant the present extremity of prices. The consumer is the victim. He it is who must carry the weight of short and poor crops, and pay the many millions that the speculative syndicates will make on account of the decrease in the world's supply. Speculation first started in Europe, more particularly in Paris, which is really the centre of sugar speculation, there being in that city a group known as the French Syndicate, which has been operating for the past three or four years, and when the existing state of trade was fully appreciated there started the present upward movement, which at one time developed into the greatest possible violence. Canada was the first to advance their prices on this continent, the local refiners perceiving that instead of having to count only on the competition of the refiners of the United States in the West India markets they would have to count on the competition of English buyers, who could turn to West India and other cane sugars if they were obtainable at less than the parity of beets. However well supplied Canadian refiners were it was obviously not politic to let the only nearby sugars that received preferential protection from this country pass out of their reach. Europe began the season on Oct. 1, with stocks of only 703,000 tons, compared with stocks of 1,139,000 tons on the same date last year, and the combined stocks of Cuba and the United States on the same day were only 167,000 tons, against 323,000 tons a year ago. There was also a shortage in the 1904-5 European beet crops at from 865,000 tons to about 1,200,000 tons. There was, however, an increase of 300,000 tons in the world's cane crops to be taken into consideration, and about 150,000 tons more sugar afloat than on the same date in the previous year. The season would, therefore start with half a million tons less in stock than a year ago, and with a falling off in crops that might possibly aggregate one million tons. This shortage is, of course, the basis of the present movement, but there is no doubt that speculative interests are greatly responsible for much of the violence of the advance. The following are current market prices as reported by the Grocers' Association:

Extra granulated	$5.35
Phoenix granulated	5.25
Bright Coffee	5.15
Bright Yellow	5.10
No. 3 Yellow	4.75
No. 2 Yellow	4.80
No. 1 Yellow	4.75
Extra Ground	5.70
Powdered	5.50
Paris Lumps	5.85

Granulated in bags 10c per 100 lbs. less than the above prices.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

There is little change to note in the markets for dairy products. Cheese continues dull ,although there is reported to be more enquiries on spot, but this is mostly for under grades and late fall ends. The butter market is steady to strong, and for finest creamery there is an excellent domestic demand; there is not much of this class coming in, and it is being absorbed immediately for local consumption.

The demand for dairy butter has greatly improved, and prices are somewhat firmer, owing no doubt to the increase in the requirements of confectioners and makers of Christmas specialties. Western dairy is quoted at 15½c to 16c. Roll butter is coming in very slowly for this time of the year; it is probable that the smaller towns are taking up most of the make, and that an active trade is in progress with the more western provinces. There is no export business to speak of. There is some enquiry for very finest, but it is difficult to get the grade with all the qualifications needed in a shipping butter.

EGG MARKET STEADY.

The market for eggs is stady and there is no change in our quotations. Receipts of fresh eggs are very light, as, of course, there is less production during the colder weather. Some samples of cold storage have been shipped in from the West, which are worth about 18c to 20c here, according to quality.

HOG PRODUCTS SCARCE AND MARKET STRONG.

While the Chicago market for hogs is from 5c to 10c lower on very heavy receipts, the local market here has taken a sudden turn upwards, owing to the scarcity of receipts from the country. There is an exceedingly good demand for select stocks, which sell at 5¼c to 5½c off cars; heavy fat hogs are worth 4¾c to 5c; mixed 5c to 5 1-8c; fresh killed abattoir hogs are quoted at $7.25 to $7.50, an improvement of 25c. Country dressed hogs are scarce, and sell at $6.50 to $7.25. Receipts of all classes of hog products are scarce, and as the demand is more than average for this time of the year prices have consequently stiffened.

GRAIN — Oats, 40c to 40½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39c to 39½c, new American yellow, 54c to 55c, guaranteed to arrive sound.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80, and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5 75 to $5.80, in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.12½ to $2.13 per bag and $2.50 to $4.85 in barrels.

bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.20 to $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5 to $5.15; select, $5.25 to $5.50 off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 10c to 10¼c; colored, 10¼c to 10½c; Quebec, 9¾c to 10c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 20½c to 20¾c; ordinary finest, 19¾c to 20c; medium grades, 18½c to 19c, and western dairy, 15¾c to 16c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 23c to 24c; and straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.9 0to $6; seconds, $5, and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — PER wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 3 cents.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover mixed, $7 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Dec. 9.

Zero weather this morning coming after yesterday's holiday had a depressing effect on the business done at the farmers' market to-day for both the sellers and buyers were less numerous than usual. The prices of garden truck are advancing, excepting potatoes of doubtful keeping quality, some of which were offered to-day at 50c per 80 lb. bag; beef quarters were very plentiful and the basket brigade up in the market hall had large quantities of pork pieces for sale at about 10c per lb. for choice cuts; dead poultry are still scarce and high priced, turkeys selling at 15c to 18c per lb.; geese, 10c to 12c; ducks, 12c to 15c; chickens, 12c; fowls, 9c to 10c per lb.; dressed hogs, 6½c to 7c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 4¾c to 6c do.; do., fronts, 3½c to 4½c do.; lamb's mutton, 7½c to 8c do.; sheep's mutton, 5c to 6c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c do.; print butter, 25c to 28c do.; new laid eggs, 55c to 60c per doz.; older eggs, 22c to 35c do.; oats, 90c to 95c per bag; buckwheat, $1.15 do.; turnips, 50c to 60c do.; carrots and beets, 50c to 70c do.; parsnips, 80c do.; onions, $1.50 per bag of 75 lbs.; apples, $1.50 to $3 per barrel; cranberries, $6 to $8 do.; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; California oranges, $3 per box; lemons, $2.50 to $3 do.; Almeria grapes, $4.50 to $6.50 per small barrel; bananas, $1 to $1.50 per bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4.50 to $5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

WEEKLY RAIL RECEIPTS.

Rail receipts to the city for the week ending Dec. 10, 1904:

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.
Wheat, bush	271,835	59,434
Corn, bush	.....	30,658
Peas, bush	3,089	2,303
Barley, bush	48,694	29,352
Oats, bush	39,197	39,442
Meal., bush	188	213
Flour, brls	6,621	5,311
Eggs, cases	708	1,838
Butter, pkgs	7,166	7,381
Cheese, boxes	3,104	2,969
Lard, pkgs	1,600	1,204
Hams and Bacon	.....	6
Leather, rolls	2,879	707
Raw Hides	139	1,707
Apples	803	24
Dressed Hogs	349	1,460
Meats	346	96
Pork	.....	100

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 12.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 30 milch cows, 40 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was fair, but the prices were easier all round. Prime beeves sold at 4¼c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3¼c to 4c, the common stock 2c to 3c, and the canners, 1½c to 2c per lb. Milch cows sold at $25 to $55 each. The calves were all young veals and sold at $2 to $4.50 each. Sheep sold at 3c to 3¾c per lb.; lambs at 4¾c to 5¼c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 5c to 5¼c per lb., most of the sales being at 5 1-8c per lb.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was very quiet. The day's receipts of stock amounted to four cars, and as but comparatively little stock was left over from yesterday there was hardly anything on the market to sell. The four cars contained 21 cattle, 102 sheep and 2 calves.

Export Cattle — Nothing doing. Prices are unchanged and nominal. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—Few were offering, and they were mostly of poor quality, left over from yesterday's trading. Prices all round are quoted unchanged, and in the case of the better cattle quotations are nominal. Good to choice are quoted at $4.10 to $4.65, fair to good at $3.50 to $4; mixed lots, medium, $2.75 to $3.25; do., common, $1.75 to $2; cows $2 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade was quiet, the few offering being sold about steady with previous quotations. Stockers are quoted at $1.50 to $3.25; bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are unchanged at $2.50 to $4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—The range of quotations is unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves are quoted unchanged at 3c to 5½c per lb. and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was quiet and prices all round are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at $3.50 to $3.85 per cwt. Culls are steady at $2 to $3, and lambs are firm at $4.40 to $5.10.

Hogs—There is an easy tone to the market, with the chance of lower prices next week. To-day's quotations are unchanged at $4.80 for selects and $4.60 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, Dec. 12.—Cattle, receipts, 8,000 head; opened slow; steady to strong for good to choice quality; others, 10c to 15c lower; prime steers, $6.00 to $6.50; shipping, $4.50 to $5.25; butchers, $3.65 to $5.00; heifers, $2.50 to $4.25; cows, $2.25 to $3.85; bulls, $2.25 to $4.00; stockers and feeders, 2.50 to $4.00; stock heifers, $1.50 to $2.00; fresh cows and springers, choice, steady; others, $2 to $3, lower; good to choice, $45 to $56; medium to good, $28 to $40; common, $20 to $26.

Veals, receipts, 1,000 head; 50c higher; $4.50 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts, 25,500 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $4.60 to $4.70; mixed, $4.60 to $4.65; Yorkers, $4.55 to $4.60; pigs, $4.50; roughs, $3.80 to $4.10; stags, $3.00 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 26 000 head; active and higher; native lambs, $5.00 to $7.40; a few at $7.50; Canada lambs, at $6 to $6.25; yearlings at $6.00 to $6.50; wethers at $5.25 to $5.50; ewes, $4.75 to $5.00; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $5.00.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Cattle, receipts, 30,000; market steady; good to prime steers, at 6.00 to $7.20; poor to medium, at $3.50 to $5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.20 to $4.10 cows, $1.40 to $4.00; heifers, $2.00 to $5.00; canners, $1.35 to $2.40; bulls, $2.00 to $4.10; calves, 3.50 to 7.00; western steers, $3.50 to $4.85.

Hogs, receipts, 35,000; market, 10 cents higher; mixed and butchers, $4.45 to $4.60; good to choice heavy, $4.50 to $4.60; rough heavy, $4.35 to $4.45; lights, $4.40 to $4.50; bulk of sales, $4.50 to $4.65.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Nov. 28.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 290 head. Trade for fat beasts, of both prime and second quality, was extremely slow, tendency of prices being in favor of buyers, though not quotably so. Irish slow, but unchanged. Fat butchering cows met with little demand, middling quality being very unsalable. Top value, per 8 lbs.—90 stone Devons and Norfolks, and 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 6d; 95 stone runts, 4s to 4s 6d; 100 stone shorthorns, 3s 10d to 4s; 95 stone Irish, 3s 10d to 4s; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Arrivals, 175 Irish, 132 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 133 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increase of 810 in number penned in sheep market compared with Monday last. Trade or wedder sheep very slow, rates ruling 2d per 8 lbs. in favor of buyers. Scotch sales were difficult to effect. Irish met very little enquiry, and only barely maintained late values, as also did ewes. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 8d to 4s. Total supply—Beasts, 1,950; sheep, 7,730; milch cows, 60.

DEAD MEAT MARKET.

London, Nov. 28.—Fair supplies and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; Scotch sides, 4s to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; do., seconds, 2s 4d to 3d; do., forequarters, 2s to 2s 2d; inferior, 2s to 2s 6d; mutton, Scotch wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; ewes,3s to 3s 6d; English wedders,4s 1d to 4s 3d; ewes,3s to 3s 6d; foreign, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; English lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 4d to 4s; Dutch, do., 3s to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Cattle, 1,241; sheep, 4,463. Best beasts, 5¼d to 6d; seconds, 5d to 5½d; third, 4¼d to 4¾d. Best sheep 8½d to 9d; other sorts, 6½d to 8d. An increase of 47 cattle, and 540 sheep. Demand slow for all classes at about late rates.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 8.—The commercial intelligence committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met to-day and discussed the appointment of foreign correspondents, who will keep the association informed upon foreign markets, and also the standing of foreign firms. It is proposed to extend this system of correspondence as it has been found very valuable to the members. It was recommended that the association publish in future in its official organ figures showing the importations of manufactured goods into the Dominion. Nominations were made for a committee to investigate the subject of technical education.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Wheat—Local trade is dull. Prices for Ontario grades are unchanged, 99c bid for red and white; spring, 93c; goose, 86c to 87c. Manitoba grades are 1c higher and fairly active; No. 1 northern, $1.04; No. 2, northern, 99c; No. 3 northern, 94c, Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Demand active, ninety percent patents, $4.25 to $4.40, buyers' sacks, east and west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba unchanged at $5.35 to $5.70 for first patents; $5.20 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Mill feed continues quiet, $14.50 to $15 for bran in bulk; $17.50 to $18 for shorts west; Manitoba, $21 for shorts; $20 for bran, export.

Barley about steady, 45c for No. 2, 43c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Quiet, 74c to 75c for No. 2.

Corn — New Canadian, 45c, Chatham freights; new American yellow firmer, 54c; new American mixed, 53c on track, Toronto; old American, No. 2 yellow, 66c; No. 3 at 65c and No. 3 mixed at 63½c on track, Toronto.

Oats—Active and firm, 33c to 33¼c for No. 1 white, east, low freights; No. 2, 32½c undated freights and 32c for north and west.

Rolled Oats—$4.10 for cars of bags and $4.35 for barrels on track, Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here, and forty cents for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west.

Buckwheat—54c to 55c west.

Butter—Firmer, demand for choice active. Creamery prints, 21c to 22c; do., tubs, 19c to 20c; dairy tubs, good to choice, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 13c to 15c; inferior grades, 10c to 12c; dairy, pound rolls, good to choice, 17c to 18c; large rolls, 16c to 17c; medium, 14c to 15c.

Eggs—Steady to firm. New laid, 22c to 23c; fresh, 20c to 21c; limed, 20c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Dec. 12.—White wheat, $1 to $1.02 per bushel; red fall, $1 to $1.02; spring, $1 to $1.02; corn, 58c to 60c; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 54c to 56c; oats, 29c to 32c; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; butter, $18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 21c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $4.75 to $4.85 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The following are the prices ruling on the market to-day:—Hay, per ton, $9 to $10; straw, $6 to $6.50; oats, 36c to 38c; buckwheat, 65c to 75c; barley, 50c to 55c; peas, 80c to 85c; wheat, 85c to 90c; rye, 50c; beets, per bag, 35c; carrots, per bag, 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; cabbage, per doz., 15c to 25c; onions, per bag, $1.25 to $1.50; beans, per bush., $1.50 to $1.75; print butter, per lb., 21c to 23c; pan butter, per lb., 18c to 20c; tub butter, 16c to 18c; fresh eggs, per doz., 27c to 30c; packed eggs, 20c to 22c; mutton, fronts, 5c to 6c; mutton, hinds, 8c to 9c; veal, fronts, 4c to 5c; veal hinds, 7c to 8c; lamb fronts, 6c to 7c; lamb hinds, 8c to 9c; beef, per lb., hinds, 5c to 5½c; fronts,, 4c to 4½c; pork, select, $6.75 to $7; pork, medium, $6.50 to $7; pork, heavy, $6.25 to $6.50; turkeys, per lb., 15c; ducks, per lb., 15c to 17c; geese, 80c; chickens, dressed, 75c to 90c; fowl, per pair, 65c to 80c.

UNITED STATES CROPS

WINTER WHEAT AREA HAS SLIGHTLY DECREASED.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The crop report issued to-day by the Department of Agriculture, says:—Returns indicate that the newly seeded area of winter wheat is about 31,155,000 acres, a decrease of 1.6 percent from the area sown in the fall of 1903, as finally estimated. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 82.9, as compared with 86.6 in 1903; 99.7 in 1902, and a ten-year average of 92.1. The acreage as compared with last year is 98.4 percent.

The newly seeded area of winter rice is provisionally estimated at 96.7 percent of the area sown in the fall of 1903. The condition of winter rye on Dec. 1 was 90.5 as compared with 92.7 on Dec. 1, 1903; 98.1 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 96.2 the mean of December averages of the last ten years.

The final estimates of the total acreage, production and farm values of the principal crops for 1904 will be issued on Dec. 28.

DAIRY PRICES IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 10.—The cheese market remains without any special feature to record. Prices are barely maintained at last week's figures. Bacon, No. 1, 42s, 44s and 45s, up to 48s; No. 2, 42s, 44s to 47s; No. 3, 42s, 44s to 46s. The market is quiet in sympathy with the Continental market.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	.107	107¼	106½	106¾a
May	.110	110¼	109¼	109½
Corn, Dec.	.47	47⅞	46⅞	47⅝a
May	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44⅜b
Oats, Dec.	28¼	28½	28⅛	28⅜b
May	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝b
Pork, Jan.	12 37	12.50	12.32	12.35
May	12.82	12.85	12.65	12.65b
Lard, Jan.	....	6.87	6.82	6.82
May	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05b
Ribs, Jan.	6.42	6.50	6.45	6.45
May	6.72	6.67	6.67b	6.80

THE WHEAT MARKET

LIBERAL RECEIPTS AND LOWER CABLES CAUSE DECLINE.

The wheat market continued the downward movement to-day, after losing ¾ cent over the week end, December opening at $1.07, and May at $1.09¾; the market was generally weak all the afternoon on liberal North-West receipts and lower cables. At the close December was registered at $1.06⅞, May at $1.09½, and July at 98⅝c.

Winnipeg was about steady at 93¾c for December, 98½c for May, and $1.00⅞ for the July future.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY'S PRODUCTION.

The output of the Dominion Coal Company's various mines for the month of November is shown as follows:

	Tons.
Dominion No. 1	43,551
Dominion No. 2	31,132
Dominion No. 3	22,481
Dominion No. 4	44,856
Dominion No. 5	44,314
Dominion No. 7	9,505
Dominion No. 8	18,655
Dominion No. 9	18,193
Total	232,720

The shipments for the same period reached 215,746 tons.

FRONTENAC CEREAL COMPANY SECURE ORDERS IN AUSTRALIA.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 8.—The Frontenac Cereal Company has received an order for two carloads of their breakfast food product to be shipped to Australia.

VALUE OF ONTARIO FARM LANDS.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—According to the statistical report of the Agricultural Department the value of Ontario farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock was $1,044,894,332 in 1902, while this year they are valued at $1,087,000,000, an increase of $42,106,668.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 7.—Canadian imports for November were as follows:

Cattle, 16,796, value	£284,296
Sheep and lambs, 11,270	27,710
Wheat, 408,200 cwts	151,852
Wheat meal and flour, 157,100 cwts.	79,370
Peas, 30,950 cwts.	12,581
Bacon, 80,749 cwts	132,890
Hams, 17,103 cwts.	40,758
Butter, 21,023 cwts.	97,017
Cheese, 22,832 cwts.	521,725
Eggs, 119,253 great hundredths	46,672
Horses, 59	2,573

LONDON BOARD OF TRADE STATEMENT.

London,Dec. 7.—The November statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of $9,736,500 in imports and $15,377,500 in exports. The increase in imports includes cotton, $2,798,802, and certain manufactured articles, over $2,500,000. The increase in exports was mainly in cotton fabrics, $7,525,855.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

GRAND TRUNK.

The October returns of the Grand Trunk System show the net increase for Canada to be $3,892 for the month, and a decrease of $2,918 on the four months net. The figures in detail follow:

	1904.	1903.	Changes. Inc.
Oct. gross	$ 523,474	$ 581,367	$*57,893
Expenses	1,710,047	1,689,128	20,919
Oct. net	828,023	824,131	3,892
4 mos. gross	10,257,852	10,451,966	*194,114
Expenses	6,839,217	7,036,249	*197,032
4 mos. net	$3,418,635	$3,415,717	*$ 2,918

* Decrease.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway system from Dec. 1 to 7, shows the receipts to be far short of the million dollar mark that has characterized the earnings for several months past, but this is to be expected at this time of the year as the tide of immigration and the heavy freight movement have practically been suspended. The figures, however, show a decided improvement over those of the same date last year, being an increase of $35,000. The figures follow:

1904	$979,000
1903	944,000
Increase	$35,000

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for the week ending Dec. 7 were $85,900, as compared with $75,100 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $9,800. The earnings from July 1 to date have been $1,800,000, an increase of $275,100.

MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 12.—At a special meeting of the Massawippi Valley Railway Company at Rock Island, the Hon. C. C. Colby and Mr. Frank Grundy, general manager of the Quebec Central Railway, were appointed directors in the place of the Hon. Lucius Tuttle and Oscar Edwards, who had resigned in consequence of the requirement of the new Railway Act, which provides that the majority of all directors of Canadian railways should be British subjects.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

'Witness' Office,
Monday, Dec. 12, 1904.

Public interest was distributed on the local stock market during the early part of the week. While a few stocks were raised to higher levels by customary professional methods, others undoubtedly received their impulse from popular favor, and on their merits. About two weeks ago Power received some uncertain attention, on account of the struggle between that company and the voters of Westmount, and, as subsequent events showed, the uncertainty of the verdict caused more depression in the stock than the actual news, that, in future, Westmount would be free from the shackles of the trust. To the surprise of everybody, the stock improved in price, with comparatively little trading, which was, perhaps, an exhibition of confidence in the earning powers of the company. Detroit was the most active stock of the week, opening on Monday with a half-point improvement, and, on some heavy trading, touched the 80 mark before the end of the session. About 3,000 shares of this security changed hands during the week, but over 300 of this number were handled on Thursday, when the market was in the whirlwind of a Wall Street decline, at from two to three points lower than Monday's price. The earnings of the company for November showed an increase of $20,111 over the corresponding period of 1903, and as indications point to a continued increase in traffic returns, and the present price would give a return of five percent, there is some inducement for investors to buy. Iron was energetic all the week, the preferred stock being considered by some people to be good buying at the current price. While the preferred stock may be good for dividends sooner or later, there does not seem to be anything to recommend the common stock even at the price ruling now. But a stout heart and a strong box might be justified by results. The preferred stock easily made a new high level at 58—a rise of exactly eight points on the previous week's highest. Iron bonds were exceedingly strong and very active all the week, making a new record at 81, with over three hundred thousand dollars' worth negotiated. The 'street' confidently expects the bonds will touch ninety at an early date, and certainly the heavy buying of last week would show unqualified confidence in the stock. After being neglected for some time, Nova Scotia Steel was given a turn on Tuesday, and from sixty-six of the previous Friday advanced to sixty-nine and a half, the public participating in the rise. This company paid its last dividend while Dominion Coal was passed, and yet coal has been held almost as high as the dividend paying stock. The general tone of the market before the New York slump affected prices was one of buoyancy, although there was no undue violence in speculation, in fact, quite the contrary was the case, as the market was generally well balanced. Of course, when Wall Street was in the throes of a bear attack the local market found it almost an impossibility to maintain the advance, but, even as the case now stands, the steadiness of this market is notable and shows that the technical character of the recent upward movement was locally on a good and sound basis. Canadian Pacific and Mackays, as being more universally known stocks, were the real sufferers, during the slump in Wall Street, the former falling to 128½, and the cable stock to 37, after touching 39 3-4 before the decline. Canadian Pacific has since recovered a fair percentage of the loss, but it is hardly expected that a reaction for the better can take place immediately. The tone of all advices from New York suggests that this decline will act as a sifting process and that there will now be another boom all along the line. This is very likely, as it is hardly to be expected that the 'strong' men will allow the public to drop out before it has been thoroughly divested of its surplus cash.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	5	H. June 1	280½	255	247	249¾	4.0
Merch.	3¼	H. June 1	172	162	158½	160¼	4.4
Hoche.	3¼	H. June 1	138	139½	131	133	5.3
E. T.	4¼	H. June 1	199¾	161¼	156½	162¾	5.5
Mois.	4½	H. June 1	216	219¾	216	218	4.1
Toronto.	5	H. June 1	252½	253¾	243	250	4.3
Quebec.	3¼	H. June 1	135	130	119	128	5.4
Union.	2½	H. June 1	140	138	130	138	5.6
N. S.	5	H. Feb. 1	280	268	262¼	263¼	3.5
Comm.	3¼	H. June 1	170¼	163	150	164	4.4
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan. 15	155	11	107	110	7.3
Iron	.....	.....	.....	97¾	58	22	56	...
Coal	4	H. Jan. 2	118½	119	105	118	6.8
Ogilvie.	3½	H. Mch. 1	136	135	119	130	5.3
Switch.	1¼	Q. Dec. 31	99¾	15	85	99	7.5
Mackay.	4	Y.	.....	....	73½	66¾	74	5.4
Lke. Wds	7	Y.	.....	....	116	114	114	6.5
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	5.4
Scotia	3	H. Jan. 2	113	110	106¾	107¾	5.5
Ogilvie.	3	H. June 1	116	116	112	117¾	5.3
M. S. R.	2½	H. Jan. 2	106¼	103½	102¾	104	4.4
Col. Cot.	5	H. Apl. 3	100	98	80	88½	6.5
Lke. Wds	6	Y.	.....	....	110½	110	109	5.4
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	153	162¼	134½	159½	5.0
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	168	163	154	160	5.0
Mon. Cot.	2½	Q. Dec. 15	130¼	110	98	103¾	8.9
Bank Ry.	1¼	Q. Jan. 2	106	106	85	100	4.7
Trinidad	1¼	Q. Jan. 2	77½	78	72	80	6.3
Dom. Cot.	.....	.....	.....	54¾	36	52	.3	...
Toledo	.....	.....	.....	27⅞	27⅛	1e 28	...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	Low.	1904. High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Clos. ing.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138⅝	116¾	136	109¾	134⅝	128½	131	$131.00	4.5
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	84⅞	69½	82¼	79¾	80⅝	80.75	5.0
M. S. R.	2½Q	Mch. 1	280	195	218⅜	199	217½	215⅜	215¼	107.63	4.6
Twins	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	87¼	107	104	105	105.00	4.7
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	68½	106¼	105	105¼	105.25	4.7
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	80	60¾	80	76¾	78⅝	78.38	5.1
Richelieu	.....	.....	104½	65	82½	53¾	62½	61½	62½	62.50	...
N.S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	69½	66	68½	68.12	8.8
Dom. Coal	.....	.....	132½	58¾	74¼	41	65¼	63	63	63.00	...
Iron bds.	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	81	49	81	79	30	$96.00	6.2
Iron Com	.....	.....	61¾	0⅝	19¾	7	19½	17¾	18	18.00	...
Mackay Com	.....	.....	.....	.....	40¼	21½	39¾	37	38	38.00	...

THE CLEARINGS.

The following show the clearings of the leading cities of the Dominion for the week ending Dec. 8, 1904:

Montreal	$28,541,151	inc. 30.8
Toronto	25,693,252	inc. 43.7
Winnipeg	9,846,111	inc. 42.3
Ottawa	2,786,900	inc. 27.1
Halifax	2,206,941	inc. 3.4
Quebec	1,769,706	inc. 12.7
Vancouver, B.C.	1,454,173	inc. 7.5
Hamilton	1,644,895	inc. 37.5
London, Ont.	1,200,926	inc. 35.4
St. John, N.B.	1,283,337	inc. 19.5
Victoria, B.C.	627,563	dec. .4

TIMBER EXPORTS.

Shipments of timber, deals and lumber from the port of Montreal for the 1904 season were 153,989,912 feet B.M., as compared with 231,228,695 shipped in 1903, being a shortage of 77,238,783 feet.

BANK OF COMMERCE WILL INCREASE CAPITAL TO TEN MILLIONS.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The directors of the Bank of Commerce to-day decided to increase the capital from $8,700,000 to $10,000,000, issuing the stock at 140. From the increase the sum of $500,000 will be added to the rest account, in addition to the $700,000 which has been added from the profits of the year just closed, bringing the reserve to $4,000,000 from the $3,500,000, at which it now stands.

EXAMINING BANKS FOR STOLEN FUNDS.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Examination for discovery was begun to-day in the suit begun by the Dominion Government against the Quebec B

IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

DUTIES OF THE COLONIES DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 12.—The Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, introducing a deputation on Saturday to Mr. Balfour, regarding Imperial naval defence, said the common burden of ten millions in the colonies was borne by forty million taxpayers in the United Kingdom. He thought the sentiment of pride and affection of the colonies would induce them to consider proposals necessary for the existence of the Empire, and commented on the fact that Canada did not contribute a penny, though it was on a high scale as regards its commercial marine.

Formerly France and Russia's navy Great Britain feared, and the colonies may have thought that war with either would not seriously interfere with them. Now great changes are taking place in countries near Canadian and Australian homes which may affect them more than the United Kingdom. He believed there was a growing opinion in the colonies to take their share in the maintenance of the empire.

SIR JOHN COLOMB.

Sir John Colomb, in a memorandum, referred to Sir John Macdonald's utterances twenty years ago, who believed that 'the whole policy of Great Britain was opposed to an aggressive war, but in any other war the people of Canada would be ready to share the responsibility as to cost.' Sir John Colomb was confident that this announcement expressed the general attitude of the colonies, but unless and until means are devised to build in peace some sytsem of real, defined co-operation with the colonies to defend the empire, he can find no organized or adequate expression in the war memorandum submitted, that the question of colonial co-operation in the maintenance of the navy, will necessitate primary consideration at any proposed conference.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Mr. Balfour agreed with the sentiments of the deputation, but said they should not only consider the present circumstances, but future tendencies and growth of the colonies, and should bear in mind that our children in the most helpless years rightly took upon themselves the whole burden. They are gradually to become our equals, and as they grow up will assist their parents in a larger share of the common burden. The process must be gradual. You cannot unduly press them. They would become more and more cognizant of the growing importance of the scheme of the empire and bear more of its burdens. He said their confidence would be unhampered and unfettered, and earnestly trusted that the temper would not be what each fragment got from the others, but how much each fragment would give in common or as a whole. As a common object defence stood amongst the very first.

PRESS COMMENT.

The 'Guardian' says 'he colonies may give sums from time to time as an eleemosynary grant, but will allow no infraction of colonial independence by the withdrawal of rights we have given them in the past. From this position no amount of coaxing and bluster is likely to induce the colonies to depart.

The Liverpool 'Mercury' says Mr. Balfour, on Saturday, reminded the deputation that the colonies were 'our children,' and while Mr. Chamberlain is pursuing his fiscal campaign we are not likely to be allowed to forget that relationship, but we have also to remember that the colonies have a very strong objection to being treated as children, and that they are claiming all the rights of mature states. Why should South Africa and Australia be expected to give a voluntary contribution if Canada should go free, and why should Canada contribute to a defence fund in which she has no voice?

The London 'Globe' says the solution of Imperial defence can only be found in the solution of Imperial Federation.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says the contribution of Canada in proportion to population would be £3,550,000, and the contribution of Australia and New Zealand, £3,150,000. Of course, there is no prospect that these sums or anything like them will be forthcoming, and we must be grateful for what we can get, remembering that any gift, to be of value, must be voluntary and unconditional.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says that in the colonies there is still much room for broader knowledge of the principles of Imperial defence and naval protection of the Empire, which concerns the while Empire and every constituent thereof.

UNITED STATES TARIFF

QUESTION OF REVISION MAY BE DISCUSSED NEXT FALL.

Washington, Dec. 12.—No extraordinary session of Congress will be held next spring for a revision of the tariff. That has been decided definitely. The question of an extraordinary session next fall is in abeyance. President Roosevelt announced this decision on Saturday.

PAUL KRUGER

HIS BODY LYING IN STATE IN PRETORIA.

Pretoria, Dec. 12.—The funeral train bearing the remains of former President of the Transvaal Kruger, arrived here on Saturday, and an imposing ceremony attended the removal of the casket from the train to the hall in which the body will lie in state. The hearse, which had been specially constructed for the occasion, was escorted by a uniformed bodyguard, composed of former members of the Boer artillery and police. Preceding the cortege were Generals Botha, Smuts, De La Rey, De Wet and other Boer leaders, who were followed by the town councillors and burghers.

The streets along the line of the funeral march were lined with thousands of spectators, who had paid respectful homage to the dead president. Flags throughout the city were at half mast and many buildings were draped in mourning.

DR. WHITNEY RESIGNS

PRINCIPAL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE TO RETIRE NEXT MIDSUMMER.

Lennoxville Dec. 12.—It is announced that the Rev. Canon Whitney has resigned the principalship of Bishop's College and the chair of mathematics. Dr. Whitney's resignations is for purely private reasons, and will take effect at the close of the summer term. A meeting of the corporation will be held in Quebec on Dec. 19, to consider the resignation, as well as the plans for a new library, which, it is hoped, shortly to erect at Lennoxville.

NEW SERVIAN CABINET

NO REGICIDES REMAIN IN THE MINISTRY.

Belgrade, Dec. 12.—A new cabinet has been formed as follows: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pasics; Minister of Finance, M. Paesogou; Minister of the Interior, M. Protics; Minister of War, M. Putnik; Minister of Public Works, M. Velimrovics; Minister of Commerce, M. Adovanovics; Minister of Justice and Education, M. Nikolics.

None of the regicides remain in the new cabinet. M. Protics, the Minister of the Interior, held the same portfolio in the provincial government after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Pasics, who was leader of the Radical party in opposition to King Alexander, was in exile at Abbazia at the time of the murder, and M. Velimirovics was appointed President of the Senate after the King and Queen were killed, and was President of the National Parliament which elected King Peter. M. Putnik was colonel under the late King Milan, who dismissed him from the army, but he was reinstated later, promoted to be a general, and was appointed chief of staff on July 30, 1903.

NOVA SCOTIA BY-ELECTIONS

CANDIDATES NAMED FOR THE SEVEN VACANT SEATS.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 10.—Nominations were made on Thursday for by-elections in seven vacant seats in the legislature, and resulted in two elections by acclamation. The chief contest is in Pictou, where Mr. A. C. Bell, who was defeated in the parliamentary election, is seeking election to the legislature. His opponent is a son of Senator McGregor. The results of the nominations were:

Guysboro—Dr. J. F. Ellis, Liberal, by acclamation.

Lunenburg—C. V. Mader, Liberal, acclamation.

Pictou—R. M. McGregor, Liberal, and A. C. Bell, Conservative.

Colchester—H. T. Lawrence, Liberal, and John Suckling, Conservative.

Cumberland—E. B. Paul, Liberal, and J. W. Day, Conseravtive.

Richmond—A. J. Boyd, Liberal, and Dr. C. P. Bisset, Liberal.

Cape Breton—Dr. A. S. Kendall, ex-M.P., Liberal, and James Boyd, Labor.

PICTORIAL TESTAMENT PREMIUM.

A very handsome Pictorial New Testament, just published, with chromographs and engravings from special drawings made in Bible lands by special artists, J. C. Clark and the late H. A. Harper. The book is neatly bound in leather, round corners, gilt edge, well printed on fine thin paper, making a handsome book.

Any subscriber to the 'Witness' can secure this book by sending two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions, new or old, at eighty cents each.

Clubs are easily secured on the strength of the new story, 'Deborah,' which has a peculiar interest to Bible students, depicting as it does those very interesting but little known times between the close of the old and the beginning of the New Testament.

Those who start work first in any district have the easiest work, of course. Will you be that one?

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the eighth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Garden of Canada.—The waters of St. Catharines Well are of the mineral saline order and a great specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, or a splendid tonic for those affected with nervous prostration. The use of the water is accompanied by massage, electricity, etc., given by skilled attendants. Situated on the southern slope of Lake Ontario, the climatic conditions and environment are excellent for recuperating. This region is known as the Garden of Canada, and a happy hunting ground for health or pleasure seekers. Guard against the ills of modern life by visiting these famous springs. The Welland will be found a comfortable, home-like, rest cure establishment, with sun room, library, music room, roof promenade, and a corps of skilled attendants. For further particulars apply to G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.

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.

BOA — At Pleasant Valley Farm, Point Fortune, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boa, on Dec. 3, 1904.

WASON.—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kay Wason.

MARRIED.

CAVE-BROWN-CAVE — IRVINE — At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, assisted by the Dean of Quebec, Eustace Henry Cave-Brown-Cave to Helen Mildred, daughter of the late Judge Irvine.

CONLEY—GEARY—At St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., by the Rev. John Garratt, rector, on Dec. 7, 1904, Captain Edgar Thomas Conley, 8th Infantry, United States Army, to Clare Madeline, daughter of the late Theophilus Jones Geary, of Sarnia.

CORBETT — WYLLIE — At Ailsa Craig, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. John Rennie, of Sarnia, William H. Corbett, M.P.P., of Springfield, Manitoba, to Sarah Jane Wyllie, second daughter of the late David Wyllie, of East Williams, Ont.

CURTIS — TEMPLE — At the residence of the bride's father, 'Brown's Hill,' Stanstead, by the Rev. Wm. Howitt, on the evening of Dec. 7, 1904, Edna Elvira, daughter of E. E. Temple, Esq., to Geo. Calvin, son of Alfred F. Curtis, Esq.

GARBUTT — WATSON — At Brampton, Ont., on Dec. 6, 1904, by the Rev. H. S. Matthews, of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Watson, M.A., of Brampton, Victor L. Garbutt, M.D., of Detroit, to Florence Lillian, only daughter of Richard Watson.

GURD—MOSS.—At Christ Church, Cranbrook, B.C., on Nov. 30, 1904, by the Rev. Havelock Beacham, William Farquhar Gurd, barrister, Cranbrook, B.C., to Caroline Bertha Moss, daughter of the late John Moss, of Toronto.

IRVING—RODEN.—At No. 123 Dovercourt road, Toronto, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. M. L. Pearson, assisted by Mr. William McD. McKay, Dr. R. W. Irving, of Gananoque, Ontario, to Miss Eva Parsons, second daughter of Mr. E. P. Roden, of Toronto.

JAQUES—MACLEOD. — At Victoria Park, St. Lambert, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Dart, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, A. Meredith Jaques, eldest son of Mr. C. Arthur Jaques, to Marion Macleod, eldest daughter of the late Murdoch Macleod.

KIMBALL—BAILEY—At Springvale, Maine, on Nov. 11, 1904, by the Rev. W. Clements, Granville H. Kimball, of Portland, Maine, to Hattie M., fourth daughter of the late Chas. L. and Sarah C. Bailey, of Springvale, Maine.

LAVERIE — HOPE—On Dec. 7, 1904, at 24 St. Famille street, Evangeline, daughter of the late W. H. Hope, Esq., to the Rev. James H. Laverie, B.A., of Taylorville, Ont.

MALLETTE—COOK. — At the Methodist parsonage, Hudson, Que., on Nov. 2, 1904, by the Rev. R. H. Whiteside, Amede A. Mallette, of Hudson Heights, to Florence Cook, of England.

McARTHUR—CONLEY. — At Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 6, 1904, by the Rev. John Mackie, D.D., William G. McArthur to Annie Conley, all of Kingston.

SILLS—MORISON.— At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 6, 1904, by the Rev. G. Whillans, James Addison Sills, Belleville, Ont., to Jessie, daughter of William Morison, Howick, Que.

SMITH — McKITRICK — At the residence of the bride's mother, Mono Township, on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. A. L. Burch, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Orangeville, John E. Smith, of Orangeville, Ont., to Sophia E., youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. McKitrick.

WOODRUFF—GORING.—On Nov. 30, 1904, at Homer, Ont., by the Rev. I. M. Moyer, Florence Mabel Goring, of Homer, to Robert Henry Woodruff, of St. David's, Ont.

DIED.

BROWN—Suddenly, on Dec. 10, 1904, James Brown, of Argyle avenue, Westmount late of Sanquhar, Scotland, aged 61.

CAMERON — Suddenly, of Chelsea, Que., on Dec. 9, 1904, John Cameron, for many years a resident of Chelsea, aged 73 years.

CLARK.—In Allandale, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, Sarah Catherine Henricks, relict of the lats Rev. Geo. Clark, in her 72rd year.

COLBECK—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904, at his late residence, 66 Rosel street, Thomas Henry Colbeck, aged 57 years.

CONNOLLY.—In this city, on Dec. 6, 1904, May, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Connolly.

COPELAND.—On Dec. 8, 1904, at his residence, 140 Lisgar street, Toronto, John E. Copeland.

COWAN — On Monday, Dec. 12, 1904, at 13 Tupper street, in the 78th year of his age, John Cowan.

COWAN — At Allan's Corners, Que., on Dec. 7, 1904, Janet King, beloved wife of James Cowan, sen., aged 86 years, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

CROOK.—In Toronto, at 325 Lippincott street, on Dec. 4, 1904, Herbert Frederick, youngest son of Herbert W. and Hattie Crook, aged 20 years.

DAVISON.—On Dec. 8, 1904, at 318 St. Urbain street, John Duncan Davison, aged 59 years.

DOBIE — At St. Benoit, Que., on Dec. 11, 1904, David Dobie, youngest son of the late Thomas Dobie.

DOOLEY.—At Valcartier, Que., on Nov. 29, 1904, at the age of 98 years, Mr. William Dooley, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and for the past fifty years a resident of Valcartier.

ENGLISH.—At Toronto, on Dec. 3, 1904, John English, Deputy Governor Toronto Jail, aged 72 years.

FOY.—On Dec. 6, 1904, at his residence, 40 Bloor street west, Toronto, John Foy, president of the Niagara Navigation Co., aged 59 years.

Advertisements.

ICE HARVESTING TOOLS

for Butchers, Dairymen, Farmers, Ice Dealers, etc.

ICE PLOWS, SAWS, TONGS, BARS, HOOKS, AXES, Etc.

Write for Catalogue and Prices:

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,

30 Youville Square, Montreal, Que.

MILLER'S CANADIAN FARMERS' ALMANAC

Just Out for 1905.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

Price, 5c each; 35c per doz.; $2.50 per 100

ROBERT MILLER, 24 Shuter Street, MONTREAL.

FRASER — Suddenly, at 2nd Concession, Charlottenburgh, on Nov. 21, 1904, Cassie M. Dingwall, beloved wife of Duncan A. Fraser, aged 37 years.

FURSE.—At the residence of her brother, James Furse, 4112 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on Dec. 5, 1904, Rachel Furse, aged 74 years.

GOLDIE — At Guelph, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, John Goldie, Vice-President of the James Goldie Manufacturing Co., aged 54 years.

GRANT.—On Dec. 9, 1904, Elizabeth Ann Murchison, widow of the late J. G. Grant.

HALL — At her late residence, Arthur st., Toronto, on Dec. 7, 1904, Ann, widow of Colonel Geoffrey Brock Hall, in her 86th year.

HARWOOD.—At Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 30, 1904, George Stewart Harwood, eldest son of George and Kate Harwood, aged 29 years.

HIGGINS — At his residence, 715 Dufferin street, Toronto, on Dec. 5, 1904, W. H. Higgins, assistant inspector of the Division Court, formerly editor of the Whitby 'Chronicle,' in the 75th year of his age.

HOLMES — At Willowdale, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, Mrs. Amy M. Holmes, widow of Wm. Holmes, aged 91 years.

HORN.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Dec. 5, 1904, Clara Louise, youngest daughter of John Horn, aged 27 years.

KERR — At the residence of his son, James B. Kerr, 168 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, on Dec. 6, 1904, Robert Kerr, in his 82nd year.

LAWSON.—At Bridgeburg, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1904, Hannah Maria, beloved wife of James Lawson, collector of customs.

MACKEDIE — On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 10, 1904, suddenly, at his residence, 416 Roslyn avenue, Westmount, of apoplexy, John Williamson Mackedie, in his 69th year.

MACLEAN.—At 33 Dundas street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Nov. 16, 1904, Robert Maclean, late of Portobello, son of the late Rob. Maclean, Dalchaloch, Athole, in his 85th year.

MACPHERSON — On Sunday, Dec. 11, 1904, at 222 Stanley street, Alexander Macpherson, in his 75th year.

MARSHALL.—On Dec. 4, 1904, at the family residence, 623 Sherbourne street, Toronto, Harriette Isabel, beloved wife of Noel Marshall, and second daughter of the late John Hogg, J.P., York Mills.

McBEAN — On the morning of Dec. 12, 1904, at her residence, 468 Victoria ave., Westmount, after a long illness, Maria M. J. McPherson, widow of the late Geo. McBean, of this city, and daughter of the late Rev. Thos. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont.

McKNIGHT.—At Little Branch, Black River, N.B., on Nov. 29, 1904, Kenneth McKnight, aged 66 years.

MILLER — In this city, on Dec. 8, 1904, Christina MacMartin, youngest daughter of the late James MacMartin, of Grande Freniere, Que., and wife of J. H. Miller, 494 St. Urbain street, aged 30 years and six months. Four young children are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother.

MURRAY — On Dec. 4, 1904, Jessie, beloved wife of Dr. W. G. Murray, of Herkimer, N.Y., eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. MacKay, of Woodstock, Ont.

O'DAY.—On Dec. 6, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, James H. Hoar, 26 Macdonell avenue, Toronto, John O'Day, late of Brooklin, Ont., in his 71st year.

OLIVER — At Cowansville, Que., on Dec. 5, 1904, Annie Shepherd, the beloved wife of Adam Oliver, aged 70 years.

PEEBLES — At Maryland, Que., on Nov. 22, 1904, Mary H. McWhirter, wife of Andrew Peebles, born in Ayr, Scotland, aged 52 years.

PORTER — On Dec. 6, 1904, at Bailieboro, John Porter, father of Mr. T. M. Porter, of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, in the 81st year of his age.

POWERS — At 1130 Robson street, Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 9, 1904, Edythe Clendinneng, M.D., youngest daughter of Wm. Clendinneng, of this city, and beloved wife of Richard T. Powers. Quebec, Chicago and Missouri papers please copy.

PULFORD.— At No. 470 Besserer street, Ottawa, on Dec. 7, 1904, Annis Mae Field, aged 29 years, beloved wife of Mr. Harvey Pulford, and only daughter of the late Henry A. Field, Esq., of Brockville.

REDFERN — At Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ont., on Dec. 5, 1904, Elizabeth Mary, beloved wife of Robert A. Redfern, and only daughter of Geo. Cowan, J.P.

SITZER.—At Ida, Michigan, on Dec. 5, 1904, Dr. W. E. Sitzer, in the 37th year of his age. Interment at Milton, Ont.

SMITH.—At 21 Queensgate, Inverness, Scotland (the house of her niece), on Nov. 7, 1904, Ellen, beloved wife of James Smith, headkeeper Lochindorb, Morayshire, and daughter of the late Donald Macpherson, farmer, Drumin Petty.

SMITH — Suddenly, at Winnipeg, on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904, Lillian Maude, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, manufacturer.

WALES — At Beauharnois, on Dec. 11, 1904, Letitia P. Treadwell, widow of the late Charles Wales, of St. Andrews (East), in the 86th year of her age.

IN MEMORIAM.

BROWN — In loving remembrance of Mrs. Wm. Brown, who departed this life on Dec. 12, 1903. 'Gone, dearest mother, but not forgotten.'

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

WEEKLY SERVICE.

From St. John, N.B.

SS. INDRANI.....Dec. 17

SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Dec. 24

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

WEEKLY SERVICE.

From Portland, Me.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)..Dec. 17

SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)..Dec. 29

SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air.) Dec. 31

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

B. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No 3.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of One and one-half percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 20th DECEMBER, 1904, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 5th DECEMBER, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 20th December, 1904, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE, Secretary-Treasurer.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A High-class Residential and Day School for Girls, in exceptionally fine surroundings

Reopens January 4th.

Specialists of European training and of the highest Academic and Professional standing in every department.

Full Academic course, Music and Art.

Write for Booklet.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal. GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director. (Late Principal Upper Canada College.)

MAIL COURSES,

in all Commercial subjects, including a special course for CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS EXAMINATIONS; also Advertising and Illustrating are provided by us in the

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

Central Business College

OF TORONTO.

Write for Catalogue free. Representatives wanted on salary and commission. Address, W. H. SHAW, Principal.

ONE THING WE ASK!

If you intend attending a Commercial School be sure to write to

Elliott Business College.

TORONTO, ONT.

If you do, you will not regret it.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal. 395 Yonge Street.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

is the most widely attended in America, and its famous bookkeeping text book, 'The Canadian Accountant,' is sold throughout the English-speaking world. Send for illustrated Catalogues of each to the Principal and Author,

J. W. Johnson, F.C.A., Belleville, Ontario.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL London, Ontario, Canada.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE — FARMS, HOTELS, Stores, Blacksmith-shops, Brick-yards, Stone-Quarries, Foundries, Factories, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Harness Shops, Summer Resort, Livery Businesses, and Dwellings. Send for our list. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Ont.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE IN THE Flourishing Township of Chandos, in the County of Peterborough. Apply to JOHN YONGE, Apsley P.O.

$85.00 FOR HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES IN New Ontario. Post-Office, School and Saw Mill within stone's throw. Address R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ont.

FOR SALE, FERTILE FARM LANDS IN British Columbia, improved or wild, low prices, easy terms, mild and healthy climate, good prices and first-class market for produce; maps and descriptive pamphlets free upon application. HENRY T. THRIFT, P.M., Sec.-Treas., Settlers' Association of B. C., Hazelmere, B.C.

Live Stock.

EIGHT HEREFORD BULLS, FOR SALE at a bargain if taken soon. For particulars apply to R. J. MACKIE, Springdale Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

REGISTERED LEICESTER SHEARLING Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewe Lambs; also S.C.B. Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets, $1.00 each. ISAAC REED, Ardtrea, Ont.

ANGORA GOATS, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 per pair; Buff Turkeys, large and fine; easy to tell from your neighbor's, $3.00 each. A. P. HAGAMAN, Leonard, Mich.

Eggs and Poultry.

BARRED ROCKS FOR SALE—Your own price. M. C. HERNER, Mannheim, Ont.

FOR SALE — 40 BRONZE TURKEYS 30 Toulose Geese, 15 Imperial Pekin Ducks. Address, P. D. SINCLAIR, P.O. Box 38, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, 1,000 IMPERIAL Snow White Pekin Ducks for breeding, finest ever produced, $1.50 to $3.00 each. BONNIE BRAE POULTRY FARM, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; $840 a year and expenses, $2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, ENERGETIC MAN OF GOOD character, to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries. Previous experience not essential. Steady work. Liberal pay. Handsome outfit free. Apply at once, STONE AND WELLINGTON, Toronto.

WANTED, RELIABLE MEN, $60 PER month and expenses; $2.50 per day to reliable men in every locality introducing our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; steady employment to good, honest, capable men; no experience needful; write at once for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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

Books, &c.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS — FOR 50c I will send postpaid, 25 of the Finest Pictorial Postcards published. Send 5c for sample and list. BERT TAYLOR, 182 Dorchester street, Montreal.

'MARIA MONK'S AWFUL Disclosures of Convent Life,' fine cloth binding, gilt title, with over forty illustrations; price, 50c; postage, 5c extra. No more cheap paper edition till further notice. Chiniquy's 'Priest, Woman and Confessional,' $1.00; postage, 10c; Chiniquy's 'Fifty Years in the Church of Rome,' $2.25; postage, 25c. NORMAN MURRAY, 3 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

Miscellaneous.

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

MUSHROOM GROWING A PLEASANT occupation for profit. Good incomes assured without capital. We purchase all mushrooms grown. Write for particulars, or send 25 cents, coin, for 'How to Grow Mushrooms by a new and simple method. (Copyrighted, 1904). NEW YORK MUSHROOM CO., 623 West 125th street, New York.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'