Montreal Weekly Witness.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT HOME.

He Achieves a Fresh Triumph Among the People of Birmingham.

'WE HAVE BROTHERS IN THE COLONIES AND WE REVERENCE, AND GLORY IN, THOSE FAMILY TIES.'

Mr. Chamberlain and His Associates Make an Appeal for a £100,000 Campaign Fund,

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. Chamberlain achieved a new triumph in Birmingham to-night. The gist of his speech was an appeal to English people to lose no time in binding closer the units of the empire. If we were, he said, out of sympathy with the colonies and refused their offers; if we could not co-operate in sustaining the empire, we would lose our opportunity, and it might never recur. Then England would never have commercial union which was at one time the ideal of Lord Rosebery, and with no commercial bond England would never secure the Imperial federation for which Lord Rosebery declared he was willing to die.

A large part of the country regarded the colonies as a costly encumbrance, and he was not quite sure that modern leaders of free trade did not share the antiquated view, and instead of appreciation of imperial unity, all they thought of was the unity of the Radical party.

'We have,' he said, 'brothers in the colonies. We reverence and glory in those ties, and no politician should induce us to do anything to cause us to sacrifice them. I am not presumptuous enough to predict beforehand exactly what all these great states will do in return. I have confidence that they will do right. Meanwhile some facts are public property. We know that a preferential system has been asked for by all the colonies on three separate occasions, and asked for by two conferences I presided over in London. When I remember how all these colonies responded with their allegiance and sent men in thousands and paid the money for these men, I believe we can negotiate without fear as to the result, and they will show us great generosity and patriotism.'

Before Mr. Chamberlain arrived the vast audience kept waiting shouted to Mrs. Chamberlain, 'Where's Joe.' The speech was marked throughout by tumultuous enthusiasm, especially at the end, when the former Colonial Secretary, with true dramatic instinct, drew from brown paper two enormous equal sized loaves of bread, representing the taxed and untaxed loaf, and holding them at arm's length, laughingly asked which was which.

The 'Mail', referring to the speech, says Mr. Chamberlain is already assured of a place in British history beside Palmerston and Pitt. The growing trade of the colonies had hidden, he showed, English dwindling trade. 'Foreigners grapple your friends' hooks; still I treat your friends better than those who would strip you of your trade,' was the gist of his policy.

PRESS COMMENT.

The 'News' styles the speech an exhilarating music hall turn. The empire he would build would stand neither on freedom nor humanity, and a widely scattered community of some eleven million souls would not one moment accept the fetters Mr. Chamberlain forged for them. The paper challenges Mr. Chamberlain to publish the list of financial backers, and says their names would damn the cause. One eminent millionnaire Jew is continually mentioned in club gossip. 'Who are the others?' the 'News' asks.

The 'Times' says Mr. Chamberlain demolished the fallacy of the free trade system by his fundamental propositions, that our exports to protectionist countries are declining and our trade with neutral countries is stationary. That the only growth is the exports to colonies and dependencies, which saves us serious industrial depression, can no longer be denied.

The 'Star' says Mr. Chamberlain still refrains from supplying direct answers to plain questions. If he knows what colonies will offer in return for taxes he proposes to impose on food, he should share the knowledge with us. We are asked to make a leap in the dark under a threat as portentious as shadowy.

The 'Chronicle' says Mr. Chamberlain has broken up the cabinet and the Unionist party; made Conservatives a protectionist party again, and compelled Mr. Balfour to limp along behind him in glorification.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

London, Nov. 4.—The Tariff Reform League has made an appeal for funds, signed by Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Sutherland. The manifesto sets forth that the Cobden Club is supplied with £400,000 to pursue its campaign. The league hopes to find at least a hundred sympathizers to contribute £1,000 in four equal sums of £250 Twenty subscribers have already given assent to these conditions.

The 'Post' says the free traders are quite willing to give a preference to the United States and Germany, but not to Canada, Australia or New Zealand. Mr. Chamberlain's pitiless exposure of their position should be enough, it says.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to a correspondent, says his crusade will likely extend until the autumn of next year, and if there is time before the general election he will consider places he cannot visit on the present tour.

Mr. V. Gibbs, M.P., speaking at St. Albans yesterday, said if the empire had possessed power to retaliate the McKinley tariff would have never been imposed. Statistics have just been published showing that under the Canadian preference British exports in leather and leather goods have risen from seven to fourteen percent. The total imports of sole leather jumped twenty to twenty-five percent, and boots increased slightly owing, in a measure, to the failure of English manufacturers to study the fashions as do the United States Manufacturers.

A JOURNALISTIC FEAT.

London, Nov. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham to-night was taken by reporters of the 'Daily Mail' by means of the electrophone, which allowed them, sitting in the London office, a hundred and thirteen miles distant, to hear every word spoken. The speech was printed verbatim, and the paper was selling on the street twenty-seven minutes after the speech was concluded.

The electrophone beat the telegraph one hour and twenty-seven minutes. The 'Mail' claims that it has inaugurated a revolution in reporting.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech in reply to Mr. Chamberlain at Manchester yesterday was a noteworthy protectionist view, from his admission that the immense prosperity of the country from 1848 to 1872 was due in part to other causes than free trade. He says the trade of the country enormously increased, the conditions of the working classes enormously improved and the wealth of the country grew. This was largely due to electricity and other great discoveries by science and the production of gold. The speaker went on to ask if the preferential proposal was so beneficial even to the colonies as represented. There were rival interests in those great states, and Canada was not composed wholly of farmers. Canadian lumber would receive no advantage from the tariff. He said he was a wider imperialist that Mr. Chamberlain, believing the interests of forty million people more important than that mistaken policy for eleven million colonials. The duty he had imposed on corn had, contrary to his opinion, increased the price of bread.

The 'Daily Maily' says Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech made it clear that he abandoned his earlier attitude of rigid Cobdenism, and is now fast advancing behind Mr. Balfour.

The 'Standard' says the address ranks with Lord Goschen and Lord Hamilton as an acute and a vigorous criticism of the new protectionist projects.

The 'Post' says: 'We strongly urge Sir Michael to study the reciprocal movement of the United States and Canada before making another speech.

The 'News' is glad that Sir Michael had the spirit to resent the intolerable insolence of Mr. Chamberlain's attack. The speech shows he cares for 230,000,000 Indians, not white, but still God's creatures. z

The 'Leader' sums up Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's dubious position by quoting from the 'Merchant of Venice' Portia's good sentences, and a well pronounced Nerissa. They would be better if well followed, the paper adds.

MR. FOSTER AT CARDIFF.

The Hon. George E. Foster created enthusiasm at the tariff reform meeting at Cardiff last night. He said preferential trade had been settled in Canada, and in al lthe great colonies of the empire. Commerce was the blood of the empire. Preferential treatment would cost tears and sorrow on the part of many but they had to lay aside the old economic tradition and go back on free trade. After a microscopic examination, he had not been able to find any free trade in England. He drafted several tariffs for Canada, and was able to tell them that if two shillings' duty were put on wheat, and Canadian wheat were to come in free, the consumer would not know there was a tax unless told of it.

London celebrated Guy Fawkes day, chiefly by burning effigies of free trade.

ST. JOHN FAVORS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 4.—The St. John Board of Trade yesterday, on a motion of Messrs. James Pender and W. F. Hatheway, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of 'a reciprocal preferential trade system within the Empire,' and expressing appreciation of the 'far-seeing and courageous statesmanship' of Mr. Chamberlain as shown by his efforts to introduce this system. The Board also took steps to bring before the government of Canada the necessity of making St. John one of the national ports of the Dominion.

MR. PEASE AND THE COLONIES..

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. H. P. Pease, M.P., speaking at Darlington, said he believed he was one of the few members who had been elected after advocating reciprocity with the colonies, but he would not pledge himself to any particular method until he knew what the colonies are prepared to offer us.

MR. TARTE'S VIEWS.

London, Nov. 6.—The Liverpool 'Daily Post' says:

'Mr. Chamberlain claims Mr. Tarte as a supporter, and the 'Post' asks when has Mr. Tarte changed the opinion expressed in his letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier urging revision of the tariff of 1897, with a view to more adequate protection?'

MR. FOSTER SPEAKS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 5.—The Hon. George E. Foster, ex-Finance Minister of Canada, speaking at Newport, said it was the opinion of the best thinkers in Britain's oversea dominions that, on the decision of the fiscal question depended the future Empire. Canada had determined on the development of her own industries. She could accommodate two hundred million people. Was it well for the Mother Country to cut the painter in the case of Canada, where lay the Empire's future?

Sir William Vernon Harcourt instead was asking the householder if he wanted to pay more for articles than he does at present. He should have asked where are you going to get the wherewithal to pay for what you have under the protection which Canada has thriven on. Members who fought the policy adopted in 1878 have been obliged to abandon theories of free trade. Canada and the other colonies are willing to give preferential treatment to Britain. Mr. Chamberlain desired to reciprocate thought in Canada. Britain should support Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MISLEADING.

The 'Post,' commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, says that his statements that trade with Canada had gone up in the last few years, and that the Canadian Government and Opposition will give a further preference, are thoroughly misleading. The 'Post,' giving figures to support its claim, says that the failure of the Canadian preferential tariff to stimulate direct trade with the Mother Country, is because the general Canadian tariff is frankly protectionist, and it protects the industries least important to Canada and taxes the imports most important.

PROFESSIONAL MAN'S VIEW.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 6.—A well-known professional man just returned from a tour of Canada, interviewed by the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' says he is certain that if Britain does not enter into closer relations with Canada she will make a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but that will not impair her loyalty.

LORD ROSEBERY AT LEICESTER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 8.—Lord Rosebery's address to 5,000 people at Leicester on Saturday was chiefly remarkable for the considerations he left out of the fiscal discussions. After comparing the evils of protection to the genii in the Arabian Nights, who, liberated from a bottle, swells to the size of the earth, the speaker said England does not want a fiscal reform, but a commercial repose to bind the wounds of the empire. While the Chamberlain system rested on an offer by the colonies, the colonies had made no preferential offers. Canada had made an offer, but it had no reference to commerce. Her offer was only to relieve us from the responsibility of making treaties on her benalf. The Toronto 'Globe,' a ministerial organ, treated the preference as a matter concerning the interests of Great Britain alone. Among manufacturers, Mr. Ellis wanted the tariff against England increased, and Mr. Brock supported him, and wanted Canadian woollens protected from the ruinous competition of England. Two shillings duty on wheat, which would probably be exceeded, would not materially stimulate the production of wheat in Canada. An enormous emigration of American farmers into Canada would hardly bind Canada more closely to England. It behooved the country to put a drag on and walk warily.

The meeting of the Tariff Reform League created a sensation by a huge poster giving the quotation from Lord Rosebery's speech in Leeds in 1888:—

'The people of this country will not in too distant time have to make up their minds what footing they wish the colonies to occupy in respect to them, or whether they desire the colonies to leave them altogether. I believe it is absolutely impossible for you to maintain in the long run your present loose and indefensible relations to the colonies and preserve them as parts of the Empire. You cannot obtain a boon to a peaceful Empire circling the globe with a bond of commercial unity and peace without some sacrifice on your part.'

The Reform League's comment ran: 'It is well to denounce Chamberlain's plan, but why?'

PRESS COMMENT.

'Public Opinion' says Mr. Chamberlain's ascendancy in the political world is one of the most remarkable phenomena ever witnessed by British people. Five out of six articles in monthly reviews dealing with Imperial questions accept Mr. Chamberlain as an embodiment of all that is virile, resourceful and far-sighted in the British race today. In places of public amusement no entertainer is allowed to make fun of him. One cartoon has been forced to be withdrawn because it was offensive. Caesar never enjoyed such a triumph, adds 'Public Opinion.'

Eighty commercial travellers, after listening to Lord Rosebery's speech on Saturday, declared they were not converted by his arguments, and forwarded a resolution to Mr. Chamberlain endorsing his policy.

'The 'Express' comments on Rosebery's cry for commercial repose. It says:—'We listen to the song beginning in the voice of a sluggard,' and says every newspaper in Canada endorses Chamberlain except the organ of Goldwin Smith.

The 'Mail' asks if free trade is correct why England stands second in the great commercial nations, and stood still in the matter of manufactured exports since 1872.

Lord Dysart, writing to a Leicester meeting, asked what Chamberlain would do if the colonies refused to fall in line. Would he abandon the preference or treat the rejecting colonies as foreigners.

All the papers print articles headed Rosebery, Fireman, referring to his work in the fire at Durdan's stables on Sunday.

The 'News' hopes that when parliament meets attention will be drawn to the anarchy among ministers, Balfour, retaliationist, public food protectionist; Lord Chancellor, food protectionist, Long, the same; Finlay, free trader; Stanley, free trader, but ready for retaliation; Lyttelton, retaliator and anti-food protection; Balcarres, the same.

The Liberals are distributing wholesale a satire called 'Joseph, Deliverer in the land of Egypt.'

The 'Times' referring to Lord Rosebery's speech, says it summons all rank and file of Little Englanders and pro-Boers to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of our commerce and Empire. In regard to walking warily the paper declares the country was weary of nothing but talk, until a great war revealed the treasures of colonial loyalty.

THE MONTREAL CONGRESS.

The 'Financial News,' in referring to the full text of the Montreal Congress, says the ready eloquence of the Canadian delegates imparted to the discussion breadth and freedom, a refreshing contrast to the hot house air on the English fiscal controversy. If Canadians have a little outgrown the old deference to the Motherland they have developed in its place a feeling of imperial patriotism, a full and good augury for the future of the Empire, the paper adds.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 6.—The 'St. James's Gazette' says: 'A misapprehension under which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach labors concerns India. There is no intention to differentiate against Canadian wheat. The idea is absurd. All the needs of Canada will be satisfied if her products are substituted for those of the United States, and the Indian supply will be a valuable engine to keep prices down to a reasonable level.'

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says that Mr. Foster testifies that, so long as Canada followed the example of the Mother Country she too knew the embarrassments of becoming a dumping ground for foreign goods. Since adopting a different policy her commercial experience has been another story. A few ounces of fact in this connection is worth tons of theory.

LORD BALCARRES WINS

THE NEW LORD OF THE TREASURY ELECTED IN LANCASHIRE.

London, Nov. 5.—The election for the Chorley division of Lancashire, caused by the appointment of Lord Balcarres as lord of the treasury, was held yesterday. It resulted in the re-election of Lord Balcarres, who received 6,226 votes against 4,798 cast for his oponent, Mr. Lawrence. At the last general election Lord Balcarres was unopposed.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

SPEECH BY MR. CHARLES EMORY SMITH AT FITCHBURG.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 5.—Charles Emory Smith, former United States postmaster-general, at a banquet of the Merchants' Association tonight, said, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy in England:

'Mr. Chamberlain's plan proposes to put a ring fence around Great Britain and then to give a tariff preference to her colonies. We cannot be unmindful that this policy may have serious concern for us, but if we keep our rightful trade weapons in our hands we need not fear the issue. Camda is our third best customer. Mr. Chamberlain would detach her from this continent and bind her more closely in imperial bonds. But have we not stronger cards to play than England? Will Canada be content to sacrifice her own interests for the interests of English manufacturers? Will she consent to renounce her own right of independent action for the sake of an empty imperial connection?

'There is another vital consideration. British imperialism has its burdens. If Canada is to divorce herself in both a political and commercial sense from her own continent and bind herself with England, she must pay the cost. She must contribute to fleets and armaments. She must accept the chances of Europe's conflicts. She must be prepared to face attacks upon her invading outposts.

'For five years Canada has given preferential rate to England. Yet, in spite of it our exports to Canada have grown faster during that time than England's exports. We do not seek the annexation of Canada. If the two countries which stretch along side by side for three thousand miles, shall ever come together, it will be with free and full consent by the natural law of gravitation. Politically distinct, the two American lands of kindred blood and law may well have close commercial relations. Why should they not in mutual interest have an intelligent and statesmanlike system of broad reciprocal agreement?

'But why should not Canada understand that so long as she keeps out of European wars the United States will not permit any European war to be extended to this continent. We have drawn a circle around the Americas, and made the Monroe doctrine its dominant law. Herein lies the true safeguard of Canada in consulting and protecting her own independent interests, and it will be wise and well for her to understand and appreciate the broad American spirit.'

MR. SIFTON RETURNS

The Canadian Counsel on Alaskan Commission Sets in a Little Light

HE SAYS THE DECISION IS FINAL AND CANADIANS SHOULD MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, returned from London yesterday afternoon, where he was engaged for some months as Canadian agent in the Alaskan boundary matter. He makes no secret of his disappointment at the way the decision has gone and at the failure of our just claims to receive the recognition which is their due. Still, his advice is that the decision having gone against us Canadians should make the best of it.

Yesterday afternoon the minister favored the 'Witness' with an interview in which he replied to a number of questions of interest.

'What have you to say as to the decision given by the tribunal?'

'It is known,' he answered, 'to those who have attempted to follow the controversy even in a general way, that there were three points at issue. The first was as to whether the Portland channel ran north of Pearse, Wales, Sitklan and Kannanghunut islands. The Canadian contention was that the true Portland channel ran north of these four islands and that they therefore belonged to Canada. The United States contention was that the line of demarkation ran south of the islands and that all four were therefore the property of the Republic. No party claimed either by counsel or in the printed case, counter case or argument, that Portland channel ran between Wales Island and Sitklan so as to give two islands to each country.

'The second point of controversy was as to the eristence of a mountain line within the terms of the treaty and if such existed where it was situated.

'The third point was as to whether in determining the location of the ocean coast it was to be considered that the coast ran across the mouths of inlets or up the inlets and round their heads. This last point was particularly important as respects Lynn Canal involving as it did the ownership of that outlet to the sea; but it was also important as respects Taku Inlet; and Snettisharu and Holka bays, all large arms of the sea between Portland Canal and Lynn Canal. It will be readily understood that each side developed strong points in its argument which were not fully known to the other side prior to the filing of the printed cases on June 2. It is therefore much more feasible to arrive at a sound view of what the merits of the case were since the proceedings under this treaty.

'As to the preparation and presentation of our case, I do not care to say very much because the preparation was under my own supervision, but I am satisfied that no one who reads the case and the argument through will find that a single point that could be made on behalf of Canada was omitted.

'My own judgment on the result may perhaps be most intelligibly stated by referring to the three points in dispute to which I have already referred. First, I think we proved absolutely and to a demonstration that Portland Channel was, as contended in the Canadian case, and that the channel entered the sea at 54 degrees 45 seconds, running north of the four islands named and giving them all to Canada. Second, I think we proved to a demonstration that there was a mountain line in existence in the terms of the treaty and that this line to comply with the terms of, the treaty must be in the immediate vicinity of the coast. As to the question of crossing the inlets so as to give the heads of any of them to Canada I think our argument was quite strong enough to justify a finding in our favor. As to the question of Lynn Canal, in my judgment the acquiescence of Great Britain in acts of occupation by the United States made it difficult for us to expect the tribunal to decide in accordance with our views. It will be seen, therefore, that in my judgment the decision of the majority is not in accordance with the facts and the evidence presented to them as to the first two points mentioned. I think we were clearly entitled to the four islands and I think we were quite as clearly entitled to the mountain line in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

'I have nothing to say as to the judgment of Lord Alverstone except that a most thorough and careful perusal of the reasons which he had given does not convince me that my opinion, as above stated, is incorrect. I said the day after the decision, and I am prepared to repeat now, after the most careful examination and consideration, that I do not follow the reasoning upon which the majority founded their decision on the points I have mentioned. I was not of course a member of the tribunal, and have therefore no exact knowledge of what took place between the commissioners when the matter was under consideration. From the statement that was issued by Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth and the reasons given by the Canadian representatives in their formal opinions I have concluded that they were perfectly justified in refusing to sign the decision.

'I think it is extremely unfortunate that after all the trouble and expense which was incurred the tribunal did not define the whole of the boundary line. The territory in which the line remains undefined is about a hundred miles in extent.

'It may perhaps be of interest to Canadians to know that Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworteh in the discharge of their duties as members of the tribunal impressed every person concerned with the proceedings as being most creditable representatives of their country. Mr. Aylesworth's great legal acumen and ability were manifest from the beginning, and was constantly remarked upon in very favorable terms by the eminent counsel engaged upon both sides. It is quite clear that Canada could not have been better represented than by these gentlemen.'

'Is the decision final and binding as far as Canada is concerned?'

'Yes, Canada has no treaty-making power. This treaty was fully and finally agreed to and formally ratified by the United States and Great Britain. The decision of the majority of the members of the tribunal is final, and Canada must recognize it as such, no matter how much this country may have reason to feel that we did not receive all we were entitled to.'

'What about the question of getting access to the Yukon?'

'As to getting access to the Yukon by an all-Canadian route, that can now be accomplished only by building a railway which, it may be observed, when built must substantially follow the route of the Stickeen line, which we proposed a few years ago.'

Turning from the subject of the Alaska boundary, the minister was asked what he had to say in regard to immigration. He answered:

'It is, of course, very difficult to give any accurate forecast of the probabilities in regard to immigration, but I think I am safe in saying that we have succeeded in placing our immigration work in Great Britain and Europe upon the best basis possible, having regard to the limit of our expenditure. Since the establishment of our Charing Cross emigration offices under the immediate direction of Mr. Preston, the work is carried on in a vigorous and businesslike way. The immigration office is conducted as a business office. The staff is energetic and capable, everything possible has been done to encourage emigration from England, and I think we may look for a steady stream of desirable people from the United Kingdom. The European work is done largely through the North Atlantic Trading Company, whose headquarters are at Hamburg. Emigration from northern Europe is increasing constantly, and the prospects at present are excellent.'

'What about the controversy on the fiscal question now going on in the United Kingdom?'

'I followed the fiscal discussion with very great interest. I thought that so far as the discussion dealt with the position of the colonies both newspapers and public men were very much hampered by a lack of accurate knowledge of fiscal conditions in Canada. I was impressed with the fact that the fiscal propositions now being discussed have absorbed almost the entire attention of the people so far as relates to public matters. It is evident that the public men over there realize that decision to be arrived at will be fraught with immense, with important consequences to the futeure of the empire, but I can express no opinion as to what the decision of the electorate will be upon the various points of the controversy.'

KILLED HIMSELF.

Signor Rosano, New Italian Minister of Finance Ends His Own Life.

Naples, Italy, Nov. 9.—Signor Rosano, Minister of Finance, committed suicide by shooting during the night. He was found dead this morning in his room, a revolver at his side.

Signor Rosano was given the position of Minister of Finance in the new Italian Cabinet, the formation of which was announced only last Wednesday.

HOUNDED TO DEATH.

Rome, Nov. 9.—Since the formation of the new Cabinet the Socialists had attacked Signor Rosano, the Minister of Finance, charging him with corruption during his political career, challenging him to disprove the charges, and adding that otherwise they would bring the matter up at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

It was at first announced from Naples that the minister had been stricken with apoplexy, and died while taking a train for Rome. Later, however, it became known that he had committed suicide.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER

THE ENGLISH AUTHOR AWARDED ONE OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—Mr. Herbert Spencer has received one of the Alfred Nobel prizes.

Alfred Nobel, the inventor, by the terms of his will left a large sum of money to be distributed annually in five prizes, each individual prize being worth from $48,000 to $55,000 to be distributed amongst those who have made the most important discoveries or inventions in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, as well as a prize for those who adopt the best means for advancing the fraternalization of all the nations, the abolition or diminishing of standing armies and the propagation of peace.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

Marmora, Ont., Nov. 6.—An accident occurred this afternoon to a hunting party twenty-five miles north of this village in the Township of Lake. A young man by the name of Michael Maloney was shot through the head, dying almost instantly. It is supposed he was hit by a stray bullet.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

Hardly had she left the verandah when Paaker, having convinced himself that no one could see him, snatched the flask from his girdle, and, with a short invocation to his father in Osiris, poured its whole contents into the beaker, which thus was filled to the very brim. A few minutes late Nefert and her mother entered the hall.

Paaker took up the nosegay, which his slave had laid down on a seat, and timidly approached the young woman, who walked in with such an aspect of decision and self-confidence, that her mother looked at her in astonishment, while Paaker felt as if she had never before appeared so beautiful and brilliant. Was it possible that she should love her husband, when he had little respect for his plighted troth? Did her heart still belong to another? Or had the love-philter set him in the place of Mena? Yes! yes! for how warmly she greeted him. She put out her hand to him while he was still quite far off, let it rest in his, thanked him with feeling, and praised his fidelity and generosity.

Then she went up to the table, begged Paaker to sit down with her, broke her cake, and inquired for her aunt Setchem, Paaker's mother.

Katuti and Paaker watched all her movements with beating hearts.

Now she took up the beaker, and lifted it to her lips, but set it down again to answer Paaker's remark that she was breakfasting late.

'I have hitherto been a real lazy-bones,' she said with a blush. 'But this morning I got up early, to go and pray in the temple in the fresh dawn. You know what has happened to the sacred ram of Amon. It is a frightful occurrence. The priests were all in the greatest agitation, but the venerable Bek el Chunsu received me himself, and interpreted my dream, and now my spirit is light and contented.'

'And you did all this without me?' said Katuti in gentle reproof.

'I would not disturb you,' replied Nefert.

'Besides,' she added, coloring, 'you never take me to the city and the temple in the morning.'

Again she took up the wine-cup and looked into it, but without drinking any, went on:

'Would you like to hear what I dreamed, Paaker? It was a strange vision.'

The pioneer could hardly breathe for expectation, still I begged her to tell her dream.

'Only think,' said Nefert, pushing the beaker on the smooth table, which was wet with a few drops which she had spilt, 'I dreamed of the Neha-tree, down there in the great tub, which your father brought me from Punt, when I was a little child, and which since then has grown quite a tall tree. There is no tree in the garden I love so much, for it always reminds me of your father, who was so kind to me, and whom I can never forget!'

Paaker bowed assent.

Nefert looked at him, and interrupted her story when she observed his crimson cheeks.

'It is very hot! Would you like some wine to drink—or some water?'

With these words she raised the wine-cup, and drank about half of the contents; then she shuddered, and while her pretty face took a comical expression, she turned to her mother, who was seated behind her and held the beaker towards her.

'The wine is quite sour to-day!' she said. 'Taste it, mother.'

Katuti took the little silver cup in her hand, and gravely put it to her lips, but without wetting them. A smile passed over her face, and her eyes met those of the pioneer, who stared at her in horror. The picture flashed before her mind of herself languishing for the pioneer, and of his terror at her affection for him! Her selfish and intriguing spirit was free from coarseness, and yet she could have laughed with all her heart even while engaged in the most shameful deed of her whole life. She gave the wine back to her daughter, saying good-humoredly:

'I have tasted sweeter, but acid is refreshing in this heat.'

'That is true,' said the wife of Mena; she emptied the cup to the bottom, and then went on, as if refreshed:

'But I will tell you the rest of my dream. I saw the Neha-tree, which your father gave me, quite plainly; nay, I could have declared that I smelt its perfume, but the interpreter assured me that we never smell in our dreams. I went up to the beautiful tree in admiration. Then suddenly a hundred axes appeared in the air, wielded by unseen hands, and struck the poor tree with such violence that the branches one by one fell to the ground, and at last the trunk itself was felled. If you think it grieved me you are mistaken. On the contrary, I was delighted with the flashing hatchets and the flying splinters. When at last nothing was left but the roots in the tub of earth, I perceived that the tree was rising to new life. Suddenly my arms became strong, my feet active, and I fetched quantities of water from the tank, poured it over the roots, and when, at last, I could exert myself no longer, a tender green shoot showed itself on the wounded root, a bud appeared, a green leaf unfolded itself, a juicy stem sprouted quickly, it became a firm trunk, sent out branches and twigs, and these became covered with leaves and flowers, white, red and blue; then various birds came and settled on the top of the tree, and sang . Ah! my heart sang louder than the birds at that moment, and I said to myself that without me the tree would have been dead, and that it owed its life to me.'

'A beautiful dream,' said Katuti; 'that reminds me of your girlhood, when you would lie awake half the night inventing all sorts of tales. What interpretation did the priest give you?'

'He promised me many things,' said Nefert, 'and he gave me the assurance that the happiness to which I am predestined shall revive in fresh beauty after many interruptions.'

'And Paaker's father gave you the Neha-tree?' asked Katuti, leaving the veranda as she spoke and walking out into the garden.

'My father brought it to Thebes from the far east,' said Paaker, in confirmation of the widow's parting words.

'And that is exactly what makes me so happy,' said Nefert. 'For your father was as kind and as dear to me as if he had been my own. Do you remember when we were sailing round the pond, and the boat upset, and you pulled me senseless out of the water? Never shall I forget the expression with which the great man looked at me when I woke up in his arms; such wise, true eyes no one ever had but he.'

'He was good, and he loved you very much,' said Paaker, recalling, for his part, the moment when he had dared to press a kiss on the lips of the sweet unconscious child.

'And I am so glad,' Nefert went on, 'that the day has come at last when we can talk of him together again, and when the old grudge that lay so heavy on my heart is all forgotten. How good you are to us, I have already learned; my heart overflows with gratitude to you, when I remember my childhood, and I can never forget that I was indebted to you for all that was bright and happy in it. Only look at the big dog—poor Descher!—how he rubs against me, and shows that he has not forgotten me! Whatever comes from your house fills my mind with pleasant memories.'

'We all love you dearly,' said Paaker, looking at her tenderly.

'And how sweet it was in your garden!' cried Nefert. 'The nosegay here that you have brought me shall be placed in water, and preserved a long time, as a greeting from the place in which once I could play so carelessly, and dream so happily.'

With these words she pressed the flowers to her lips; Paaker sprang forward, seized her hand, and covered it with burning kisses.

Nefert started and drew away her hand, but he put out his arm to clasp her to him. He had touched her with his trembling hand, when loud voices were heard in the garden, and Nemu hurried in to announce the arrival of the princess Bent-Anat.

At the same moment Katuti appeared, and in a few minutes the princess herself.

Paaker retreated, and quitted the room before Nefert had time to express her indignation. He staggered to his chariot like a drunken man. He supposed himself beloved by Mena's wife, his heart was full of triumph, he proposed rewarding Hekt with gold, and went to the palace without delay to crave of Ani a mission to Syria. There it should be brought to the test—he or Mena.

CHAPTER XXV.

While Nefert, frozen with horror, could not find a word of greeting for her royal friend, Bent-Anat with native dignity laid before the widow her choice of Nefert to fill the place of her lost companion, and desired that Mena's wife should go to the palace that very day.

She had never before spoken thus to Katuti, and Katuti could not overlook the fact that Bent-Anat had intentionally given up her old confidential tone.

'Nefert has complained of me to her,' thought she to herself, 'and she considers me no longer worthy of her former friendly kindness.'

She was vexed and hurt, and though she understood the danger which threatened her, now her daughter's eyes were opened, still the thought of losing her child inflicted a painful wound. It was this which filled her eyes with tears, and sorrow trembled in her voice as she replied:

'Thou hast required the better half of my life at my hand; but thou hast but to command, and I to obey.'

Bent-Anat waved her hand proudly, as if to confirm the widow's statement; but Nefert went up to her mother, threw her arms round her neck, and wept upon her shoulder.

Tears glistened even in the princess's eyes when Katuti at last led her daughter towards her, and pressed yet one more kiss on her forehead.

Bent-Anat took Nefert's hand, and did not release it, while she requested the widow to give her daughter's dresses and ornaments into the charge of the slaves and waiting-women whom she would send for them.

'And do not forget the case with the dried flowers, and my amulets, and the images of the gods,' said Nefert. 'And I should like to have the Nehatree which my uncle gave me.'

Her white cat was playing at her feet with Paaker's flowers, which she had dropped on the floor, and when she saw her she took her up and kissed her.

'Bring the little creature with you,' said Bent-Anat. 'It was your favorite plaything.'

'No,' replied Nefert, coloring.

The princess understood her, pressed her hand, and said while she pointed to Nemu:

'The dwarf is your own too: shall he come with you?'

'I will give him to my mother,' said Nefert. She let the little man kiss her robe and her feet, once more embraced Katuti, and quitted the garden with her royal friend.

As soon as Katuti was alone, she hastened into the little chapel in which the figures of her ancestors stood, apart from those of Mena. She threw herself down before the statue of her husband, half weeping, half thankful.

This parting had indeed fallen heavily on her soul, but at the same time it released her from a mountain of anxiety that had oppressed her breast. Since yesterday she had felt like one who walks along the edge of a precipiece, and whose enemy is close at his heels; and the sense of freedom from the ever threatening danger, soon got the upper hand of her maternal grief. The abyss in front of her had suddenly closed; the road to the goal of her efforts lay before her smooth and firm beneath her feet.

The widow, usually so dignified, hastily and eagerly walked down the garden path, and for the first time since that luckless letter from the camp had reached her, she could look calmly and clearly at the position of affairs, and reflect on the measures which Ani must take in the immediate future. She told herself that all was well, and that the time for prompt and rapid action was now come.

When the messengers came from the princess she superintended the packing of the various objects which Nefert wished to have, with calm deliberation, and then sent his dwarf to Ani, to beg that he would visit her. But before Nemu had left Mena's grounds he saw the out-runners of the Regent, his chariot, and the troop of guards following him.

Very soon Katuti and her noble friend were walking up and down in the garden, while she related to him how Bent-Anat had taken Nefert from her, and repeated to him all that she had planned and considered during the last hour.

'You have the genius of a man,' said Ani; 'and this time you do not urge me in vain. Ameni is ready to act, Paaker is to-day collecting his troops, to-morrow he will assist at the feast of the Valley, and the next day he goes to Syria.'

'He has been with you?' Katuti asked.

'He came to the palace on leaving your house,' replied Ani, 'with glowing cheeks, and resolved to the utmost; though he does not dream that I hold him in my hand.'

Thus speaking they entered the veranda, in which Nemu had remained, and he now hid himself as usual behind the ornamental shrubs to overhear them. They sat down near each other, by Nefert's breakfast table, and Ani asked Katuti whether the dwarf had told her his mother's secret. Katuti feigned ignorance, listened to the story of the love-philter, and played the part of the alarmed mother very cleverly. The Regent was of opinion, while he tried to sootne her, that there was no real love-potion in the case; but the widow exclaimed:

'Now I understand, now for the first time I comprehend my daughter. Paaker must have poured the drink into her wine, for she had no sooner drunk it this morning than she was quite altered—her words to Paaker had quite a tender ring in them; and if he placed himself so cheerfully at your disposal it is because he believes himself certainly to be beloved by my daughter. The old witch's potion was effectual.'

'There certainly are such drinks—' said Ani thoughtfully. 'But will they only win hearts to young men! If that is the case, the old woman's trade is a bad one, for youth is in itself a charm to attract love. If I were only as young as Paaker! You laugh at the sighs of a man—say at once of an old man! Well, yes, I am old, for the prime of life lies behind me. And yet Katuti, my friend, wisest of women—explain to me one thing. When I was young I was loved by many and admired many women, but not one of them—not even my wife, who died young, was more to me than a toy, a plaything; and now when I stretch out my hand for a girl, whose father I might very well be—not for her own sake, but simply to serve my purpose—and she refuses me, I feel as much disturbed, as much a fool as—as that dealer in love-philters, Paaker.'

'Have you spoken to Bent-Anat?' asked Katuti.

'And heard again from her own lips the refusal she had sent me through you. You see my spirit has suffered!'

'And on what pretext did she reject your suit?' asked the widow.

'Pretext!' cried Ani. 'Bent-Anat and pretext! It must be owned that she has kingly pride, and not Ma herself is more truthful than she. That I should have to confess it! When I think of her, our plots seem to me unutterably pitiful. My veins contain, indeed, many drops of the blood of Thotmes, and though the experience of life has taught me to stoop low, still the stooping hurts me. I have never known the happy feeling of satisfaction with my lot and my work; for I have always had a greater position than I could fill, and constantly done less than I ought to have done. In order not to look always resentful, I always wear a smile. I have nothing left of the face I was born with but the mere skin, and always wear a mask. I serve him whose master I believe I ought to be by birth; I hate Rameses, who, sincerely or no, calls me his brother; and while I stand as if I were the bulwark of his authority I am diligently undermining it. My whole existence is a lie.'

'But it will be truth,' cried Katuti, 'as soon as the gods allow you to be—as you are—the real king of this country!'

'Strange!' said Ani, smiling, 'Ameni, this very day, used almost exactly the same words. The wisdom of priests and that of women, have much in common, and they fight with the same weapons. You use words instead of swords, traps instead of lances, and you cast not our bodies, but our souls, into irons.'

'Do you blame or praise us for it?' said the widow. 'We are in any case not impotent allies, and therefore, it seems to me, desirable ones.'

'Indeed you are,' said Ani smiling. 'Not a tear is shed in the land, whether it is shed for joy or for sorrow, for which in the first instance a priest or a woman is not responsible. Seriously, Katuti—in nine great events out of ten you women have a hand in the game. You gave the first impulse to all that is plotting here, and I will confess to you that, regardless of all consequences, I should in a few hours have given up my pretensions to the throne, if that woman Bent-Anat had said "yes" instead of "no."'

'You make me believe,' said Katuti, 'that the weaker sex are gifted with stronger wills than the nobler. In marrying us you style us, "the mistress of the house," and if the elders of the citizens grow infirm, in this country it is not the sons but the daughters that must be their mainstay. But we women have our weaknesses, and chief of these is curiosity. May I ask on what ground Bent-Anat dismissed you?'

'You know so much that you may know all,' replied Ani. 'She admitted me to speak to her alone. It was yet early, and she had come from the temple, where the weak old prophet had absolved her from uncleanness; she met me, bright, beautiful and proud, strong and radiant as a goddess, and a princess. My heart throbbed as if I were a boy, and while she was showing me her flowers I said to myself: "You are come to obtain through her another claim to the throne." And yet I felt that, if she consented to be mine, I would remain the true brother, the faithful Regent of Rameses, and enjoy happiness and peace by her side before it was too late. If she refused me then I resolved that fate must take its way, and, instead of peace and love, it must be war for the crown snatched from my fathers. I tried to woo her, but she cut my words short, said I was a noble man, and a worthy suitor, but—'

'There came the but.'

'Yes—in the form of a very frank "no." I asked her reasons. She begged me to be content with the "No"; then I pressed her harder, till she interrupted me, and owned with proud decision that she preferred some one else. I wished to learn the name of the happy man—that she refused. Then my blood began to boil, and my desire to win her increased; but I had to leave her, rejected, and with a fresh, burning, poisoned wound in my heart.'

'You are jealous!' said Katuti, 'and do you know of whom?'

'No,' replied Ani. 'But I hope to find out through you. What I feel it is impossible for me to express. But one thing I do know, and that is this—that I entered the palace a vacillating man—that I left it firmly resolved. I now rush straight onwards, never again to turn back. From this time forward you will no longer have to drive me onward, but rather to hold me back; and, as if the gods had meant to show that they would stand by me, I found the high priest Ameni, and the chief pioneer Paaker waiting for me in my house. Ameni will act for me in Egypt, Paaker in Syria. My victorious troops from Ethiopia will enter Thebes to-morrow morning, on their return home in triumph, as if the king were at their head, and will then take part in the feast of the valley. Later we will send them into the north, and post them in the fortresses which protect Egypt against enemies coming from the east—Tanis, Daphne, Pelusium, Migdol. Rameses, as you know, requires that we should drill the serfs of the temples, and send them to him as auxiliaries. I will send him half of the body-guard, the other half shall serve my own purposes. The garrison of Mephis, which is devoted to Rameses, shall be sent to Nubia, and shall be relieved by troops that are faithful to me. The people of Thebes are led by the priests, and to-morrow Ameni will point out to them who is their legitimate king, who will put an end to the war and release them from taxes. The children of Rameses wil be excluded from the solemnities, for Ameni, in spite of the chief-priest Amon, still pronounces Bent-Anat unclean. Young Rameri has been doing wrong and Ameni, who has some other great scheme in his mind, has forbidden him the temple of Seti; that will work on the crowd! You know how things are going on in Syria: Rameses has suffered much at the hands of the Cheta and their allies; whole legions are weary of eternally lying in the field, and if things came to extremities would join us; but, perhaps, especially if Paaker acquits himself well, we may be victorious vithout fighting. Above all things now we must act rapidly.'

'I no longer recognize the timid, cautious lover of delay!' exclaimed Katuti. 'Because now prudent hesitation would be want of prudence,' said Ani.

'And if the king should get timely information as to what is happening here?' said Katuti.

'I said so!' exclaimed Ani; 'we are exchanging parts.'

'You are mistaken,' said Katuti. 'I also am for pressing forwards; but I would remind you of a necessary precaution. No letters but yours must reach the camp for the next few weeks.'

'Once more you and the priests are of one mind,' said Ani laughing; 'for Ameni gave me the same counsel. Whatever letters are sent across the frontier between Pelusium and the Red Sea will be detained. Only my letters—in which I complain of the piratical sons of the desert who fall upon the messengers—will reach the king.'

'That is wise,' said the widow; 'let the seaports of the Red Sea be watched too, and the public writers. When you are king, you can distinguish those who are affected for or against you.'

Ani shook his head and replied—

'That would put me in a difficult position; for if I were to punish those who are now faithful to their king, and exalt the others, I should have to govern with unfaithful servants, and turn away the faithful ones. You need not color, my kind friend, for we are kin, and my concerns are yours.'

Katuti took the hand he offered her and said:

'It is so. And I ask no further reward than to see my father's house once more in the enjoyment of its rights.'

'Perhaps we shall achieve it,' said Ani; 'but in a short time if—if——Reflect, Katuti, try to find out, ask your daughter to help you to the utmost. Who is it that she—you know whom I mean—Who is it that Bent-Anat loves?'

The widow started, for Ani had spoken the last words with a vehemence very foreign to his usual courtliness, but soon she smiled and repeated to the Regent the names of the few young nobles who had not followed the king, and remained in Thebes. 'Can it be Chamus?' at last she said. 'He is at the camp, it is true, but nevertheless—'

At this instant Nemu, who had not lost a word of the conversation, came in as if straight from the garden and said:

'Pardon me, my lady; but I have heard a strange thing.'

'Speak,' said Katuti.

'The high and mighty princess Bent-Anat, the daughter of Rameses, is said to have an open love affair with a young priest of the House of Seti.'

'You barefaced scoundrel!' exclaimed Ani, and his eyes sparkled with rage. 'Prove what you say, or you lose your tongue.'

'I am willing to lose it as a slanderer and traitor, according to the law,' said the little man abjectly, and yet with a malicious laugh; 'but this time I shall keep it, for I can vouch for what I say. You both know that Bent-Anat was pronounced unclean because she stayed for an hour and more in the house of a parachites. She had an assignation there with the priest. At a second, in the temple of Hatasu, they were surprised by Septah, the chief of the auspices of the House of Seti.'

'Who is the priest?' asked Ani with apparent calmness.

'A low-born man,' replied Nemu, 'to whom a free education was given at the House of Seti, and who is well known as a verse-maker and interpreter of dreams. His name is Pentaur, and it certainly must be admitted that he is handsome and dignified. He is line for line the image of the pioneer Paaker's late father—Didst thou ever see him, my lord?'

The Regent looked gloomily at the floor and nodded that he had. But Katuti cried out: 'Fool that I am! the dwarf is right! I saw how she blushed when her brother told her how the boys had rebelled on his account against Ameni. It is Pentaur and none other!'

'Good!' said Ani, 'we will see.'

With these words he took leave of Katuti, who, as he disappeared in the garden, muttered to herself—

'He was wonderfully clear and decided to-day; but jealousy is alread blinding him and will soon make him feel that he cannot get on without my sharp eyes.'

Nemu had slipped out after the Regent.

He called to him from behind a fig-tree, and hastily whispered, while he bowed with deep respect:

'My mother knows a great deal, most noble highness! The sacred Ibis wades through the fen when it goes in search of prey, and why shouldst thou not stoop to pick up gold out of the dust? I know how thou couldst speak with the old woman without being seen.'

'Speak,' said Ani.

'Throw her into prison for a day, hear what she has to say, and then release her—with gifts if she is of service to you—if not, with blows.

'But thou wilt learn something important from her that she obstinately refused to tell me even.'

'We will see!' replied the Regent. He threw a ring of gold to the dwarf and got into his chariot.

So large a crowd had collected in the vicinity of the palace that Ani apprehended mischief, and ordered his charioteer to check the pace of the horses, and sent a few police-soldiers to the support of the out-runners; but good news seemed to await him, for at the gate of the castle he heard the unmistakable acclamations of the crowd, and in the palace court he found a messenger from the temple of Seti, commissioned by Ameni to communicate to him and to the people the occurrence of a great miracle, in that the heart of the ram of Amon, that had been torn by wolves, had been found again within the breast of the dead prophet Rui.

Ani at once descended from his chariot, knelt down before all the people, who followed his example, lifted his arms to heaven, and praised the gods in a loud voice. When, after some minutes, he rose and entered the palace, slaves came out and distributed bread to the crowd in Ameni's name.

'The Regent has an open hand,' said a joiner to his neighbor; 'only look how white the bread is. I will put it in my pocket and take it to the children.'

'Give me a bit!' cried a naked little scamp, snatching the cake of bread from the joiner's hand and running away, slipping between the legs of the people as lithe as a snake.

'You crocodile brat!' cried his victim. 'The insolence of boys gets worse and worse every day.'

'They are hungry,' said the woman apologetically. 'Their fathers are gone to the war, and the mothers have nothing for their children but papyrus-pith and lotus-seeds.'

'I hope they enjoy it,' laughed the joiner. 'Let us push to the left; there is a man with some more bread.'

'The Regent must rejoice greatly over the miracle,' said a shoemaker. 'It is costing him something.'

'Nothing like it has hapepned for a long time,' said a basket-maker. 'And he is particularly glad it should be precisely Rui's body, which the sacred heart should have blessed. You ask why?—Hatasu is Ani's ancestress, blockhead!'

'And Rui was prophet of the temple of Hatasu,' added the joiner.

'The priests over there are all hangers-on of the old royal house, that I know, asserted a baker.

'That's no secret!' cried the cobbler. 'The old times were better than these too. The war upsets everything, and quite respectable people go barefoot because they cannot pay for shoe-leather. Rameses is a great warrior, and the son of Ra, but what can he do without the gods, and they don't seem to like to stay in Thebes any longer; else why should the heart of the sacred ram seek a new dwelling in the Necropolis, and in the breast of an adherent of the old—'

'Hold your tongue,' warned the basket-maker. 'Here comes one of the watch.'

'I must go back to work,' said the baker. 'I have my hands quite full for the feast to-morrow.'

'And I, to,' said the shoemaker with a sigh, 'for who would follow the king of the gods through the Necropolis barefoot.'

'You must earn a good deal,' cried the basket-maker.

'We should do better if we had better workmen,' replied the shoemaker, 'but all the good hands are gone to the war. One has to put up with stupid youngsters. And as for the women! My wife must needs have a new gown for the procession, and bought necklets for the children. Of course we must honor the dead, and they repay it often by standing by us when we want it—but what I pay for sacrifices no one can tell. More than half of what I earn goes in them—'

'In the first grief of losing my poor wife,' said the baker, 'I promised a small offering every new moon, and a greater one every year. The priests will not release us from our vows, and times get harder and harder. And my dead wife owes me a grudge, and is as thankless as she was in her life-time; for when she appears to me in a dream she does not give me a good word, and often torments me.'

'She is now a glorified, all-seeing spirit,' said the basket-maker's wife, 'and no doubt you were faithless to her. The glorified souls know all that happens, and that has happened on earth.'

The baker cleared his throat, having no answer ready; but the shoemaker exclaimed:

'By Anubis, the lord of the underworld, I hope I may die before my old woman! for if she tells them down there all I have done in this world, and if she may be changed into any shape she pleases, she will come to me every night, and nip me like a crab, and sit on me like a mountain.'

'And if you die first,' said the woman, 'she will follow you afterwards to the under-world and see through you there.'

'That will be less dangerous,' said the shoemaker laughing, 'for then I shall be glorified too, and shall know all about her past life. That will not all be white paper either, and if she throws a shoe at me I will fling the last at her.'

'Come home,' said the basket-maker's wife, pulling her husband away. 'You are getting no good by hearing this talk.'

The bystanders laughed, and the baker exclaimed:

'It is high time I should be in the Necropolis before it gets dark, and see to the tables being laid for to-morrow's festival. My trucks are close to the narrow entrance to the valley. Send your little ones to me, and I will give them something nice. Are you coming over with me?'

'My younger brother is gone over with the goods,' replied the shoemaker. 'We have plenty to do still for the customers in Thebes, and here am I standing gossiping. Will the wonderful heart of the sacred ram be exhibited to-morrow do you know?'

'Of course—no doubt,' said the baker, 'good-bye, there go my cases!'

(To be continued.)

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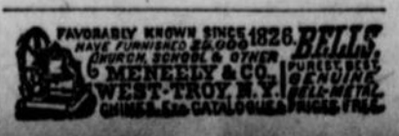

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The opening article in 'McClure's Magazine' for November deals with 'The wonders of radium.' In it Mr. Cleveland Moffett tells of a visit paid to the laboratories of M. Curie, in Paris, and how he learned many remarkable things. For instance, he learns that radium gives out light and heat continuously with an infinitesimally small waste, say an ounce to a ton in ten thousand years, and he suggests that radium may be the light of the future. To this M. Curie responds: 'I am afraid that we should pay rather dearly for such a light. There is first the money cost to be considered, and then the likelihood that the people illuminated by radium would be also stricken with paralysis, blindness and various nervous disorders.' When Mr. Moffett notices the small quantities of radium available for experiment and suggests that some philanthropic American millionnaire might provide it in large quantities, Mr. Curie tells him that a kilogram (two and one-fifth pounds) would cost about ten million francs, and that under existing conditions radium is worth about three thousand times its weight in pure gold. Twenty-four months of work upon eight tons of uranite detritus had resulted in enough white powder (chloride of radium) to fill a salt spoon. Experiments seem to show that radium may be of substantial benefit to suffering humanity, apparent cures having been already wrought upon lupus patients, but the dangers of its use are also great.

'I have no doubt,' said M. Curie, 'that a kilogram of radium would be sufficient to destroy the population of Paris, granting that they came within its influence. Men and women would be killed just as these mice were killed. They would feel nothing during their exposure to the radium, nor realize that they were in any danger. And weeks would pass after their exposure before anything would happen. Then gradually the skin would begin to peel off, and their bodies would become one great sore. Then they would become blind. Then they would die from paralysis and congestion of the spinal cord.

This magazine has been publishing for the last year Miss Tarbell's history of the Standard Oil Company. The second part of this work is to begin in the December number. Concerning the responsibility of the public, the editor says:—

The Standard Oil Company was organized to keep up the price of oil. The great lessening of the margin between the price of crude and refined oils came before 1882, when the Trust was formed, in the days when competition was bitter, and hundreds of able, ingenious, ambitious men, were developing the new industry. Since 1882 the margin between crude and refined has remained almost stationary, and this in spite of the fact of the great fall in cost of transportation, caused by the general introduction of pipe lines, the improvements in machinery, and the wonderful development of by-products. The fact is, cheap oil now is due to the oil producer—that hardy reckless pioneer who pushes his way into th wilderness and stakes often his last dollar on the hope of striking oil. Fluctuation in price depend on what he finds. The public reaps little or nothing from the boasted economies of combination, the wonderful developments of by-products. And why should it? It has allowed the practices which have made the Trust possible. It has justified its apathy to their morality, by telling itself that it was getting its oil cheaper.

'Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly' opens with the second of a series of 'conservative but illuminating articles' by the editors on the political methods employed by the great American corporations. It says:—

The fault primarily lies with the campaign contribution, the method by which the organized wealth of the country notoriously seeks to control the national lawmaking power. This places the responsibility directly at the door of the power so controlled—the Congress of the United States. A government is no better than the chosen representatives of the people who make its laws. No matter how honest and fearless a Governor or a President may be, if he has a Legislature or a Congress against him, controlled in notable instances by malign and unscrupulous influences, he is powerless to remedy the evil. He may hold jobbery in check here and there. He may whip a culprit to jail now and then with the scourge of the criminal, but so long as the poison is in the veins of the men who are elected as the representatives of the citizens of the country, just so long will the government suffer.

Another political paper in this number discusses Tammany's new leader—Charles F. Murphy, who was born in the bend of the East River, where the gas houses are. 'In that territory there are two short cuts to political success, the athletic track and the gin mill route. Murphy travelled both, and distanced all competitors.'

The 'Booklovers' Magazine,' Philadelphia, as usual is very attractive, with its colored reproductions of popular paintings and its numerous portraits. A very interesting paper by Julian Hawthorne sketches sympathetically the life of William Miller, the leader of the Millerite agitation in 1843, when many people sold their possessions in the expectation of the near approach of the end of the world. Mr. Hawthorne says:—

Miller was too sincere and ardent a man, and too much convinced of the truth of the principles on which he had proceeded, to accept unqualified defeat. Indeed, he justified even the mistakes he had made by saying: 'Will the Master condemn the porter and his friends for making these false alarms? Will he punish them for disturbing the carousings of their brethren? Which of these two classes of servants will have shown the most love for their Master?' To the end of his life he maintained his stand, 'Were I to live my life over again,' he wrote, 'with tthe same evidence I then had, to be honest with God and man I should have to do as I have done. I confess my error and acknowledge my disappointment; yet I still believe that the day of the Lord is near even at the door.' These may be considered his last words; he died in 1849. To him, as to all of us, the day of the Lord is near, even at the door.' who met William Miller respected him; those who knew him loved him. There was no trace of self-seeking in all his propaganda. He had a strong brain, an honest nature, a brave and constant heart.

'The Booklover,' New York, a large quarto monthly, presents a miscellany of curiously interesting and generally unknown facts about the world's literature and literary people. The November number has papers on Ibsen, Lamb, Piers Plowman, Dickens, the Bronte novels, Charles Reade's Scrap Book, etc. A correspondent tells as follows a tale of live bookworms.

This week I had the delight of finding two live bookworms, in an old book-shop. One was black, with a ruby head. He was gnawing away on the leather back of an old volume of Blackstone's Laws. The smaller one, light grey and white, also with a ruby head, was feasting blithely on a ragged red morocco, 'Thomson's Seasons.' (Charles Lamb, you know, says 'Thomson's Seasons,' I maintain it, always looks best a little torn and dog-eared.') Of course I bottled the two book-worms at once, and gave them chips of Blackstone and Thomson to subsist on, but they declined to live longer than a day torn rudely away from their native bookshelves. The longest one was nearly three-quarters of an inch long; the other, half an inch long. You may already have experienced book-worms, but as I had not, and had always regarded them as a sort of 'Mrs.-'Arris-ain't-no-sich-a-person,' I was truly charmed at the find.

SERMONS AND STUDIES.

The Rev. W. J. Dawson, of Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, has been persuaded by the pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to publish a new volume of sermons entitled, from the name of the first, 'The Reproach of Christ.' Mr. Hillis explains in his introduction that Mr. Dawson, 'doing many things, does them all well. He is a novelist, a poet and dramatist, a lecturer, an editor, but 'above all else he is a preacher, persuading men to righteousness and the life of Jesus Christ.' He speaks also of the literary charm of the sermons and their appeal to the higher spiritual life. There are seventeen of these sermons, from one of which entitled 'Christianity and Politics,' we give the following passage:

If we do indeed give to God the things that are his, that very action must imply in the long run a political life in the Christian. For what are the things God demands of us? Not prayer alone, or worship, or sedulous spiritual culture; but justice, humanity, integrity, rectitude, and these not in our private capacity alone, but as citizens. A man may be ever so just and upright in his own private capacity; but if he is indifferent to the cause of public and general justice, he is really unjust. A man may be the most humane of men, but if he have no care for the great causes of humanity among his fellowmen, then is he really inhuman. To care for the things of God really and deeply, soon sets us thinking about the things of Caesar. To see God is to see our fellow men with a truer and more sympathetic eye, and hence I contend that it is not merely wrong, but it is impossible for the true Christian to be indifferent to the political conditions of his time. That, at least, was and has always been a cardinal principle of that great Puritan movement, whose fruit to-day is found in Nonconformist churches scattered through the whole world. The Puritan never asked to be left alone to save his own soul; from the first he was haunted by magnificent ideals of civic and national salvation. The Kingdom of God was indeed something hidden in his own heart; but it was also a mighty leaven which was meant to work through society, until this kingdom which he loved, was also the Kingdom of Christ whom he served. . . . Do not talk of the hardening effect of politics, the corrupting, belittling effect of politics; they only corrupt the corrupt, and are little only to the little-minded. Politics in the hands of a Lincoln or a Cromwell become the weapons of vast national regeneration, and they do so, because the men themselves are regenerate. . . . To every young man I say, It is your duty to take the deepest interest in all that concerns your country, to judge and measure all the great movements of your time with intelligence and conscience, to interpret religion in a broad spirit, not as a personal perquisite of the soul, but as a living force, capable of operating in every department of life; take your personal responsibility as a citizen, and not to delegate it to any governing class; for n thus acting you are only rendering unto God the things that are God's.

(Revell Co., Toronto, $1.)

Nearly a dozen books by the Rev. Campbell Morgan, the English preacher, who was chosen to carry on Mr. Moody's work at Northfield, have already been published by the Revells. To the series is now added a large volume entitled 'The Crises of the Christ,' in which the principal epochs in the life of Christ are studied in connection with the doing of the work for which he was anointed by God. 'Other writers have emphasized the mystery of Christ's person, the graciousness of his teaching, the beauty of his character and the wonder of his deeds,' but Dr. Morgan says, 'it is of equal importance that this wonderful life should be seen as that of the anointed servant of God, the Christ who in all the details of the passing days was working a larger work, and towards a mightier issue than a mere contemplation of the human life might seem to suggest.' 'Indeed,' he continues, 'the beauty of the life itself is only fully appreciated when it is seen as related in its every part to this mighty movement of God towards the redemption of man.' Dr. Morgan has the following for his grand topics, each discussed in a number of chapters: 'The Bible,' 'The Baptism,' 'The Temptation,' 'The Transfiguration,' 'The Crucifixion,' 'The Resurrection,' and 'The Ascension,' with preliminary chapters on 'Fallen Man,' and final ones on 'Man Redeemed.' As an illustration of Dr. Morgan's style we quote the following from the chapters on 'The Transfiguration':

Peter suggests making a tabernacle for Jesus, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah, thus putting his Master upon the same level with these men of the past. The mistake is by no means an obsolete one. Men are still attempting to make tabernacles, one for Christ, one for Confucius, one for Buddha. Beware of such blasphemy. More harm was done in 1893 in the world's parliament of religions at Chicago than has yet been undone. Men from the East, who then heard arguments to show the comparison between the religion of Jesus and that of others, while perhaps to-day thinking no less of Christ than before, yet cling more tenaciously than ever to the system in which they have been brought up. It is ever dangerous to allow that it is possible for a moment to put the best of religious teachers in comparison with the Christ. One for Jesus, one for Moses, and one for Elijah is utterly and hopelessly wrong. The man who suggests it has lost the sense of the absolute and sovereign supremacy of Jesus Christ over all teachers.

(Revell Co., $2.00.)

'The Temptation of Jesus,' by A. Morris Stewart, M.A., of Arbroath, author of 'The Crown of Science,' is a reverent and scholarly study of our Lord's trial in the wilderness. The scope of the book may be judged by the titles of some of the chapters, such as the following: 'The snare of hunger, as it concerned Jesus.' 'The Snare of Hunger as it concerns us; The Snare of the Fourth Dimension,' 'The Temptation of Unhallowed Means and Unholy Ends,' and 'From Temptation to Service.' The following passage is from one of the earlier chapters:

It is not on a little inland lake that we can see the full force of the tempest's fury; it has not scope to gather strength there. The waves of the shallow mere are no more than surface ripples; there is no depth of agitation. Great men sometimes know a large measure of soul tempest; for there are breadths and depths in them not found in ordinary hearts. But the agitation of most men is a very trifling thing. Our hearts are like to shallow little pools; their smallness secures them from great storm-tossed turbulence. It is on the wide ocean with its wide expanse of restless heaped-up waters that the storm can rush with the sweeping violence of potent rage. And this figure may help us to realize that the intensity of conflict experienced by our Lord was no ordinary thing, for in Him there were ocean-like expanses and depths. And these were all roused and tossed by the Tempter's strong assaults.

The source of the Temptation is explicitly stated; Jesus was 'tempted of the Devil.' This has given much offence to those who have wished to explain away Satan; but, though safely abolished from their systems of thought, he is persistent all through the Bible; and we shall do well humbly to recognize his presence in our Lord's experience, and also to accept the fact of his agency in our own.

(Revell Co., Toronto, $1.25.)

BOYS' AND GIRLS ANNUALS.

The principal stories in 'The Girl's Own Annual' this year, 'A Writer for the Press,' 'More About Pixie,' 'An Unwilling Impostor,' and 'The Wonder-Workers,' all deal with the problem of making a living. 'A Writer for the Press,' which is said to be a true story of modern London life, is by Flora Klickman, and it is a pleasure to welcome such an addition to the small circle of authors really competent to write for girls. The rattling school-girl nonsense of one sister in a large family comes in well to relieve the rather sombre experience of another sister who is making a scanty livelihood as a hack-writer. Of the 'Pixie' story, in which the bright little Irish girl appears as a French-speaking governess, it should be sufficient to mention the author's name, though Mrs .De Vesey does not quite keep her orignality when her heroines grow up. She falls somewhat into the matronly fashion of desiring to marry off as many of her girls as possible. Leslie Keith's story, 'An Unwilling Impostor', tells of an Australian girl trying to support herself in London, and shows how precarious is even the least-paid employment to those who have neither friends nor training. 'The Wonder-Workers' tells of the difficulties, some of them of their own making, which beset a family of girls who took in lodgers and otherwise raised sufficient money to keep a little home for themselves and an invalid mother. They seem to have felt it all a little beneath them, but that spirit is gradually leaving English fiction, and a wholesome appreciation of skilled labor for worthy ends is inculcated in this as in the other tales. Papers on fancy-work, stories of eminent musicians, with poems, puzzles and pictures make this annual a varied and charming gift-book.

(Religious Tract Society, London, eight shillings.)

'The Boy's Own Annual' is a fine volume containing together with the regulation 'quips and cranks,' a number of lively boys' stories, such as 'Chris Cunningham: a story of the stirring days of Nelson,' and 'Val Daintry, his adventures and misadventures during the Graeco-Turkish war.' One of the most entertaining school stories is that of 'Croesus Minor,' a boy whose uncle gave him a thousand pounds on condition that he should spend it in one year. There is sense and humor as well in the way the hero's youthful ideas, not reaching much beyond a clandestine tin of lobster to share with his friends at night, are forced to grow through stress of practical responsibility, till he realizes something of the power, and the anxiety, too, that money brings. This volume closes a quarter-century for the 'Boy's Own Paper,' which has had the same editor during the whole of its career. (Religious Tract Society.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW HARRY EARNED HIS SKATES.

(By Grace Stuart Reid.)

'Harry,' said Mr. Jones one afternoon to his little boy, 'this noise about the house must be stopped. You are quarrelling from morning till night. I am ashamed to see you so cross at every little thing you don't like.'

'I can't help losing my temper,' said Harry, 'when other people are stupid and disagreeable.'

'I am so sorry to hear that,' said Mr. Jones. 'I was thinking, if you could keep your temper for a whole week, I might buy you the finest pair of skates in town.'

'O father!' cried Harry, his eyes dancing at the thought of the skates, 'maybe—really—perhaps I could keep my temper if I tried with all my might.'

'Very well,' said the father. 'Good temper, good skates. Remember, there is to be no more stamping of feet, banging of doors, nor angry words. It does not matter in the least if the people and things you meet are disagreeable.'

Harry bounded upstairs from his father's study two steps at a time. The nursery door was open. He ran in and took Baby May on his knee to hug her, he was so happy. She gurgled and chuckled, put her fat little fist in his eyes and mouth, and gave him a lot of wet kisses. Harry was beginning to think she had showed him well enough how she loved him, when suddenly, without any warning she fell fast asleep, with her face buried in his neck. Nurse begged him not to stir, for the poor little thing had not been asleep for a long time, her new teeth were troubling her so.

Harry heard some one talking to his father in the study. It was his mother, whom he loved dearly.

'How quiet the house is!' she said. 'Harry must have gone to look if the pond is frozen over. It will be a great relief when he has amusement to keep him out of doors after school. Baby can't get a wink of sleep when he's home.'

Harry's heart swelled, and he longed to cry out fiercely where he was, but he kept still. When baby woke from her nap, rested and rosy, his arms were stiff, but he felt more sure than ever the skates would be his.

The next time he was coming into the kitchen from the garden, the cook called out:

'Wipe your muddy feet, young man, before you walk into my parlor, as the spider said to the fly.'

Harry did not answer 'Oh bother!' as usual, but cleaned his shoes thoroughly on the door-mat, and closed the door as softly as a fairy might. All the thanks Ann gave him was to say

'Are you sick, dearie?: You seem to be drooping round the house these times.'

Harry felt as if it would be the greatest comfort in the world to tell old Ann how stupid she was. Instead of that, he said very quietly:

'I am only trying to be polite.'

But the greatest of the many trials of that long, long week came on its last day. Wedding-cards arrived at breakfast time from Cousin Bessie and the tall young man who had gone rowing on the pond with her so many times in the summer. There was a shining white envelope for every member of the family but Harry. He could hardly believe his eyes. Why, all summer long Cousin Bessie would not hear of going in the boat with the tall young man unless Harry went too!

Harry had carried the heavy oars to and from the house, and been put off on the tiresome pond island to pick flowers just whenever Cousin Bessie pleased. Cousin Bessie had forgotten all about this. It had never entered her head to invite her small young friends in knickerbockers to her evening wedding.

Harry felt his face flush with anger. He felt, too, as if his father's eyes were looking at him through the morning paper in the queer way fathers' eyes seem to do. He gripped tight hold of his knees under the table, and kept his lips from looking sulky.

The evening of the wedding he went up to his little room on the top floor, took some dry rags, a basin of soapy water, and his nail-brush, and began to scrub his old white furniture with all his might and main.

By the time he had scrubbed the washstand all over, he was able to look over the banisters at his sisters, Helen and Gertrude, going down stairs in their pretty pink and blue dresses, and call out cheerfully:

'My, how fine we are! What a lovely pair of peacocks!'

By the time he had cleaned the two chairs, he was able to look out of the window without tears in his eyes, and see the carriage rolling away to the wedding, with father, mother, Helen and Gertrude.

By the time the bedstead and bureau were polished up, he was able to go downstairs, meet the carriage coming back, and say nothing when he found he had not even been remembered with a separate box of cake. He nibbled a little at his mother's, and went to bed, to toss about all night.

The next morning his father called him into the study, where a shining pair of skates lay upon the table.

'You have been a brave boy,' said Mr. Jones to his little son, 'a very brave boy indeed. The Bible says, "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."'

It would be pleasant to write, so he could see it, that Harry walked in proudly and gracefully to receive his skates, like a good soldier going to be promoted; but the honest fact is, poor Harry laid his face against his father's shoulder, gave way to a terrible burst of crying and forgot his lessons in grammar.

'I don't care about being brave at all,' he sobbed. 'I'm wore out.'

For many years, however, he has carried in his vest pocket a piece of strap from those skates. Often and often, when his heart has been full of anger, and bitter words have risen to his lips, he has quieted himself by poking his finger in his pocket on the bit of leather, and saying to himself, 'It can be done; I can keep my temper.'

It does not take sharp eyes to see how keeping his temper has helped to make him brave and ready for anything that turns up. Everybody loves him.

Advertisements.

X RAYS NOT HELPFUL IN CANCER CASES.

Experiments Show that they Destroy the Vitality of the Healthy Tissue.

Many eminent Scientists and Surgeons have experiments with the X-Rays as a means of treating cancers and tumors, and have come to the conclusion that this form of treatment is more harmful than helpful, in that the X-Rays destroy the healthy tissues surrounding the cancer and deprive them of all vitality and healing power.

The only form of treatment which has stood the test and proved successful is our constitutional Cancer Cure,—a remedy, which when taken into the system, neutralizes and destroys the cancer germs and poisons. It is pleasant, painless and efficient, and can be taken in the quiet of your own home. For full particulars write to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., enclosing 2 stamps.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'These shoes, doctor,' said the cobbler, after a brief examination, 'ain't worth mending.'

'Then, of course,' said the doctor, turning away, 'I don't want anything done with them.'

'But I charge you sixpence just the same.'

'What for?'

'Well, sir, you charged me five shillings the other day for telling me there wasn't anything the matter with me.'

We All Have Missions in the World.—There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for every thing on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description, and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

Jones—This talk about Friday being unlucky is all nonsense. My wife accepted me on a Friday.

Smith—But how about your wife?

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it, and be convinced.

The Bluefish—'Why do you weep when your husband has only gone to get dressed for dinner? The Lobster—'Ah, my dear! I fear it is someone else's dinner.'—'Town and Country.'

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Cholly Chumpleigh—'No; the woman I marry must be of fine intellect.'

Miss Caustique—'I should think you'd rather have a wife who would think you a great man.'—Chicago 'Journal.'

For Inflammation of the Eyes.—Among the many good qualities which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint, and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centres and blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

'Would you die for me?' she asked, dreamily. 'Oh, say!' he retorted in a matter-of-fact way. 'If you haven't any more ambition than to be looking for dead ones, you're not the girl for me.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

They Drove Pimples Away.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

Husband—'Where did you get that sideboard?' Wife—'At an auction, for $100.' Husband—'Awful! I could have bought the same thing for $50.' Wife—'Well, I wasn't going to let that woman across the way outbid me.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Mother—'I wonder what makes that dog afraid of me? He always behaves as if he thought I was going to kill him.' Little daughter—'I expect he's seen you whipping me.'

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

'Got any oysters?' asked the guest in a village restaurant. 'No, sah,' replied the sable waiter. 'We all ain't got no shellfish 'cept eggs, sah.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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New Clerk—Who is that old gent that has so much to say?

Old Clerk—Oh, he is the firm's silent partner.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Boys' Page.

The Lost Laird and His Dog.

THE STORY OF A HIGHLAND SHEEP FARM.

(By C. Ellis, in 'The Leisure Hour.')

In a wild mountainous district of Argyleshire, not far from the head of Loch Fyne, was situated the sheep farm where on many occasions I had been a welcome guest. The farm-house was pleasantly situated at the foot of a long glen, and sheltered by some fine old fir-trees from the blasts which in winter swept down the valley. In the summer-time the mountain breezes 'sough' through their lofty branches like the murmur of the sea breaking on the shore, while at their feet a wimpling burn, with its water fresh distilled from dews and mists, purls, with a constant music, over its bed of pebbles. The lofty shoulders of the surrounding mountains stand out bold and purple against the clear sky, and their lower slopes, covered with the rich tints of young heather, form a strong contrast to the bright greens and browns of the valley below.

Far away up the glen, range upon range of mountains tower heavenwards, until their lofty summits fade in the blue misty distance, where land and sky meet. Numberless burns, like silver threads, run down these mountain-sides, now vanishing amidst heathery knolls and mossy banks, now reappearing in flashes of white as they leap and tumble wildly over the rocks, scattering liquid gems on the ferns and wild flowers which grace their course. The silver birches and rowan trees bend over these streamlets as if envying their mad frolics, and the unheeding waters rush onwards gathering force and strength as they go, resting for a moment in dark deep pools, while air-bubbles chase each other on the whirling surface. Anon they plunge downwards until they reach the hazel copses which shade their banks in the valley below; there they join the main stream in the glen, which broadens out over long stretches of stony shallows, now racing and swirling round great boulders which obstruct its course, now roaring and surging through rock chasms. Onwards—onwards, until with a long sweep it flows into the deep silent water of the Loch, and is seen and heard no more.

No one that has spent a summer in the Western Highlands can ever forget these glorious nights, when the heat and glare of the day are over, when the hum of myriads of insects is hushed, when Nature throws a veil of tender twilight over mountain and valley, and the waters of the Loch slumber in the shadows of the hills, their lofty peaks only dreaming of darkness and night, greeting the rosy dawn long before the last gleam of twilight has faded in the sky!

It was a fine winter day when I and a friend arrived at Loch Goil-head, where our host, or, as he was called, the Laird, had appointed to meet us, and we received a right hearty welcome on landing from the steamer. He had with him his favorite collie, Caesar, which I had known as a puppy, but whatever claim he had to beauty in his youth had vanished. He had then a fine glossy coat of black and white, his face was well marked, and a bushy tail hung 'o'er his hurdies.' Now, alas! that appendage was sadly imperfect, his ears were 'ribboned,' his face scarred in many places, and he had but one eye left. Caesar now looked anything but an amiable beauty. His master was, however, proud of him and maintained that it would not be easy to find his equal as a sheep-dog. After refreshing ourselves at the inn, we started on our homeward ride. The road lay through the mountain pass known as Hell's Glen, from which we had a splendid view of the dark waters of Loch Goil surrounded by a rugged range of frowning mountains. Upon crossing the head of the glen, we looked down upon Loch Fyne and the hills stretching away in the direction of Inverary.

Caesar trotted behind the dog-cart the whole way, taking everything philosophically until we came to within about a mile of the farm; here he ran on in front to give notice of our approach, and, as we neared the house, we were greeted with a chorus of barking collies, their tails wagging a real Highland welcome. The long drive through the frosty air was invigorating, but we were not sorry to warm ourselves at the blazing peat-fire in the comfortable sitting room. Soon afterwards we did ample justice to a substantial meal of sheep's head broth and roast mutton, over which we discussed our plans for spending the next few days. Our host promised us some good sport if we were prepared to face the hills, where the white hares were plentiful; and we gladly availed ourselves of the offer.

Many a long and tiring walk we had over the mountains, but the keen air, the magnificent and ever-changing panorama of moor and loch and glen, and the exhilarating sport amply rewarded our toils. Caesar always accompanied us on these occasions, and gave us many opportunities of watching him 'work' the sheep; it was wonderful with what skill he would, at the bidding of his master, gather in and drive the sheep to any given point. The winter had as yet been mild, and many flocks were feeding high up on the hills, but they were now being gradually brought down to lower pasturage, in anticipation of bad weather. The farm 'carried' twenty thousand sheep and extended for many miles over mountain and valley; it may, therefore, be readily imagined that the gathering-in of the animals was no easy task.

On one of our walks, when we were far up on the hills and several miles from the farm-house, the Laird marked a sheep telling us at the same time that he would, on the morrow, give us an example of Caesar's skill. The sheep was selected as a contribution to the dinner which was to be given to the shepherds and their families at Cairndhu on New Year's Day.

At breakfast next morning, the Laird told us that Caesar was to fetch down the marked sheep from the hills. 'There is a gate,' he said, 'about four miles down the Loch side, and by the time we get there the dog and the sheep will not be far off.'

We went out into the yard, and his master, having spoken a few words in Gaelic to the dog, away Caesar went, clearing the rough stone dykes in single bounds, as he ran up the mountain. Away he went, higher and higher, until we lost sight of him altogether, and only a distant bark echoed at intervals down the glen. An hour's brisk walk brought us to the appointed place, and, sure enough, there was Caesar with his charge safe and sound. To one only slightly acquainted with the working of collies, it seemed marvellous how the dog could have singled out and brought in the sheep from so great a distance in so short a time.

'Ah,' said the Laird, 'it needs a bit of generalship to do it, but Caesar, like his namesake, is a great general. He knew perfectly well what was wanted when I marked that sheep yesterday, and, this morning, when I started him off he made straight for the place where it was likely to be found; his difficulty then was to separate it from the rest of the flock, for, as you know, sheep always follow each other. To manage this he gets between the marked sheep and the others, and, by crouching down among the bracken, and starting up suddenly when the sheep approach, he frightens them, and by constantly repeating this strategem he gradually increases the distance between the flock and the single sheep, when the separation is accomplished his task becomes easy, and he has then only to drive the animal to the appointed place.

Caesar must have gone through an amazing amount of work in that short time, but he seemed thoroughly to appreciate his master's account of his performance as he lay on the grass, his tongue hanging out, and his tail wagging with satisfaction.

The last day of the year closed ominously, a keen wind from the north-east set in, and great snow-laden clouds drifted across the sky. On New Year's morning the mountain-tops were hidden in mist and their slopes veiled in a mantle of white. Snow was falling, and everything pointed to the approach of a heavy storm. The early hours were trying to one not altogether accustomed to Highland ways, and I had to take refuge in my host's room, to escape the 'first footings'* of the shepherds and others connected with the farm.

After a hearty breakfast we started off to see the shinty match, which was one of the principal events of the day. The match was to take place in a field close to Cairndhu, but long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the game, the 'first footing' had taken such effect upon most of the players that, when the game was started, it became a matter of indifference to them, whether they struck the ball or each other's heads, and we had soon to tie up more than one ugly cut. There was a great deal of noise, and a great deal of Gaelic, which, if it was not swearing, was very like a substitute for it, but it would have puzzled the greatest expert in games to say with whom victory lay when the game ceased. Victors and vanquished, with their bruised and bandaged heads, adjourned to a large shed adjoining the Inn, where they were to have dinner.

A mighty meal it was—huge joints of beef and mutton, roast geese, turkeys and fowls, to prepare which alone would have taxed the resources of a large hotel; but as, on an occasion like this, the wives and daughters all lend a helping hand, the work of cooking goes on briskly and merrily. The Laird took the head of the table, the rest of the party, numbering at least sixty, arranged themselves according to their own fancy, and they had scarcely patience to wait until the Laird asked a blessing on the food, before they 'fell to.' Oh, ye gentle dames, and male lovers of dainty dishes, if you want to see human beings feed and enjoy their food, go to such a farmers' feast, and you will learn what man can do in the way of eating!

A large number of collies were, of course, present, but they behaved with the utmost dignity and decorum, and Caesar, who lay beside his master's chair during the whole meal, only gave a low growl now and then, when some young puppy broke through the strict rules of collie etiquette. At length the bagpipes were brought in, and skirled and screamed to the delight of all; the din was deafening, and as our presence would only interfere with the general hilarity, we, with the Laird, adjourned to the neighboring Inn.

(To be continued.)

*'First footing' is the term applied to the first person who crosses the threshold of a house on New Year's Day. It is considered unlucky if the person be a woman, or one with fair hair, but a dark man is welcomed as bringing good luck.

A GREAT MAN'S HUMBLE START IN LIFE.

Doctor Lorenz, who has wrought such wondrous cures of crippled children since he came to America, was induced by what he thought was too great praise of himself to tell the accompanying story of his life. In an address to an assembly of medical men in Philadelphia, after having told them that they made too much of his work, and that he felt ashamed when he heard them praise his work beyond its merits, he gave this account of his unpropitious start and early hardships:

'Forty-four years ago I was a little and very poor boy. One day, wandering along the street, I found a single glove. I put it on. It was much too large, and contrasted harshly with my feet, which were bare. Proud and happy, I walked to my home, and showed my treasure to my mother.

'"My dear boy," she said, "you will have to work very hard to find the other glove."

'In the many hardships of later life I often remembered the significance of those words. But at the age of thirty, after many struggles, I had overcome all obstacles as a student, and rose to be first assistant to the late Professor Albert. I taught general surgery, and the dream of my life was to become a famous surgeon—to rummage in the interiors of fellow mortals.

'But the dream never came true. I contracted a peculiar form of eczema. I could not follow my chosen work. I thought that the other glove was gone forever. In complaining of my lot to Professor Albert, he said to me:

'"If you can't get along with wet surgery, try dry surgery."

'So, it was not by love, but by necessity, that I became a dry surgeon. But necessity is the mother of invention, and after twenty years of hard work, I found at last the other glove; and it has brought me the esteem and appreciation of the profession, and the grateful thanks of many a mother.'—'Watchword.'

TRUE GALLANTRY.

Sir Walter Raleigh's chivalrous action of throwing his cloak on the ground for his queen to step on is recalled by the story of a small boy's generosity, which is described in 'V. C.'

A little girl was standing one very cold morning in one of the poorer districts of Edinburgh, waiting among a crowd of other poor children to gain admittance into a hall where a meal was to be given them. It was bitterly cold, and the little girl shivered violently, and tried in vain to keep her bare feet warm.

A ragged little urchin who was standing near observed her, and taking off his cap and laying it at her feet, said: 'Here, lassie, stand on my cap till the door opens.'

WILD ASTERS.

We dwell in arid places;
We lift our starry faces
From the bleak cliff,
Poising so fairily,
Tossing so airily,
To the wind's whiff.

Fragile but brave we are;
Nestling at Autumn's knee,
While her leaves fall,
We, with the goldenrod,
Along the highways nod
Welcome to all.

When falls the killing frost,
Count not our lives as lost;
We, for a while,
Dream o'er the happy past,
Look on the earth our last,
Die with a smile.

—Danske Dandridge, in 'Poet Lore.'

Puzzles.

1.—DIAMONDS.

A consonant, a domestic animal, a spring month, a noted Italian, a buffoon, a small insect, a vowel.

A vowel, a single thing, a fall flower, a city of Belgium, a sharp pointed instrument of ancient warfare, skill, a consonant.

2.—A NEST OF EGGS.

(Example: Homely eggs; answer, eggs plain—explain.) Salt eggs, larboard eggs, used eggs, sufficient eggs, seeded eggs, imprisoned eggs, seeing eggs, the eyes of eggs, the new moons of eggs, blamed eggs, hearty eggs, eggs' trousers, saucy eggs, eggs' funeral pile, nosegay of eggs, placed eggs, pounded eggs, taut eggs, finished eggs, stated eggs, eggs' legends.

3.—CHARADE.

In a land of sun and the glamor of art
My first flows e'er to the sea;
My last is a blessing daily bestowed
On this and every country.
My whole is what every person should be,
Whatever his station or degree;
'Tis for being kind but another name,
And not to be whole should be every one's shame.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 8 letters and form a word that has been spoken often of late.
My 3, 4, 2 is to abide.
My 5, 7, 8 is a particle.
My 6, 2, 5, 1 is close by.

Some puzzles have been sent in by Allen Walker, the best one of which we give.

5.—HEADS.

(By A. Walker.)

I am a poet; change my head and I am a printed note; again, and I am unfeeling; again, and I belong to pork; again, and I am any spoted beast.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

1.
REVERSALS.
Flow, wolf; bard, drab; parts, strap.

2.
ENIGMA.
October.

3. Slate, tales, Laets, teals, steal, setal.
4. Will all those sending problems add the correct answer in the same letter?

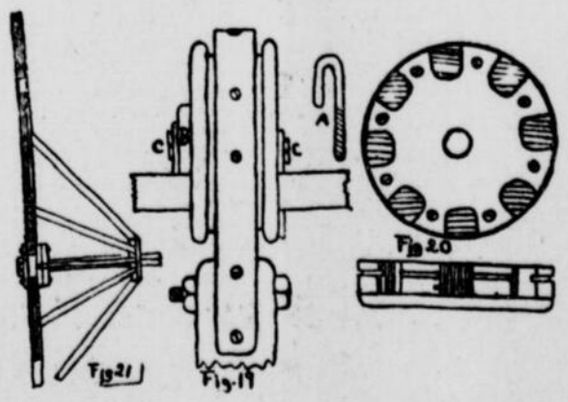
In Our Work Shop.

HOW TO BUILD A WINDMILL.

Place the shaft temporarily in the bearings on the upper ring, arranging it so that it projects only 5 1-4 inches from the bearing at one end. Then put the eccentric between them, and drive in a tre of the foundation ring, and fasten it there with two steel pins, as follows: Bore and thread two 1-8-inch holes in the shaft, half an inch further apart than the thickness of the eccentric, and get two steel pins to fit them, shaped as at A Fig. 19. Screw them in, with the ecentric between them, and drive in a wedge, B, to tighten it up. Then drive a one-inch screw, C, through the crook in each pin, into the eccentric. This will keep the eccentric from slipping around on the shaft.

Drill two more holes in the shaft, one-eighth inch outside each of the bearings, and put in pins with brass washers between them and the bearings, to prevent any endwise motion of the shaft.

Another hole is drilled in the shaft three inches from the shorter end. A strong pin is screwed through this, so as to project an inch on each side, to be used for holding a pulley by which a grindstone or other machine may be driven. The pulley can be made out of half a dozen sections of one-half inch wood, cut round with a keyhole saw, and jammed against the pin on the shaft by screwing up the nut at the end.



Two holes are drilled in the other end of the shaft, one an inch outside the upper ring, with a pin through it, like the one just described, and another three and a quarter inches from the outer end, into which two longer pins with their heads bent over are screwed. Before these are finally screwed in, the back support to the wheel (Fig. 20) must be made. This is hardwood, five inches in diameter and one inch thick. A shallow groove is cut on its edge, one-quarter inch from the front; eight slots slightly over one inch square are cut at equal intervals round its rim, and a circle or disc of half-inch pine is screwed on to the back, with its grain crossed. A hole for the shaft is bored through both. The support is then placed on the long end of the shaft, just outside the pin which was put in an inch from the upper ring. Its purpose is to receive the ends of eight back supports, each two feet long by one inch square. The ends of these are rounded off, and a hole drilled one-half inch from each end. Place the ends in the slots cut for them in the hardwood disc, and run heavy copper wire, or thin wire rope, through the holes and along the groove, the result resembling the way in which the ribs of an umbrella are fastened to the slide.

Now put the shaft in the bearings and screw it up permanently, after smoothing down its surface where it rests in the bearings, and greasing it with a mixture of blackleaf and tallow, which lasts longer than oil. Next, drill a hole through the centre of the mill-wheel for the shaft and put it on, having first screwed the two bent pins into the hole three and a quarter inches from the end. Jam the wheel against them by screwing the nut on the end of the shaft up tight, and drive screws through the crooks of the pins into the wheel, as was done with the eccentric, to keep it from slipping round on the shaft.

The back supports to the wheel are now raised one at a time and secured at the upper end against the side of the spoke opposite to each, with a screw just under the inner side of the connecting rods, so that the wheel is quite vertical. (Fig. 21.)

Screw a small steel screw-eye into the back edge of each fan, as at D, Fig. 17, and connect them together at equal distances by a cord or picture-wire. When you wish to stop the windmill, you have only to pull on the cord with a long stick with a hook on the end, and all the fans will be pulled edgeways to the wind, and so stop working.

The framework of the mill is now practically complete, and we can proceed to make the pump, which is built up mostly of gasfittings. Get the following parts:

One three-quarter inch socket reduced to half inch.
Three one-inch nipples.
Two one and a quarter inch nipples.
Three three-quarter-inch nipples.
One one-inch flange.
Two reducing sockets, one and a quarter to one inch.
One one and a quarter-inch T piece, with three-quarter-inch reduced opening.
One one-inch plain socket.
One three-quarter-inch elbow.
One three-quarter-inch T piece with half-inch opening.
One three-quarter-inch back nut;
One one-inch back nut.

One foot length of half-inch iron pipe, screwed at both ends, and one foot length of brass-cased iron pipe, such as is used for curtain poles, and just the size to fit the inside of the one-inch nipples. This piece is to form the plunger of the pump, and should have a brass disc soldered into each end to make it water-tight, and the ends filed smooth. About one inch from one end, drill a hole through it, for the pin by which it will be attached to the connecting rod from the eccentric.

(To be Continued.)

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The House Beautiful of the Insect World

(By Alberta Field.)

Widely various is the taste displayed by the insect folk in the way of a dwelling place during their larval or dormant period of seclusion, though fancy has but little place in their selection, but rather utility and security; they build with the view to the best accomplishment of these ends only. But it is marvellous how practical are all their economic arrangements. Particularly ingenious are the cynipoids of gallflies, whose manner of building is as varied as their genus. And many are the devices to which they resort in the way of protective shelter from their enemies whose name is legion, a fact greatly beneficial to our own economics. The hospitality of the pussy willow is greatly intringed upon by the different members of this widely numerous family, who are provided by nature with exciting fluid secretions which they introduce into the bark or leaf of their favorite host plant, thereby causing many strange abnormal growths which shall protect as well as nourish their small offspring. With this result, always the end aid aim of insect forethought, in view, they endeavor to duplicate in appearance some of the natural productions of their tree or plant, and by such mimicry conceal, through general resemblance, their wee structures, from the sharp eyes of the bird kind as well as the no less ferocious members of the insect world.

Among the most unique structures of the willow gallflies are those 'buds' or clusters of diverted leaves which have been incited to depart from their natural channels by insect secretions, and fold and overlap each other until the abnormal growth resembles a great green, unopened flower. It is small wonder that the ancients called them 'green roses,' and prized them highly for house decoration. At the foot of many of the closely packed petals will be found a wee orange larva, who considers himself securely hidden as he eats away busily at the vital foundations of his abiding place. When his crawling days have passed, he, after eating a neat passageway to the outside world, changes his pupa clothes and emerges a glinting brown and black fly, ready to carry on its life cycle to the disaster of the willow kind.

Another gallfly raises only blister-like tents on the willow's leaf under which but one egg is laid, hence the prolificness of this particular species is not so great as to be injurious to the tree's economics.

It is on some of the willows, too, that the aphids erect their many celled abodes, which look not unlike clusters of greenish white flowers. But no such floral mimicry will deceive the ladybugs who throng these structures and feast upon its wee residents, as does also their larvae, who are a particularly voracious lot of small creatures that resemble crocodiles in miniature, and can bite one viciously upon occasion.

A curious arrangement is employed by one family of plant lice who present themselves as guests upon the witch-hazel, and who form cones upon the branches of that inconsequent shrub so exactly resembling the green fruit capsules that only sharp eyes can detect the ruse. Open one of these small structures, and you will find a whole family of unwinged aphids, who at maturity change their skins and come forth from the bursting walls of their habitation as winged flies.

The slippery elm, too, has troubles of its own, for in July and August one may find many of its leaves encumbered with from one to five protuberances about the size of an almond, which look like a row of inverted thimbles with stems, upon the midrib of the leaf. These are formed of leaf texture and are so tough that few marauders are able to break them open. Carefully concealed within is many an aphis whose life history is similar to the shell dwellers on the witch-hazel, and who absorb the vitality of the leaf, causing it to wither and fall before its time.

The mossy rose gall which is found on sweet briar leaves is another curious growth which is composed of wee compartments, in each of which is concealed a small white larva that results in a long bodied glinting gallfly. Here, too, this instinct of mimicry is noticeable, even to the covering of the little round house with numerous thorns in resemblance of those on the host plant. The oaks are also highly favored by the gall makers, the common brown 'apple' in whose circular depths is concealed the wee egg which is held in place by tiny guy threads of silk radiating from it to the surface, being too familiar to require description. Now, another gall fly, observing how secure in its globe-like home is the larva of the oak apple, bestirs himself to mimic its outward appearance, and so forms the woolly gall, which differs from the 'apple' only in having its outer surface covered with a cottony substance. But inside are quite other arrangemenets, for it is composed entirely of dozens of tiny cells about the size and color of a kernel of ripe wheat and almost as hard. In each of these, too, is a minute larva.

THREE HUNDRED MONKEYS TO BREAKFAST.

('Canadian Churchman.')

An Englishman who lived for many years in India, gives the following account of the way in which his wife was welcomed to her new home by a party of three hundred monkeys:

'I was married in India, and engaged for our home a house fourteen miles or so from any other dwelling of white men. On the morning of our arrival, my wife went to change her travelling-dress, while the servants laid breakfast on the verandah, overlooking the river. At the clatter of the plates, there began to come down from the big trees that overshadowed the house, and up the trees that grew in the hollow behind it, from the house-roof itself, from everywhere, a multitude of solemn monkeys.

'They came up singly and in couples and in families, and took their place without noise or fuss on the verandah, and sat there like an audience waiting for an entertainment to commence. When everything was ready, the breakfast all laid, the monkeys all seated, I went in to call my wife.

'"Breakfast is ready, and they are all waiting," said I.

'"Who are waiting?" she asked, in dismay. "I thought we were going to be alone, and I was just coming out in my dressing-gown."

'"Never mind," I said. "The people about here are not very grandly dressed. They wear pretty much the same things all the year round."

'And so my wife came out. Imagine then her surprise.

'In the middle of the verandah stood our breakfast table, and all the rest of the space, as well as the railings and the steps, was covered with an immense company of monkeys, as grave as possible. Only their eyes kept blinking, and their little round ears kept twitching. Laughing heartily, at which the monkeys looked all the graver, my wife sat down.

'"Will they eat anything?" asked she.

'"Try them," I said.

'She then picked up a biscuit and threw it among the company.

'Three hundred monkeys jumped up into the air as one, and just for an instant there was a riot that beat anything I have seen. The next instant every monkey was sitting in its place as solemn and serious as if it had never moved. Only their eyes winked and their ears twitched.

'My wife threw them another biscuit, and again the riot, and then another and another. But at length we had given away all that we had to give, and got up to go. The monkeys at once rose, every monkey on the verandah, and, advancing gravely to the steps, walked down them in a solemn procession, old and young together, and dispersed for the day.'

HOW A TREE LIVES.

Trees, like animals, eat, drink, sleep, grow and die. Every one knows this, yet not every one could put it in the interesting manner of Julia Ellen Rogers in her book, 'From Among Green Trees.'

Trees tear their clothes, and have to mend them. They jostle each other like rude boys in a crowd, and the strong conquer the weak. Disease besets them. Accident breaks their limbs. The varying weather checks their growth or coaxes them to flourish.

Kin of the woodchuck and the bear, they put on warm coats in winter and wait for spring. When the weather is warm, a tree goes to sleep at sundown and in the morning wakes again. A cloudy sky makes them drowsy. Rain puts it to sleep. So the only days of prosperity and tree-activity are the clear days.

In sleep the leaves of many trees fold together and droop. The closing of the leaves checks the cooling process of evaporation and maintains bodily heat. All young and tender foliage tends thus to curl up to sleep when the weather is bad or night is in the sky. Older and stiffer leaves go to sleep sitting up, as father does in his armchair.

The breathing of the tree is as necessary as is the breathing of animals. All life consists of a continuous building up and tearing down of cells. The material for building new cells is made of food taken in and elaborated—made over—by intricate chemical processes. The oxygen in the air is one of the chemical ingredients both in destroying and building the cells of animals and trees. The leaves are the lungs, which inhale carbon dioxide and exhale pure oxygen.

The wood of the tree and the bark are not alive. The living part is the lining between the wood and the bark, called the cambium, and the leaves, which are an extension of the cambius. Raw material drawn up through the roots flows to the leaves. The air strikes it. Light and heat come through the transparent upper skin of the leaf. Then one of nature's mysterious laboratory processes recombines the elements of the crude material and produces cell food, largely starch in solution, which trickles down through the inner bark and rebuilds the constantly disintegrating cells.

So a tree eats and breathes and grows. A full-grown tree does not become any higher, but it lays on each year a new thickness of woody tissue and one of bark. The outer bark wears off as the cuticle scales from an animal.

Theoretically, a tree might live for ever, and so, theoretically might an animal go on living, for there seems to be no reason why cells should cease to build. Our manner of wearing out is not like that of a machine. But men and trees alike are subject to decay and disease and accident. Although some trees live to be thousands of years old, every tree accumulates infirmities with years. If the soil is dry beneath it, it starves to death. Insects eat its foliage. Plant-lice suck its juices. Beetles tunnel under the bark. Winds break off the branches and fungus spores attack the wounds. Decay then hollows the shell until a strong wind snaps off the old fellow, and we see the diseased and porous stump.

WATER GOING UP-HILL.

Into a glass dish pour water until it is about an inch in depth. Now, if you stand a glass tumbler in the dish, upside down, the water will rise in it almost as high as it is in the dish. It will not rise quite so high, because there is air in the tumbler, and that will prevent it.

But there is a simple way to make it rise higher in the tumbler than it is in the dish. Get a flat cork and put it in the water; it will float, of course. Now, light a wad of paper, lay it on the cork and place the tumbler over it. As the paper burns, the water will rise in the glass, and will not fall again, if you leave the glass as it is.

The reason is that the burning of the paper exhausts some of the air in the glass, making a partial vacuum, or empty space, and as the air-pressure on the surface of the water in the dish is greater than the pressure on the inside of the glass, the water is forced up.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

LINES TO AN AUTOMOBILIST.

(With apologies to Alfred Tennyson.)

Break, break, break
Some other man's face with glee,
Or shatter his collarbone if you will,
But, pray, don't run over me!

O woe is the farmer's boy
That he shouts with his sister at play,
For the chauffeur darts from a cloud of dust
And carries a leg away.

O woe is the man who drives
Where the automobilist sweeps:
His horse butts into the wayside wall
And smashes the cart for keeps.

And the big machine goes on,
A-kiting over the hill,
But, oh, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
Whate'er in your path you see,
But an arm and an ear and a horse that is dead
Will never come back to me.
—H.R.P., in Brooklyn 'Life.'

'If you find it impossible to keep open your lines of retreat,' said the instructor in the military school, 'what ought you to do?'

'Open a line of advance,' was the prompt reply.—Chicago 'Post.'

Hoogley—'When I entered your yard last evening your dog barked at me.'

Wilby—'You could hardly expect me to keep servants and let them fill in their time barking at folks, and I'm too busy myself to attend to it.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Young John Adams dined at the house of Judge Paine, an eminent Loyalist in Worcester, when the judge proposed as a toast 'The King.' Mr. Adams whispered to his friends not to refuse to drink it, and it passed without comment. Then he rose, and proposed 'The Devil.' As the host was about to resent this, his wife turned the laugh on Mr. Adams by saying, 'My dear, as the gentleman has seen fit to drink to our friend, let us by no means refuse to drink to his.'—American paper.

William Gillette, a skillful yachtsman, while cruising in the bay in his yacht, 'Aunt Polly,' met an old salt, whom he had not seen since his last trip there.

'How are you?' said Gillette.

'Pretty fair, but a little deaf in my left ear.'

'Well, you're no longer young, you know, and—'

'And ye needn't be thinkin' it's age,' interrupted the old sailor; 'sure me right ear is as old as the left one, and I can hear foine in that.'—'Ram's Horn.'

Two Cockneys, having hired a trap for a sporting expedition, found themselves at the end of the day confronted with the bewildering problem of harnessing the horse The bit proved their chief difficulty, for the horse made no response whatever to their overtures.' 'Well,' said one of them, 'there's nothing for it but to wait.' 'Wait for what?' grumbled the other. 'For the horse to yawn,' replied his companion.

There is a story told of an Admiral who, after listening to a solo on the piccolo (the band was playing on the quarter-deck), rushed out of his cabin in a fury, and exclaimed:—'Here, I won't have it! That man is doing all the work, and the rest looking on, the skulking scoundrels; they are all paid alike, and they shall play alike. Stop their leave and grog!'

'What is an anecdote, Johnny?' asked the teacher.

'A short, funny tale,' answered the little fellow.

'That's right,' said the teacher.

'Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word.'

Johnny hesitated a moment, and then he wrote this: 'A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote.'—'The Ram's Horn.'

GREAT WORK IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Made F. W. Harris a Well Man.

He Suffered from Kidney Disease for two and a Half Years -Only one of the Many Cured by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Central Waterville, York Co., N.B., Nov. 6.—(Special).—The case of F. W. Harris of this place is one more evidence of the wonderful work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing in New Brunswick. Mr. Harris makes the following statement for publication:

'I suffered for two years and a half from Kidney Troubles, being unable to attend to my work the greater part of the time. I tried many medicines without getting any benefit, but actually grew worse.

'I took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me. I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy for Kidney trouble.'

Bright's Disease is the most advanced stage of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy that will cure it. But it is wiser and safer to guard against Bright's Disease by using Dodd's Kidney Pills when your Kidneys give the first symptoms of distress—pain in the back or slight urinary disorder.

A STORY OF TANNAHILL.

In 'Crimean Simpson's' autobiography, just published, it transpires that when Simpson was at Jerusalem with Captain (now Sir Charles) Warren, working for the Palestine Exploration, he happened to meet the late Marquis of Bute, who told him an anecdote regarding the poet Tannahill, which we have not seen before. Tannahill's song, 'Loudon's Bonny Woods and Braes' was written to commemorate the departure of Lord Moira (husband of the Countess of Loudon) for India:

Some one thought to do the poet a good turn by introducing him to Lady Loudon, and as the song was so popular this mutual friend assumed that it would be agreeable to the lady. In this he was unfortunately mistaken. She did not like the song because her husband was called a 'laddie,' and she herself was a 'lassie.' The interview was stiff and most uncomfortable to both parties. At the end of it Lady Loudon, thinking that as Tannahill was a poor man—he was a Paisley weaver—she should offer him something, took out her purse and presented him with a sovereign. This touched the poet to the quick, and as he was leaving Lady Loudon's presence he tipped the flunkey before her eyes with the coin he had just received. Lord Bute told the story with a touch of relish at the manner in which his grandmother had blundered, and her discomfiture by Tannahill.

CHARIVARIA.

The British Ambassador has informed the Porte that the Austro-Russian scheme of reform is the minimum, and that Turkey must be prompt in carrying it out. The Porte is said to have replied expressing its willingness to adopt the maximum, provided the condition as to promptness is waived.

To celebrate the 21st birthday of a Southend gentleman, one of our halfpenny papers tells us there have been rejoicings on the line of '21 of everything.' At 21 minutes past nine, 21 rockets went up to summon to the house 21 people of the age of 21. The guests sat down to 21 dishes, and the young gentleman's father presented him with £21. There were 21 dances, and 21 songs, and 21 kisses. The party lasted 21 times 21 minutes. But 21 papers could not be found to print this momentous intelligence.

Universal relief will be felt at the announcement that Ensign Huessner, who killed a German private soldier, has declared himself satisfied with his sentence of 2 years and 7 days' imprisonment, and says that he will make no further appeal. Noblesse oblige.

At a time when so much that is illnatured is urged against Russia, it is pleasing to be able to report an act of kindness on the part of that Power. The Armenian clergy themselves having managed their lands in a most unbusinesslike manner, the State has now offered to look after them. The Armenian clergy do not know how to express their gratitude.

Over four hundred persons were killed by accidents caused by horse-drawn vehicles during the past twelve months, and it is under consideration whether a measure shall not be passed rendering it imperative for every such conveyance to be preceded by a man with a red flag—an innovation, by the way, which would add immensely to the gaiety of our streets.—'Punch.'

A PUNCTUATION MARK TRAGEDY.

\$\$ he was after,
Longed for Fashion's swim,
But she said with laughter
She cared 0 for him.

? he propounded,
Caused no exultation,
Then became dumbfounded
At her !

'Twas like heaping :
Fire burning hot,
For he staked his soul on
Marriage with a .

Soon he made a — for
Nearest exit gate
Found he had no cash for
Dinner that he 8.

Quickly she relented,
Wrote that she'd be his,
Told him she repented
In ( )

Now they're living double,
Happy, strong and well;
It seems the cause of trouble
Was a deadly | |.
—Philadelphia 'Telegraph.'

IRELAND'S ANIMALS.

It is not correct to say that there are no frogs or toads in Ireland, though it is very remarkable that the common toad is not found there. The natterjack toad is a native of Kerry, though it does not appear to be found elsewhere. It is an example of the mania which some people have for meddling with nature that a Dr. Guithers in 1699 took the trouble to procure frogs' spawn from England, since which time they have multiplied in Ireland. But the common lizard is found in many parts of the island. The slowworm is not. Though the common toad, and till recent times the frog, was not found in Ireland, it is worth remembering that the English reptiles and batrachians are very local in their distribution. The natterjack toad is only found in certain counties. The edible frog was formerly only found in Foulmire Fen, in Cambridgeshire, and the sand lizard is most capricious in the choice of a home. The 'beautiful green lacertae' which Gilbert White saw on the sunny banks near Farnham are to be found there still, the males being of the green color; and also near Bournemouth and in Dorsetshire beyond Poole Harbor. Yet there are many suitable places where none are seen, and then they reappear again on some sand-hills on the coast of Lancashire, near Southport.

On the other hand, the absence of many species in Ireland which are, or were, commonly found in the larger island can only be explained on the supposition that they never reached the country. Among these are the wildcat, the polecat, and the weasel. Yet the marten was always plentiful on the other side of St. George's Channel; and stoats abound in the west. Five of the fourteen species of bat found in England have not been taken in Ireland, neither is the comon shrew found there, or the water-shrew, or the mole, though the last is found in Anglesey.

Only six of the fifteen British rodents are found in Ireland, and of these, one, the squirrel, was probably introduced. Neither is the roe deer indigenous. In support of the general theory that the immigration of the English fauna was difficult in the earlier periods, and subsequently checked altogether, may be cited the analogous instance of the Isle of Man. There, as in Ireland, there are no moles, no snakes, and no toads.—'London Spectator.'

BRAINS AT THEIR FINGER-TIPS.

The wonderful sensibility possessed by the finger tips of blind people has long been a matter of remark, many persons thus afflicted being, as it were, able to see and almost to think with their fingers. The reason for this is thus explained by a doctor in the 'Penny Magazine.' If you examine the inside of your finger-tips with a magnifying-glass of even moderate power you will find the skin to be in narrow ridges. Standing point up beneath all these ridges are the so-called "corpuscles of Pacini." Each "Pacinian corpuscle' contains a nerve-trunk, an artery, and a vein. It is chiefly in these localities that it performs its function of touch, or, rather, of receiving those impressions of exterior objects which, when carried by the different nerves, produce the perception of touch. Not long since I had the opportunity of examining under a microscope portions taken from the inner surface of the index and middle fingers of the right hand of a blind man whose sense of touch had been abnormally developed. On beholding the highly magnified "Pacinian corpuscle" I was astonished to observe, instead of a single nerve-trunk, artery, and vein, an infinite number of dainty and minute nerve-twigs branching off from the main stem. Extreme and constant employment of this sense of touch in the blind man, and greater use of his finger-tips, cause blood to tend towards the latter in unusual quantities. Blood means growth. Hence in the blind there is an extraordinary development of the "corpuscle of Pacini"—its nerve-trunk, artery, and vein—and this more perfect growth means more perfect performance of function. This corpusle is the blind man's finger-tip brain.'

A 'MAD DOCTOR'S' STRATEGY.

The following story is taken from the 'Lancet': 'While residing at Rome I paid a visit to the lunatic asylum there, and among the more remarkable patients one was pointed out to me who had been saved with much difficulty from inflicting death upon himself by voluntary starvation in bed, under an impression that he was defunct, declaring that dead people never eat. It was soon obvious to all that the issue must be fatal, when the humane doctor thought of the following stratagem. Half a dozen of the attendants, dressed in white shrouds, and with their faces and hands covered with chalk, were marched in single file, with dead silence, into a room adjoining that of the patient, where he observed them, through a door purposely left open, sit down to a hearty meal. 'Hallo!' said he that was deceased presently to an attendant, 'Who be they?' 'Dead men,' was the reply. 'What?' rejoined the lunatic. 'Do dead men eat?' 'To be sure they do, as you see,' answered the attendant. 'If that's the case,' exclaimed the defunct, 'I'll join them, for I'm famished'; and thus was the spell broken. It may be as well to add that the story appeared in the year 1846.

ROYAL BANKING ACCOUNTS.

Have you ever seen a cheque (asks a writer in 'Household Words') drawn on the bank account of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.? No! Well, do you know where the King keeps his money? He banks at 'Coutts's,' where his mother did before him. Most civilized monarchs have a big account at the Bank of England, their reason for patronizing this country probably being that they ever have before them the possibility of enforced exile, when England is the first refuge thought of. The King and Queen of Italy and Abdul Hamid keep big balances at the Bank of England. The late Empress of Austria had securities worth nearly a million pounds at the Bank of England. When Alexander III. of Russia died he left £600,000 in the Bank of England. Then, in deference to the protests of the Czar's ambassador, Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time, agreed to remit the succession duty, it being understood that the sum in question constituted a legacy from the deceased Czar to his sister-in-law (who is now Queen Alexandra). The previous Czar, Alexander II., had no less than £4,000,000 in the Bank, and the present ruler of all the Russias could draw a cheque for a million pounds on the Bank of England, and yet not overdraw his account. The Emperor of Germany, it is interesting to know, does not deposit money at the Bank of England; but his father and his grandfather did, and the Dowager Empress Frederick had a large amount there. The ex-Empress Eugenie has the bulk of her possessions secured at the Bank of England. It used to be believed that the Pope kept a reserve in England, but this has certainly not been the case during the last fifty years. The Khedive of Egypt is a depositor at the Bank, and many of the wealthy Indian princes also have accounts here.

PROTECTIVE QUALITY OF COLORS.

Studies in the protective quality of certain colors when placed side by side, causing the object so colored to blend with the landscape and practically disappear from sight, have been made by zoologists who have observed the various efforts of nature in the case of beasts, birds and insects to conceal them from their foes or their prey. The painting of face and body by American Indians during their forays may have been a more or less conscious imitation of the concealment obtained by the natural colors of birds and beasts. Fenimore Cooper has described the Indian in ambush with a certain appreciation of his cleverness in adapting himself to his surroundings. Somewhat similar effects produced by different colors placed side by side have been observed by artists who study the effects of sunlight. These investigations are now serving the military men in good stead. They have been trying to make infantry as inconspicuous as possible, not by using a solid green or gray or brown uniform, but by combining bright colors, as in a Scotch tartan. The artillery is now to be experimented on. A British officer of artillery has the idea of painting guns and ammunition chests blue, red, and yellow, and testing them along with artillery not so treated. It is said that experiments at Aldershot have satisfied the judges that the colored guns were not detected until they were much nearer than the uncolored, the variegated guns seeming to blend with the distant landscape, while those which are of one color can be seen a long way off. It has long been known that the zebra and giraffe, notwithstanding their apparently startling colorations, are very difficult to see in the open light of day, if they remain still; while animals of one color can be detected at a great distance. In future wars an artist-painter may accompany armies in order to adapt the men and guns to the peculiar landscape where the campaign is carried on.—New York 'Times.'

HABIT OF EXAGGERATION.

Exaggeration is one of the most serious evils of the day. It is common in all the walks of life, people not being willing to see what is actually before their eyes, but permitting their imaginations to enlarge and extend their view frequently to the limit of the mental horizon. Few will deny its deleterious effect. Rumors on each side of the ocean for which there is no reasonable basis throw the country into a state of unhealthy anxiety and do positive harm at times of a serious character. Very recent events have strikingly illustrated this. It is the vogue, or it is a temporary evil which has seized upon the public, and there does not appear to be any remedy except to let it run its course like any other epidemic and pass away.—Baltimore 'American.'

EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKES.

It is reported from Algiers that, owing to the recnt earthquake shock, the temperature of the hot springs at Hamamhira has increased by two degrees. At Mondjebeur, the cold spring has thrown out four times as much water as before, flooding the surrounding country. Violent storms are reported to have wrought great damage in the Bougie district. The River Soummam has overflowed his banks and ten natives have been drowned. Houses have been washed away, flocks lost, and the railway damaged.—Paris 'Daily Messenger.'

A DUCAL ABSTAINER.

The Duke of Fife, the son-in-law of the King, made a notable statement in a public speech the other day. He told his audience that he had, for the past five years been a total abstainer, not because the doctor had ordered him to abstain, but because he believed it to be the best way.

It is something of a coincidence that King Edward himself has lately said that he feels himself just as much honored by having his health drunk in water as in wine. These are two remarkable statements, and, coming from such a quarter, are more than welcome. —'The Sunday Strand.'

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

The practice of disposing of human remains by cremation appears to be on the increase in England. A new crematorium was opened at Birmingham at the beginning of the month. Upon the occasion of the opening ceremony a number of letters of apology for absence were read, including one from the Bishop of Lichfield, who expressed his sympathy with the movement. The Bishop of Worcester wrote in a similar strain, adding that he should desire when he died that his body might be reduced to ashes as rapidly as possible, so that the dead should do no harm to the living, and said he saw no serious Christian argument against such a practice, while from a sanitary point of view it had enormous advantages. The Bishop of Coventry, in a similar letter, expressed the opinion that in addition to being preferable for sanitary reasons, cremation was also the most reverent and decent method of dealing with the bodies of the dead in accordance with Christian belief.

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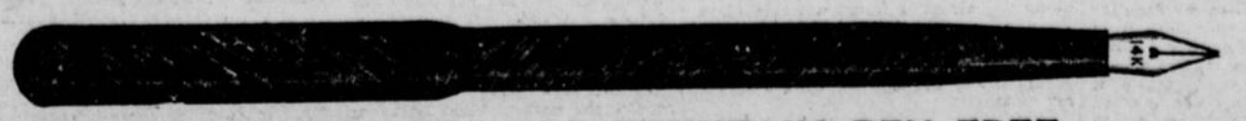

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Home Department.

Sea Flight.

(By Ida Whipple Benham, in 'Youth's Companion.')

My little cabin window
  Stood outward to the sea,
And, smiling thro' the narrow space,
  The moon looked in at me,—
The moon! I wondered much how fair
  A desert moon may be.

Outside my cabin window
  Lurked Danger, sad and grim,
All but the sea-gull at the mast
  Were sore afraid of him—
All but the sea-bird and the moon
  So young, so fair, so slim.

'My little moon,' I whispered,
  'Are you not sore afraid?'
'Nay,' said the moon, 'the things that fear
  Are such as creep and wade;
The bird hath wings—the bird and I,—
  For safety we were made.'

Then to my heart I whispered,
  'O heart, lean close your ear;
Have we not any wings, my heart?
  O listen, heart, and hear!'
Soft came the answer—'Love and faith
  Are wings, child; do not fear!'

Fruit After Many Days.

A snowstorm is more unwelcome in the city than in the country. It is especially unwelcome in the city of which I write, since it is too far south to expect much in the way of sleighing, and snow means only bad walking and the detention of street cars. But one evening, in an unusually cold winter, certain people were to be found merry enough and rich enough to take advantage of a few inches of snow, and to add to the comparatively tame performance of attending a party the novelty of going to it in sleighs.

The party was given in the suburb, and the six-mile ride seemed all too short. No wonder that the fair cheeks grew rosier and bright eyes brighter with the unaccustomed pleasure.

'I never enjoyed myself so much in my life,' cried lively Mrs. Crocheron.

The young man who had just been introduced to her, while making some decorous reply, was asking himself, 'Is she handsome because of her dress, or in spite of it?' Alfred Davenport was new to such scenes. He found the combination of blue and cardinal satin rather startling; yet certainly it was a most effective costume that the lady wore.

'I haven't had a sleigh ride since I was married,' she went on, while her eyes and her diamonds sparkled in rivalry. 'If we could only have an adventure of some sort! But I suppose there is no hope of anything of the kind so near civilization as this.'

She went on railing merrily and carelessly at the monotony of life; but even while she spoke Romance and Tragedy stood beside her, ready to cross her path. The destinies of two human beings hung in the balance, awaiting her very next action.

Mrs. Crocheron was suddenly joined by her husband, a tall, proud-looking man; he drew her aside for a moment's consultation, ignoring Mr. Davenport, who found himself so hemmed in by the crowd that he could not avoid overhearing the conversation.

'They will have wine here, of course. Now, Edith, I hope you will put aside your notions for once, if only to please me. It will make you very conspicuous to refuse; and what harm can come thereby in doing as the rest do?'

Into the laughing brown eyes came a look of earnestness, of which one would hardly have believed them capable.

'I will not make a fuss, Henry,' said a low voice, 'but I certainly shall not drink wine.'

Mr. Crocheron was excessively annoyed, but he was too well bred to show it just then.

'Oh, you can carry it out, if any one can,' he said, lightly; 'but I think it very absurd.'

Davenport was a chivalrous young fellow; he took a sudden resolution that the lady should not stand alone. Accordingly, later in the evening, when the gaiety was at its height and healths were being drunk, the glasses of two of the guests were filled with water.

Mr. Davenport received a charming smile from a charming woman in return for his championship. She would have spoken to him, but Mr. Ashley claimed her attention. Mr. Ashley was one of those cold, critical men whose words always carry weight. His courteous tone scarcely concealed his sneer.

'Ah! Are you a teetotaler, Mrs. Crocheron?'

'Yes,' said a clear voice. 'I am a teetotaler. Could I be anything else, with three boys to bring up?'

'Bravo!' thought Davenport. 'Who would have dreamed that a fashionable woman would make herself singular for the sake of a principle! I hope she will give us more of her sentiments.'

But he was disappointed. Mr. Ashley paid her a laughing compliment on her youthfulness, and Mrs. Crocheron gracefully turned from the subject. She did not care to talk about it; she was willing to concede as much as that to her husband's sensitiveness.

Davenport was bantered a good deal by his friends about his sudden whim but his was a character rendered obstinate by teasing. To his secret amusement, he all at once found himself committed on a question to which he had never given a thought. But he was not the man to retrace his steps.

As the jingle of the sleigh bells died away on the frosty air the incidents of the evening slipped from the minds of those engaged in them—from all save one.

Years later two officers of the navy were sitting in a hotel in Constantinople. The younger—a mere lad—was gazing listlessly from the window at the exquisite view of the palace-crowned heights of the shores of the Bosphorus. Domes and minarets, pavilions and towers, rose from amid the cypresses. The strait itself was crowded with shipping, while nearer at hand the eye was caught by one picturesque costume after another as the Jew jostled the stranger Frank in the narrow street, or made for the Turkish grandee, and the swarthy Nubian strode unconcernedly by the carriage of the veiled Circassian beauty.

The young midshipman did not appear to enjoy the variety spread out before him. Could a week's experience of such scenes have exhausted their novelty? He turned away from the window with a smothered sigh, and, picking up a paper, pretended to become absorbed in it.

'Excuse me, Crocheron,' remarked his companion without looking up from the table where he was writing; 'will reading improve your headache?'

Harry Crocheron threw down the paper petulantly, irritated by the very gentleness of the tone.

'What makes you talk to me in that way?' he demanded. 'Why don't you lecture me and have done with it? I am sure I'd rather you would.'

The elder man vouchsafed no reply to this outburst, but went on with his writing. Presently, however, he pushed it aside and came to the window.

'It's a pity to lose such a beautiful day. If you feel better, suppose we take a trip to the Sweet Waters of Europe? All the world goes there to-day. Do you think you can balance yourself in one of those ticklish crafts down yonder?'

Harry made some bantering retort. He looked surprised and very much relieved. 'He means to pass last night's performance over, then,' he said to himself.

On the steps of the hotel the young man's misgivings returned, and he stood a moment irresolute. 'I've half a mind to make some excuse and leave him,' he thought. 'What right has he to interfere with me in this fashion when I'm off duty?'

At that moment, however, the lieutenant directed his attention to a fantastic figure threading its way composedly through the throng.

'That is a costume you do not often see now. The Turk is fast adopting European fashions, and is parting with his picturesqueness in consequence. Let us step into this bazaar a moment. There is a Moslem here with whom I exchange a few civilities every morning with a view to the purchase of a certain antique. He confidently expects that I shall some day give him the fabulous price he asks for it, and I am quite as hopeful that I shall weary him into accepting reasonable terms.'

Harry Crocheron was not much interested in antiques, but he could not fail to be amused at the dialogue which followed.

'I should think,' he said laughingly when it was over, 'that you had wasted enough words to buy out his whole stock.'

'Oh, no,' replied the lieutenant with an answering laugh, 'we are only on the outside edge of our bargain. There is time enough; there is always time enough in Constantinople.'

He took care to keep his young companion interested until they reached the water's edge, and embarked on one of the slender caiques. From this point on their excursion could hardly fail to be entertaining.

It was Friday—the Mohammedan Sabbath—and a general holiday. Hundreds of carriages on the land and thousands of boats on the water were bound for the Sweet Waters of Europe, the inlet of the Golden Horn. On landing there the lovely vale was found to be gay with the beauty and fashion of both Occident and Orient. Among the English and Americans present, Lieutenant Davenport found old acquaintances, and in the unwonted pleasures of ladies' society the afternoon passed quickly and agreeably to Harry Crocheron. When he stepped blithely into the boat that was to return them to the city, he was in a very different mood from that of the morning. They were practically alone, for the boatman understood nothing of English.

'Harry,' said Lieutenant Davenport, abruptly, 'did I ever tell you about the only time I saw your mother?'

The young man's face lighted up with eager interest.

'No, indeed! I didn't know you knew her at all.'

'Very slightly; she wouldn't remember me, I presume. She was a very beautiful woman fifteen years ago.'

'She is still,' said her son, warmly.

'I have no doubt of it. We met at a party, where she refused to take wine, giving her anxiety for her boys as a reason. I suppose she little thought that she was influencing a stranger as well. I confess I had no very definite motive for joining the ranks of the temperance army that night, but I have seen enough since to make me deeply grateful to your mother for deciding me then and there. And, Harry, God helping me, the son of the woman who saved me shall not die a drunkard.'

A great wave of color swept over the handsome, boyish face.

'That's a harsh word, Lieutenant. Can't a man be overcome with liquor once or twice in the course of his life without you holding up such a fate to him?'

'Call things by their right names, Crocheron,' said the other, coldly. 'You were dead drunk last night when I picked you up in the graveyard.'

'In the graveyard!' repeated Harry in a tone of horror.

'Certainly. It was right on the street, and there was no wall. See here, my boy, if you can be overcome, or whatever you choose to call it, to that extent at your age, the only thing for you to do—mind, I don't say the best thing; the only thing—is to turn short around. When we get back to the hotel, I am going to ask you to sign the pledge—not to please me, of course, and not even for your own sake, Harry, but for your mother's sake.'

For his mother's sake! Harry's eyes grew dim as he looked away over the shining water beyond the domes and the minarets of the strange city to the familiar moon that was also shining upon his beautiful mother so far away. Well he knew that her love for him was equalled by her trust in him; sure he was that from no lips save his own would she ever believe the story of last night's shame and wrong. He was silent for a long time; and when later in the evening, his friend carried out his intention and placed a paper before him, Harry did not long hesitate.

'Suppose I don't keep it?' he demanded, looking up with one of his quick frowns.

'With God's help you will keep it,' returned Davenport, quietly.

He saw through Harry's mocking manner better than most people did.

The youth on his part, felt a thrill of pleasure by being trusted by such a man. He determined to deserve that trust, and with a firm hand he wrote his name.

Thus to the unconscious sower the bread cast upon the waters was returned after many days.— Source Unknown.

Home Work Room

HIS OLD CLOTHES.

Just at present the average housekeeper's lot is beset with difficulties.

After sitting for an hour or two gazing at a red and yellow-striped vest of her husband's, which she has unearthed in the annual autumn clearing of the third story packing-room, she concludes to give it to the ashman.

'John never did wear that vest,' she says, gazing at it doubtfully. 'I've packed it away regularly now for six years, though I don't believe any self-respecting moth would eat such a circus poster as that. I daresay John's forgotten all about it, and I'll just get rid of it.'

The ashman takes it with dubious thanks, and the merry task of cheating a moth out of a free lunch goes on in the third-story back.

That night, sure as fate, a voice full of wrath comes over the bannister to the little wife in the kitchen below:

'Jane, where's that red and yellow vest? I'm going over to Swell-top's reception and I want it.'

'Why, you haven't worn that for years,' says Jane, trying to stave off the evil moment.

'I've been saving it for something tip-top. You can't wear that to everything.'

'Well, I guess you'll never wear it again to anything. If you think, John Jones, that I'd let you go out in any such yellow journal of a vest as that, you're mistaken. I've got too much regard for your reputation. I gave it to the ashman.'

This is adding insult to injury, and a voice of thunder comes over the banister.

'What do you suppose I buy clothes for? Here I am slaving day and night to make ends meet, and, by jingo! the very clothes off my back you give to any miserable loafer that comes along. I expect my overcoat has gone to the washerwoman's husband and my shoes to the iceman. What are you running here—a home missionary society? I'd like to know what I'm going to do. I haven't anything to wear. I'll be jiggered if I don't lock my clothes up after this.'

If, on the other hand, she laboriously puts all the relics of ancient days away in camphor and tar and inadvisedly happens to say she is tired, the partner of her joys opens court.

'Why don't you give some of those old things away? People freezing to death, and here you are filling the house up with old stuff that no one outside of a lunatic asylum would ever wear. You women have the blamedest notions of saving! You spend more money for camphor than the old duds are worth. Why don't you heave them out of the window or else let the moths have a good square meal?'

So, whichever path the little housekeeper takes, she is sure to wish she had chosen the other.

THE THREE-QUARTER COAT.

The best material for the three-quarter coat suit is rough goods, a very hairy zibeline, or a camel's-hair. There are some of these stuffs that come with a long silky nap, so long and silky as to resemble beaver cloth, and the effect is beautifully rich. The material, which can be rubbed only one way, and made up only one way, is soft to the touch and looks delightfully wintry and snug.

The very heavy goods require almost no trimming, yet they are to some extent trimmed. They are strapped and a little velvet is used in each suit. This touch of velvet is one of the new features of the fall dresses and is well worth a little study.

FUR-TRIMMED HATS.

Since the fashion is to dress as grandmother used to do, the furs for this season are patterned after those which that same grandmother used to wear. There are scarfs and stoles and pelerines and muffs—such huge muffs. The list of furs that are and will be fashionable includes almost every pelt which has quality, durability or expensiveness to recommend it. It is in the fur-trimmed hat—which is after all the best manifestation of the season's style—that the girls with luxurious tastes can exercise them without incurring a tremendous expense either. The new aspirant for fashion's favor, moleskin, a soft brownish fur, with a hint of a grayish blue in some lights and of a quality and consistency not at all unlike sealskin, this is one of the best trimming furs for millinery purposes that we have had for some time. And its soft, neutral coloring lends itself with such good effect in all sorts and descriptions of color and trimming schemes that there will simply be no end to the combinations which a clever girl, assisted perhaps by a clever milliner, can execute with this pliable little pelt. On white hats it is simply exquisite, whether used as an edge to the brim, softly framing the face, or whether used to encircle the crown.

Gifts.

SOME USEFUL APRONS.

We all like apron pockets, but the ordinary one tears down. Cut it with sides running to the belt, and you will have no trouble.

A rubber apron is convenient for washdays and for bathing the baby. It need not be very large, but needs a bib, with narrow straps reaching up around the neck.

For very dirty work have one of burlap bran sacks, with separate oversleeves. They are rather warm for summer, but may be put on for short, quick work. They are excellent to wear caring for poultry, with the skirt made to cover the entire dress skirt. I know a woman who has a suit of this material, to wear about the barn and hennery.

A loose, dark gingham apron, or 'tier' is a handy article to keep on hand for company days, to slip on over a dress too good for contact with stove and flour barrel.—'New England Homestead.'

The apron, picturesque, dainty, beruffled, delicately made, is to be one of the coming season's coquetries. For several years the apron—for ornamental purposes—has not been worn, even by the maiden whose forte is the pouring of tea 'into the cup every time—by Jove!' as the man in the musical comedy says.

But this year even sensible aprons are to be a la mode, and make a welcome gift. They come in coarse linens, Holland, and crash, sturdily made and effectively trimmed, with bands of contrasting color or of braid. They are built for durability, as well as for adding a dash of color to the home landscape. A new model for a long apron which covers an entire gown makes an interesting piece of needlework to be picked up in odd hours. The sleeves are left bare, with ruffles running over the sleeve tops. It has a poke and a shaped belt, both of which are finished off with narrow fancy braid. The material is a dainty percale in blue and white stripe.

Another that soils less easily, and is very striking, is made of turkey red. Pockets and the edges of the garment are finished off with a little black braid. This is a most becoming style for a brunette.

The woman who does her own housework will find the 'artist' apron in pattern a real aid in preserving a tidy appearance. This is usually made of gingham, striped or checked. The smartest cut is belted in at the back, and has a V-shaped neck.

The latest sewing aprons differ from those worn by maids in being of colored material. One of the prettiest—which is vaguely suggestive of a rose—is of rose-pink lawn cut circular, with rounded bib and pockets. The whole apron, including pockets and bib, is edged with a narrow bias ruffle of the material.

A perfectly plain little square apron has a centre of flowered lawn in Dresden design. This is set in a border of white lawn.

Holland is another favorite material at present—for rougher use, of course. This is very attractively trimmed in one model, with red braid.

HATPIN-HOLDER.

A practical hatpin-holder is made by covering a slender, shapely bottle with a silk handkerchief tied about the neck with a bunch of baby ribbon. The kerchief may have a narrow lace sewed to the edge, if it be of delicate tint, and of course the coloring must harmonize with the color of the other accessories of the dressing table.

OPERA BAGS.

Opera bags which are good are in regular shape, long and narrow, with top pieces above the gathering cord at the neck. They are ornamented in French designs. The bags are made with two flat faces and narrow pieces set in at the sides. On the two faces the French designs, wreaths and festoons, are done in gold embroidery and outlined with heavy gold cord, which also finishes the bags at the top. The bags draw up with a cord of the same size, which may be in gold and silver without regard to that used in trimming.

Household Hints.

CARE OF CUT GLASS.

Few people know how to care for the beautiful cut glass in their possession, and it is usual for it to lose much of its original color and lustre.

With proper care cut glass should keep its purity for 100 years. This cannot be done, however, if it is carelessly washed in greasy dish water or if exposed to extremes of heat and cold. Cut glass articles require much more care during the process of washing than those made of plain glass, because of the unequal thickness of the glass, which makes it expand and shrink irregularly.

Never plunge cut glass into very hot or very cold water, never set it on marble or in a draught after washing. Cut glass has a singular propensity to break neatly in two when a cold draught strikes a damp piece.

Warm water, the best castile or other pure soap, and a stiff brush are the first essentials. Wash carefully in a good suds and brush thoroughly in the cuttings. Let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, then give it another brush through the cuttings with a dry brush or a soft cloth. Wipe inside and out with a lintless linen cloth.

By following these directions the original sparkle of cleanliness of the glass will be maintained.

Shot should not be used in carafes, cruets, decanters, oil bottles, toilet and similar articles. It is apt to scratch. Plain every-day potato parings are the best cleansing agencies that can be employed. Let them remain in the glassware over night, and then rinse out in tepid water. When there are no stains a sponge fastened to the end of a stick will be found useful to wipe the inside of the ware. In washing cut glass put a folded towel in the bottom of the dish pan, unless you have one of the cedar tubs.

To distinguish between the genuine hand-cut glass and that where the pattern is bitten out by immersion in a corrosive liquid, look at the cutting. A greasy shading betraying dulness is never seen in reputable hand-work.

The old-fashioned stamped brass cornices for windows have been revived. These are now considered more desirable than the universally used pole.

Sandpapering furniture is a tedious job, and the woman who wishes to revarnish or paint a chair or table will find her hands and patience saved if she will use one-third of a cupful of common washing soda to a pint of hot water, with a good scrubbing brush, to remove the old finish. Rinse off with clear water, and do not attempt to put on the new coat until the piece is thoroughly dry.

Selected Recipes.

Strange as it may seem, the truth is that in this apple-growing country apples are not appreciated as they should be. A well flavored apple adds piquancy to nearly every made dish and gourmets know that apples are excellent for the liver and the digestion, that they are one of the few things that rheumatic sufferers may eat of freely without fear of evil consequences, and that they are one of the most wholesome of fruits. The following recipes are homely, tried, and true:

Apple Omelet.—Pound in a mortar three ounces of macaroons, and put them into a basin with an equal quantity of apple pulp (prepared by steaming the apples), add three slices of candied citron finely chopped and four eggs. Fry in the usual way. If half a pint of cream is added to this mixture it may be browned in the oven instead of being fried, but in this case the quantity of apple pulp should be doubled.

Apple Charlotte.—Butter a round mould with fresh butter, strew it with castor sugar and blanched almonds cut into strips, then line it with the crumbs of a roll cut into slices and soaked in new milk. Fill it with small slices of good cooking apples sprinkled with sultanas and sugar, add one tablespoonful of quince jelly, cover with slices of roll, adding here and there some bits of fresh butter, and bake the charlotte in the oven under cover until the apples become tender, then take off the cover and bake brown.

Apple Snow.—Take six or eight tart apples, pare, core and slice. Stew till tender, then press through a colander, sweeten to taste, and pour into a deep glass dish. Set the dish in the refrigerator or in a cold room to get perfectly cool. Make a soft custard with a pint of new milk, the yolks of three eggs, and sugar to sweeten to taste. Flavor with lemon or orange, and when cold pour over the apples. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff with three tablespoons of powdered sugar and pile lightly over the custard.

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.

A DUTY TO BE PLEASANT.

We are apt to think that our being happy or unhappy is something that affects only ourselves. On the contrary, neither condition is ever absolutely confined to the person who experiences it, and, unfortunately, the 'black edge' of one's unhappy moods laps over on to the lives of others. The girl who comes down to breakfast 'feeling blue' is apt to impart a tinge of the same melancholy to every one else before the meal is over, and the man, or woman who is absorbed in the contemplation of his or her own troubles, real or fancied, is doing something to add to the gloom of a world that is more lacking in sunshine than it need be. No matter what one's private feeling may be, one can always make an effort to be pleasant for the sake of other people's happiness. While the opportunity of doing some great and noble thing may not often occur, the simple but beautiful opportunity of being pleasant is always present.

Advertisements.

THE FIRST BABY.

What joy there is in the home when the first baby comes, and yet to the young and inexperienced mother who has to care for it there is no other period of her life so trying. In the little ills that are certain to come the inexperienced mother scarcely knows what to do. To the young mother—to all mothers—Baby's Own Tablets are a real blessing. They promptly cure such troubles as constipation, colic, sour stomach, diarrhoea and simple fevers. They break up colds, destroy worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and prevent more serious ills. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate, nor any other of the harmful drugs always found in the so-called 'soothing' medicines. They are good for all children from the new born babe to the well grown child. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be mailed you post paid.

In connection with the society is a flower mission, the object of which is to send flowers to any invalid or poor person, of whom the society may know, or to some stranger in the hospital. Mrs. Stuart, 4165 Western avenue, will be pleased to receive donations for the purpose.

At the bazaar in Windsor Hall the Westmount Branch had charge of a booth of dolls and toys.

A kind contribution to be 'passed on' has been received from Mrs. Hastings, Drummond street.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The secretary acknowledges a donation of clothing from Mrs. Beale; a parcel of books from Miss A. E. Dinock, St. John, N.B., for distribution to shut-ins.

The refreshment department of the bazaar in Windsor Hall, in the hands of this branch, has been given time and attention by most of the members, with good results. The yellow and white of the society indicate this department, at the end of the hall.

COMING TO MONTREAL.

The boys and girls who have been very kind in sending boots and other things to the little boy in Assiniboia, who suffers so much from rheumatism, will be interested in hearing that his mother is bringing him to Montreal to be treated in one of the hospitals here.

READING FOR WORKMEN.

From Saskatchewan, N.W.T., comes a request for reading matter. The writer says that good literature would be much appreciated by the men employed building the railway bridge across the Saskatchewan, north of the town of Saskatoon. The men have not much chance for pleasurable recreation in the long evenings, and magazines, books and papers would be a boon to them.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

A treat was enjoyed by the club recently when Mr. Alexander gave a talk on experiences in South Africa and Zululand, just the kind of a talk that boys enjoy and also find instructive.

Preparations are going on for the Sunshine fair and conundrum tea to be given on Saturday afternoon and evening, Nov. 14. A bean-bag contest and other events will go on in the afternoon. In the evening a feature of the programme will be 'Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks,' with a number of young ladies and gentlemen taking part. It is also expected that Prof. Goulet and members of the orchestra will render selections, and that a 'Sunshine March' especially for the occasion will be played.

A sale of candy and fancy work will go on. Donations of fancy work have been received from Mrs. Mason, Miss Ross, Mrs. Toes, Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Gray, Miss Millar, Miss Fraser, Miss Gladys Bevlin, Brome Centre. The Secretary is Master Alex Sclater, 4876 Sherbrooke street.

The crippled young man, of whom mention was made in the Sunshine column recently, writes that he has lately learned to crochet slippers, but has no means of disposing of his work, and he wishes to send a few pairs for the Boys' Club to dispose of. They will try to find purchasers at the approaching 'Fair' for some of his work. As he spends the greater part of his time alone in his room it would give some interest to his life to do useful work that would give him some profit.

CANADIAN ORGANIZER.

The Sunshine Bulletin for October contains the announcement that Miss Macdonald, Westmount, has been appointed Canadian Sunshine organizer.

Let me do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt by any selfish deed
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend,
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence when I should defend.

However meagre be my worldly wealth
Let me give something that shall aid my kind,
A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass for troubled heart to find.

Let me to-night look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to beast or man—
'The world is better that I lived to-day.'
—Selected.

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

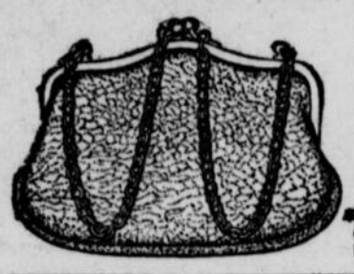
Advertisements.

EATON'S | MAIL ORDER NEWS | TORONTO

Three Mail Order Snaps.

Here's a favorable chance to try EATON'S system of Shopping by Mail, and at the same time to share in some of their choice bargain offerings.

No. 1. $1.25 WRIST BAGS FOR 85¢



POSTAGE PAID

Women's real seal leather Wrist Bags, five inches long, strong serviceable frame and chain, in gilt, silver or oxidized finish, inner frame and change pocket; well made and neat in design. Our regular price $1.25 each. Special price for mail orders, including postage to any address in Canada..... 85¢

☞ We cannot guarantee to fill Mail Orders for these Wrist Bags after December 31st, 1903.

No. 2. $1.00 DRESS SUITINGS FOR 59¢

Plain English Cheviot Suitings, 56 inches wide, your choice of Oxford, Cambridge, navy and black colors; this material is pure wool, and guaranteed for quality and dye; a plain smooth finished cloth for making skirts and tailor-made suits, would be good value at $1.00 per yard. Our special price for mail orders is..... 59¢

No. 3. $2.50 WALKING SKIRTS FOR $1.69

Women's Walking Skirts, a seven gore, flare style, made of medium grey shade of imported cheviot cloth; the back has inverted pleats; all seams are double stitched and bound inside; the bottom has self facing and is finished with five rows of stitching. Our own make, and for workmanship, fit and finish, the equal of any skirt outside this store at double the price; waistband sizes are 22,23,24,26 and 28 inches and lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches, measuring front from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt. Hip measures are about 19 inches larger than waistband, measuring 6 in. below waist line. We've been selling this skirt at $2.50, but as a Mail Order special the price will be..... $1.69

Don't delay but send your orders at once, so as to get first choice. Remember, too, your money will be refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied with your purchase.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Christian Endeavor movement is making progress in Hungary. A successful conference was recently held at Buda Pest, and two Hungarian papers now publish C. E columns.

The King laid the foundation stone of the new sanatorium for consumptives at Midhurst, on Nov. 3. The building will probably take two years to complete, and the intention is to build other sanatoria in other parts of the country.

A student in Chinzei Seminary, Nagasaki, Japan, is so hungry for an education that he attends school during the day and draws a jinriksha in the street until 12 o'clock at night. After paying for the use of his man-power carriage he has a net profit of five cents each night.

At a conference of leading citizens held in Birmingham at the invitation of Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, and addressed by Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, a large committee was appointed, including the rector of Birmingham and the Rev. J. H. Jowett, to consider what can be done to provide rest and recreation for the citizens without the temptation to habits of intemperance.

A smart-looking lad attended the Marylebone Police Court, and thanked the magistrate for sending him, about two years ago, to an industrial school. He was grateful for the good effect it had had upon him. He was now in a good situation. The magistrate said he was glad to hear that the lad had benefited by the training of the industrial school. 'Many of my boys,' he added, 'are doing well in life, and I sincerely hope you will.' The magistrate wished him 'good-bye' with a hearty handshake.

William T. Wardwell, a leading New York philanthropist, has recently donated a building site valued at $125,000 and fronting on Central Park to the Red Cross Hospital of New York city. This hospital uses no alcohol in either its surgical or medical cases, its experience having demonstrated that alcohol is not only unnecessary, but injurious in medicine, and that it can wholly be dispensed with profitably. It is this atitude of the Red Cross Hospital which attracted Mr. Wardwell's benefaction toward it.

The Rev. Edward Judson, D.D., of New York city, pastor of the Memorial Church, Washington square, commonly known as the Judson Memorial, has accepted the professorship of homiletics in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, as successor to the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D.D. Dr. Judson has long been identified with the Memorial Church, and of late also had the supervision of the work at the Mariners' Temple. New York will suffer a great loss in his removal, but as a teacher of young men preparing for the ministry of the Gospel he will enter upon a work of wider influence even than that which he has conducted for so many years.

The unusual spectacle of a congregation of men sitting in church in their shirt-sleeves was witnessed at Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, on Sunday. Over five hundred of the adult scholars of the Clark street early morning school marched in procession through drenching rain to the service. Their clothes were wet through, and most of the men took off their coats and hung them over a rail at the end of the church. The Rev. J. H. Jowett abbreviated the service, so that the men might get home and change their clothing. He spoke of their commendable endurance in suffering so unpleasant an experience in order to attend church.

The Regent Hotel, Edinburgh, opened by the late James Darling on temperance lines, has become widely known through its family worship, which has been conducted for over forty years. Nightly at ten all work is suspended. The gong is sounded, and guests are invited to devotions. There is singing, reading, and prayer. Many of the leading preachers, including the most famous evangelists, have taken part in these gatherings. The service has proved a 'home altar,' and a 'well in the desert' to many. Indeed, it has cast around the establishment a charm which has long marked it as a truly Christian home.

The smallest church in England is said to be Wasdale Church where the tourists recently killed on Seafell are buried. It measures only thirty-six feet by fourteen feet, and as yet has only one tombstone. The Lake district, as might be expected, posseses several diminutive churches; among other the old Buttermere Church, between Derwentwater and Ennerdale, is very small, not capable of containing more than a dozen people. Near it is the new church, and though the larger of the two, it only contains five pews on each side, with a square one at the end. There is another small church in Langdale, and a story is told that when Sir George Rose was dining on one occasion with the late Lord Langdale, patron of the living, mention was made of the building. 'It is not bigger,' said Lord Langdale, 'than this dining-room.' 'No,' returned Sir Georgs, 'and the living is not so good.'

While the whole continent has been shocked at the state of lawlessness and assassination that exists among the feudists in the mountain counties of Kentucky, the Salvation Army workers have gone there to preach to them the Gospel and to endeavor thus to banish crime and establish peace. In Jackson, in front of the court house in which J. B. Marcum was killed, and from a window of which Jim Cockrill was assassinated, two open air meetings were held, which were attended by some of the feudists, and some of these professed their intention to abandon their lawlessness. Not a shot was fired during the presence of the Salvationists in this town, which has been such a hotbed of crime that no one would act as constable, and no one's life was safe. The Army workers will pass from town to town, and at some of the more important places they hope to establish permanent barracks.

Bishop Johnson (Protestant Episcopal), of Western Texas, says the 'Ram's Horn,' expressed himself very forcibly on the subject of divorce at a recent meeting of the Diocesan Convention. 'When,' he said, 'to the record of crime we add the fearful increase in divorce statistics, some of the states having a divorce for every ten marriages, and two western cities one divorce to every three marriages, it takes no prophet to foretell what will be the inevitable result of this downward drift, unless it is stopped. No country can long stand it without a moral collapse. In Canada, with 6,000,000 people, there were last year only eight divorces, because it takes an act of parliament in the Dominion to break up a family. In South Carolina, all honor to her, no power but that of God can destroy a family. Death alone can give a decree of divorce. Nothing but Christian unity, securing the co-operation of all the best elements of the American people, is equal to the tremendous task.'

In Whitechapel live two women whose heroic lives are but the types of the many. One is a widow, the other has an invalid husband, and both are breadwinners who spend the very substance of their pale lives upon the long labor of love. The first humble heroine supports her three children by making boxes for tin tacks at 2d a gross. The second drives back the shadow of the workhouse that threatens her dearest and best by the sunshine of a devotion that makes match-boxes for a well-known firm at 2¼d for the same quantity. By manufacturing 432 boxes a day they are able to earn respectively 6d and 6¾d. Sometimes, by specially heroic increase of the long hours, they can manage four gross and make 8d and 9d each. And out of these munificent takings must be bought paste and materials for the little firing to dry the boxes. And yet a deaconess who works amongst the people in Whitechapel declares that many a woman 'keeps house' upon the sum of 2s 8d a week.

Mr. Walter A Parker, of Sutton, the first to suffer imprisonment rather than pay the education rate, says the 'Christian Herald,' after spending a week in Wandsworth jail, was discharged on Oct. 3, at nine a.m., and found nearly two hundred friends from all parts waiting to welcome him. The veteran resister was too ill and feeble to give the address hoped for, but as he was helped into the waggonette waiting to convey him home, hearty cheers were given and the hymn, 'O God, our help in ages past' was sung. During the drive home to Sutton Mr. Parker told his friends that he had been in the doctor's hands, suffering from rheumatism and a weak heart. He had also completely lost his appetite when in captivity. The authorities would not let him have his Bible. It was not until the second day that he was supplied with another, and the print of that was too small to read. He had slept on a plank, and he had been allowed to have but one letter; but he had received a batch of letters and telegrams on his release. His son Sidney had wired, 'God bless you; you are right' Mr. Parker has one son in the ministry and another in training, and a daughter who is the wife of a missionary.

WORK IN BRAZIL.

The Rev. J. D. MacEwen, of Orobo, Bahia, Brazil, writes to his friends in this city that the work there conducted by himself and his wife is progressing, though there is much persecution. On Sept. 25 there was stoning of the roof during public worship and when the people were dispersing after worship stones were thrown and shots fired, one striking a boy of seventeen in the back. In spite of this there is much interest and much encouragement in the hearts of the missionaries.

Mr. MacEwen spends most of his time on mule-back riding through the country and up the mountains, preaching and teaching and scattering Bibles wherevr he can find a village or a few people to listen to him. Ignorance is rife, ninety out of every hundred one meets in the interior cannot read. This ignorance is owing in a large degree to the fact that for centuries the Bible was kept from them. Ignorance is always the mother of superstitution and vice. Mr. MacEwen writes: 'I carry my pulpit with me everywhere, or, rather, my mule carries it and me, too. I lately came, on one of my rounds, to a "praca," a little town, where I was warned that it was not safe to hold a Gospel meeting. I lingered about a little, and finding every door shut I at last got in my saddle. Just as I was about to say good-bye to the only man who was more or less willing to think I was not a heretic, I began to tell him a story. I said: "I met a man over yonder in the woods and I sang to him this song." The moment I began to sing a crowd ran together to see what it meant, and then and there I spent some twenty minutes telling those unwilling ears the wonderful way of life. This is a type of what frequently occurs. When they find the words and songs agreeable to their ears it often leads to further interest and they unitedly beseech me to stay longer with them. I once sang to a group of the leading men of quite a large interior city called Sao Felix, the intendent asked me to come to his house at any time and sing those songs to his wife. 'But,' he warned me, 'I must sing them not as a Protestant, but just as a friend.'' This I assured him I could concur in as far as possible. So I go from town to town. In many places the priest forbids his people to listen to me, but the people hear me gladly.

This letter is accompanied by a photograph of a group of workers and pupils of the Brazilian Bible School at Orobo, Brazil. The Rev. J. D. and Mrs. MacEwen and their three children, surrounded by their little Brazilian scholars. Also an old lady who, after having heard a Bible read, prayed for seven years that a teacher might be sent to her people; her husband, who conducted the Sunday service in the absence of the missionary when Mr. MacEwen is on his preaching tours through the country; and is a native Salvation Army worker who is teaching Mrs. MacEwen Portuguese, and who is to proceed further into the interior when Mrs. MacEwen is able to carry on the work without her.

Subscriptions for Mr. MacEwen's work in Brazil can be sent to Mr. H. J. Rose, 180 St. James street, Montreal, treasurer of the Canadian branch.

MORMONISM.

Interest is being awakened everywhere in the work against Mormonism. Under the recommendation of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, the meetings have been considering this subject. The Interdenominational Council of Women, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are also bringing about an arrest of thought upon the question. Petitions to Congress to examine the credentials of Reed Smoot have been pouring in upon the committee on Elections all summer, and are still coming in. They ask that if he be found to be a polygamist either secretly or publicly, or to have taken the Mormon oath of allegiance to a higher authority than that of the United States, namely, the Mormon church, he be expelled from the United States Senate; because in either case he would be a violator of law, and so unfit to be a law-maker.

There is no doubt but that the Mormon leaders keep thmeselves posted as to what is being done. One speaker against Mormonism states that she often finds Mormon missionaries at her meetings, and they do not hesitate to interrupt by asking questions or denying statements. At a recent representative meeting, a large quantity of literature against Mormonism was placed at the door to be given to the members of the congregation as they passed out. It quickly disappeared, not because the people helped themselves, but because some stranger took it away. It is not positively asserted that a representative of the Mormon Church took possession of it, but circumstantial evidence points that way.

A missionary teacher who spent last year speaking to the churches on the dangers of Mormonism, writes: 'I am very glad to be back on the "firing line" again. I am quite sure I'd rather be "at the front" than anywhere else. I'm very glad for last year's experience, and am more and more convinced that the only way to get people in the East disillusioned with reference to our situation here, and to get them awakened to the dangers from this curse of Mormonism, is to have speakers go direct from the field. Would that several might be out at the same time! The common thing for me to hear last year was, "Why, we are surprised to hear that Mormonism is growing; we thought it was dying out." How Satan is deceiving people! Since I returned to the field in July, I can notice that the Mormons are drawing the lines tighter everywhere, and at times it seems as it they were gaining, but our trust is in the Lord. If there ever was a time when the Presbyterian Church ought to arise and put on the strength of the Lord and battle for him, it is at the present time. It seems to us who are here in the thick of the fray, that we must have help. Where are the laborers? The Lord is opening the door of opportunity and the church seems not to be entering it. How sad! Surely there will come a time of reckoning. I cannot describe the feelings that came over me when I saw the magnificent building at Ephraim, known as the "Snow Academy," named for the late prophet of the Mormon church. We must have better equipment in our academies in order to carry on our work successfully. When I get to thinking about it, it is almost too much to bear, and I get as much aroused as I did last year when speaking before an audience.

'I think our school is more encouraging this fall than it has ever been since I have been connected with it. I enrolled thirteen in my room at the beginning and have already doubled my enrollment. Our boarding department is already filled to overflowing, and more are asking to come. I cannot forget Logan either, that strong Mormon fortress with our little plant there. Pray for us and that the Lord may open the hearts and purses of the Presbyterians for our work here.'—N. Y. 'Observer.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 22.

THE CURSE OF STRONG DRINK.

Prov. xx., 1; xxiii., 20, 21, 29-35.
(The World's Temperance Lesson.)
Golden Text.—Wine is a mocker.—Prov. xx., 1.

(From 'Pilgrim Quarterly.')

These selections from the ancient Hebrew 'Wisdom literature' show us that from time immemorial liquor has been the curse of the human race. The facts stated by this writer with such dramatic power are indisputable, and could not picture the situation more perfectly if they had been written in America in 1903.

The first great point in the lesson for us to-day is not that wine is a mocker, though it is—it mocks all high ideals and makes dupes of those who trust it, for it is voluble with promises which it never pays—nor is the point for us that strong drink is a brawler, though that is true, as any one who is familiar with the sights and sounds about the doors of a saloon knows. The first great point for us is in the words, whosoever erreth thereby is not wise. As the race advances and men are controlled more by reason and less by inclination and momentary desire, the foolish things will be seen to be wicked, just as the wicked things are foolish. Drinking is wicked because it is foolish. It is the high privilege and duty of every man to make the most of himself physically, mentally and morally. This he cannot do unless he rules out the doing of foolish things. There are a great many kinds of physical foolishness that are intemperance just as truly as drinking is, and these should be included in the discussion of this lesson. The reasons why the use of liquor is, to say the least, not wise, are brought out as the lesson progresses.

On Associating with Drinkers.—(Chap. xxiii., 20, 21.)—Be not among wine-bibbers.—Self-indulgence or the self-indulgent disposition is contagious. No man who has any regard for his manhood can afford to run unnecessary risks with this discussion of this lesson. The reason of temptation just as much as possible. Shall come to poverty.—With the wreck of one's manhood goes the wreck of his fortune, so that he who sacrifices his ideals and the highest things of life for low, sensual pleasures finds himself in the end without either. In choosing the lower he loses all. (Verses 31, 32.) Look not thou upon the wine when it is red.—In other words, do not be insane enough to drink anything just because it looks good and tastes good and for a while makes you feel good, when you know that it is really a poison. At the last it biteth like a serpent.—It is deadly. The man does not live who can begin taking liquor or a drug 'in moderation' with safety, because the system does not exist that can resist the deteriorating effects of those things.

(From 'Peloubet's Notes.')

34. He is as reckless and foolish as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea. Asleep on a vessel in the storm, and unconscious of his danger. Upon . . . a mast. An unsteady place, whence he is almost certain to fall. The drunkard is represented as surrounded by danger, and yet insensible to his perilous situation, as a reckless mariner reposing in a frail barque in the midst of a rolling, tempestuous sea; or as a sea-boy, sleeping soundly in unconscious security at the mast-head, in imminent peril of his life. The drinker does not believe he is in danger even when most in danger.'

35. They have stricken me, . . . and I was not sick; they have beaten me, and I felt it not. This is the inebriate's contemptuous answer to the admonitions of those who warn him of sickness and wounds. He has been stricken, and not made sick; he has been beaten, but he has felt no bruises. 'It was but the temporary results of a frolic. There is no occasion for being troubled.' Advice and warning are of little use then. The very drinking habits dull the conscience and harden the heart. 'The fool will not learn even by experience.' When shall I awake? Better, omitting the interrogation, When I shall awake I will seek it yet again. The picture ends with the words of the drunkard on waking from his sleep. He has been unconscious of the excesses and outrages of the night, and his first thought is to return to his old habit. This is a true picture. One of the greatest punishments of drunkenness is this insatiable appetite, that, in spite of all warnings and in the face of all consequences, the drunkard returns again to his cups.

A bulletin lately issued by the Department of Labor, in Washington, gives a report of great interest concerning the returns made by employers in different industries regarding the drinking habits of their employees. Of seven thousand employers who answered the question whether, in engaging employees, they discriminated against those who drank, 4,400 replied in the affirmative, and only 1,600 in the negative. By industries the returns were as follows:—

	Discriminated against Drinkers. percent.	Not Discriminate. Percent.
Mining	56	44
Agriculture	72	28
Manufactures	79	21
Trade	88	12
Transportation	97	3

About two thousand of the employers forbade any use of intoxicants whatever by employees of certain grades, and fifteen hundred forbade it when the employees were on duty.

'It is worthy of note that the grades of work in which employers required that no liquor should be used are always those entailing responsibility. For example, in agriculture it was the foremen, managers, etc., who were required to be abstainers; in manufactures it was the engineers, firemen, etc.; and in transportation, the trainmen, motormen, conductors, switchmen and the like. It will be observed that the trades most highly organized show the greatest disposition to prohibit the use of liquor. Railways, for example, stand at the head of the list, and agriculture very nearly at the foot, though the temperance sentiment among farmers is vastly stronger than among railway managers.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 16.—Prov. xx., 1; xxiii., 20, 21, 29-35.
Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Ps. i.
Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Is.v ., 11-23.
Thursday, Nov. 19.—Eph. v., 6-20.
Friday, Nov. 20.—Gal. v., 16-26.
Saturday, Nov. 21.—Dan. i., 3-16.
Sunday, Nov. 22.—I. Cor. iii., 9-23.

BIBLE WORDS.

MADE HOLY FOR SERVICE.

To be holy is to be cleansed and clothed and set apart for some service for God. We are not set apart, or fitted for service by our goodness, but set apart to fit us for good works. Holiness is not the outcome of our goodness. We are sanctified in order to goods works. So far from sanctification being the result of good doings, we have to be purged by blood, cleansed from dead works in order to fitness to serve God. (Heb. ix., 14.) Ex. xxix. teaches three things: 1. Atonement by blood in order to cleansing. 2. Self-surrender. The entire yielding of self to God. 3. Then fitness for service. The first is the most important. More than half the chapter deals with the offerings and cleansings of blood essential to fitting for service. No man or woman is set apart to God's service who has not consciously known this cleansing by the blood of Christ. Sin is upon them, and atoning blood alone can remove it. Those have no part in Christ who are not sprinkled by His blood. Second. There must be wholehearted surrender to Christ. Like Paul saying 'Whose I am and whom I serve.' (Acts xvii., 23.) I am no longer my own, but Christ's. Third. With perfect cleansing and full-surrender there is the setting apart to any and every service to which Christ calls us. No longer our own, we are to serve God in body and spirit. (I. Co. vi., xix., 20.)

Among the prisoners in the jail at Frankfurt, Germany, there is a barber who has been confined in it for half a century. He was accused of having cut the throat of a man whom he was shaving. He has always protested his innocence, and has repeatedly refused his pardon because it was offered only on condition of his confessing his guilt.

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS,

Wives Mothers Sisters Brothers

TASTELESS SAMARIA PRESCRIPTION has made thousands of homes happy by permanently removing the taste for liquor and curing the drunkard. Given secretly in food or drink—absolutely harmless. WRITE TO-DAY—delay may cause you lifelong regret. Testimonials—FREE SAMPLE—Price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential.

SAMARIA REMEDY CO'Y, 200 JORDAN ST., TORONTO, CANADA

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. November 10th, 1903

POINTS OF MERIT ABOUT THESE STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS.

A feature that the public particularly appreciate is the variety—every preferred fabric, and sufficient quantities of each to satisfy the demands of all patrons.

All Wool Colored Amazon Cloth, 42 in. wide. Per yard..... 55c
Colored English Tweed, all Wool, 42 in. wide. Per yard..... 59c
Colored Venetian Cloth, all wool, 46 in. wide. Per yard..... 74c
All Wool Colored Covert Cloth, 44 in. wide. Per yard..... 72c
56 in. wide, All Wool Colored Homespun. Per yard..... 81c
Frieze Suiting, colored, all wool, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... 88c
Black and White Suiting, stripe and flaked effects, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... 88c
Brown, Gray and Blue Gray Homespuns, flaked with white, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... 95c
All wool Colored Zibeline Suiting, 54 in. wide. Per yard..... $1.20
Colored Vicuna Cloth, a fine all wool fabric, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... $1.45

(Store No. 4, St. James Street, side, Ground Floor.)

WOOL BLANKETS.

White Wool Crib Blankets, with fancy colored borders, size 33 x 44 in. Per pair..... $1.10
A still larger size of White Wool Crib Blankets, 34 x 46 in., a slightly better grade they are, too. Per pair..... $1.40
White Wool Blankets, in a good serviceable size and weight. Size 52 x 72 in., with fancy colored borders..... $2.10

(Notre Dame and St. Peter Street Side, 2nd Floor.)

FUR RUFFS WITH MUFFS TO MATCH.

A most select assortment to choose from, and every feature better value than it has been previously possible to obtain.

New Alaska Sable Ruffs, 2 seal heads, 6 large tails..... $8.25
Muffs to match..... $6.00
New Alaska Sable Ruffs, made of selected skins, semi-length, lined with self fur, 2 heads and 6 large tails..... $13.80
Superior quality Russian Shrunk Ruffs, wide around the neck, long tabs, 2 heads and 6 large tails..... $15.95
Muffs to match..... $10.65

(Store No. 5 Notre Dame Street side, Ground Floor.)

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" " 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

Postal Union Countries other than the above: Daily Witness,' $6.50; 'Weekly Witness,' $2.00; 'World Wide,' $1.00; Northern Messenger '30 cents. Also City of Montreal and suburbs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent,' 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompan 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; $2.56 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $5.00 for 5c; $5 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 can not 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.

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness' $1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for $1.50.

'Daily Witness' $3.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for $3.25.

'Weekly Witness' $1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
'Northern Messenger' .. .. .30
The three papers, $1.75.

'Daily Witness' $3.00
'World Wide' 1.00
'Northern Messenger' .. .. .30
The three papers, $3.50.

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.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:
'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 .. .. .. $3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 .. .. 1.00
'World Wide, to Jan. 1, 1904 .. .. 1.00
'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1904. .30

One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.

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 renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

None of the above premiums can be claimed salely 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

NOVEMBER, 1903

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

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1903.

Murder by hazing seems to be not less but more culpable than other murder inasmuch as it lacks the provocation or other temptation which leads to the latter and proceeds from an unadulterated love of cruelty. It is curious that all the three persons mentioned in connection with a hazing in the University of Maryland are foreign, and two of them, one of the victims, and the president of the fraternity are British subjects. If it be found true that the death of Loew and the injuries of Stone are due to hazing it is to be hoped that the blame will be fixed and that the severest punishment the law ordains will be meted out to the culprits. There can no good come to a country from leniency towards pure cowardly cruelty in the schools which are forming its coming men. Certainly no country wants in its healing professions men enured to wilful brutality.

The gloating expectancy with which the bird of freedom is just now looking upon Canada as a lamb gone astray from its fold, and all ready to be devoured, finds illustration everywhere in newspapers, on platforms and in after-dinner speeches, the writers and speakers seeming quite unconscious of their insolence. The Boston 'Journal' has been sending a catechism to prominent French-Canadians of leading questions, such as, 'Do you think Canada ought to enjoy complete legislative independence, recognizing only the sovereignty of the King of England?' 'Do you think Canada ought to be an independent nation?' 'Is there any agitation in either of these directions?' The 'Journal,' of Montreal, the French Conservative organ here, and the most anti-British in sentiment of all the French daily press, wants to know what Sir Wilfrid Laurier would answer to these questions if they were put to them by the United States newspaper man who peddles them. The 'Canada' replies that Sir Wilfrid would take the questioner by the two shoulders and make him go quickly downstairs. This declaration is doubtless figurative. Our statesmen are too well versed in the art of saying nothing in fetching phrases to need to waste their warmth on anybody but those on whom our constitution requires them to expend it, namely, the exponents of the opposite party.

If the recommendations of the receiver of the United States' Shipbuilding Company are carried out much will have been done to put an end to immoral overcapitalization deals. The receiver condemns the promotion of the Shipbuilding Company as 'an artistic swindle,' and he practically accuses Mr. Charles M. Schwab and the men put in as directors of the company of purposely wrecking it. The most telling part of the report to the promoter in general, and the sharers in the plunder, is that where the receiver recommends that, as soon as the debts of the company shall have been ascertained, 'suit be instituted against all persons who received the stock of this 'company without paying full value 'therefor to recover from them such an 'amount as shall be necessary to pay said 'debts in full,' under section 21 of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled 'An Act Concerning Corporations,' (Revision of 1896). This is a drastic recommendation and means, if granted, that an assessment will be levied upon the $20,000,000 of stock Mr. Schwab got as a bonus when the Bethlehem Steel Company was sold to the combine. It will also affect the vendors of the other constituent properties who got $8,000,000 bonuses in common and preferred stock. Fraud is frequently charged in the report, also wilful misstatements of figures to deceive the public. The report, which was published yesterday, also asserts that the plants were overvalued by $55,500,000. It will help the cause of financial morality and purify the financial atmosphere if the architects of these ruins fall and are buried financially with them.

Coleridge, the poet and Humboldt, the scientific philosopher, have both left on record their opinion of people who were content to live in insanitary cities. Cologne, famous for its perfume, Coleridge and Hood made still more famous for its stenches, and Humboldt found the indifference to filth among savages reflected in the like indifference among dwellers in cities to the abominations of their slums. But Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon-general of the United States public health and marine hospital service, goes further in saying that the insanitary condition of American cities presents a parallel to that of their political corruption. He might have added that dirty cities corruptly governed are sure indications of a low state of public morals. Indifference to ugly, unhealthy surroundings is in itself a proof of blunted or undeveloped sensibilities. The excuse that the average citizen is too busy attending to his own affairs in these rushing days to give time and attention to matters that others have been elected to look after, is no excuse at all. There is a collective conscience, made up of individual convictions, which shows its strength as a regulative force in the condition of a city. As slovenliness of person is regarded as indicative of a slovenly character, so a dirty city indicates a ruling majority correspondingly unclean and, therefore, not quite civilized. As water cannot rise higher than its fountain head, so corruption in civic administration follows as a matter of course. The only remedy is to awaken the public conscience. People who imagine they are safe because they have pleasant and sanitary homes and offices, are living in a fool's paradise, for no one is safe from the attacks of disease or of footpads while others are exposed to them. None can hope for immunity from evil when the taint is in the air.

Hallowe'en, the eve of the festival of All Saints, which was observed in pre-Reformation times in England, Scotland and Ireland as a sacred religious anniversary, and after that as a time for social jollification and innocent, if superstitious, practices, of which an amusing summary is given in Robert Burns's poem, has degenerated in some parts of the United States into an annual night of terror to all quiet people. So outrageous were the lawless pranks perpetrated by gangs of young men and boys in some cities this year that a cry has gone up demanding the stern suppression by police authority of all outdoor Hallowe'en revelry. It is an intolerable nuisance that one night in the year should be made a saturnalia of malicious depredations. Indeed, in the interests of the rising generation it is surely desirable that boys should be taught that it is not manly, but mean and cowardly, wilfully to injure other people's unoffending property. In several cities, where the mischief-makers were caught in the act, broken heads were the result. In Chicago a policeman was killed by the companions of a negro woman dressed in man's clothes, who was smashing things generally on the street when the guardian of the law interfered with her. In other places there were serious disturbances. Toronto, which has occasionally been injuriously looted by ill-conditioned persons, had to take very serious steps this year for self-protection. Montreal and its environs have at times witnessed descreditable occurrences, arising from gangs parading the streets at night creating disturbance and playing havoc with whatever they found lying about loose. Fun is fun, but destruction is not fun. It is a sort of lunacy which, if unchecked, naturally tends to get worse every recurring anniversary. The law is the same for October 31 as it is for other days in the year, and has to be enforced with the same certainty for the preservation of the peace and the protection of property.

A great navy, when it is not a positive necessity, as in the case of Britain, is the most expensive of all luxuries. Nothing made by the hands of man is more costly and, at the same time, more delicate, or more easily rendered useless for the purposes it is intended to serve, than a modern battleship. William of Germany, who set his heart on having a navy destined in time to rival that of Britain, has discovered that it is easy to build battleships in comparison with the labor and expense of keeping them in repair and in perfect fighting trim. The United States has had even worse experience. Her warships have proved not only immensely expensive, but short-lived and continually liable to accident, and, in some cases, disaster. The 'Maine,' built to replace the ship of the same name destroyed in the harbor of Havana, was hardly afloat before she gave signs of structural weakness, and had to be returned to dock for extensive repairs. The 'Massachusetts' has been declared unfit for sea, and will also have to be largely reconstructed. The 'Indiana,' considered the most powerful battleship in the navy, is less than ten years old, and now needs repairs estimated to cost nearly a million dollars to make her seaworthy. Some experts say she is beyond repair and recommend that she be broken up for what material is in her, as the most economical way of disposing of her. The fact appears to be that the secret of constructing and maintaining a strong and efficient navy has not yet been discovered either by Germany or the United States. They build warships at vast expense and with great expectations, but, as fast as they build, the huge complicated machines return upon their hands for repairs or the correction of some fault in construction. Nor are misgivings and misadventures unheard of with regard to British warships. After all this is not surprising, for the modern warship is a development in peace of an instrument to meet the theoretical, because almost unknown, conditions of a style of naval warfare that has yet to undergo the actual test of battle.

In its search for markets the United States Government has fitted out an expedition to visit Abyssinia. A man of war will convoy Mr. Skinner, consul-general at Marseilles, to Jibutil, whence, with the consent of France, he will proceed with an escort of marines to the capital of Ethiopia. Besides obtaining information by which trade may be increased, Mr. Skinner's mission will include the opening of diplomatic relations, the presentation to King Menelik of an invitation to attend the St. Louis exhibition and scientific investigations on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture. Seeing that the entire trade of Abyssinia with the rest of the world amounts in value annually to less than the trade between the United States and Canada for one month, the alleged anxiety to open up trade with that far away semi-barbarous country seems almost whimsical. The products exported from Abyssinia are such as are natural to a country in a primitive condition of development. These consist mainly of goatskins, hides, coarse wool, civet and ivory. The purchasing capacity of the natives is small, but it is possible that a paying trade may be created in time. Menelik would, no doubt, be delighted to visit the St. Louis exhibition, especially if he knew his money value as a show attraction. If he could make a business arrangement with the managers of that enterprise, he could, besides seeing the world, considerably improve his financial position. But the throne of Abyssinia is not a very solid concern, and he might find a rival occupant on it when he returned. He has been greatly flattered by the attentions shown him by the governments of Britain, France, Italy and even Russia, and has intimated his willingness to receive similar proofs of regard from the United States. It is doubtful, however, whether any considerable trade can be built up between the two countries. The same efforts directed nearer home would be more likely to have valuable results.

New York has voted for spending a hundred and one million dollars on the Erie canal, so as to make it navigable for 1,000-ton barges, drawing about eight feet. New York has been scared because of the growing business at Montreal and the obvious potentialities of the St. Lawrence route. Yet our fourteen-foot canals will still give us a great advantage over the improved Erie canal, even if we had not also the advantages of long stretches of lake and river. Still, New York hopes to be able to cut rates quite appreciably. The advocates of the canal improvement insisted upon the fact that transportation by water is cheaper than by rail because there is no permanent road to maintain. Ocean freight rates average about one-half of a mill per ton per mile (or one-twentieth of a cent), and on the great lakes the average rates are said to be about six-tenths of a mill per ton per mile—or three-fiftieths of a cent. In the present unimproved state of the Erie canal the average freight charge on its system is about two mills per ton per mile—or one-fifth of a cent, but when it shall be improved its advocates declare that the average freight rate will be reduced to about one-half of one mill per ton per mile. As this, however, is the average ocean rate, and is less than the average rate on the great lakes, it would appear that too much has been claimed for the advantages of the improvements. But even making all allowances for this sanguine estimate, the new Erie canal should get plenty of business, as it is generally agreed that no railway can carry freight at a profit for less than three mills (three-tenths of a cent) per mile. The belief of the New Yorkers is therefore that an improved Erie canal system will put it out of the power of the leagued railways to send traffic to other ports than New York by preferential freight rates, as they are charged with doing now. We particularly note that the canal ballot was on a separate ticket, and only required a cross to be placed opposite the words 'yes' or 'no.' What would have been the result had our transcontinental railway been put to a like test?

THE KING.

Yesterday King Edward completed the sixty-second year of his age. He was born in Buckingham Palace on Nov. 9, 1841, and served one of the longest apprenticeships in history to the loftiest calling that could fall to the lot of man. As the head of the greatest empire that ever existed on earth, his power consists not in the exercise of command, but in the example he gives to his people and to the hold he maintains on their loyalty by his wisdom as a constitutional monarch, and by regulating his words and conduct in accordance with the best ideals of what the king of a great nation should be. The preceding reign, already distinguished in history as the Victorian era, made the path straight for him by the moral influence of a great and good Queen, exercised with womanly sweetness over nearly three generations of her loving and devoted people, and destined to have a lasting effect on the character of the nation and of the many subject races that acknowledged her sway and gave allegiance to the inherent majesty of her personality. Thus fortunate in his succession, it is everywhere admitted at home and abroad that King Edward, since he came to the throne, has worthily and successfully striven to continue alive the traditions which made the court of Britain the purest in all history and the throne secure in the love of the people. Although he has held the sceptre for only the brief period of two years and ten months, he has already established the character of his reign, and won by common acclaim the title of Peacemaker, which will probably remain for all time his chief distinction in the illustrious line of British sovereigns. In these democratic times Kings are judged with the same freedom as other men, and 'the fierce light which beats about a throne' has only revealed him as one who is earnestly striving to do his best to secure the welfare and happiness of his people. He has the reputation, which he could not have won if he did not deserve it, of being the most accomplished of diplomatists, the wisest of living statesmen. Those who know him best describe him as dignified, kindly, full of human sympathy. His tour in Ireland did more, perhaps, than anything in his career to make the world acquainted with him as a man, and to understand him as a King. Many recorded instances of his journey show him to be courageous, unaffected, sympathetic, while at the same time a keen, practical observer of men and things. This is not flattery, but the verdict of writers for the press, home and foreign, many among whom are only too prone to find fault with royalty. That he may live long and continue to exercise his great influence in the cause of peace and international good will is the hope of all British people who unite in the heartfelt prayer—

'God Save the King.'

CHAMBERLAIN PROTECTIONISM.

In his work entitled 'The Modern State,' Paul Leroy Beaulieu says:—'The 'legislation of modern states is of ne-'cessity almost always extreme, either 'in the direction of action or of reac-'tion.' The contributory causes to this effect are to be found, of course, in the weaknesses inherent in the most prized characteristics of the modern state. It is better in most cases that government should exist by the popular will than by despotism, but representative government is in the constant danger of being swayed by the extreme and passionate rather than the moderate and reasoned expressions of the popular will. This is notably the case when great changes in legislation are preceded by popular agitation for and against. Public discussion tends to intensify opinion on both sides and the predominating party at the end of the contest will find itself, as a rule, carried much beyond the goal to which it had set out in the beginning. This is especially the case where the appeal is made to national, class, or personal selfishness An instance of this principle is plainly developing in the Chamberlain campaign in Great Britain. The campaign began with the ostensible purpose of welding the colonies to the Mother Country by means of tariff arrangements which would involve some sacrifice on the part of the Mother Country. The sacrifice meant, of course, was the giving up of a small portion of the policy of free trade for the sake of the Empire. But those who have been following Mr. Chamberlain's speeches and the reports of their reception cannot have failed to notice a steady growth, both in speaker and hearers, in protectionist sentiment in and for itself, a process with the counterpart of which we in Canada were long ago familiar. At Glasgow Mr. Chamberlain paid some attention to the colonial aspect of the question, but at Greenock he almost ignored it. It apparently does not take with the great mass of the voters to whom Mr. Chamberlain is specially appealing. He is appealing to the artisans who feel the competition of Germany and the United States and who are easily persuaded that that competition can only be met by retaliatory duties. At Birmingham, where he was once a radical and free trade leader, he harked back to the colonial issue not without some flings at the free traders as false to the Empire. But as retaliation is the point to which the government is committed, the prospect is that we shall hear more and more about protection and less about colonial preference. Such a campaign, headed by a very popular leader, is bound to intensify and to go beyond the limits originally intended. It would be interesting to determine, for instance, what Mr. Chamberlain would have thought if it had been prophesied three months ago that he would now be calling free traders Little Englanders. But the headlong course has been entered upon and it is not at all improbable that if a long campaign ends in triumph for Mr. Chamberlain the government which will then be formed will possess a mandate for extreme protection with the colonial question quite possibly shelved. Though the Canadian protectionists, who have been Mr. Chamberlain's familiars so far, will no doubt be ever at his side to keep the imperial interests to the 'fore, this last is a possible contingency. It is also possible that the Liberals may be returned to power with a mandate for the unimpaired maintenance of free trade. Yet even should Mr. Chamberlain triumph according to programme, and should he keep his imperialism to the front, Canada can only look to him for an order to start no new industries. The very enunciation of such a proposition shows that Mr. Chamberlain has not fairly faced the colonial aspect of the question, or that he is ignorant of the advancement of our civilization. Those of us who are free traders, and who support the principle of a purely revenue tariff, are as deeply concerned as any protectionist that Canada shall have and maintain the industrial diversity so necessary to national progress. We earnestly believe that the free trade principle offers the best way of promoting this. We rejoice that our universities and those who endow them are alive to the importance of that technical education which has done so much for the industrial advancement of Germany and the United States. We look forward to a great industrial development founded upon judgment, enterprise and intellectual fitness, rightly trained. There is no one in Canada, whatever his views on protection and free trade, who would accept a policy of 'no new industries,' which surely is the real acme of Little Englandism.

PANAMA'S INDEPENDENCE.

The United States finds a wish fulfilled in the revolt of Panama against the Government of Colombia. Such a movement has, indeed, been threatened by the United States press as a response to the extreme financial demand of Colombia. It was the argument of the robber. For a wonder, the declaration of independence has followed a bloodless revolution, with a comic-opera element thrown in, the revolutionary general having arrested the Colombian general and his staff and locked them up in the police station of Panama. The Act of Independence was signed on Thursday and a new flag floats over the government buildings at Panama, which are now in the hands of the revolutionists. The government gunboat, 'Bogota,' appears to have been ready and willing to bombard Panama, and actually did fire a few shots which seem to have killed some Chinamen. The bombardment was protested against by Mr. Ehrman, the United States Vice-Consul, and from Washington the news comes that, if the vice-consul's protest had not been sufficient, instructions would have been given to the commander of the United States steamship 'Boston' to seize the offender. Also, we are told, that the Navy Department has cabled, 'You will protect American inter-'ests at all points, and do everything 'possible to avoid bloodshed,' and that the United States will more actively interpose in the affairs and troubles of the Isthmus than before. Action for the prevention of hostilities along the line of the Isthmian railway is understood to be within the treaty rights of the United States, and this condition was no doubt presumed upon by the revolutionists. In a significant despatch from Washington to the New York 'Commercial Advertiser,' on Thursday, occurs the sentence: 'The fact is not disguised 'that the information from the secret 'agents of the government point to the 'ultimate success of the revolution.' By treaty obligations the United States is required to protect the railway across the Isthmus, and the gunboat 'Nashville' has already landed marines for this purpose at Colon. The steamer 'Boston,' too, will soon be at Panama, and then the Isthmus will be closed in at both ends by United States forces, and other ships of war will follow. Once there, when will they depart? Perhaps it is true, as the 'Commercial Advertiser' avers, that the State of Panama has no small justification of its desire for independence. It contains within its borders the most important cities of the republic, is a seat of large commercial interests, and contains, it is said, the most intelligent, prosperous, and progressive part of the population. Yet its interests have been sacrificed by the politicians of Bogota—so thinks the United States, and, perhaps, it thinks so reasonably—in the rejection of the Canal Treaty, which would, no doubt, have increased the wealth and importance of Panama. When a soberly-written newspaper such as the 'Commercial Advertiser' writes, 'If the state should not 'only proclaim its independence but main-'tain it by the practically unanimous ac-'tion of the people, there would be no 'substantial reason why it should not be 'recognized by the United States; cer-'tainly, President Marroquin and his 'greedy legislators have put themselves 'beyond the pale of American sympa-'thies,'—when such is the most conser-

vative opinion among our neighbors, the independence of Panama would seem to be assured. If such proves to be the case Colombia will have paid a heavy penalty for her attempt to thwart 'America.' The United States treated the rebellion of part of her own territory as a hideous crime against a free republic. She has always on principle hailed all rebellions against monarchies as meritorious movements to be aided by all moral means. But here she is abetting a revolution against a free republic. In practically taking possession of the seceding district she will hardly win the liking of the South American governments.

THE CHOICE OF DEMOS.

To those who are watching events to know whither this age of the people's rule is carrying the world yesterday's mayoralty election in Greater New York brings discouragement. The people, after one of the most thorough and enlightening campaigns that could possibly be carried on, have deliberately chosen iniquity to reign over them and, to use a Hebraism, have said 'Evil be thou my good.' During the course of the voting on Tuesday last, in New York Mayor Low wrote: 'The friends of the administration whom I meet to-day are in excellent spirits. Their one concern is to get out the vote. I am confident that every New Yorker who can do so will vote this year, for, by common consent, the welfare of the people is at stake.' Mayor Low and his friends were also confident that they would carry the elections by considerable majorities, but the result has been to turn a majority of nearly thirty-two thousand for Mr. Low at the last election into a minority of seventy thousand. This result was reached in spite of the fact that every newspaper of importance, except Mr. Hearst's paper, the 'American,' was on the side of Mayor Low and good government, as were naturally, almost without exception, the churches of every denomination. Two years ago the Democratic borough of Brooklyn repudiated Tammany by a plurality of 25,767, but on Tuesday this was reversed and Col. Geo. B. McClellan, the new Tammany mayor, is credited with a majority of six thousand votes. In voting for Tammany Brooklyn was warned of its danger, and yet it has persisted. The ticket that was headed by Edward M. Shepard, two years ago, was a Democratic ticket, and the regular Democratic organizations of all the boroughs helped to nominate that ticket and gave it hearty aid. The Brooklyn newspapers showed to their readers that in 1897 and in 1901 the Brooklyn Democratic leaders were the allies, not the subjects of Tammany, as they are now. Even Van Wyck, they were told, 'could not transplant "red-light" methods across the bridge; even Devery had to be content with the degradation of Manhattan, leaving the police administration of Brooklyn substantially independent; but a Murphy victory in the present campaign will mean the complete subjugation of Brooklyn and its utter elimination as a healthful check upon the demoralizing rule of Tammany.' It was the first time that Brooklyn had had to fight Tammany at her own doors; she had a chance to put an end to that piratical organization; but she has preferred to join the pirates.

Not only has Tammany won in Greater New York in spite of the great newspapers and all the moral and religious forces, but it has won in spite of the fact that during the campaign it received no word of encouragement either from Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, Arthur P. Gorman, or any other Democrat of national fame. It has been Tammany's one and only plea that the success of the Democratic party in the nation next year was dependent on the success of Tammany on Tuesday yet every intelligent voter knew it for a fact that the only Democratic President since the civil war received the national support because he was the recognized foe of all that Tammany stands for.' Yet this was the only plausible pretence with which any decent man could deceive himself. The Democratic voter was told by the one great paper that advocated Tammany, the yellow 'American,' that New York is a "Democratic" city, and "Fusion" has not been permitted to retain the disguise with which it set out. "Fusion" stripped, stands nakedly Republican,' and so forth. The real issue, however, was between honest and decent government and the other thing, as every intelligent voter must have known. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion either that New York is governed by the absolutely ignorant, or that the voters deliberately chose bad government. It is, in that case, of chief interest to consider of what that majority is composed. The 'Commercial Advertiser' said, before the election 'Every man who is predicting a Tammany victory will tell you, if you push him to the wall for the final reason of his belief, that he expects that result because a majority of the people do not at heart want an honest government. He will tell you that the forces of greed, led by soulless and selfish corporations, united with the forces of evil and graft, outnumber the forces of honesty and decency.' If this diagnosis be correct, the result has proved that such is the case. The Low administration was the best that the city had ever had, as every intelligent voter knew, and yet the majority voted to substitute bad government for good, the worst for the best.

A more hopeful view to take is that the bulk of the majority were poor, ignorant foreigners who are at present outside the influence of the pulpit and the newspaper. There can be no doubt that in our day liberty has outrun intelligence. It is to be presumed that the readers of newspapers are the more intelligent part of any community. It may also be presumed that newspapers are more or less in touch with their readers. Yet we have seen in our own city a candidate for the mayoralty successful with the whole press against him. Very similar has been the experience of New York. If pure ignorance be the cause of the corruption of the voters we may hope for the time when it will dawn upon the children of the foreign element that a vote is not a thing to be sold, a notion which has probably not yet entered the heads of that element. For the present, however, ignorance, if ignorance be the cause, would seem to be gaining instead of losing. Brooklyn, which was once a most respectable suburb and was known as the city of churches, has now fallen under its sway. Of course, the money power which determines the irresponsible vote depends on the active co-operation of those who hope to make unholy money out of the corrupt state of things, and in whose eyes the Croker-Van Wyck administration with its 'Ice trust,' its vice trust and its police partnership with, and tariff upon every form of crime, is the best form of government. The recent experience of New York is a terrible warning to Montreal, which, like New York, has for the past several years had comparatively good civic government, but over which hangs the worst of possibilities, should the interests whose cloven foot is already seen in the Council gain control. The promoters and franchise mongers are out for more 'dough,' and it is for our workingmen, whose vote really rules the city, to say whether they will have their way or not.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States places the maritime jurisdiction over the Erie Canal in the hands of the national government. While the special reference in the case decided was to the Erie Canal only, the judgment applies to all the canals in all the states. It does not, of course, affect proprietary rights of ownership or management, but the fact that the court of last resort has established the supremacy of the Federal Government over canals constructed, owned and operated by individual states, raises a question of considerable importance to Canadians. When the Treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871, it was agreed that Canada should allow vessels and barges of United States register to navigate Canadian canals on the same terms as Canadian boats. On behalf of the United States it was agreed that the same privilege should be extended to Canadian vessels in the canals of the United States. This seemed a fair reciprocal arrangement, but when the treaty went into operation, it was discovered that the United States Government had no authority over the state canals and, as the states concerned refused to be bound by the treaty, or to permit Canadian boats to use their canals, our neighbors in the barge transportation business have had a monopoly of the trade ever since, because they can navigate the canals of both countries, while Canadian boats are stopped and compelled to unload at the frontier. Whether, or to what extent, the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington will affect the operation of the treaty remains to be seen. The question has not yet been raised, but it seems a reasonable deduction that if the government of the United States has maritime jurisdiction over state canals, it can implement its agreement and open these to navigation by Canadian boats.

A point raised against the decision of the Supreme Court referred to by the New York 'World,' is that canal boats are drawn by land power—horses or mules on the tow-path. This objection would be overcome, however, by vessels propelled by their own power. Further decisions may be required before these points are finally settled. The language of the federal constitution, on which the recent decision was based, is very broad. As quoted in the reports, it reads:—'The judicial power shall extend . . . . to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.' The interpretation now given to this clause, it should be observed, was by the same division between the judges that sustained the government on the question of imperialism in relation to the United States new over-sea dominions, and is, in effect, a further declaration of federal authority in curtailment of state rights. It is also a reversal of the decision given by the Supreme Court in 1840, by which it was held that federal maritime jurisdiction extended only to tidewater. The invention of steamships led to a modification of this decision and extended federal jurisdiction over all waters which could be reached by ocean-going vessels. The judgment just given practically establishes the supremacy of the federal government over all navigable waters in the United States, natural or artificial. It would thus appear, if the condensed report of the decision given to the public is correct, that the government at Washington is now in a position to carry out its obligation contained in the Treaty of 1871. If it should not take action, it will be the duty of the Dominion Government to call its attention to the matter, with a view to the removal of an injustice of thirty-two years' standing.

THE SHIPBUILDING 'WRECKERS.'

The New York 'Evening Post' says:—'We fear that Mr. Carnegie's philosophical view of stock market troubles will bring cold comfort to those that are exercised thereby. It was a good thing, he says, that the water should have been squeezed out as it has been. The sufferers by the process, however, will be disposed to quote the "suave mari magno" of Lucretius,' (which in full runs in English, 'How sweet, when on the great sea the winds are heaving its surface into waves, to watch from the land the struggle of another.') 'They, too, could be philosophical if they had simply been called upon to view from across the sea the wreck of other men's fortunes. The blessings of squeezed-out water cannot be fully appreciated by one who is at the moment engulfed in the extruded floods.' The fact about the Shipbuilding Trust which is peculiarly extraordinary is the manner in which Mr. Schwab nominally sold the Bethlehem works to the trust on such terms that instead of selling the Bethlehem Company he really 'took over the United States Shipbuilding Company, the directors of that company giving him $30,000,000 in stock and bonds for taking it off their hands.' The New York 'Commercial Advertiser' says that in the face of Receiver Smith's convincing report there is no longer a possibilty to believe that there can be another side than the one which has already been held up in all its naked ugliness to the public gaze. 'The receiver demonstrates beyond any question that the original prospectus which invited the public to subscribe to the shipbuilding securities was a lie from beginning to end. Instead of the constituent properties being worth $71,000,000, as the prospectus declared, they were actually worth $12,500,000. Instead of the contracts on hand amounting to $36,000,000, as was claimed, they amounted to less than $21,000,000, while the profits on these contracts, which were estimated at $5,000,000 by the promoters, would in the end foot up about $1,000,000. These are the essential new features of information which the receiver's report contains. The Shipbuilding Company was organized for what, in financial parlance, is termed a "wrecking" enterprise. The idea was that by combining a lot of bad plants with good, and by loading the whole down with an enormous weight of securities, it would be impossible for the concern to meet its fixed charges for any length of time. Then reorganization would be necessary, and the principal promoters would be in a position to buy in very cheap as individuals the companies which in their official capacity they had been able to bring to shipwreck. Meanwhile, the same individuals, having acquired most of the Shipbuilding stock for nothing, would work off as much as they could upon the confiding public and bag the profits.' The more one reads about this extraordinary case the more imperative it appears that the laws shall be so amended as to make such practices a criminal offence.

THE FISCAL ISSUE.

The compiler of the Canadian Associated Press despatches upon the fiscal issue seems unable to conceal his partisanship to the protection interest. All that Mr. Chamberlain and his side say and do is enthusiastically and pretty fully recorded, while scanty or somewhat contemptuous attention is paid to the 'enemy.' Making all allowance for exaggeration, however, on both sides, Mr. Chamberlain seems to have gained a good many adherents even to his extremest protectionist views since he started upon his itinerary, and it would not be surprising if it were found in a year or two that England was ready to reverse her traditional fiscal policy of the past fifty years. The despatch that told us that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was going to side with the new policy is but partially borne out by the report of his speech at Manchester yesterday. The mere fact that he admitted that the immense prosperity of Great Britain from 1848 to 1872 was due in part to other causes than free trade does not make Sir Michael a protectionist, as the Associated Press correspondent, in a poorly-reported account of the speech, seems to claim. Sir Michael credits much of England's commercial success to the great discoveries of science and the production of gold, and that has always been too apparent to need to be more than stated to be accepted as true. Free-traders have certainly never called it into question, and it is a curious thing to base a charge of change of mind towards protection upon. Otherwise, in his speech Sir Michael was generally and specifically diametrically opposed to Mr. Chamberlain. He refused to accept Mr. Chamberlain's policy, which he believed would injure the United Kingdom and substitute for the existing good will friction between Great Britain and her colonies. Sir Michael, too, appears to have a better grasp of the situation, so far as we are concerned, than does Mr. Chamberlain, who, we fear, has listened not wisely, but too well, to Sir Charles Tupper and those of his school. Sir Michael recognizes that there are rival interests in the colonies and that Canada is not composed wholly of farmers. The preferences that Great Britain would give to Canadian meats and foodstuffs would benefit our farmers unquestionably, but our manufacturers would not give additional preferences to British manufactured goods on that account. So good a political economist and practical financier as Sir Michael asserts that the duty he imposed on breadstuffs for war purposes did increase the price of bread, a fact, he says, which was contrary to his preconceived opinion. It will increase the price of foodstuffs again, if a tax is imposed for preferential purpose, otherwise, how shall Canada benefit? But unless we purchase very much larger quantities of British manufactured goods than we do now, it is difficult to see where the compensation comes in for Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain, in his Glasgow speech, told his audience that Canada would consent to leave certain kinds of manufacturing to Great Britain if his proposals were put into operation, but he must since have been vigorously assured that that was 'not so,' as we are told that that assertion has been omitted from the authorized report of the speech. But without such concessions as he must have anticipated on the part of the self-governing colonies, Mr. Chamberlain's policy put into practice will simply mean protection to Great Britain, and such a policy, we cannot help thinking, when her peculiar dependence upon imports is taken into consideration, must injure her, perhaps, irreparably.

OUR WISE COMMISSIONER.

The reception to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioner with Sir Louis Jetté on the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, by the Canadian Club in Toronto on November 2 was rather deprecated by many, who feared that it would be made the occasion for hot-headed denunciation of the award, and, perchance, expressions of disloyalty. Fortunately, nothing that was said by the guest of the evening could have been in better taste and by no possible stretch of misconstruction could the banquet as a whole be made to offend the susceptibilities of the most loyal lover of the Empire. It is true that some reckless sensation monger told England that there would be no Union Jack displayed and no national anthem sung, and the cables next morning showed that England breathed a sigh of relief when it learned the falseness of the mischief-making penny-a-liner. As a matter of course a huge Union Jack and a Canadian flag hung behind the guest table. The president of the club, Mr. Bruce Macdonald, proposing the toast of 'The King,' which was received with 'unwonted enthusiasm,' remarked that the toast was always sure of a warm reception at any gathering of the Canadian Club of Toronto. He also took the occasion to say: 'I do not like proposing the toast of the King to-night without referring to the fact that he represents to us the traditions that we share with our ancestors of all that is great in British history. When we drink his health let us not forget that we do so as subjects of the greatest monarch of his time, certainly the greatest in the estimation of the people at large, who are the final jury in matters of this kind.' While those present were still on their feet in response to this toast, Mr. Huestis, the secretary, started the National Anthem, and all joined heartily in rendering the first verse. Later the 'Maple Leaf Forever' resounded through the halls and 'God Bless His Majesty,' the diners rising, joining in, waving handkerchiefs and applauding.

It is true that Mr. Macdonald deprecated the Alaska award, as the great majority of Canadians do (many without knowing why), and said that it might be possible to pay too high a price for imperialism, but he described the talk of annexation to the United States as absurd, that the possibility of independence was one that could not be considered, at any rate, for the next twenty years, as we had not the strength in our national knees to walk alone for the present, and he concluded that 'If the gods granted the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain his way we might never need it.' At the same time, Mr. Macdonald declared that the Canadian Club was thoroughly in sympathy with the motto, 'Canada first and the Empire second,' which is the sentiment which that club represents and a not unnatural one. We love our homes first of all, as a rule, but that very love it is which impels us upon occasion even to lose our lives for our country. Mr. Aylesworth's speech was admirable all through and his peroration deserves the warmest recognition, and, especially at this time, the widest circulation. Mr. Aylesworth wound up by saying:

> He had been shocked on reading in a morning newspaper a report that the banquet was to be characterized by resentment. That could not be so, and he was proud to be able to say that the walls of the banqueting room were not unadorned by the British flag. He was glad to find that the people of Toronto did not share that feeling simply because they had lost in a struggle on which their hearts had been set. (Applause.) Two thousand years ago it was the watchword of civilization, the watchword of freedom, the proudest boast of any man, that he might be able to say, 'Civis Romanus sum.' Is it not a matter of pride that we all are here, with the folds of Britain's flag still floating proudly over us? Is it not still a matter of equal pride that we are still able to say, as was said by a Canadian now no more, 'A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die'? (Loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) Gentlemen, with this spontaneous reception I am sure that those who wish to the contrary have their answer, and it is the answer not only of the people of Ontario, but of the whole Dominion. It is a feeling that our love, our devotion, our loyalty to the empire and to the Crown will stand, and whatever may be the result of this Alaskan boundary award now, and in the development of our diplomatic relations in the future, I am sure that Canada is for England, and that Canada to the end is part of the grand British Empire.

In reviewing the reasons why Sir Louis Jetté and himself had dissented from the majority, Mr. Aylesworth said that the terms of the Russo-British treaty were reasonably definite, but questions arose on three points. First, there was the question, what was the channel called Portland Channel? Next, there was the question what was meant by the word coast, whether it was a line which marked the actual edge of the land, or whether it was the general direction or trend of the coast line. Lastly, there was the question, what were the mountains designated by the treaty of 1825, those which were to constitute the boundary line? The first question, and the question which in the end had been perhaps of greater particular significance than any other, was one that seemed to present the least difficulty. What was Portland Channel? That was the question of fact. Mr. Aylesworth went on to say:

> No question of law could be involved. It was a question that admitted of no doubt upon the testimony. The nomenclature of the region had been applied by Vancouver a few years before. His narrative was well known to the citizens of both countries long before the treaty of 1825. It could scarcely be gainsaid that the narrative was in the hands of the men who negotiated the treaty. Upon that point Vancouver's narrative had left no doubt, and he might say, without danger of any desire to be controverted on the part of any one interested in this question from the standpoint of the United States, that no one questioned but that if the fact were established that Vancouver's narrative was in the hands of the men who negotiated the treaty of 80 years ago, its answer to the question as to the identity of Portland Channel was conclusive. A glance at the map would show that Portland Channel, an arm of the sea, extended inland from the general coast line a distance of something over 80 miles, at its greatest width only two or three miles across, a long, deep, narrow fiord, which divided at its approach toward the Pacific into two forks, a northern and a southern. The southern one Vancouver distinctly called Observatory Inlet. Equally clear was it from his narrative that the northern channel was the one which he called Portland Channel, and which, at all events, he understood by the words, 'Portland Channel,' and which afterwards were imported into the treaty of 1825.
>
> It had always been a question of either the northern channel or the southern channel, and until the tribunal's decision no question of dividing those islands had ever been suggested to his knowledge. That decision, therefore, he regarded as not an interpretation of the treaty, and not an adjudication. He would not attribute any motive to any fellow-member of the tribunal. Upon that point he would not go further than he had gone already in writing. As to whether the 'mountains parallel to the coast' followed the heads of the inlets, lawyers might differ, and no complaint could be properly made in that regard. But on the third question, that of identifying the particular mountains, the tops of which should be the boundary, the majority had adopted an intermediate line, and had divided territory in dispute, instead of adjudicating upon the matter, which had been submitted for adjudication. (Applause.) It seemed to Sir Louis and himself a departure from the principles upon which the two nations had contracted that the matter should be determined, and they deemed themselves justified in taking the course, which they recognized as an extreme one, of declining to sign the award.

Mr. Aylesworth said that Sir Louis and himself only decided upon that extreme course after anxious and long deliberation, and with the fullest realization of the responsibility they were incurring. It was not the result of impetuosity of temperament, of any petulance of feeling, of any irritation, or even of any grief. Mr. Aylesworth declared that Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, and British Commissioner on the boundary question, was a thorough gentleman, but that his Lordship, 'instead of acting as a British commissioner, had constituted himself a sort of umpire, a position which led to different views on many questions, and which might be one of the explanations for the result which they all deplored. He had thought that in regard to all these matters more should not be said on his part. He deeply deplored the circumstances which had led to the present situation. The situation had, however, arisen, and the one practical question for us was, "What is to be done about it?" There was but one answer. When two men went to law and fought their fight, when there was no possibility of appeal, as in this case, what could the loser do but submit? Under such circumstances, with a case that we in Canada, at all events, might be pardoned if we thought was a just one, with a case in support of which, at all events, there was much to be said, with a case that was thoroughly prepared beforehand, with a case that was most ably presented, we had fought a good fight, and had lost in the struggle. Under these circumstances what could any man do but bow with such graceful submission as he might be able to command to the inevitable result?' This, we consider, the very best advice, and advice that we shall all do well to follow. In speaking of the responsibility incurred in refusing to sign the award, Mr. Aylesworth declared: 'That course is one the responsibility for which those who decided to take it must assume. If it was wrong, we are in the judgment of this country, we are in the judgment of the British nation, for having acted in that manner. We took that course after anxiously, earnestly, carefully considering what was due to ourselves and what was due to this country, and we must bear the responsibility.' Mr. Aylesworth will be consoled to find that his countrymen, perhaps without exception, applaud the course he and his fellow commissioner took all through the proceedings of the great commission, and his patriotic, well-weighed and wisely-tempered speech before the Canadian Club only increases our debt of gratitude to him.

'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.

Lord Alverstone's Judgment—The 'Mail,' London.
Lord Rosebery at Sheffield—Extracts from the Speech—English Papers.
Mr. Chamberlain's Reply to Free Traders—English Papers.
Behind the Scenes—Pages from the Diary of a Puzzled Premier—G. F. B., in the 'Speaker,' London.
Corea as a Storm Centre—The 'Sun,' New York.
'The Holy War'—W. B. H., in the 'Daily News,' London.
Macedonia: The Greek View—Correspondence of the 'Pilot,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Dog and the Water Lily—Poem, by William Cowper.
Search—Poem, by Hugh McCulloch.
Mr. Gladstone's Religion—C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Speaker,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Church Music: The Intrusion of the Commonplace—The 'Commonwealth,' London, (abridged.)

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

British Association at Southport—Anthropology. Craniological Conservatism. The Cranium and the Brain. The New Phrenology. Cranial Form and Measurement. The Anterior Point of Measurement. The Neanderthal and Trinil Skull Caps. Objections to Schwalbe's Theory. Results of Investigations.—The 'Times,' London.
Wind Resistance in High-Speed Train Service.—The 'Scientific American.'

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

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA

A THREAT TO ASSUME FULL CONTROL UNLESS CHINA DISMISSES THE TAOTAI OF MUKDEN.

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 4.—Reports from Pekin say Russia now threatens to assume sole charge of the government of Manchuria unless China promptly dismisses Yuen, the taotai of Mukden, and decapitates another mandarin, who recently punished disorderly Chinese bandits in Russian employ. This causes intense indignation here.

ADMITTED TO YONGAMPHO.

London, Nov. 5.—The 'Daily Mail's' Tientsin correspondent cables that 10,000 Russian troops have occupied Mukden.

A Tokio correspondent of the 'Times' says that General Haghiwara has now been courteously admitted to Yongampho, and given every facility by the Russian commander. He reports that it is impossible to say that there is any fort there, as no guns have been mounted, and the position is a very bad one, but the solid construction of the building indicates that a permanent occupation is intended. General Haghiwara adds, says the correspondent, that the rumors of Russian military movement at Wiju emanated from Japanese subjects, who sought thereby to conceal their own lawless seizure of timber rafts.

SLAVE HUNTING PROHIBITED.

Manilla, Nov. 5.—The Philippine commission has confirmed the anti-slavery law passed by the Legislative Council of the Moro provinces, Oct. 5, prohibiting slave hunting in all the Moro territory, and providing confiscation of all vessels engaged in the slave traffic.

THE ELUSIVE BOOTH

WHEREABOUTS STILL A MYSTERY—SAMPLE OF HIS WRITING.

The police and postal authorities are still looking for George R. Booth, or the person who pretended to be the superintendent of the Canadian Agency of the Boyd's Children's Homes. Readers of the 'Witness' will remember that on Oct. 5 last the operations of 'Booth' were exposed in this paper. It is found, from letters and post-cards sent to the 'Witness,' that, although in the advertisement of his 'home' he called himself 'George R.,' in his correspondence he signed his name 'George B.' Booth. The accompanying copy of a post-card written to a farmer living near Cornwall, Ont., is a good sample of the handwriting supposed to be Booth's.

79 Bleury St.
Sept 2 /03

Yours of 31st inst. rec.
You can look for boy about last of the month. Hope he will please you & not you can have him later on. Will send him away without any expense to you.
Yours
Geo B. Booth

BOOTH'S HANDWRITING.

As a mater of fact, it is not certain that there was any such man as Booth. Some experts claim that the writing is a woman's. Others believe it is the style of an educated man. It is certain that no one has yet been found who knew such a man either by name or description.

The description given of 'Booth' by the woman who kept the boarding house at 79 Bleury street, where the man is said to have had a room, and where his mail was directed and taken in, was that he was tall and thin. Where he came from or went to she professed not to know. She stated to the detectives that Booth never saw inquirers. If any one called when he was in she was instructed to tell them he was out or ill, and could not be seen. Persons living near Montreal were told that the children expected were all spoken for. Those who came to the city from a distance and called personally to inquire about children were told to send in a written application, with recommendation from their clergyman and the railway fare, and they would be accommodated.

It would take up too much space to mention all the places from which letters came with inquiries and cash from people in all parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, who were prepared to give a good home to a Scotch boy or girl about fourteen years of age. From $5 to $10 usually accompanied the letter which concluded the negotiations.

About the middle of August 'Booth' advertised in two or three Montreal weeklies that he could supply children of a certain age for suitable applicants. On Aug. 25 he ordered 1,000 copies printed of a notification, setting forth the terms under which children would be placed and the description of the boy or girl it was proposed to send the applicant. Early in September registered letters began to arrive, and by the end of the month about forty of these, besides over two hundred others, many of which probably contained money, were received at the Bleury street house.

On Sept. 19 Mr. S. J. Shanklin, the postmaster at a small town in Nova Scotia, wrote the 'Witness' to ask if Booth was known, and if he was reliable. A reporter was sent out to investigate, and on calling at the address given was told that Booth was out of town. Daily for over a week the reporter called, and was informed that Booth might return the 'next day.' The chief of detectives was informed of the circumstances, and finally, on Oct. 1, the reporter told the post-office inspector what he thought of the case. The latter at once took steps to secure possession of the mail matter awaiting Booth at his boarding house. Detectives were put on the case, and on Oct. 3 the letters were seized by the postal authorities and sent to the dead letter office at Ottawa. It was stated that Booth had left the house on Bleury street at noon on Sept. 17, taking with him all the mail matter arriving before that date. All the mail seized was found to have arrived in Montreal after that date. Persons who sent money to Booth after Sept. 17 would have it returned from the dead letter office.

Up to the present time nothing has been heard of any children arriving in Montreal or anywhere else in Canada for the Boyd Homes.

Mr. Carpenter, the chief of detectives; Mr. Lane, of the Charity Organization Society, and the 'Witness' have received many inquiries during this month about Booth. It is hoped that the publication of a sample of his handwriting may be of some assistance in finding him, or the guilty person, if there is no real George B. Booth.

THE CANADIAN APPLE CROP

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PACKING FROM THE INSPECTOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

'The Canadian apple crop of 1903 will return more money to the growers than any crop ever marketed from this country.' This was the remark of Mr. J. J. Philp, one of the government fruit inspectors, to a 'Witness' reporter who visited the sheds of one of the steamship companies a few days ago, to make some inquiries about the apple business.

'This has been an unusually favorable year for Canadian apple growers,' Mr. Philp continued, 'because, although the crop is not a record one, it is perhaps the best average in quality we have ever seen. The yield, however, has been large, and the almost complete failure of the crop in England, France and Germany has had the effect of bringing the prices up to a good figure. Prices quoted from a Manchester, England, auction room about the middle of October were, for Baldwins, 17s.; Greenings, 16s.; King's 21s.; etc. It is stated that first quality Canadian apples have sold in England as high as $7 and even $8 per barrel.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.

'How is the Fruit Marks Act working?' asked the reporter, after seeing a few barrels opened and noting the varying conditions in which the fruit was found.

'Previous to this year,' replied the inspector, 'there was a great deal of misapprehension on the part of growers and shippers generally; and even now it is not understood fully by some who have had ample time to become better informed. One objection that was urged against the act at first was that the opening of the barrels in transit would necessarily damage the package and also the contents, and thus entail a loss on the owner. This idea is entirely contrary to the facts. The inspectors are all men of long experience in the business of packing and handling apples. Instead of doing harm to the shippers, the inspector does an incalculable amount of good, by watching for and mending broken packages, or calling the attention of the ship's coopers to them. Their presence also prevents much of the pilfering which would otherwise be going on. They have also been successful in having the fruit much more carefully handled than formerly. Through their representations each of the sheds has this year been provided with a small mattress, upon which the end of the skid is placed, so that instead of the barrel striking the floor hard as it used to in unloading, when it is turned and rolled off it strikes on the mattress and rolls easily down on the floor, thus saving the jar, which was formerly the cause of much damage by bruising the apples, and in many cases adding largely to the long list of spoiled barrels, which had to be sold at a low price, and which occurred with such regularity before this method was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACKING.

Regarding the results obtained by the actual operation of packing, according to departmental regulations, a marked improvement is noticed. The old custom of putting the big apples at the ends and the little ones in the middle of the barrel, has become almost obsolete, the authorities being particularly severe on that dishonest practice.

'The principal difficulty the inspectors have to deal with now is what may be termed the error of judgment—to take a charitable view of it—of the packers in grading their apples too high, which, in many instances, shows a lamentable want of proper care in selecting what is put up for No. 1.

'It is not easy to sum up all the benefits to the trade of Canada that will result from the working of the Fruit Marks Act. Some people seem to think that the act is hostile to the interests alike of the grower and the shipper. This is altogether the wrong idea. The purpose for which the act was conceived and the motive with which it is administered by the inspectors is to fix in the minds of our best customers, the British householders, the assurance that they will get straight packing and honest value for their money, and that whether they buy a No. 1 or a No. 2 article it will be truthfully represented by the grade mark that is plainly put upon it.

STILL ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

'It will not be out of place to say here that while we have taken a long step in advance in the methods of packing, there still remains room for much improvement in the careful selection of all fruit packed, the using of a felt pad in pressing, and the more artistic facing of the pressed end. More care should also be exercised in putting neither too many nor too few in the barrel. In many of the barrels the inspectors open they find the fruit in the pressed end entirely ruined by over-pressing. In other cases the apples are slack on account of improper packing while filling the barrel, or from putting too few in it.

'Our trade with Great Britain is assuming such large and profitable proportions, and Manitoba and the North-West Territories are using so many of the apples grown in Ontario and Quebec that it will pay the growers and dealers in these provinces to see that what they send out shall be satisfactory to the consumers in the different markets. The department is ready and willing at all times to give assistance and information to any one desiring to be advised. There is, therefore, no good excuse for the plea 'I did not know,' with which the inspectors were so often met in the earlier days of the administration of the Fruit Marks Act.

The examination of fruit at the port of Montreal this year has been done by four inspectors, Messrs. F. L. Dery, P. J. Carey, J. J. Philp and E. H. Wartman. Mr. Philp, whose home is in Winnipeg, left for the west on Thursday, and has been replaced by Mr. J. F. Scriver, who has been acting as inspector at Winnipeg this season. There are also inspectors in British Columbia, one in each of the Maritime Provinces and several in Ontario. The chief of the fruit division is Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, who is assisted by Mr. A. McNeil, and the whole staff is under Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

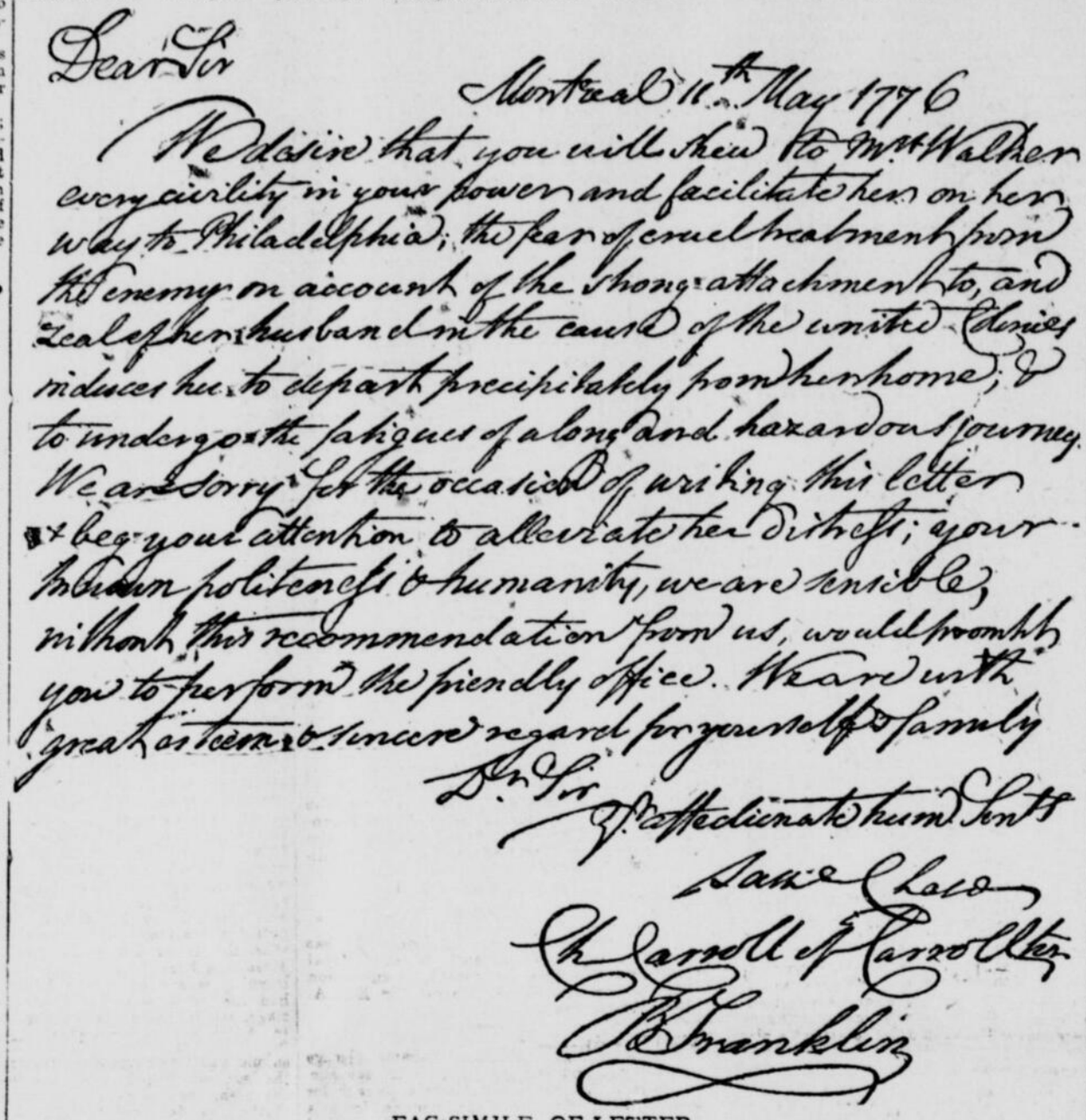
Up to the present the public has not heard of many prosecutions for violations of the Fruit Marks Act this season. This does not mean that there have been no violations, nor that there will be no prosecutions. The opinion has been expressed that a few actions against careless packers at the beginning of the season would have had a good effect. It is probable that the authorities will wait now until shipping is practically over, when an example will be made of those who have paid no heed to instructions and warnings. The department is, however, quietly gathering evidence for use at the proper time.

Although the Suez canal is only ninety-nine miles long, it reduces the distance from England to India by sea nearly 4,000 miles.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

AN INTERESTING AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENT ADDED TO THE COLLECTION.

The Honorary Curator of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society has, through the liberality of several of our citizens, secured, in Boston, a most important document bearing on the history of the Chateau de Ramezay. This is a letter written in the building one hundred and twenty-five years ago, which bears the signature of the three commissioners—Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Benjamin Franklin—sent to Montreal, in 1776, by the continental congress to secure the co-operation of the Province of Quebec, as Canada was then called, in the cause of the revolted thirteen colonies.



Dear Sir

Montreal 11th. May 1776

We desire that you will shew to Mrs. Walker every civility in your power and facilitate her on her way to Philadelphia; the fear of cruel treatment from the enemy on account of the strong attachment to, and zeal of her husband in the cause of the united Colonies induces her to depart precipitately from her home, & to undergo the fatigues of a long and hazardous journey. We are sorry for the occasion of writing this letter, & beg your attention to alleviate her distress; your known politeness & humanity, we are sensible, without this recommendation from us, would prompt you to perform the friendly office. We are with great esteem & sincere regard for yourself & family

Dr. Sir
Your affectionate humble Servts
Sam. Chase
Ch. Carroll of Carrollton
B. Franklin

FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER.

Dear Sir,—We desire that you will shew to Mrs. Walker every civility in your power and facilitate her on her way to Philadelphia; the fear of cruel treatment from the enemy on account of the strong attachment to, and zeal of her husband in the cause of the united colonies induces her to depart precipitately from her home, and to undergo the fatigues of a long and hazardous journey. We are sorry for the occasion of writing this letter, and beg your attention to alleviate her distress; your known politeness and humanity, we are sensible, without this recommendation from us would prompt you to perform the friendly office. We are, with great esteem and sincere regard for yourself and family, dear sir, yr affectionate hum se'n'ts,

SAML CHASE,
B. FRANKLIN.
CH. CARROLL of Carrollton,

It does not show on its face to whom this letter was addressed, but as the person was one in high official position in some place on the way from Montreal to Philadelphia, one is led to infer that it was General Schuyler, stationed at Albany.

The Mrs. Walker, regarding whom the letter was written, was the wife of Thomas Walker, an English merchant, residing in Montreal, and who, as shown by the letter, was an active sympathizer with the rebellion then in progress. He it was, too, who was accused of desecrating the bust of George III., which stood in Place d'Armes. One morning, in 1775, the face of the bust was found to have been blackened and a string of potatoes, in derision of the rosary, hung around its neck, with a placard inscribed 'Voici le Pape du Canada et le sot des Anglais' (this is the Pope of Canada and the fool of England.) It was about this same Walker that there was an investigation and inquiries which extended to England. During the same year, he being of a quarrelsome disposition, had difficulties with some of the officers of the garrison stationed at Montreal, and some disguised persons entered into his house at night and cut off his ear and otherwise maltreated him. It was never known who the guilty parties were. It was also with him that Franklin lodged when he came to Montreal, April 29, 1776.

His house, which has just been pulled down to make room for the extension to the Bonsecours Market, was situated on the corner of Jacques Cartier square and Notre Dame street, and was claimed to have been 'the best built and the best furnished' in the city.

No doubt Mrs. Walker recounted to Franklin the agonies which she had to endure on that fearful night, and expressed fears for its repetition should she and her husband be left alone on the retirement of the continental army. Hence, when Franklin met the other commissioners at headquarters (the Chateau de Ramezay) on the morning of his departure, he got them to draw up and sign the letter commending her to the care of the General.

The fact of her leaving 'precipitately' shows that she had learned from Franklin that the commissioners had given up all hope of winning over the Canadians. Franklin himself left the same day on his way home. And as is shown by a letter written by one who knew his weakness for ladies society, 'Franklin has gone off with Mrs. Walker.' But knowing the quarrelsome nature of the Walkers, he expressed a doubt regarding his finding much pleasure in her company. This doubt proved true, for Mrs. Walker so twitted him on the failure of his mission that he expressed his satisfaction when she and her husband left him at Albany.

The document is to be framed and placed in a prominent position in the council room of the Chateau de Ramezay, where the commissioners met, and where the letter was written.

'COL.' LYNCH'S CASE AGAIN.

The London 'Daily Chronicle' is publishing the following communication signed by 'Justice':

'It seems a very singular thing that Galway has forgotten the case of 'Colonel' Arthur Lynch, now lying in prison mainly through his efforts to comply with the wishes of his Irish constituency.

'Had 'Colonel' Lynch not been elected to Galway, and not attempted to take his seat on that account—having come to England for that specific reason, as he wrote in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons—he could have remained in France to this day enjoying his freedom. The silence of Galway under these circumstances looks almost like cowardice. When His Majesty King Edward recently visited Galway, every one naturally anticipated that a petition of some kind would be presented to the King for 'Colonel' Lynch's pardon. But no one came forward, and, however much the King himself might have been willing to do for a man who had allowed his enthusiasm to overmaster his judgment, His Majesty could not go out of his way to pardon a man whose very friends seem to have deserted him.

'I have heard on good authority that the government has been inclined to look on 'Colonel' Lynch's case with more or less leniency for several reasons. First, he gave himself up voluntarily, coming to this country of his own free will; secondly, many Boer actual rebels have been freely pardoned—even supposed murderers and criminals of other character; and, thirdly, 'Colonel' Lynch, having been an Australian, and not having been a resident of England—all these circumstances should mitigate the punishment. At the same time, if the Irish leaders are to do nothing, and if his own county, Galway, takes no steps, the government can scarcely take the initiative.

'Under all the circumstances, does it not seem strange that no one in Ireland, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Michael Davitt, has had the manliness, not to say humanity, to try to rescue 'Colonel' Lynch from his dreadful position—condemned for life, and now undergoing the treatment of a common felon. Surely 'Colonel' Lynch should be treated as a political prisoner, and at least have such consideration shown him as was extended to Mr. William Redmond and others when they occupied similar positions as the 'guests of the government.'

'Galway should surely try to do something in the way of asking at least for 'Colonel' Lynch's pardon.'

Advertisements.

CADBURY'S Cocoa
"A Perfect Food."—HEALTH.

HOW HE MANAGED TO SEE TOLSTOY

HOW PROFESSOR LOMBROSO CLEVERLY OUTWITTED THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The official attitude of the Russian Government towards Tolstoy is illustrated in the experience of Lombroso, the criminologist, while visiting in Moscow recently.

'Lombroso,' said Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, who tells the story, having heard it only last month at Aosta from Lombroso's own lips, 'was visiting Moscow, and being desirous of paying his respects to the distinguished novelist and reformer, telegraphed to Tolstoy asking for an appointment. Scarcely, however, had the message been taken from the room in the hotel where he was staying, than there came a rap on his door and who should be ushered in but the Commissionnaire of Police!

'"M. Lombroso?" pompously inquired that functionary in French, announcing his name and title.

'"Oh, yes," replied the professor, in bewilderment. "What is it that you wish?"

'"We discover that you have just telegraphed to M. Tolstoy."

'"I have. What of it?" inquired the professor, still completely in the dark.

'"But, M. Tolstoy," said the commissionnaire, with thinly veiled suspicion, "is crazy."'

'"Oh, that's the trouble?" ejaculated the professor, a light breaking on him. "None the less, M. Commissionnaire," he added, quick to seize his opportunity, and fumbling in his pockets for his credentials, "I am an authorized physician, and make a study of crazed persons."

'"Ah, indeed!" murmured the official, apologetically, "Monsieur makes a study of demented persons? I comprehend. Precisely. Monsieur is permitted.' With a sweeping gesture of deprecation the official took his leave. Prof. Lombroso was permitted to arrange an interview without further molestation.'

In telling the story to a 'Tribune' reporter last night, Professor Newcomb, who was fortunate enough to obtain Lombroso's acceptance of the invitation to address the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the forthcoming World's Fair, omitted to add how Tolstoy received the narrative of the little episode, or whether, indeed, he even learned by what understanding the visitor was permitted to see him.

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., speaking at Plumstead, England, said he knew one firm of brewers who owned as many public-houses as there were days in a year. If compensation ever came along, the brewers and not the licensees would get it, and the barmen and barmaids, who lost their employment, would never be thought of.

Advertisements.

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.

An Extraordinary Offer.

A $40 BELT FOR $5.

Warranted to be superior to all others.

DON'T buy an electric belt before seeing the Prof. Morse's 20th Century Belt. Call or write for book. It is free. We are the largest dealers in electric body appliances in Canada. The genuine Prof. Morse Belt can only be obtained from us. Never sold in drug stores.

THE F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
IS A SURE WINNER.
IT'S EXQUISITE for TOILET & NURSERY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bockers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful, I could not buy one like it in our store for $3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is $3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any $10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 1732, Toronto.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Over 1,000 men are idle through the flooding of the Wingate Grange Colliery, Durham.

The Barnet Guardians have received 2,000 applications for the post of 'handy man' to do the repairs in the workhouse, at a salary of 35s per week.

At Chelmsford Quarter Sessions, William John Taylor, a missionary, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division for obtaining money by falsely pretending that he maintained a children's home at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

At a meeting at Newcastle Bishop Lloyd announced that he had received an anonymous promise of £15,000 towards needed church extension in the diocese. Among other donations promised was one of £5,000 by the Duke of Northumberland.

As a result of the abandonment of the appeal to the House of Lords in the Farnham case, the Bangor police have peremptorily directed the closing of four public houses, the renewal of whose licenses had been successfully resisted at the last Brewster Sessions.

The Thames police magistrate the other day made an order for the destruction of 4,000 eggs as unfit for human food. The Stepney medical officer said they were seized at a shop kept by a foreigner, and were intended for use in the manufacture of pastry.

The new Carnegie free library at West Park, Hull, will have no daily newspapers in its reading room, but only the best weeklies and magazines. The chairman of the library, Sir James Reckitt, explains that penny and halfpenny dailies are so cheap that it is really a waste of room to place them in a public library.

On charity and religion, it appears from his books that the late Mr. Gladstone spent from 1831 to 1890 upwards of £120,000, and in the rest of his life £13,500, and these sums do not include the £30,000 left for the hostel and library at St. Deiniol's.

The Duke of Westminster left Southampton in the 'Walmer Castle' for South Africa, in connection with the colonization scheme, in which he is deeply interested. His Grace, who expects to return before Christmas, is taking with him three racehorses for breeding purposes.

A tablet is to be affixed to a house in Bath by the corporation to commemorate the sojourn there of Walter Scott when a boy. In 1777 he was taken to Bath for treatment, and spent a year at 6 South Parade. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Mr. Andrew Lang on Oct. 27.

The freedom of the borough of Pwllheli is to be conferred upon Mr. Ritchie, M.P., in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered towards the extension and improvement of the harbor. The like compliment is to be accorded Mr. Llyod-George, M.P., the borough being included in his constituency.

The Tramways Committee of the London County Council have asked for powers to initiate the conversion of about fifty-two miles of tramways in North London from horse haulage to the underground system of electric traction. The length of the tramways to be dealt with immediately is about twenty-two miles of single line.

The premier mayoralty in England, that of Winchester, is apparently not much sought after at the present time, no member of the corporation having expressed himself willing to accept the office at a meeting which has just been held in that city with the object of selecting a gentleman to fill the civic chair during the ensuing year.

Mr. Charles E. Walton offered for sale by auction the other day at the Central Exchange Hotel, Grey street, Newcastle, the fully-licensed premises formerly known as the Duke of Wellington Inn, situated in High Bridge. The bidding started at £9,000, and reached £11,000. As this did not reach the reserve, the property was withdrawn.

The trial of George Ernest Thompson Edalji, on the charge of maiming a horse, was resumed at Stafford. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that cattle had been maimed in the district, and in this instance the prisoner had maimed a horse. This he denied. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Appropriate inscriptions in English and Welsh have been placed on the Celtic cross erected by the Hon. F. G. Wynn on Llanddwyn Island, near the Carnarvon Bar. The cross is intended to commemorate St. Dwynwen, the patron saint of the island, which has on it the ruins of an ancient abbey. It stands about fourteen feet high, and on one of the blocks are the words: 'Remember the dead who lie around, remember you are on holy ground.'

An inquest has been held at Hove touching the death of the Rev. Sidney Lidderdale Smith, 86 years of age, rector of Brampton Ash, Market Harborough, and canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, who threw himself from a window into an area on Friday last. According to the evidence, the deceased and family had been residing at Hove for two months, the deceased being mentally indisposed, but not under restraint. He had suffered from religious melancholia, and had delusions that he had committed sins which could not be forgiven. The jury returned a verdict of 'suicide while of unsound mind.'

In London Messrs. Hodgson & Co. commenced an important sale of rare books. The most interesting volume was a first edition copy of Keats's poems, with vignette portrait of Shakespeare on the title page, and in the original boards. The only defects in the book, issued in 1817, were a slight soiling of the boards and of the paper label. It was purchased by Mr. Hornstein for £83, as was also a copy of Keats's 'Lamia,' 'Isabella' and the 'Eve of St. Agnes' for £52.

The suite of rooms in Kensington Palace chosen as her abode by Princess Henry of Battenberg after the death of Queen Victoria has been renovated and refurnished. Her Royal Highness, says a writer in 'Hearth and Home,' has become entirely converted to the foreign fashion of discarding carpets and heavy curtains in reception rooms, and has gone in for parqueterie floors, with rugs here and there. The Princess carries out this idea even in the bedrooms of her wing of the quaint, old-fashioned palace.

News has been received in Nottingham of the death on board the 'Etruria,' of Mr. W. Welfitt Hall, J.P., deputy-lieutenant for Notts, and late president of Notts County Cricket Club, which office he held in 1897. The Cunard liner was only two hours out from New York when she was struck by a heavy sea. Mr. Hall and some other passengers were dashed violently against some of the gear, and he was so severely injured that he died four days later. His wife was also seriously hurt.

An extraordinary accident occurred at Sedgley, Staffordshire. While a licensed victualler named Emma Webb and her daughter were crossing a field at Gornall Woods there occurred a sudden subsidence of the land, due it is believed, to mining operations. Mrs. Webb fell a distance of eighteen feet, and when a collier did reach her by the aid of ropes she was dead, her neck having been broken. The daughter had a narrow escape from being precipitated down the cavity also. The subsidences in this district are causing great consternation among the inhabitants.

At Carr's lane Chapel, Birmingham, on a recent Sunday morning the remarkable scene was witnessed of a large section of the congregation sitting in their shirt-sleeves. Upwards of 500 adult scholars of Clark street early morning school marched to the church, headed by a band, but on the way they were drenched to the skin. On arrival at the church they were accommodated in the side galleries, and most of them took off their coats and hung them over a rail at the end of the church. The Rev. J. H. Jowett, the preacher, curtailed his sermon in order to allow the men to return home and change their clothing. He took occasion to testify to the commendable endurance of the scholars in suffering so unpleasant an experience in order to attend a place of worship.

The premier is great as a golfer, so is the new Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Graham Murray, who held the racquets championship in his school days at Harrow. The new Colonial Secretary has been one of the best cricketers England has had in its amateur ranks, and shone also in other sports. Mr. Bromley-Davenport was a distinguished footballer a few years back. Mr. Walter Long used to be a capable cricket player. Lord Stanley is fond of racing and shooting. Mr. H. W. Forster, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, has represented the Gentlemen against the Players at cricket. Sir Ackland Hood, the whip, can bat a bit and row well. Mr. A. H. Lee, the new Admiralty Civil Lord, golfs and motors, Mr. Cochrane is a decent shot, and can go round the green smartly. Mr. Grant Lawson is fond of hunting, Sir William Anson cycles, so does the Solicitor-General; the Earl of Dudley patronizes polo, and has reached the presidency at Ranelagh.

A great canal scheme is being initiated in the Midlands, by which it is intended to link Manchester and Liverpool with the Potteries, Wolverhampton and Birmingham. A surveying party is making an exhaustive examination of the levels with a view to the launching of the scheme in the course of a few months. It is believed that the promoters have the support of the Mersey-Weaver Navigation Trustees, and that the canal will be an extension of the Weaver navigation. The latter system runs from Weston Point, at the junction of the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey estuary, to Winsford (Cheshire), and at present carries a large proportion of the salt, chemical, and earthenware traffic of the country. The project is to extend this canal so as to admit of the passage of steamers of three hundred tons to the Potteries, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham.

The attention of the Royal Humane Society has just been drawn to a particularly cool and gallant act on the part of a ten-year-old girl named Edith Miles, of Rearsby, Leicestershire. Several children were playing on the banks of the village brook, which was swollen by the heavy rains, and ran at an abnormally swift speed, when one of the number, a little boy aged five, fell into the water and was carried rapidly down the stream. Edith Miles ran as fast as she could along the bank until she came to a plank bridge at a place called Bog lane about sixty yards away. Lying down at full length, she put both her arms out, and waited patiently for the boy, who had already sunk twice. When the stream had carried him to within an arm's length of the plank the girl caught hold of him firmly by the collar, and pulled him out of the water. Then she took him up in her arms and carried him home to his mother. He was soon well enough to run about again.

When Samuel Redfearn, who is in custody at Chesterfield on a charge of murdering Frances Rawson, aged sixteen, at Hill Farm, Temple Normanton, on Oct. 6, was brought up at the police station recently. Police Constable Lavin, who was in charge of the prisoner at the Workhouse Infirmary, said the prisoner asked him to write down what he had to say, stating that he should not 'see the morning.' This occurred on the night of Oct. 7. The prisoner's statement was as follows: 'It's deceit that brought it on. Her come down to me in the cart shed. Her was fetching sticks, and I was catching fowls. Her pulled the razor out of her pocket, and said her had been carrying it since Sunday morning, since I had been shaving. Her said her had been leading me on for a bit of fun. I told her I had a good mind to finish her. Her put her arms round my neck. We gave one another a kiss a-piece, and then I did the deed. I went with her till she landed in sight, and then I went and tried to do myself. I told her I was going to finish myself, and her said "Goodbye."' The prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes.

Sir Francis Winnington, Bart., and Lady Winnington met with an alarming accident while motoring on a recent Monday night on the way to Settrington House, the residence of Lord Listowel. Accompanied by driver and valet, they passed through the village of Stillington shortly before seven. It was a dark, wet evening and a large acetylene lamp in front would not act, and had to be put out. The driver, deceived by the imperfect light, followed the right-hand fence as a guide, and before he could pull up the car rushed down a steep declivity into a mill race and overturned in deep water. Sir Francis and his valet were thrown into the water, and so escaped with no other injury than a wetting. Lady Winnington and the driver were not so fortunate, as they were pinned under the heavy car, which took the united efforts of several men (who happened luckily to be present) some time to lift off. Lady Winnington and the driver were carried into the mill house, and medical aid was summoned immediately. It was found that Lady Winnington sustained three fractured ribs and severe concussion of the brain, besides serious contusions. She remained for six or seven hours unconscious. The driver has concussion of the brain and fractured jaw, and his condition is dangerous.

SCOTCH.

Lieut.-General G. H. Moncrieff has been appointed Colonel of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), in succession to the late Major-General Sir E. A. Stuart, Bart.

At Glasgow, William Williams, George Burns, and Duncan Brown were sentenced to five years' penal servitude each for stealing five thousand pounds from a stockbroker's messenger in the Royal Bank of Scotland.

A gallant rescue from drowning was effected in the river Clyde at Govan. A number of boys were walking along the south embankment near Fairfield Shipyard, they saw a boy struggling in the water, and being rapidly carried away by the tide. One of them, John McLean (14) divested himself of his clothing, and plunging into the water, rescued the little fellow, who was in a very exhausted condition. His name is Peter McArthur (8), who resides in McKechnie street.

The death occurred at Perth a fortnight ago of Mr. Robert Scott Fittis, the well-known Scottish author and antiquarian. Mr. Fittis had reached the long age of seventy-nine. During a long period of years he took a most enthusiastic interest in the antiquities of Perthshire and Scotland generally, and many valuable works issued from his pen. He accumulated a large library, which only recently, through the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, was secured for the city of Perth.

The Auchterarder United Free Presbytery considered a call from St. Leonard's congregation, Perth, to the Rev. G. A. F. Knight, Auchterarder, to be their minister in succession to the late Dr. Bannerman. After commissioners from Perth Presbytery, St. Leonard's, and Auchterarder congregations had been heard, Mr. Knight indicated that he was prepared to accept the call. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. McLagan, Wedderburn, Madderty, seconded by the Rev. Laidlaw Muthill, the Presbytery agreed to Mr. Knight's translation.

Five young men who formed part of the crew of the Dundee whaler 'Vega' have arrived back at Dundee. The men all show traces of severe sufferings in the Arctic, there having been a good deal of frostbite. After a journey of four hundred miles in open boats, the whalers reached Uppernavik, and after two parties had left early in June, ten of the crew remained there for seven weeks. Provisions ran short, the supply of white bread and butter being completely exhausted. Late in July the brig 'Peru' arrrived at the settlement, and after a tedious voyage the party of five were landed at Copenhagen. The remainder of the crew are expected to land by the barque 'Ceres.'

At Stroud Police Court Adelaide Taylor, a single woman, was charged with having practiced palmistry. Constable Wintle and a lady friend visited the prisoner, and were shown to an upstairs room, where prisoner was seated at a table upon which was a cushion covered with a white cloth. Prisoner told the officer he would be promoted, and rise to a great position in life. She could see no traces of insanty, but of consumption, and advised him to eschew tobacco and alcoholic drink. She also informed him that he was attached to a young lady about his own age, of fine figure, but advised him not to marry until he was thirty. The accused was remanded, and admitted to bail on her own recognizances.

All the birch trees, eleven in number, in Coronation avenue, Blaingowrie—a fine broad path through the Wellmeadow, formed and lined with trees in commemoration of the King's Coronation—were maliciously cut across above the iron guards, about six feet from the ground, the top of each tree being left hanging over the guard. At the time the trees were proposed to be planted there was considerable opposition by a section of the Town Council and of the community, who considered it would interfere with the letting of the Wellmeadow for shows, etc., at holiday times, and before the first lot of trees had been planted a week the most of them were maliciously destroyed. The offenders, local young men, were found out, and were severely punished. A second lot of trees, kindly gifted by the Marquis of Lansdowne from his Meikleour estate, were planted, and it is these that have now been destroyed. The council agreed to offer a reward of ten pounds for the conviction of the culprits.

Glasgow School Board has appointed Dr. Frederic Spencer professor of French and German, University College of North Wales, Bangor, to be rector of Glasgow High School, in succession to Dr. H. J. Spencer, now of University College, London. Dr. Frederic Spencer was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and the University of Cambridge, and also spent a year in the University of France, Paris. He holds the degree of B. A., London; M.A., Cambridge; and Ph.D., Leipzig. After having acted as one of the masters in Hull Grammar School and the Leys School, Cambridge, he was in 1889 appointed to the chair of French and German in the University College of North Wales. He has held examinerships in Cambridge, London, and Victoria Universities, and has also served as examiner to the Civil Service Commissioners and as a member of the examining board for women's honors certificates in the University of Oxford.

An alarming affair occurred on the Scottish express, recently. Two young men, Michael Cairns and Samuel Green, firemen, both giving their address as 36 Miller lane, Clydebank, Glasgow, who were third-class passengers by the train, began to quarrel and fight while the express was running between Dunbar and East Linton. In the scuffle that ensued a fellow passenger is said to have been assaulted, and one of the windows of the compartment was broken. Subsequently the men got out of the carriage, scrambled along the footboard, and entered another compartment by the window. Of this compartment two ladies were the only occupants. The singular appearance of the men greatly surprised and startled the ladies, who instantly pulled the alarm cord communicating with the driver and guard, and the express was brought to a standstill. On learning what had occurred, the guard had the ladies removed to another carriage, and from the next station he wired to Edinburgh, asking that the police should await the arrival of the train. On the express pulling up at the Waverley the men, instead of getting out on the platform, endeavored to evade arrest by leaving the compartment by the other door, but the move was observed, and the men were placed under arrest. They passed the bar at the Edinburgh City Police Court, and were remitted to the Haddington authorities on a charge of breach of the peace and assault.

IRISH.

At Dublin, R. G. O'Callaghan, gentleman, was sent to prison for three months for knocking down a lad with his motor-car, and so injuring him that he died.

Lord Annesley's residence at Castlewellan, county Down, is famed for the beauty of its trees and shrubs, and much interest is being taken in the book which his lordship has lately written on rare and wonderful trees.

A Glin telegram states that the residence of Mr. S. E. Collis, J.P., former High Sheriff of Kerry, has been burned to the ground, and a valuable collection of paintings and Indian furniture was destroyed. Mr. Collis is a naturalist, and his collection, valued at over £1,000, was also destroyed. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

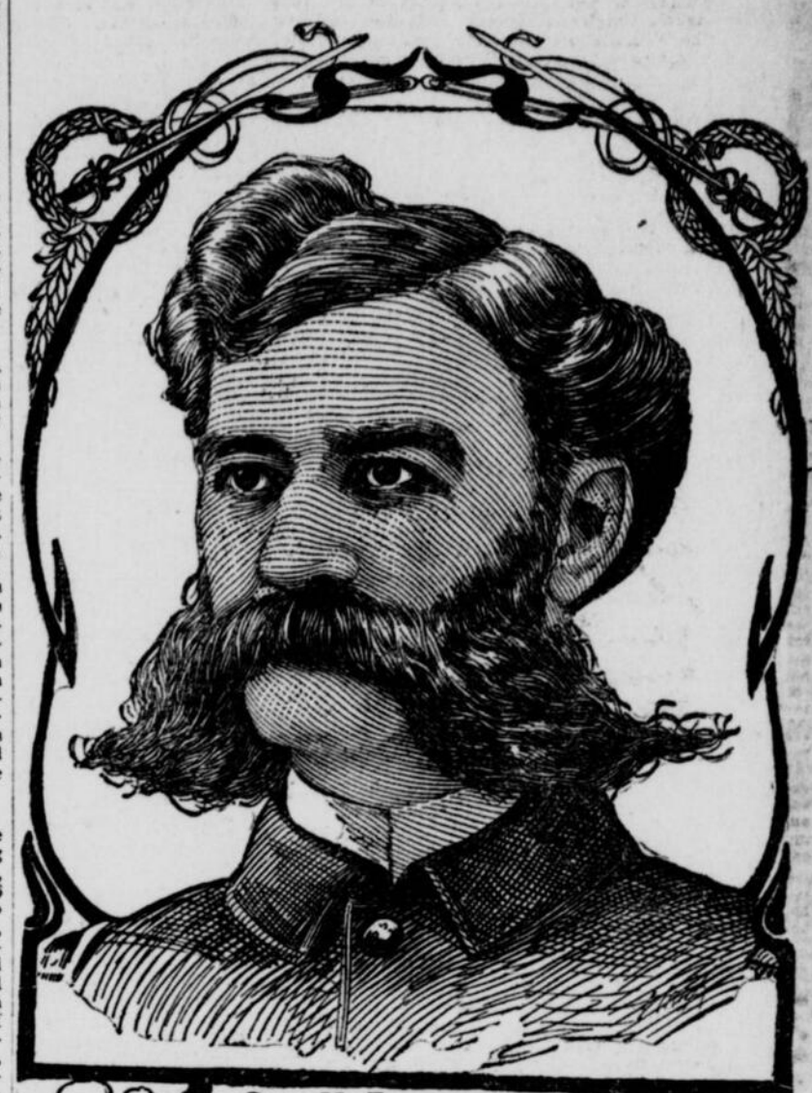
It is claimed by Mr. William Maguire, of Clones, that he and his brother and sisters are the direct heirs to a fortune of over £20,000, left by a person of his name, who emigrated to America from Clones some forty years ago, and died recently in the State of Maine. For some time past advertisements have appeared in Irish papers for relatives of the deceased. Inquiries were made by Mr. Maguire and his relatives, from which it was ascertained that the sum above mentioned was awaiting claimants. Mr. William Maguire is headporter at the goods station at Clones.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan National Teachers' Association, held in Dublin, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—'That we are extremely dissatisfied with the miserable pittances recently sent out from the Education Office under the name of "increments," many of them not being more than £1 or £2; that we are especially dissatisfied with the disgraceful manner in which the intergrade teachers have been treated in having been awarded no increments whatever; and that we hereby express our astonishment that the Resident Commissioner has not carried out his promise to the effect that all deserving teachers would be paid full increments at the end of each triennial period.'

A sensation was caused among the residents of Youghal, a popular seaside resort in County Cork, by the news that Mr. Algernon F. Power, of Tramore, County Waterford, who had been staying during the summer months on the Strand at Youghal, had eloped with Miss Mary Beatrice Galway, a member of a well-known Cork family now resident in Tramore, and prospective heiress to a large fortune. The young lady's mother went to Cork, leaving her daughter in the Youghal residence. That afternoon a covered car stopped at the door, two trunks were brought out, and then Miss Galway drove off. A friend observed the disappearance, and, thinking it strange, entered the house. On search being made a letter directed to the young lady's mother was found, in which the daughter stated that she had gone away with her lover. The mother was at once communicated with. Telegrams were sent to various places, and on Mrs. Galway's return from Cork she made the necessary affidavit, hired a carriage and two fast horses, and drove with all haste after the fugitives in the direction of Cappoquin. Eventually the lovers were picked up in a farmhouse about twelve miles beyond that town, having travelled about thirty miles. Miss Galway was taken in charge by her mother and brought back to Youghal, and Mr. Power was arrested by the police. Mr. Power was brought up before two magistrates at Youghal and charged with the abduction of Miss Galway. Mrs. Galway stated that her daughter and Mr. Power had been engaged since last April. Her daughter was 17 and Mr. Power about 23. She had refused her consent but now agreed to their marriage as soon as the necessary preliminaries were carried out. Consequently, she did not wish the charge to be further pressed against Mr. Power, who was left on bail until next Youghal Petty Sessions.

Advertisements.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SPANISH WAR VETERANS.



Gen. M. Emmett Urell.

General Urell is Only One of Twenty-Eight Generals of Our Army Who Endorse Pe-ru-na.

General M. Emmett Urell was newly elected Commander-in-chief of the National Organization of Spanish War Veterans, of which President Roosevelt is a member.

This prominent General recommends Peruna in the following words:

"Many of my friends have used Peruna with beneficial results as an effective remedy for Catarrh."—M. Emmett Urell, 813 12th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

J. U. Kannuf, 1445 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"I have found Peruna the greatest remedy on earth to stop my aches and pains. I have been troubled with indigestion, everything seemed to lay heavy on my stomach. I was also troubled with aching of bones and backache. I felt as tired in the morning as at night, and was troubled with a cold which settled on my chest and lungs, and had a heavy cough every winter. Peruna cured all these disagreeable symptoms, and I recommend it to all. I cannot praise Peruna too highly, and would not be without it. I feel like a new man now, and my health is perfect."—J. W. Kannuf.

Peruna is not a sleep medicine. Peruna is not a nervine. Peruna is not a narcotic. Peruna does not stupefy. Does not bring about artificial rest. Peruna helps weak nerves. Builds up broken down constitutions. Brings refreshing sleep, not by producing stupefaction, but by invigorating the nerve centres.

Peruna produces a natural appetite. It strengthens the digestive power. It fills the lacteals full of nutrition and sends surging through the blood vessels the recuperating currents of new life. It does all this by producing healthy mucous membranes.

Peruna makes clean, strong mucous membranes in the nose, throat, stomach and digestive organs. In this way it reaches the origin of all life, all strength and all activity.

Peruna cleanses these membranes of every vestige of catarrhal congestion. This leaves them strong and able to do their work.

Then follows refreshing sleep. Then nervousness disappears. Then a man becomes confident, vigorous, hopeful and happy.

This is why it is that Peruna is the tonic of tonics. It cleanses the sources of the blood. Good, rich, red blood is the result and health follows as a natural consequence.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SAVED THE CHURCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Chelsea, Que., Nov. 3.—During the last week the Rev. R. Calvert has been conducting revival meetings in the Methodist Church at West Templeton. A destructive fire was narrowly averted at the close of the meeting on Thursday night. Most of the congregation had left the church. The lights were being turned out, and the pastor unwittingly detached the large centre chandelier. It fell with a crash, spilling the oil over the matting in the aisle and among the pews. The flames spread rapidly. The pastor's heavy coat would cover but a small fraction of the blazing floor. Just then Miss Phoebe Sharpley quickly slipped off her coat, as the remainder of the congregation quickly left the building, and began to beat out the flames. This was a suggestion to the pastor and together the two beat away, the flames, however, gaining on them. Some seven or eight young men, hearing of the unequal conflict with the flames, returned, and with their coats, assisted in the fight with the fire. Miss Sharpley's dress caught fire, but was soon put out. The damage is not extensive, and is fully covered by insurance.

Advertisements.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For colds, coughs, bronchitis. We have been saying this for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.** FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc. FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston U.S. and New Glasgow, Can.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also 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.]

EXPERIMENTS AT OTTAWA

The evidence of Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, during the past session, has just been printed. It covered many points of interest to farmers. At the outset he explained that at the Farm they had four herds of pure-bred cattle and a grade herd of each of the breeds. The breeds represented are Ayrshires, Dairy Shorthorns, Guernseys and French-Canadians. The idea of keeping these herds is to determine the classes of cattle most suitable for the different conditions or requirements of Canadian farmers. One of the chief aims has been to see how the cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk can be reduced, to determine exactly the cost of the same and to get farmers working along those lines.

With this aim in view, said Mr. Grisdale, we have found that probably the most potent factor in the development of a herd is to keep a record of the annual milk and butter fat product of the individuals of the herd; of course, we have always done that, but we have been trying to get the farmers to do it the last two or three years, and with that object in view, we have supplied a number of farmers with forms for keeping records of the milk and butter fat, yields of their individual cows. I have samples of these forms here, that is, of the 'Daily Dairy Record' form, which are supplied to any farmers who ask for them. There is room on them to keep a record for one week of the work of fifteen cows. On the back of them are to be found the necessary instructions with the information as to where more of these forms may be secured, if desired. Then, we supply a form on which may be recorded a summary of the work for a month. These have been sent broadcast from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have, we think, done very good work. I could give you lists, quite long lists, of men who are using these, and I must say that the returns have been most satisfactory, that is, men who have used the forms speak very highly of their value as guides and incentives to improvement of their herds. The unsatisfactory part of it, I regret to say, is that there are not nearly enough using them. Some who have used them in this immediate neighborhood, and in different parts of Ontario, have had remarkable success with them. Just to give you an instance: A man, not eighty miles from here, started two years ago with a herd of eleven cows, giving an average return from the factory of thirty dollars per head. He kept these records, and with their aid was able not only to improve the cows he had, but to pick out those that were not doing the right thing by him, and replace them with better cows, so that last year he had a return of over sixty-two dollars per head from his herd. Other instances are quite common of men who have done almost as well. Many breeders of pure-bred cattle are taking up this system, because the first question that the man who comes to buy a bull from a pure-bred herd for dairy purposes is not 'What sort of a looking cow was the dam?' or 'What sort of a looking animal was the sire?' but 'What could his dam do at the milk-pail, and what could the dam and sire show in the records of their progeny?' And to do this, to be able to give this information, it is not sufficient to say that the cow gave 65 or 70 pounds of milk per day, he must be able to say how many pounds she gave in the year. Many cows will give 65 pounds in a day, at the start, but much less in the year than the cow that starts off with only forty to fifty pounds a day. You will, therefore, see the value of these records to the breeder of pure-bred cattle, and many are introducing them. Several men interested in cattle have got our statements of the records made by their herds, and these have proved a very great advertisement for them, because they show just what their cattle can do, and what kind of stock they are. On the back of the forms, you will notice it is stated that a paying herd must produce 5,000 pounds of milk per cow. That does not sound very big; many cows in the country do better than that. But if you look up the census returns for many dairy cows in the country, you will be astounded to find that, allowing for every pound of milk that can possibly be used on the farm by any means at all, it is under two thousand pounds per cow. That may seem very strange, but I am taking these figures from the last census, and allowing for the fullest possible amount of milk that can be used in any homestead, the average production is less than 2,000 pounds per cow. You will see what an immense loss the country sustains by keeping so many useless or poor cows. It is these useless cows that we want to get rid of in our dairy industry, in order that the average production may be raised to what it ought to be; and the only way to eliminate these animals entirely from our herds is for the farmers to keep a record of the production, so that every farmer will be able to see for himself what he is losing by keeping a poor class of dairy cattle.

The cattle upon which I reported to you last year, some of which were newly imported from the Old Country, have done very well, and any of you who have looked through the report will see the high record of returns from each of the herds. I might just give you a few items of interest. We have the imported Ayrshires, and last year they gave us an average of 7,496 pounds of milk, an average of 334 1-3 pounds of butter, and the average value of their product was $74.19, including the skim milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds, an average profit on the herd of $36.26. That was after paying for every pound of feed. Labor is not included. I might say that one-half of that herd was composed of heifers with their first calves. The Shorthorns did very well with a herd of four, one of which was not doing satisfactorily, as she had only two milking teats. They gave an average of milk of 7,210 pounds, of butter 353 pounds, and the average value of the product was $77.41. But the profit was only $32.50. Of course, I must say that the calves are not included in any case; they are a very uncertain quantity, and we are keeping a good many and cannot give their actual selling value. From the Guernseys, a herd of five, we got an average of 6,130 pounds of milk and 359 pounds of butter. The product was valued at $76.87, leaving a profit of $37.29. The Canadian herd last year consisted of one grade cow for the year and one pure bred cow for about three months. The grade produced 9,932 pounds of milk and 506.49 pounds of butter, while the pure bred cow produced 1,866 pounds of milk and 109.94 pounds of butter in eighty days. The comparative cost of the production of a pound of butter by each herd is of considerable interest. The Ayrshires cost, to produce a pound of butter, 11.34 cents. The Shorthorns, 12.68 cents. The Guernseys, 11.02 cents. The Canadians, 9.36 cents.

To produce 100 pounds of milk with the Ayrshires cost 50.6 cents, and to produce one pound of butter, 11.34 cents. With the Shorthorns the cost of 100 pounds of milk was 62.15 cents, and 12.68 cents the cost of a pound of butter. With the Guernseys the cost to produce 100 pounds of milk was 64.57 cents, but the cost of one pound of butter was only 11.02 cents. With the Canadians it cost 48.93 cents to produce 100 pounds of milk, and a pound of butter but 9.36 cents. The objection to these small cattle is that you cannot get so large a product, and you have to keep your cattle so that the labor question enters, and where a large herd is kept that has to be considered. The Canadians at Ottawa were just as expensive as the other pure breds, and cost from $100 to $150 each.

SAVING MANURE

In 1899-01 three series of steer-feeding experiments were made, comparing the gains obtained from animals kept without tying in a box stall and from those tied as usual in ordinary stalls, the former being watered in the stall, the latter turned out daily to water. The results showed that by the former method a very large saving in cost of attendance is secured, without any decrease in the gain of live weight or any disadvantage as respects the quantity of food required to produce it. The relative economy of the two methods is, however, not fully demonstrated until the value of the resultant manures is known; for these differ materially in the conditions of their preservation.

The manure from box stall was formed upon a cement floor, and was kept under the animals, compacted by their tramping, until the close of the experiment; that from the animals tied in the stalls and watered in the barnyard was, on the contrary, daily removed and stored in a compact heap under conditions closely approximating those of a covered manure shed, except that it was not subject to trampling by the stock.

The fertilizing constituents in food and litter, less those used in forming new animal tissue, were compared with those recovered in the two manures. The comparison is specially interesting because of the increasing use of the covered shed method in Pennsylvania.

The trampled manure suffered little loss of fertilizing constituents, though less than two-fifths of the dry matter of food and litter was recovered in the manure. The covered shed manure lost one-third of its nitrogen, one-fifth of its potash, and one-seventh of its phosphoric acid. Only one-third of the dry matter of food and litter was recovered in the manure. The potash and phosphoric acid losses must be explained by seepage of liquid manure into the clay floor. The loss of nitrogen is, however, chiefly due to volatilization of carbonate of ammonia.

The money value of the fertilizer constituents lost by the second as compared with the first method is equivalent to $2.50 for each steel stable six months. Therefore, manure, if prepared upon a tight floor and with such proportion of litter that it can be trampled into a compact mass, loses very little, if any, of its fertilizer constituents so long as the animals remain upon it. This method of preserving steer manure is therefore distinctly superior to that of the covered shed, though the latter method may not always exhibit as great loss as that observed in this experiment.—Dr. William Frear, Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS

An evergreen windbreak is certainly far more desirable than any other, but the expense of securing the plants and the difficulty of making them live has interfered greatly with their extended planting, says a bulletin of the South Dakota Experiment Station. People forget one thing, that evergreen roots out of soil are like a fish out of water; even one or two minutes' exposure of the roots to a drying wind and hot sun sets the sap, and no amount of soaking afterwards is a help. When received from the nursery the plants, which should not be more than a foot in height, should have the clay and mud washed off the roots and then carefully heeled in, which means the roots are covered with earth in a shady place—a sort of temporary planting until the permanent planting can be done. Only a few trees should be taken up at a time, and these are put in a pail with the roots in water. It is not necessary to use water in planting. In planting many thousands of evergreens in the nursery, we would never get done if we had to use water, but great care is used to pound the earth about the roots, using heavy scantling or 'tamper' for that purpose. Of course this means that the earth is in good planting condition. If wet, no pounding must be done. Poke the earth in well with the fingers, protected by heavy gloves. This is to prevent any caves or hollow spaces underneath the roots. The trees should be set so firmly that they cannot be readily pulled up. The ground must be kept stirred up during the summer to prevent baking. If it becomes necessary to water, first remove the surface soil, give a thorough soaking, then replace the dry surface soil and mulch with straw or grass, or similar mulch, to prevent drying out. One such soaking at intervals of two weeks is far better than sprinkling every day, which is another way of killing them. The best time to plant evergreens is when their buds begin to show signs of swelling. Large evergreen trees may be successfully transplanted in late winter with a frozen ball of earth on the roots. Some enterprising nurserymen in various parts of the country, realizing the general difficulty of getting evergreen to live with ordinary care, are selling evergreens already established in boxes or pots. This method is expensive, but for trees on the lawn the increased expense is better than to have cheaper trees that will not be alive at the end of the summer. Our evergreen windbreaks will be scarce in Dakota until planters are able to secure our strictly native Dakota evergreens, such as the Black Hills or Ponderosa pine, which has been called the 'prince of pines for the plains,' or the slower growing red cedar of northern origin. Southern red cedar is worthless. The jack pine as received from northwestern Minnesota is a rapid grower and appears perfectly hardy, but it is not as beautiful a tree as the Pinus ponderosa, or bull pine of the Black Hills. Scotch pine and Austrian pine are the two best of the old sorts that are usually obtained in the nurseries, but both should be protected on the north and west by windbreaks of cheaper trees. In time it is to be hoped that the Dakota nurserymen will be able to supply the demand for the Black Hills pine.

Sometimes several closely planted rows of evergreens are set. This results in the lower limbs dropping off in time, permitting free wind-sweep underneath. A single row, set, say, six feet apart in the row, will be better, as the lower limbs will remain, having plenty of sunlight. If several rows are set, at least sixteen to twenty feet should intervene between the rows. The best size to set is usually twice transplanted nursery trees, about twelve to eighteen inches in height.

In regard to mulching evergreens, it may be said that the best mulch is one of loose earth made by constant stirring of the soil all through the growing season. Many people make a mistake by mulching heavily and doing no cultivating. It must be remembered that the roots need air as well as moisture, and where frequent stirring of the earth is impracticable the mulch must be removed at intervals and the ground stirred thoroughly. If water becomes necessary, do not water every day, as that is the best way to kill them, but water at intervals of a few days and then give the ground a good soaking.

In the fall a heavy soaking of the ground is especially desirable, as the dry winter winds are trying on evergreens and all other plants. A point often made at our horticultural meetings is that the dry winter winds will take the moisture from a fence post. A very common mistake with evergreens is planting large trees. Trees from ten inches to two feet in height are more apt to live than those of larger size. Nursery grown trees, twice or more transplanted, are much better adapted to prairie culture than those direct from the forest, which need careful shading the first year or two.

KING'S CATTLE FOR JAMAICA

The Imperial Direct West India Mail steamer 'Port Antonio,' which sailed from Avonmouth for Jamaica on Saturday last, had on board two bull calves from His Majesty the King's stock yards. These valuable animals were presented by the King to the island colony for breeding purposes, with the object of improving the stock in Jamaica. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. have done a great deal in this direction, having presented several prize bulls and other animals, and have also carried out prize beasts for stock farms free by their steamers. The blow Jamaica received by the recent hurricane is being sorely felt, for scarcely a banana has been shipped on the boats of the Imperial Direct Line since the first or second ship after the disaster, and it will be some time before shipments of the fruit are again made. A few oranges are coming forward. It is therefore of interest to see that attention is directed in other directions. Sir Alfred Jones in the earlier days of the contract recognzed the importance of the cattle industry to the island, and at once sent out prize bulls, being supported by his partner, Mr. W. J. Davey, who also presented the island with two or three magnificent beasts from his estate at Caerwys, Flintshire. With the increase in cost of sugar in this country, it is hoped that the jam industry will be greatly developed in Jamaica, and that this, with other industries that should be worked profitably there, will be established on a large scale in order to augment the wealth of the island as a fruit producer and make the people less dependent in case of a recurrence of such a catastrophe as that which overtook them a few weeks since.—Liverpool 'Journal of Commerce.'

WHY SOME FARMERS FAIL

They will not make compost.
They breed to and from scrubs.
They do not curry their horses.
They have no shelter for stock.
They put off greasing the waggon.
They are wedded to old methods.
They give no attention to details.
They have no method or system.
They see no good in a new thing.
They let their fowls roost in trees.
They weigh and measure stingily.
They leave their ploughs in the field.
They hang their harness in the dust.
They take no pleasure in their work.
They never use paint on their farm.
They prop the barn door with a nail.
They starve the calf and milk the cow.
They milk the cows late in the day.
They think small things are not important.
They let their gates sag and rot down.
They do not keep up with improvements.
They do not know the best is the cheapest.
They do not read the best books and newspapers.
They think the buyer of a successful neighbor's stock at good prices is a fool, and the seller very 'lucky.'
They sell hay, grain, and straw off the farm instead of turning them into meat, cheese and butter and increasing the supply of manure.—'Farm and Stockman.'

CORN SILAGE FOR COWS

The value of corn silage for dairy cows has been very thoroughly tested by dairy feeders and by experiment stations. The stations have fed silage along with fodder and green corn from the field.

Of this the Wisconsin station says that 14,262 pounds of green fodder corn fed to dairy cows, with a stated ration of hay and grain, made 7,688 pounds of milk. The same ration of silage fed with the same quantity of hay and grain made 8,575 pounds of milk.

The same quantities of green fodder corn fed to cows as of silage, with similar quantities of grain, made for the fodder 318 pounds of butterfat, while the silage made from the same quantity of corn made 340 pounds of fat.

At the Vermont station silage made eleven percent more milk than an equal quantity of fodder corn, and at the Wisconsin station the advantage was equal to five percent of milk and six percent of fats.—'New York Farmer.'

WATCH THE FOAL'S FEET

A writer in the 'Horseshoer's Journal' in speaking of the effects which neglect of the weanling foals' feet may have, says: We will take, for instance, two colts, weanlings, they are running together on the same soil, and they are cared for much the same. We will suppose that both thrive alike, maintaining about the same increase in weight, and at about six months old they are separated, one falling into the hands of a man who will take good care of his young charge and the other going to a careless, indifferent owner. The first, we will suppose, is looked over and it may be noticed by the owner that he has the tendency so common to all colts, of an overgrown hoof and the limb inclined inward, which, of course, carries the foot to the outward position. Turning to the case of the other colt, the owner is indifferent about the formation of his hoof and limbs; he keeps on developing just as he is inclined, and so we may expect in the one case to find any class of bad conformation purely through the fact that he has never been watched. But it is altogether different with the case of the first colt, for the owner, the moment he realizes the tendency of the little fellow's growth, what does he do? The first thing that a careful owner will do is to reduce the hoof as much as necessity will demand, and in case conditions will allow, and if he can do so, he will produce frog pressure, let it be ever so slight. Now this trouble remedied will be quite enough in itself to enable the foot to thrive in health and strength. But to the limb. Many colts take the limb formation through the same neglect that the feet take theirs. Everybody knows that there are cases of toe in, and many more of toe out. The intelligent man knows that a little earlier care of the colt will stop this and produce a perfect shape to the limb and foot. When grazing the colt throws his weight on the front limbs, which carries the foot outward; he sustains himself by taking this position, and as it will be seen at a glance, the heels are pointing inward and the toe out. And as the limb is thus shaped the foot takes on its growth on the outside, which adds additional weight to the interior of the limb. Continued strain of this kind finally results in the foot growing just as it is allowed, and in the limb taking the form that it must because of the constant strain thrown upon it.

The careful owner recognizing the shape which the foot or limb has taken will at once set about to remove the cause by both care of feet and giving the young muscles and joints that care which will remove the possibility of their becoming mal-formed. Some men wonder why there are so many of the toe out class of horses. The above explains the reason why. Even the colt which might inherit mal-conformation can be straightened up and be made to wear a perfect limb and foot if he is carefully watched in babyhood, for once the limbs are set in their position, which is after the colt passes about his ninth month, it is useless to try to effect any change for the better, at least it is seldom that any improvement can be made after this period of age arrives, but very much is possible before this time.

FARM CLEANINGS

Potatoes that are put into the cellar when a little damp are apt to begin rotting early and likely to give trouble throughout the winter.

Beware of breeding to the calf or pig some farmer has carelessly allowed to remain unaltered, or of breeding to an inferior animal of any kind because it is cheaper. This is the most extravagant kind of economy. Only the best animals, those of the best type and form, and of the highest stamina and vigor, should be used for sires.

Another matter which should be carefully attended to in repairing buildings about the farm is that no nails are left in pieces of old building materials. Nothing inflicts a more dangerous wound than an old rusty nail. On finishing a repairing job go round and apply the claw hammer to all such. It may save you hundreds of dollars.

All life is more or less of the treadmill order; that is to say, it is made up very largely of successions of endless repetitions. And happy are those who can so look upon these things as to accept the situation philosophically, and with a fitting resignation. And happier even are those who are able to look upon necessary work, even of the treadmill order, in the light of a pleasant task.

Climatic conditions during the last half of the summer and into autumn up to harvest have seldom proved more disastrous to potatoes. Blight and rot tell the story, and the 'American Agriculturist's' final estimate of yield in bulk must be studied in the light of this serious development. The figures indicate a gross yield for the United States of approximately 244,000,000 bushels, or nearly 30,000,000 bushels less than last year.

One important factor when raising late potatoes is to store the seed where they will not sprout and exhaust their strength. Early in the winter the potatoes wanted for late planting the following season should be packed in new flour barrels and headed. Then removed to cold storage and kept there until planting time. The seed potatoes will come out of the cold storage just as fresh and nice in appearance as when they were taken from the soil. The tubers do not send out sprouts as cellar-kept tubers do. The strength of the potato is retained.

Rye can be sown in August or any time before the ground freezes, says an agricultural writer. I have seen good crops of rye where the grain was sown so late that the plants could hardly be seen above ground until the next spring. I sowed grass seed on rye two weeks before we could get on the land with a team. Any amount of choice rye can be got from the farmers here for from sixty to seventy cents per bushel. If rye is not sowed by Sept. 20, wait until the ground is about to freeze up. One who has land infested with Canada thistles will find great satisfaction in sowing rye thick and early. Some sow rye here in July and pasture it so it cannot joint, then harvest a crop the next year. Our millers are making very fine white flour from our new varieties of rye.

Most amateur florists seem to think plants require lots of water, therefore they proceed to thoroughly wet the soil and keep it wet, never allowing it to dry out, not even a little on the surface. The consequence is the plants get sickly and die off. They are literally drowned, the soil being transformed into veritable swamp. Now, no one, however ignorant of the proper culture of house plants, would think of planting them in a swamp. Yet this is practically what many do without realizing it. Plants require moisture of course, but too much water is as injurious as too little. To be successful with flowers, we must imitate nature's way as nearly as possible.

Harness should always be wiped after being used, so as to prevent the formation of that clammy compound of perspiration and dust which is so frequently seen on badly-kept harness. The natural tendency of the leather is to dry and become brittle; this may be guarded against by subjecting it to a good soaking with oil now and again. The oil when so applied should be well rubbed in with some coarse cloth, and the leather afterwards dried by being thoroughly wiped with a dry rag or woollen material. The best oil to use for the purpose is neat's-foot. The required shade of color can be given to the oil by the addition of lampblack. As is well known by the farmer, harness costs money. In a comparatively dry climate, such as we have, a little work performed as indicated above will return a handsome profit.

The greatest care in handling and placing fruit immediately into cold storage pays for the extra trouble. One must understand that cold storage will simply retard and not prevent entirely the spread of decay. If the fruit is in prime keeping condition on entering it is likely to come out in proportionately as good condition. Where apples were placed in brine and cold air storage the cold air gave the best results. From an examination of the prices paid in the fall and those paid on April 1 for the past six years, the results show that there has been a sufficient increase to warrant the extra expense of storage in every case, and on the average the practice has resulted in good profit. Upon examination each month it was shown that the greatest amount of decay was found in the bottom of the barrel as taken out or the headed end as packed. A very large proportion of these were also within six inches of the bottom, showing that much care is needed in not overcrowding and bruising the fruit when packing, if the fruit is to be stored. The reasons that cold storage apples do not keep long after taking them out are that the temperature is so much higher and conditions are far more conducive to decay in the spring. Where the fruit was taken out in the winter months and given spring conditions, as placing them in a warm greenhouse, they decayed equally as quickly.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Eggs are light affairs, weighing on an average only two ounces each, yet it is estimated that the total egg product of last year was 635,000 tons.

For wintering geese, give them a dry shed free from dampness and draughts. They will stand almost any amount of cold if their quarters are dry. Whole oats and corn, some cabbage or boiled vegetables and plenty of pure water make the best rations.

To fatten young geese shut them in a small pen where they cannot run about much and feed them on corn meal and one-fifth beef scrap. Feed three times a day all they will eat up clean and give plenty of grit and pure water to drink. Three weeks of this close confinement and forcing is about as long as they can stand before going off their feed.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

Spavin Curb Splint
Cure These Blemishes
Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cures. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
28 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

ADVERTISING.

It is wonderful what judicious advertising will do. It will even create a temporary demand for an inferior article, but permanent trade can only be established by backing up judicious advertising, with fair dealing and real value. For instance, we will take the case of condimental Stock Foods. How many of them have gone by the board during the last twenty years? Forty of them at least. Some of them were heavy advertisers, and advertising gave them a trade, but the goods would not stand the test, and they could not hold that which advertising gave them. Herbageum has been on the market for nineteen years, and every year has brought an increase in trade. Others come and go, but Herbageum stays, and Herbageum's hold on the good will of the farming public becomes stronger each year. Advertising brings new trade, but it is the true economical value of Herbageum that holds it. Keep them all in view. Note how they come and go, and also note that Herbageum stays. If you give Herbageum a fair test on your own stock you will understand why it stays and why 'Herbageum' has become a household word among Canadian farmers and stockmen.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

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.

'THE FOXES' TAILS.

Hawthorne.—The selection is too long to be given here. It is called 'The Foxes' Tails; or, Sandy McDonald's Signal,' and you can find it in 'Best Selections,' No. 11, (The Penn. Pub. Co., Philadelphia.)

POEM WANTED.

S.—Would like to obtain the poem on Scotland which begins with the line: 'Dear to my spirit, Scotland, thou hast been,' and which contains also the line: 'The foot of slave thy heather never stained.'

MORLEY'S GLADSTONE.

Detroit, Mich.—Where can I get the 'Life of Gladstone,' by Morley, and what is the price? Ans.—The 'Life of William Ewart Gladstone,' by John Morley, published by Macmillan & Co., London; three volumes; price, £2 2s. Any bookseller in your own city can obtain it for you.

NAMING A COTTAGE.

Bessie.—Would you kindly suggest some suitable names for a cottage in a quiet country place? Ans.—It is impossible to suggest a very suitable name without knowing more of the local conditions. There really seems no object in naming a cottage at all, unless the name has some signification in connection with that particular dwelling. Take into account the characteristic features of the surrounding landscape, or the location of the cottage, and some such name as Sea-view, Braeside, Hillcrest, Dale, Sunnyside, might fit. If trees and flowers in abundance distinguish the place from its neighbors it might take a name to correspond, for instance, Pine Cottage, Maple Grove, Rose Cottage, Ivy Cottage, etc. Or, again, it might be named for some place with which one's ancestors had associations in the 'Old Country.' Anything that you think pretty would be suitable providing that there is some reason for its being applied to the cottage. You remember the sarcastic allusions of Betsy Trotwood to the father of David Copperfield, who named his place 'The Rookery' when there were no rooks.

'THE EVENING HOUR.'

The Rev. R. K. Scott, Flat Rock, Michigan, kindly sends the following poem, asked for by G.T.W.:

Sweet evening hour! Dear evening hour!
That calms the air and shuts the flower;
That brings the wild bird to its nest,
The infant to its mother's breast.

Sweet hour! that bids the laborer cease;
That gives the weary team release,
And leads them home, and crowns them there
With rest and shelter, food and care.

O season of soft sounds and hues;
Of twilight walks among the dews;
Of tender memories, converse sweet—
And thoughts too shadowy to repeat!

Yes, lovely hour, thou art the time
When feelings flow and wishes climb,
When timid souls begin to dare,
And God receives and answers prayer.

Then, trembling, from the vaulted skies
The stars look out like thoughtful eyes
Of angels calm reclining there,
And gazing on our world of care.

Sweet hour! for heavenly music made,
When Isaac walked, and Daniel prayed,
When Abram's offerings God did own,
And man may worship Him alone!

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

The Rev. James Fraser, writing from the manse, Cushing, Quebec, says:—The other day a question regarding the name of the County of Argenteuil was answered in the column appropriated to such questions. The answer was undoubtedly correct, only it failed to note how the name came to be applied to the county. In a volume that I possess regarding the old seigniories, I find the following: (Translation). 'Pierre Louis Panet, Esq., proprietor of the fee and Seigniory of Argenteuil, produced a deed of fealty and homage, dated March 7, 1725, by Dame Louise Denis, widow of Pierre d'Aillebout, Sieur d'Argenteuil, mentioning the promise without any regular grant on the part of the French Government to Mr. d'Aillebout and other persons, of a stretch of land extending on the north side, the North river included, from the foot of Long Sault for a distance of two leagues going down towards Montreal, with the Islands, etc., on a depth of four leagues.' This seigniory, adds Mr. Fraser, formed part of the County of Argenteuil, when in after times the lines of the county were established, and the name of the county was derived from the 'Seigneurie,' and the name of the 'Seigneurie' was derived from the name of the first holder of it, viz., Pierre d'Aillebout, Sieur d'Argenteuil.

PLACE NAMES IN CANADA.

'A Montrealer in Boston.'—Please tell me what the name 'Canada' means, and whether 'Quebec' means 'large boats come this far, and then go back,' or not. If not, what does 'Quebec' mean? Ans.—At least five derivations have been suggested for the word 'Canada.' The Rev. George Patterson, in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,' 1890, says 'Canada is a Portuguese word in use in the fifteenth century, and to this day in the islands, to denote a narrow road, or especially one bordered by walls or traced in an unknown wilderness.' Mr. Patterson explains that 'The Indians whom Cartier had taken on board, told him that the great river, the further up it went, became narrower and narrower, even into Canada,' etc. Mr. George Johnson, F.R.S.C., observes that 'the Canada,' meaning a narrow road, or passage, occurring in Bret Harte's 'Susy: A Story of the Plains,' is a term in use to this day in various parts of the Continent. Another derivation is from the Algonquin word 'Cantata,' meaning 'welcome,' supposed to have been used by the Indians in their welcome to Cartier; also from the Indian word for 'a collection of huts,' applied to their own. A third derivation is from the Spanish 'Acanada,' meaning, 'there is nothing there,' indicating that the Spaniards saw no signs of gold as they skirt the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Johnson, Dominion Statistician, says it seems reasonable to suppose that the word 'Canada' has the same meaning as the word 'Quebec,' the one being Indian, and the other common to both the Spanish and Portuguese languages. The most striking fact to Indians and navigators on the great river would be its sudden narrowing at Cape Diamond. The Portuguese and Spaniards would say of it, 'Canada,' the Indians, 'Kebec.' The opinion is also advanced that 'Quebec' comes from 'Quel bec' ('what a break!'), the exclamation of the French navigators on beholding the lofty headland on which the city is built.

THE EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT.

A Reader.—Is the translation of the New Testament called the Emphatic Diaglott, perfectly reliable? Ans. — No individual translation of the Greek Testament can be said to be perfectly reliable. Dean Alford, who issued a revised edition in 1870, said: 'It is impossible that one man's work can ever fulfil the requisites for an accepted version of the Scriptures.' 'No new rendering is safe till it has gone through many brains.' The Emphatic Diaglott is a literal word for word translation into English of Griesbach's Greek Testament, the latter more than a century old, and till the middle of the century the best, when the discovery of the Sinaitic MSS., and increased study of the Greek Text of the earliest centuries, led to a purer text, and upon that the Revised English New Testament is based; and this, though not perfectly reliable, comes nearer the early Greek than King James's version. The Emphatic Diaglott may be very good Greek, but it is not very good English, and is, therefore, not easy to understand. For English readers, Darby's new translation from a Revised Text of the Greek original, or Rotherham's Emphatic New Testament from the Greek Text of Tregelles, will be found more reliable and useful. These two books, with their notes, would be specially helpful to ministers. It is remarkable that the three known most ancient MSS. of the New Testament, which in all essentials agree so well, are divided among the three representatives of the Christian Church, the Greek, the Protestant and the Roman, as if to show that each Church possesses a copy of the Scriptures which comes nearest to the original writings as left by the Apostles. The Sinaitic is in St. Petersburg, the Vatican in Rome, and the Alexandrine in the British Museum in London.

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.]

DANDRUFF.

W.G.W. is a farmer, twenty-five years of age. Is troubled with dandruff, and the hair falling out. The hair is dry and brittle. The trouble began about four years ago. General health is good. Ans.—Many causes may be at work to produce baldness. It sometimes follows prolonged or acute illnesses, such as typhoid fever. A run-down system is the cause also at times. Of more importance is local disease of the scalp. If dandruff is thick this tends to make the hair dry and brittle, and it then breaks off. So long as the roots are not involved, the hair will grow in again. In some families baldness is constitutional, and in such cases no remedy is likely to do it good. In your case, if you can get rid of the dandruff you will probably stop the trouble. Wash the head once a week with very hot water. Instead of ordinary soap use spirits of green soap. This can be obtained at any druggist's, and is made by dissolving soft potash soap in rectified spirits in the proportion of five ounces to eight ounces. Apply with the hand to the roots of the hair. Then wash off with hot water, and rinse with cold. Do not rub the hair too vigorously when drying. Apply the following lotion every night: Resorcin, three drachms; rectified spirits, six ounces. Rub well in. The hair should be cut rather short, and frequently brushed.

HIVES.

G.C. is sixty-five years of age. Is troubled with blotches on the body that are about the size of a ten-cent piece, and raised above the general level of the skin about a sixteenth of an inch. They itch very badly, and are worse on retiring to bed. Ans.—If the condition is hives, it is likely to prove very obstinate. The itching may be relieved by sponging the skin with warm water in which a little baking powder has been dissolved, or a carbolic lotion, made by adding a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a pint of water. The bowels should be kept acting freely. The causes of hives are many and obscure. A common cause is some unsuitable article of diet. In this connection it would be well to live very plainly for a time. Nervous worry is said also to bring them on. The disease is more likely to occur in those of a rheumatic tendency. Perhaps the old-fashioned sulphur and treacle is as good as anything else to take.

SOFTENING OF BRAIN.

A.B.C. asks for the symptoms of softening of the brain, and also the symptoms of nervous exhaustion from over-worry and work. Ans.—What is commonly understood as softening of the brain is generally brought about by too little blood reaching the brain cells, or in some cases a hemorrhage into the brain substance. This is frequently brought about by diseased arteries. The symptoms vary according to the position in the brain of the trouble. As a rule it occurs in persons past middle life. The general health runs down for some time, and there is often muscular weakness, so that the patient is easily tired. With this there may be almost constant dull headache or dizziness, and sometimes ringing in the ears. Next there is moderate loss of flesh. Sooner or later, there appear signs of mental deterioration. The affected person is childish, irritable, or emotional. Sometimes, too, there may be some little difficulty in speaking or swallowing, and the speech may be thick. The trouble may gradually spread so that marked paralysis of the face, or one side of the body, results. It is not likely that there is any cure for the trouble, as it is one that is the result of years. In all such cases a doctor should be consulted, for the condition is serious, and with proper advice the life of the affected person may be prolonged. Absolute rest and quietness is essential in such case. Diet should be light and nutritious; the bowels should be kept free. All sources of worry, annoyance or bad temper, must be strictly avoided. Plenty of rest and sleep must be taken. The symptoms arising from broken-down nervous system may be very numerous and varied. Occasionally there is disorder of the stomach and bowels, leading to dyspepsia. There is also often headache, irritability, excessive response to external influences. Loss of sleep may be a feature. Such patients are often easily tired, worry much, or may be melancholic. There are often indefinite pains in different parts of the body. The condition merges imperceptibly in the severer cases into hysteria. The main thing is to give such persons absolute rest and change. They should go away so as to avoid all the ordinary sources of worry, and get some new impressions. They should have at least nine hours sleep or rest on the back. Fresh air should be taken, but so as to avoid fatigue. Food must be so chosen as to be nutritious and easily digested. Often a cold bath in the morning on rising will do good. Massage and electricity are of use in some severe cases.

DISINFECTION.

'Subscriber's Daughter' asks for the best method to disinfect a room after it has been occupied for a long time by a person who has had a lingering disease, such as consumption. Ans.—All bedding or clothing that has come in contact with the patient should be boiled for half an hour. Old carpets or useless objects should be burned. Rub down the walls with crusts of bread, which should be also burned. The best method to disinfect is to use formalin vapor, which is applied by means of a proper lamp. In the country this will be hard to get probably. The best substitute is sulphur, which should be burned in the room in the amount of three pounds for every thousand cubic feet of space. All chimneys and cracks must be first stuffed up, and after disinfecting the room should be kept shut up for twelve hours. Then throw open the windows. The floor should then be washed with carbolic solution, which is to be of the strength of two per cent. Apply with a mop.

CHESS

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

PROBLEM NO. 781.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by C. T. Blanshard, Tottnes, England.)

Black—8 Pieces.

White—11 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 782.

(First hon. mention in Checkmate tourney. Motto: 'Raven's Sacrifice.')

Black—7 Pieces.

White—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions published Nov. 28. Must reach editor Nov. 21.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 776. Wheeler. Three moves. Key: Kt—B 4.

Correct from Pawn., H. W. Barry, 'Cute example of what are coming to be regarded as problematic sweet nothings'; George Patterson. These miniatures crystallising stock mates with certain limited forces are especially valuable in attracting the interest of beginners and 'mere players' to problems. We should greatly like to see these collected and arranged thematically, or with regard to the forces employed.

No. 777. 'Go Round.' Colpa. Two moves. Key: Q—K 3.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'A clever thing. Examination of the fourth turn will show the superfluous pieces which create soundness in the one, two and three-movers, after thoughts.' George Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, St. Leon Water Chess Club.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Winnipeg is looking for a telegraph match with St. Paul. Good luck to you, Winnipeg.

As predicted, the Russian National Tourney at Kiev ended in Tschigorin taking first place, score 15; Bernstein, one of the youngest strong players alive (he is not yet twenty), was second, with 14 points; Jurewitch, third, 12½, and Salve, whom some call Janowski, fourth, with 13. One feature is the low position taken by Schiffers, who was only twelfth. We give below an interesting selection of the games.

GAME NO. 746.
(Caro-Kann Defence.)

White. Tchigorin.	Black. Jurevitch.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 B—B 4
5 Kt—Kt 3	5 P—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 3
7 P—K R 4 (1)	7 P—K R 3
8 B— Q 3	8 B x B
9 Q x B	9 Kt—B 3
10 B—Q 2	10 B—Q 3
11 Kt—K 4	11 Kt x Kt
12 Q x Kt	12 Kt—Q 2
13 Castles Q R	13 Kt—B 3 (2)
14 Q—K 2	14 Q—B 2
15 Kt—K 5	15 Castles Q R
16 Kt—Q 3	16 K—Kt 1
17 K—Kt 1	17 K—R 1 (3)
18 R—R 3	18 K R—K 1
19 P—K B 4	19 Kt—Q 4
20 Q—B 2	20 P—K B 4 (4)
21 P—B 4	21 Kt—B 3
22 Q—K 1 (5)	22 P—B 4 (6)
23 P x P	23 B x Q B P
24 P—Q Kt 4 (7)	24 B—Q 5
25 R—B 1	25 Kt—K 5
26 P—Kt 5	26 B—B 3
27 B—Kt 4	27 R—Q 5
28 P—B 5	28 Q—Q 2
29 P—B 6	29 P x P
30 Kt—B 5 (8)	30 Kt x Kt
31 B x Kt	31 R—Q 7
32 R—Q Kt 3	32 P x P
33 Q—K 3	33 R—Q 1
34 B—Kt 4	34 R—Q 6
35 R x R	35 Q x R ch
36 Q x Q	36 R x Q
37 R—B 6	37 R—Q 5
38 B—B 3	38 R—B 5
39 R x R	39 P x R
40 B x B	40 P x B
41 K—B 2	41 P—K 4
42 P x P	42 P x P
Resigns	

(1) The beginning of a plan of his own, viz., Castling Q R and to bring the K R into play by R—K R 3. The ordinary mode of development would be to simply clear the row for Castling K R, as in the French Defence.

(2) Black has now a better game than in the French Defence, as his Q B is disposed of for White's K B, whilst the advance of P—K R 4 weakened White's position, unless Black's were to Castle K R.

(3) Perhaps somewhat too cautious.

(4) Of doubtful value. The move intends to prevent P—B 5, and also as a support for the eventual Kt—K 5 or Kt 5.

(5) Tschigorin, in his turn, is guilty of a grave omission. 22, P—B 5 should have been played. I) 23.... B—B 1, then 23, B—B 3, Kt—K 5; 24, Q—Q B 2, with a very good game.

(6) Black is profiting immediately by the omission.

(7) Showing temper. We suggest instead of the text move, 24, Kt x B, Q x Kt; 25, B—K 3, Q x P; 26, R x R ch, R x R; 27, B x P, Q—K 5 ch; 28, Q x Q. Kt x Q; 29, R—R 3, with an even game still. In the above variation, if 27..K x B, then White wins with 28, R—R 3 ch, K—Kt 1; 29, Q—K 5 ch, etc.

(8) 30, P x P would open the Q Kt file, with fatal consequences. However, the game cannot be saved anyhow.
—'Standard.'

GAME NO. 747.
(Giuoco Piano.)
Salve vs. Tchigorin.

White	Black
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 3	4 B—B 4
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 Castles	6 B—K Kt 5
7 B—Q Kt 5 (1)	7 Castles
8 B—K 3	8 Kt—Q 5
9 B x Kt (2)	9 B x B
10 P—K R 3	10 B—R 4
11 P—K Kt 4 (3)	11 B x Kt
12 P x K B	12 Kt x Kt P
13 P x Kt	13 B x P
14 P—Q 4 (4)	14 P—K B 4
15 B—K 2	15 B P x P
16 Kt—Q 2 (5)	16 B x B
17 Q x B	17 Q—Kt 4 ch
18 K—R 1	19 R—B 5
Resigns	

(1) An unsatisfactory way of meeting Black's threat of playing Kt—Q 5. Having played B—Kt 5, White surely ought to have taken the Knight. To avoid this position, White must either delay Castling or else play P—Q B 3 or P—K R 3.

(2) It is always a slight disadvantage for the first player to effect this exchange. With the Q B off the board, White's King's side is more open to attack.

(3) Inviting a sacrifice which under present circumstances seems quite sound.

(4) There hardly seems anything better. If 14, K—Kt 2, P—K B 4; 15, Q—Q 2, P x P; 16, Kt—R 2, B—R 6 ch; 17, K—Kt 1, R—B 4, etc.

(5) Kt—R 2 was a better defence.
—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

GAME NO. 748.
(Irregular Opening.)

White W. Jurewitch	Black O. Bernstein
1 P—K B 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q Kt 3	3 P—Q 4
4 P—K 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 B—Kt 2	5 P—K 3
6 P—Q R 3 (a)	6 B—Q 2 (b)
7 B—Q 3	7 B—Q 3 (c)
8 Kt—B 3 (d)	8 P—Q R 3
9 Kt—K 2	9 Q—B 2 (e)
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 P—K 4
11 P x P	11 Kt x P
12 Kt x Kt	12 B x Kt
13 B x B	13 Q x B
14 Castles	14 Castles
15 B—B 5	15 B—Kt 4
16 B—B 4 (f)	16 P—Q 5
17 Kt—R 5 (g)	17 Kt—Q 4
18 P x P	18 P x P
19 R—B 2	19 P—K Kt 3
20 Q—B 3 (h)	20 Q x B
21 Q x Q	21 P x Q
22 R x P	22 Kt—K 2
23 R—B 4	23 Q—R B sq
24 P—Q R 4	24 B—K sq
25 R x Q P	25 P—B 4
26 Kt—B 4	26 R x P
Resigns	

(a) White intends to place his K B on Q 3, and the text move is in order to prevent Kt Q Kt 5; which, however, gives Black too much time. In a celebrated game, played by Lasker, in Amsterdam, in 1889, against the late J. H. Bauer, of Vienna—a game which we rather suspect Herr Jurewitch had in mind—Lasker at this stage, played first Kt B 3, followed by Kt K 2, Kt Kt 3, and then B —Q 3, never troubling about Black's Kt Kt 5.

(b) Bauer against Lasker continued B K 2; the text move is, perhaps, stronger, as it enables Black presently to play P K 4.

(c) Q B 2 seems better.

(d) Missing his opportunity, afforded by Black's neglect to play Q B 2 on the previous move, 8, Kt Kt 5 would now have given White a good chance for a fair fight.

(e) Preventing Kt K 5, and preparing for P K 4; which is fatal to White's attack.

(f) Failing to realize, apparently, that he is already on the defensive. Either R B 2, or B back to Q 3, would probably have turned out better.

(g) Appears to be the only chance to save a Pawn.

(h) But here White errs egregiously. The piece could have been saved by 20, Q Kt 4, Kt K 6! 21, Q K 4 (P x Kt, obviously loses one of the Rooks), although even then, Black, perhaps, ought to have won the game eventually.
—Hereford 'Times.'

GAME NO. 749.

Russian Tourney at Kiev. Black, Susko-Borowski.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

White. Tchigorin.	Black. Mr. S.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4 (a)
3 K P x P	3 P—K 5
4 B—Kt 5 ch (b)	4 P—B 3
5 P x P	5 Kt x P (c)
6 P—Q 4	6 Q—R 4 ch (d)
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—Q Kt 5
8 B—Q 2	8 Kt—B 3
9 P—Q R 3	9 B x Kt
10 B x Kt ch	10 P x B
11 B x B	11 Q—B 2
12 Kt—K 2	12 B—R 3
13 Q—Q 2	13 Castles K R (e)
14 B—R 5	14 Q—Q 2
15 Castles Q R	15 P—K 6
16 Q—K 1	16 Kt—K 5 (f)
17 Kt—B 3	17 Kt—B 7
18 Q x P	18 Kt x K R
19 R x Kt	19 K R—K 1
20 Q— B2	20 Q—B 4
21 B—Kt 4	21 R—K 3
22 Q—B 3	22 Q R—K 1
23 P—Kt 4	23 Q—B 3
24 Q—B 2	24 R—K 6 (g)
25 P—Q 5	25 P x P (h)
26 Kt x P	26 Q—B 3
27 R—Q 1	27 K R—K 7
28 Q—B 5	28 Q—K Kt 3 (i)
29 Kt—K 7 ch	29 Q R x Kt
30 R—Q 8 ch	30 R—K 1
31 Q—B 8 ch	31 R x Q
32 R x R, mate.	

(a) The move declines the King's Gambit, and allows Black to become the gambit giver by P to K 5—a move introducing very intricate play, but generally producing most interesting games. If the amateur desires something more simple he should ply 3..P takes P instead of P to K 5.

(b) This mode of continuing gains little or nothing, and is now seldom practiced. A specimen may be found in 'Blackburne's Games,' page 99.

(c) Better than P takes P.

(d) The sortie is ineffective. Kt to B 3 was better.

(e) Good, with an attacking intention, and safter than castling on the Q's wing. His idea is to play P to K 6; and White must not capture the P because of R to K 1. He had an attack by P to K 6 immediately before castling; but the check gains a little time. Suppose 13.... P to K 6; 14, Q takes P ch, K to B 1; if now the Q moves, Black's R to K 1 wins a piece; therefore, 15, P to Q 5, R to K 1; 16, B to K 5, with a safe game.

(f) Black played well on his last move, as the P could not be taken, but the present move is not best. Black seeks to win the exchange by getting Kt to B 7, but Kt to Kt 5 with the same intention was better, for he could have defended his K P by R to K 1. Now the K P is lost, but the position gains in interest.

(g) If Black could succeed in winning the Q P his Q's wing would be much strengthened for a successful ending. White just manages to thwart his intention, and his Q's side is consequently strengthened in turn.

(h) If 25.. P to B 4; 26, B x P, R takes Kt; 27, P takes R, Q takes Q B P; 28, Q to Q 4, and White should win.

(i) Most unfortunate, except for the pretty finish it led to. Had he exchanged Queens, White's strength in Pawns was much superior, and was worth the exchange. The struggle for the ending must have proved most interesting.
—Leeds 'Mercury.'

Advertisements.

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Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

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.'

There have been so many still, hazy days in November already that it reminds us that the feast of St. Martin, held on the eleventh of this month, is called in France 'St. Martin's little summer.' He, of blessed memory, spent his life of beneficence among the peasantry on the banks of the Seine and Loire, and his devotion to them won him the title of Apostle of the Gauls.

But in England the festival is kept as a second harvest-home, and Martinmas was long a rural holiday of special interest.

The close of autumn named 'Indian summer,' we claim as part of our heritage, and this year it has been given to us in perfection.

In the southern hemisphere the phenomena is seen in the month of April, and other parts of the world have their smoky days of haze and sunshine at an unexpected season. One learns best the topography of the country after the leaves have fallen, and the charm of foliage has left the landscape, but the message of St. Martin's summer breathes no threnody over the dying year.

About the garden there is the peculiar charm of silence, and of waiting. Yet there is a renewal of plant life in some measure, for though in seeming slumber, vegetation still lives. A stray dandelion, chickweed in bloom, and clover renewing its youth, bear evidence of this fact, and through the smoky light comes a bumble bee, sipping nectar from the white clover, without a thought of winter quarters yet, though cold is near.

Late in the afternoon there is often a glowing sunset, and mysterious flashes slant from tree to tree, and between the shrubs that are still yellow with glowing leaves, and among the bright green of lilac bushes.

The perfume of a rose leads me to where I find one as fragrant and beautiful as in June, truly the 'last rose of summer' this time.

The hazy light still lingers, that the Indians once supposed 'came from the pipe of the Great Spirit,' who, pleased with the gifts of the closing year, had stretched himself on the hills for quiet repose.

'Tis the smoke from happy wigwams,
That reddens the autumn sky,
The scent of unfading forests
That is dreamily floating by.'

ROADSIDE TREES.

'Farmer' inquires if planting trees along the roadside is considered ornamental, when they meet at the top and form a bog below, keeping the road continually wet. Ans.—By no means. Farmers are not generally so land-poor that they cannot afford to set the trees a little way back from the road to allow free access of air to dry the road after rain.

But no one can deny the beauty of the highway where trees abound, or the refining influence that they have in any locality. Driving along many country roads one sees the roadside given up to stone heaps and brush, with straggling undergrowth if on the bank of a river, and many untidy accumulations. There are often little sink holes, where water becomes stagnant after rain, until it sends out poisonous gases, and the highway is left to be pastured by cattle in many rural localities.

But the street planting of trees is one of the best features of modern country life, only, asa farmer describes in the letter above quoted, 'it is a serious mistake to have them meet at the top, and form a bog below.' To obviate this let the trees be set inside the fence, and allow for wider space of roadway.

FOR THE LITTLE GIRL AT EMERSON, MANITOBA.

You are doing a good work in encouraging the younger members of your family to care for plants, and to learn to love them. It will have a refining, uplifting influence, upon their lives, and be a help to you. Read all the good literature you can find on nature study, that now occupies so much attention in the training of the young, and help them to oserve the habits and growth of the plants they cultivate.

You ask if chickens are very injurious in a garden, and my experience is that they do a great deal of good at this season of the year, and in early spring, but must be shut up during the summer months.

TRILLIUMS.

M.V.—If you had told me your name and address it would have been easy to write and give you the names of those who advertise the plant for which you ask. But, as you can understand, it will not do to make these columns an advertising medium. However, it will be to your advantage to inquire of Mr. Horsford, Charlotte, Vermont, who can supply them. Trillium Grandiflorum is considered the best of its kind, and the variety named as 'Album' is strong, with durable foliage. They are sold at a dollar per dozen, Grandiflorum being a little cheaper.

BULB BED.

Mrs. K.—Do not be discouraged about the bulb bed; it is all right, and you know the old saying about one man's meat being another's poison. Suit your own taste. It is better to be individual than imitative, even in a flower bed.

It was different in the remarks referred to, the fact of having the author of the quotations on the spot, was the point made out.

And what spoiled this landscape might be the very thing to suit yours, when you have to cater to convenience and near prospect.

REMARKABLE GROWTH.

One of our pomologists came in the other day with a bunch of apples that were a second crop this year. 'There,' he said, 'that is next year's fruit.' We have often had apple trees blossom in autumn to the loss of the next year's crop, but never before had I seen apples formed, and as large as a Montreal Beauty crab, that ought only to be that size next August.

It is another instance of the long season and remarkable growth we have experienced this year.

PALM DROPPING LEAVES.

Elsie.—One of the chief reasons that a rubber plant drops its leaves is over watering, and amateurs do not seem to realize that in its native element this plant does not have a dribble of water poured over it every day. Water only when dry, and even if too dry, it will be less likely to lose its leaves than if too wet.

The mealy bug sometimes attacks it, but a sponging with warm water once a week, and removing the downy bits of cotton, which these insects resemble, will result in a healthy plant.

RAMBLER ROSES IN THE NORTH.

For many years the Crimson Rambler rose, while surviving so as to give a few flowers, suffered so much in unfavorable winters as to make no progress in growth and development.

Two years ago an experiment was tried in spring, of pegging down the shoots as they grew, and last season the plant was a mass of bloom as an edging bordering the lawn. It is wonderful what a length the shoots grow in a season, and as the leaves are clean and darkly green, it is not objectionable when out of bloom.

For the far north, this being in a valley of the Province of Quebec, it seems a safe and pretty method of training.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

Mrs. D.—The winter treatment is to keep at a temperature not over 60 degrees, and lower will do. It will do on the floor, under a southern window where it gets cool air, and in summer is a good verandah plant. But it needs frequent re-potting if in vigorous growth, and must be kept supplied with soft water. After a new shoot is formed, remove it carefully, and plant in a two inch pot, so as to keep the old plant a good shape.

The Farfugium must have plenty of water, free drainage and light, but not sunshine. No dust must be allowed to accumulate to close the pores of the satiny leaves; the best thing is a flat paint brush for keeping it clean, and it must be very gently used.

It is better not to allow it to blossom, as it takes away from the beauty of the foliage, and the flower is no addition to its appearance.

In a handsome pot, with good care, this plant is quite desirable for a sunless window.

The law requires that on all Russian vessels the captains, mates, and engineers and two-thirds of the crews must be Russians.

Advertisements.

CURED OF ASTHMA.

THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A NOVA SCOTIA MAN.

He Had Suffered for Years and Often had to Sit Night After Night at an Open Window Gasping for Breath.

Mr. Thomas Johnson is well known in the vicinity of Hemford, N.S. He has taught school in Lunenburg county for more than thirteen years, and his reputation as a teacher is deservedly high. It is known that Mr. Johnson has been a severe sufferer from asthma, and as he has found a cure for the trouble, a reporter thought the facts of his case would prove interesting to similar sufferers. 'One evening,' said Mr. Johnson, 'while lighting my pipe I inhaled the sulphur from the match. The fumes appeared to penetrate every portion of my lungs, and nearly strangled me. It was more than an hour before I recovered from the effects of this mishap, and I believe that that was the starting point of the trouble that has made my life so frequently miserable since. At all events a few days later I had my first attack of asthma. Following this the attacks became more and more frequent, sometimes continuing for a week or more at a time. When these attacks came on I dare not lie down, and many a long, cold winter night I have passed at an open window gasping for breath. I was treated by two of the best doctors in the county, but derived no benefit. Then I began trying the remedies usually advertised as a cure for this trouble. I was continually growing worse and life was becoming a burden. About a year ago my wife was using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was deriving so much benefit from them that one day she said to me, "Why don't you try these pills, they might do you good, and they certainly can't do you harm." To please my wife I began taking the pills, but only occasionally at first, but inside of a few weeks I felt that I was improving in many ways. Then I began to use the pills in earnest, and soon found that breathing was becoming easier, the spasms came less frequently, and I could go about out of doors without danger of bringing the trouble on as was formerly the case. I took twelve boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in all, and after the improvement began every box added to it until all signs of the trouble had disappeared, and I have not since had any recurrence of it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved me from a life of misery, and I am glad to make this public acknowledgement.'

The above strong evidence proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine and that they cure when other medicines fail. Every pill makes new, rich, red blood, and thus enables the system to resist the inroads of disease and works a cure. Only the genuine pills can do this, however, and the purchaser should see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DARWIN AND EVOLUTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Seeing that this question has been recently discussed in Montreal, I thought that possibly you would admit into your columns an extract or two from Principal Fairbairn, illustrative of the manner in which he treats this subject.

After cautious and unassailable approaches Principal Fairbairn comes to what he terms the 'regressive method' of examination:

'Here we must note the starting-point or premises of the argument; it is the term which nature, in the process of her long development, has reached—the final page, which now lies unfolded before us, of her vast and varied history. That end is not represented by the inter-relations of plants and animals under domestication, nor is it represented by the organisms that exhibit the highest forms of structural excellence. The point from which we have to start is man, and man is mind. And it is not individual man. He is a small being, even though he be a universe in miniature; he is a simple problem, even though he be the measure of all things. The man we mean is vaster and more complex—collective man, with his arts, his letters, his empires, his intellectual achievements, his ethical ideals, his laws and his religions. It is man with all the qualities that mark him as a race, which, though made up of an infinite number of units is yet a great organic unity. If, now, we are to apply evolution as a theory descriptive of the strictly natural process or method of creation we shall have to explain everything that has come to be through what was before it and what is around it. Let us begin, then, by going backwards from man one single step and coming to the animal. And here our question is as large as it is direct: Is evolution as a theory of the creational process moving within strictly natural lines and appealing to none but natural forces, able to account for man by the upward struggle of those beneath him? Some years ago we had eager and even angry discussions as to man's place in nature. It was argued (by Huxley) that "man was separated by no greater structural barrier from the brutes than they are from one another," and it was further argued that "if any process of physical causation can be discovered by which the genera and families of ordinary animals have been produced that process of causation (and we note the term 'causation') is amply sufficient to account for the origin of man." And this process was said to have been discovered in the theory which will ever be honorably associated with the name of Darwin. A still more audacious thinker (Haeckel), with a wider outlook than Huxley, had, like him, argued from the structure of the man-like ape, from similarity in the greater organs, from the skull and cranial capacity, from hand and foot and teeth, from texture and size of the brain, that the ape might be called the older form of the man, and that there was no insuperable barrier between the man and the ape.

'Now let us understand precisely what an argument of this kind amounts to. There are, on the one hand, when man and the ape are regarded simply as organisms, similarities and differences of structure; but, on the other hand, when the persons or beings organized are taken into account, there are between them specific differences of history and achievement without any corresponding specific similarities. Now, the organic or structural affinities are obvious enough, and the consequences they involve may be drawn without any recourse to a too heroic logic. What is more flagrantly apparent, and more in need of adequate explanation, are the historical and personal differences. Is it argued that the structural similarities imply such a genetic relation that the man must be regarded as the descendant of the manlike ape? If so, is it also argued that the structural differences which make the man a new species, are the causes of his superior excellence? If not so, it is obvious that the real point at issue is not simply a question of structure, but of personality and its history. For let us see the facts that have to be explained. Here is a man-like ape. He is, as far as history is concerned, an older being than man: he can boast a more venerable ancestry. He is a more ancient inhabitant of our planet, and has had therefore the greater opportunities a longer course of time have supplied, in which to develop the resources that are in him and achieve his manlike apehood. But how stands the case? He stands today precisely where his most ancient ancestor stood; he cracks his nuts and feeds himself in the ancestral manner; he practices the old arboreal architecture; he lives in the old home in the old way, swings himself from tree to tree with the same organ and with the same dexterity; he emits sounds of alarm or ferocity or affection, cries of defiance or solicitation, which men may try to imitate, but can only understand by ceasing as much as possible to be men and becoming apes. In a word, he began as a brute and a brute he remains.

'But what of man? He may have begun by dwelling in caves and holes of the earth, but he has not continued to dwell there. He has built for himself the hut and wigwam; he has designed and erected the stately pleasure-house; he has reared the palace and has embosomed it in beauty; he has dreamed of temples for his gods and cathedrals for worship, and he has realized these in stones which seem even more lordly than his dreams. His earliest essays in art may have been rude pictures on the walls of his cave, or on the bones of some animal he had slain and eaten, or on his own limbs or face, to make him beautiful to his friends or hideous to his foes. But he has not stayed at the stage where he first used tools; on the contrary, he has disciplined and trained himself in art until there has arisen under his chisel the shape of a man so passing fair that it seemed to need only speech to be the man it seemed, or an image of his deity so sublime, so godlike and august that men who have looked upon it have said: "Lo, we have beheld God face to face;" or he has trained himself so to mix his colors and so to handle his brush as to make flowers bloom and landscapes to unfold their beauty on canvas, until men have seen through his eyes and from the work of his hands more in nature than they had ever discovered for themselves.'

Fairbairn shows how man began as a savage, but ultimately emerged into civilization. Creating empires, broadening into culture and making history, his harsh cries have softened into sweetest melody, and his rude faith in many gods has centred in the One, true and holy, and who inhabiteth eternity. 'Man has been a wonderful creator, and his creations have only just begun. No day dawns that does not see some new wonder added to the wondrous history of the race, the century which has just ended being for invention, for discovery, for its marvellous enlargement of knowledge and increased sovereignty over nature the most extraordinary of all the crowded and glorious centuries of his existence.

'In the face, then, of their contrasted histories, let us now put man and the man-like ape together and ask, what is the problem they offered to science? Do the eloquently minimized differences which we find in the structure of the man as distinguished from the man-like ape explain the differences in their histories? If they do, then we ought to be told how such small differences in structure have become causes of effects so wondrously and vastly opposite. If they do not, then why speak as if man and the man-like ape stood in the same system, and were in any tolerable sense related as ancestor and progeny? When their respective histories are viewed together and honestly compared, is it true that man is in faculty as in structure one with the brutes? Must it not rather be affirmed that man starts with some endowment which the brute has not? If Darwin needed his first form before he could trace the genesis of species, so no less is it true that we must have mind before the history of man becomes possible or capable of intellectual realization. But if it be mind that constitutes the differentiation of man from brute, then to imagine that the distance between them is reduced by the discovery of similarities in their organic structure is a mere irrelevance of thought.

'But we have yet taken only a single step in the regressive process, and so must further proceed with our backward search for the sufficient reason of the nature we know. The stages would indeed be many and our progress both slow and toilsome were we to pause over each and there pursue our analytic quest—the birth of consciousness, the dawn of sentient life, the advent of the animal and the vegetable. But instead let us at once step across the successive periods and down the descending species of the organic kingdom until we enter the inorganic. Our question now is, whether it be possible to find the physical energies or forces which science supposes to have preceded life, the cause of life, with all its forms, its infinite possibilities and multitudinous activities? Can we imagine anything within the terms of nature as nature was before life or mind were, or as we must conceive it to have then been, which would be a Sufficient Reason for the history that was to be? Darwin, as we have just seen, asked to be allowed to assume a first or a few forms in order that he might show how the earth, as it pursued its silent way through space, was tenanted with living beings and became the arena of all their works. But simple as his request seemed, it was a tremendous assumption that he asked leave to make, for it meant that he wanted to start from an unexplained Something, a mystery, a miracle—originated life, though how and why it had originated, what cause adequate to its production was lying behind, he did not know and did not presume to inquire. He asked, in short, no less a gift in the form of a premiss than the old theologian asked when he merely took for granted the creation of Adam, in order that he might deduce from him mankind and all their works. For Darwin asked permission to posit not only the few forms whose being had just begun, but also the environment within which they lived, namely, the whole conception of created forms and a creative nature already at work upon them. He thus smuggled in two of the largest conceptions which can be formed by the mind of man, the very conceptions which have perplexed the race into belief of all the cosmogonies. But it enabled him to do another and no less important thing, namely, conceal from himself the distinction between a simplified cause and a simplified process, and this was the more to be regretted as the rigorous simplicity he intended to illustrate in his natural process of creation enormously increased the complexity of the cause he so quietly assumed.'

Of course, mere extracts only tend to mar the power and destroy the unity of Dr. Fairbairn's argument. His cumulative evidences and invincible summing up have been altogether omitted. These extracts serve only to illustrate the clear methods and gentle spirit of the man.

R. L.

'HEBREW CHRISTIAN WITNESSES FOR CHRIST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is an indisputable fact that nobody is more reviled, hated and persecuted by the synagogue than the Hebrew Christians, but more especially those who raise their testimony for Christ before Israel, and who do it not so much because they are Christians, but because they are Jews, and as Jews believe in Christ. Israel of our days, as in fact of all ages since Christ, will and can stand anything and everything but this, that there should be 'Jewish believers in Christ and Jewish witnesses of Christ before them.' Christ may be good enough for the Gentiles, and it may be the foolish business of Gentile ministers and missionaries to preach to the Jews too, who know well enough that they cannot help themselves, but that Jews should do the same, and as Hebrew Christians, unfurl in their midst the banner of Christ—that is too much. For, now, the Jews might after all learn the true story of Christ and be persuaded by their own brethren to hail the Nazarene as their long looked for Messiah. It is a strange phenomenon that notwithstanding the fact that the Mother Church of all the churches was Jewish, that the apostles and the writers of the New Testament were Jews, and that Jesus himself, not even in the face of an ignominious death, abandoned his claim to be the predicted Messiah of Israel, the Son of God—I say it is strange that the synagogue up to this day does act—at least towards us Hebrew Christians—as if all things were fables, and the Christ we believe in was not worthy to be mentioned in their hearing. Ah, there are Jew-baiters, inveterate and irreconcilable Jew-haters, the so-called Antisemites, but the Christless synagogue is the most determined opponent of Christ and His Kingdom, and 'the people of the book,' is the most formidable foe of the gospel of grace. Should not this strangest of all anomalies mightily move the churches? It certainly moves us Hebrew Christians, giving us no rest day or night. We know best what it means. The synagogue, the stronghold of Rabbinism and Pharisaism, the citadel of the oldest and fiercest opposition to Christ, increases in the land as its adherents increase; should this not rouse the churches to put on the full armor of their captain of salvation in order to win and to conquer this stronghold? If it rouses nobody else, it rouses us Hebrew Christians, who know from experience how sadly and blindly Israel, in its spiritual leaders unceasingly wars against that Christ who is their crown and glory, and against the gospel which is the culmination of all God's revelation in Israel.

Missions there must be and there will be, either a Christian mission to the Jews, or a synagogue mission to the Christians. No doubt about that. The Christless and Christ-opposing synagogue will and must of necessity help to keep back the tide of Christ's reign and influence with many in high and low estate and in all spheres of life. And as the unbelieving among the Christians when left to themselves, unavoidably help to strengthen unbelief in others, so and much more will this be the case with unbelieving Jews.

And yet see the churches' languidness with regard to the evangelization of Israel; their open or hidden indifference about the mission to the Jews, their lukewarmness and coldness towards this most urgent question, how best to reach Israel, still beloved for their father's sake, with the testimony of Jesus? But this question burns in our heart, and the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews knows what is involved in it, what is its call, and what it has to do, and how to approach Israel which is so unnaturally at enmity against him whom we know to be the Redeemer of Israel. We and others like us, Jewish and Gentile Christians, are not only witnesses for Christ before Israel, but also reminders to the churches that Israel remains the touchstone of our inward relationship to Christ of our true or wrong conception of Christ's mission to the world. We maintain that the measure of our interest in Christ's mission to Israel is the most sure and exact measure of our real and scriptural missionary interest in any other nation. 'The world for Christ' will only become true when Israel is won for Christ, as it is written: 'If the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fulness?' And again: 'For if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead.' Christ's mission to the world was in the first place a mission to the lost sheep of the House of Israel. So was the mission of his apostles, and we are successors of the Son of Man who came to seek and save the lost, and of his apostles, who never lost sight of Israel their nation or even despaired of Israel's salvation. I am sure that there are no missionaries among any nation whatever, who have greater assurance of God's favor, or certainty of doing 'the Lord's work' than we have.

The writer of these lines has been for years engaged in witnessing for Christ among Israel in various places in Europe, where he had very often the privilege of addressing large assemblies of Jews, and the Lord has used him to lead quite a number of his brethren after the flesh to accept Christ, some of whom have later become themselves faithful and earnest witnesses for Christ.

But now, I believe the Lord has sent me to Montreal to make way for the gospel among my brethren of the house of Israel who have come to reside in this city, and to permeate many of them with the message of life. Pray ye, therefore, the God of all grace that he may own and bless our efforts in bringing Christ to Israel, and leading Israel to Christ.

A prayer meeting on behalf of Israel and for the work in this city is held every Tuesday at the Mission House, 374 Lagauchetiere street, from 4 to 5 p. m. All Christian friends are heartily invited.

D. J. NEUGEWITZ.

A PATRIOTIC PRAYER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read in a copy of the 'Witness' a short time ago of the visit of the delegates from Europe to Canada and the North-West Territories, and their glowing acounts of the farming and mining possibilities of the country. They spoke of driving through miles and miles of standing grain almost ready for the binder, and I thought as I read it of the wealth and greatness before us as a people if we use aright the blessings which our God has given us. We read in his Word that righteousness exalteth a nation and we have a practical demonstration of how it was in the case of the people of Israel when they followed the Lord; but when they turned to their own ways and the Lord left them to follow their own inventions, how soon they ceased to be a nation. Look at them today, down-trodden and despised as a general thing. Also look at the cities our Saviour pronounced his condemnations of, and his predictions against—where are they? In many cases travellers through that land tell us the very sites of the cities cannot be found, and in others all that is left is the ruins, which speak to us so forcibly of their former wealth and grandeur.

'There are many in our land doing the same thing. They are worshipping the god of this world, rushing after the almighty dollar, and in other cases the god of society or fashion. I have heard people say, "You might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." Even professing Christians go into society where it is not fashionable to name the name of Christ, and yet would be indignant if they were not called Christian, but who are ignoring the name of him who bought them, not with silver or gold, but with his own precious blood. How can we as a people expect to prosper and do such things.

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God by provoking with our inventions and insulting him who yet, as many Christians can testify, is a God of love and tenderness, truly our Heavenly Father. Oh, let us worship and fall down before him: let us kneel before the Lord our Maker, and let us use every means to spread his knowledge and his name, and especially to ask for the aid of the Holy Spirit, without which neither church nor state can prosper nor have any influence for God. Indeed, I know some churches where the young people talk and laugh aloud, while the minister is addressing them. How can the Holy Spirit dwell in such a place where there is no reverence shown him? In truth, some churches are dying or are dead. Oh, may the ministers and all who have the love of God and the good of man at heart pray that the Spirit may descend on the churches like a sweeping rain, which will arouse many who are asleep on the brink of eternal ruin and still think they are safe and secure. The wealth and extent of this country is great and magnificent, and yet if we do not give glory to God we cannot expect to rise, but will surely fall. If we reach not out the helping hand to the countries who are not only crying for the bread to sustain life, but for the bread of eternal life, how can we expect a prolongation of our blessings? May the Lord open the eyes of the spiritually blind, is the earnest prayer of

THE WRITER.

St. Williams, Ont.

A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the 'Witness' often asks for the opinions of its subscribers, I send the following. Being a descendant from Empire Loyalist, I ought to be considered a lover of my country.

1st. I think that England once taking the stand for free trade (in a time of emergency) would be discounting herself to accept protection; that she can possibly right her troubles some other way.

2nd. That the Dominion government made a mistake in placing a high poll tax on Chinese who enter this country, as it appears, to please some people of British Columbia. Better place restrictions upon their habits, and let them come free if we do not want to retard our mission work in their country.

3rd. That the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme may be all right, if it should not happen to fall into the hands of those who are now opposed to the present government.

4th. I believe in preserving our forests, timber and game, as much as possible, and keeping out of debt.

R. B. S.

Caistorville, Ont., Oct., 1903.

The Russian departmental report for trade and commerce alleges that much of the Russian butter re-exported to England by Danish merchants is largely adulterated with oleomargarine and passed off as Danish produce.

In the Dakota Presbytery, composed entirely of Indians, there are twenty-seven churches and 1,458 communicants, ministered to by fifteen Indian preachers.

Advertisements.

9 USED PIANOS

For Sale this week.

AMERICAN Upright, was $325, now $265

LAYTON BROS' Upright, was $325, now $235

HEINTZMAN Upright, was $400, now $225

KARN Upright, was $350, now $210

STEINWAY, was $650, now $205

STECK, was $600, now..... $180

KNABE, was $600, now . .. $170

HALLET & DAVIS Square, was $325, now $85

RUSSELL Upright 370

Easy payments. Liberal cash discounts. The above Pianos are thoroughly repaired.

Instruments shipped on approval to any point in Canada, on trial, for **10** days, and if not satisfactory, may be returned at our expense.

Write, or call, for further particulars.

LAYTON BROS.,

144 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL.

MEN, DON'T GIVE UP

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt With Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men

Is made for the purpose of treating all special ailments of men and a cure of all waste of strength, early decay and debility. Its current is invigorating and wonderful in power.

Without energy, without inclination to work, with muddled thoughts, depressed brain, lack of vitality, pains in the back, headaches, dull, stupid sensations, loss of appetite, arising in the morning unrefreshed from sleep, gloomy and despondent. The man whose nerves and vitality are breaking down feels like giving up the fight. What use has the world for a person who has not the courage to face the battles of life? Such courage comes from a system greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. You cannot afford to let weakness stifle your strength and mar your future. If you are not the person you should be at your age; if you have wasted your strength; if you feel you are losing your youthful strength, do not hesitate, but at once write to me. I have a positive cure for all evidence of weakness in any form with my DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It is especially directed to men who have doctored for years without benefit. I want any one who is suffering with Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostrate Trouble (I cure this by new method), Locomotor Ataxia, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Dyspepsia. All of these troubles in chronic form I can cure with my Belt, even after all other treatments have failed.

Write to me at once, and I will send you names of living testimonials who will tell you what Dr. McLaughlin has done for them.

READ WHAT THEY SAY:

Cured Long Ago—Still Cured

DR. McLAUGHLIN,

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter I wish to state that I am still in the best of health, and gaining in weight every week. I recommend the Belt to every one I know, for the best permanent cure to be had. I remain, yours truly, L. ROY, 149 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 22, 1903.

Never Felt Better than Since Using the Belt

DR. McLAUGHLIN,

Dear Sir: I beg to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the Belt. I have worn it for four weeks and am 17 pounds heavier than when I commenced its use. Never felt better in my life. Very sincerely, A. McMILLAN, Ottawa, Ont., September 14, 1903.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

You run no risk, you pay only after you are cured; all I exact from you is security for the price of my Belt. You have nothing to lose, as I take all the chances of curing you. I have the only perfected electric appliance that has ever been invented. It is guaranteed for one year at my expense, and does not fail to pieces, as those cheaply made Belts which are advertised, and does not burn or blister. Write to me at once, and I will diagnose your case free of charge, and you can make arrangements and

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION.— Beware of those concerns offering you Electric Belts free. I have hundreds of letters from patients who have been duped by them—you know well that they are not giving their Belts away.

FREE BOOK.— I have a book that every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every one. It tells how my Belt cures. Send for this book, if you can't call. I will mail it to you FREE of charge.

DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

Advertisements.

FREE!

Will Make You Wife Well.

Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will send a free sample of this Wonderful Remedy, which has brought happiness into so many homes. Address, enclosing stamp, MRS. F. I. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

TAMMANY CARRIES NEW YORK.

Colonel Geo. B. McClellan Elected Over Mr. Seth Low by About Seventy Thousand Majority.

FUSIONISTS ALLEGE HE 'SOLD THE NAME HIS FATHER HONORED TO CLOAK THE DESIGNS OF EVIL MEN.'

In the Noble Uphill Struggle Press and Pulpit Failed to Save Greater New York.

New York, Nov. 3.—After a remarkable campaign, in which there was united against him nearly all of the newspapers and practically every minister of religion in the city, George B. McClellan, son of the Civil War general, was to-day elected mayor of Greater New York over Seth Low, fusionist, the present mayor, by the large plurality of seventy thousand. Edward M. Grout was elected comptroller and Charles V. Fornes president of the board of aldermen. These two men were originally on the fusion ticket and were endorsed by Tammany, whereupon the fusionists took their names from the Low ballots and nominated other candidates. It was the nomination of Grout and Fornes, by Tammany, that caused Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the King's County Democracy, to bolt and declare that he would not support men who were not Democrats. In spite of his defection, however, McClellan, Grout and Fornes carried King's County. The management of their campaign there was taken over by State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, when McLaughlin refused his aid.

WHERE DEVERY WAS.

A surprise was the little voting for William S. Devery, former chief of police, who ran on an independent ticket, which was given practically no support. The result shows a tremendous change of public sentiment since Low's election two years ago, when he won by 31,632. At that time he carried all the boroughs but Queen's. His plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx being 56,663, Brooklyn, 25,767, and in Richmond, 763. In Queen's, Sheppard, Democrat, had a plurality of 561. To-day McClellan carried Manhattan and the Bronx by about fifty-eight thousand; Brooklyn by about 6,000, a gain of 3,000, and Queen's by about 5,000, a gain of more than 4,000. This makes a total net gain for McClellan of about 103,000, as compared with Sheppard's vote of two years ago.

Low carried only one borough, Richmond, by about two hundred votes. The result was known early, and at 8.15 Mayor Low sent a telegram of congratulation to Col. McClellan.

COL. McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT.

Col. McClellan, who is at present a member of Congress, made the following statement:

'I am deeply grateful to my fellow-citizens for their confidence in me. I renew the promises which I made before election.

'I have no bitterness of feeling for anyone. I shall go at once to Washington to prepare for the extra session and as soon as the question of Cuban reciprocity is disposed of I shall turn my attention to the affairs of the city. I invite the co-operation of every citizen, whether he supported me or not and regardless of his politics, in the advancement of the city's good.

'This victory should encourage and unite all Democrats for the presidential contest in 1904.'

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, said:

'The figures speak for themselves and the people have spoken. Of course we are pleased at the result. It bears out the figures we gave. If the election had been a week further off, the chances are that Devery would have polled a larger vote than Low.'

The victory, great as it is for Mr. McClellan, is of more significance to Mr. Murphy, who made up the Democratic ticket and who managed the campaign. Defeat to-day would have meant for him deposition from his post as leader of Tammany, with all its powers and opportunities, and the accession to control of another faction. Indeed, plans had been made by certain independent Democrats based on the belief that Low would be re-elected, to reorganize the Democracy of the city with Tammany left out. To Mr. McCarren also the result meant much, for had McClellan lost, McLaughlin would have been again in control and McCarren and his friends would have had little to hope for.

THE BROOKLYN VOTE.

The carrying of Brooklyn for McClellan caused astonishment, as it was believed the cry of 'No Red Lights in Brooklyn' would cause an increased vote for Low over there.

The campaign was one of the most interesting in the history of New York city. From the day Mayor Low was renominated his supporters urged his re-election on the ground that no partisan question was involved, but that every man should vote to uphold the existing administration because it had given the city absolute conduct of affairs, and because it had done much to stamp out the 'red light' evil of the East Side. It was argued by fusionist orators that the return of Tammany men to office would mean 'a wide open town,' unrestricted lawlessness and the renewed terrors of the infamous 'cadet system,' by which ignorant girls were forced into lives of shame, their earnings going to men whom they supposed to be their husbands.

Mr. McClellan was attacked by the speakers for the fusionists, because, they alleged, he had sold the name his father honored to cloak the designs of evil men. To these statements the Democrats responded with the charge that Low's non-partisan claims masked an attempt to secure control of the city in the interest of Governor Odell, that all of the credit for the good business administration under Low belonged to Grout, who was on the Democratic ticket, and that every Democrat should cast his ballot for McClellan in view of the important bearing this city's vote would have on the presidential election next year.

MR. LOW'S MESSAGE.

New York, Nov. 3.—At 8.15 p.m. Mayor Low entered his office and to the newspaper men said that he was about to send the following telegram to Colonel McClellan:—

'I congratulate you on your election. If I can be of service to you, pray command me. SETH LOW.'

The Mayor then said: 'I think that the telegram sums up all that I have to say to-night.'

NEW YORK CITY.

McClellan's plurality in the city of New York is 61,414.

DEVERY OUT FOR GOOD.

New York, Nov. 3.—'I am out of politics for good,' was the statement of William S. Devery to-night, after he had received the election returns.

BARGE CANAL VOTE.

New York, Nov. 3.—The latest returns indicate that the barge canal proposition to widen and deepen the state canals so as to admit of the passage of thousand-ton barges, has been carried by a majority of about 175,000. The proposition carries with it an appropriation of $101,000,000.

THE VOTE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 3.—The entire Republican city and county tickets of Buffalo and Niagara Falls were elected.

Erie County gave a majority estimated at over thirty thousand in favor of the thousand-ton barge canal.

NEW YORK STATE.

New York, Nov. 3.—Returns from New York State indicate the election of the Republican mayors in Syracuse, Elmira, Plattsburg, Rochester, Albany, Binghamton, Watertown and Oneida, W. T. Coleman defeating Mayor Sheehan for re-election in Elmira. In Oswego, Schenectady and Troy Democratic mayors were elected.

Returns from the assembly districts up state indicate a few gains by the Republicans, the returns up to 11 p.m. showing four Republican assemblymen in districts formerly represented by Democrats. From many of the up-state assembly districts, however, no reports had been received. In New York County the Republicans had gained one assemblyman, seven districts being unreported. The Republicans gained a state senator in the twenty-third district.

NEW JERSEY

New York, Nov. 4.—In the election in New Jersey yesterday the Democrats made a net gain of one in the New Jersey House of Assembly. Senator Kean lost his own county, Union, because of Blainfield going Democratic. The State Senate will stand the same as last year: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7. The House will also stand the same as last year: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 22.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Complete returns from all the precincts in this Cuyahoga county, including the city of Cleveland, give, Herrick, Republican candidate for governor, 45,169; Johnson, 36,649; Herrick's majority, 8,520. The victory of the Republicans in the city and county is the most decisive and sweeping recorded in many years, not a single Democrat being elected throughout the entire ticket. The Republicans elect a solid delegation of four state senators and ten representatives on the legislative ticket, by pluralities ranging from four to six thousand.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R.I., Nov. 4.—The Democrats re-elected Governor L. F. C. Garvin yesterday by a reduced plurality, but the other state offices went to the Republicans, and that party will also have a working majority in the legislature. Garvin's plurality in 146 out of 152 election districts is 1,035. The Senate will stand 26 Republicans and 16 Democrats and the House 36 Republicans and 33 Democrats.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 4.—With the exception of the falling off in the socialist vote, the election in Massachusetts yesterday very nearly paralleled that of last year. Governor John L. Bates was re-elected by the Republicans by a plurality of 35,849 over Colonel William A. Gaston in a total vote only slightly under that of 1902, when Bates won by 37,120 plurality.

With the head of the ticket went the other Republican candidates for state offices. The Senate next year will stand 31 Republicans and 9 Democrats; and the House, 155 Republicans, 82 Democrats and one Socialist, with two ties to be decided.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Latest estimates from the country districts indicate that the Republican state ticket will have majorities ranging from 225,000 to 230,000.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—The returns from 254 precincts of the 308 in Baltimore City have been counted and these show a majority of 4,842 for Edwin Warfield, Democratic candidate for Governor. It is quite certain that the returns from the remaining fifty-four precincts will increase this lead. Complete returns have not been received from any one of the twenty-three Maryland counties, but the returns received indicate that there will be a Democratic majority of two thousand in the counties, and that Warfield's plurality in the city and county will probably reach seven thousand. The Democrats have elected a substantial majority of the legislature, thus insuring a Democratic successor to United States Senator McComas.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.—Early election returns to-day fairly indicate that the mayoralty victory has been won by Eugene E. Schmitz (Union Labor), the present incumbent, over Henry J. Crocker, Republican candidate. The Democrats will fill the assessories and other leading offices and have a majority on the Board of Supervisors.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3.—The polls closed in Pennsylvania at seven p.m. Information received from various parts of the state indicate that the vote was unusually light. The Republican state ticket was elected by a majority exceeding 150,000.

All the candidates on the Republican city ticket were elected by probably 100,000 plurality, which is unusually large.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Although somewhat pushed by the exertion of their opponents, the Republicans to-day re-elected Governor John L. Bates, and the Republican state ticket by practically the same plurality as last year. The Legislature is also strongly Republican.

With returns complete from every town and city in the state the total vote for governor was:—Bates, Republican, 199,393; Gaston, Democrat, 163,544.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3.—At 9.30 p.m. the returns received from the state indicate the re-election of Governor Beckham, Democrat, by a majority conservatively estimated at 14,000.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 3.—At 10 o'clock the result in Nebraska is in doubt, although returns received at that hour indicate a liberal fusion gain.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3.—Partial returns show that Schmitz, labor union candidate, leads for mayor.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 3.—Returns from Iowa are coming in slowly. Those received up to ten o'clock indicate a plurality for Cummins, Republican, for governor, of 50,000, against 83,000 two years ago.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 3.—The elections in Virginia, which were for members of Assembly, have resulted in a Democratic sweep of the state.

A SENATOR ARRESTED.

New York, Nov. 3.—Senator John C. Fitzgerald, Timothy D. Sullivan's successor at Albany, was arrested to-day in the polling place of the first election district, of the Sixth Assembly district, on complaint of Charles Brewster, a Republican watcher, charging him with disorderly conduct. The Senator was taken to Essex Market Police Court and arraigned. Brewster alleged that Fitzgerald interfered with him in the discharge of his duties, and also persisted in electioneering within a hundred feet of the polls, resisting arrest when a policeman finally arrested him on a charge of violating the law.

TENDERLOIN REJOICES.

New York, Nov. 3.—From darkness till long after midnight the Tenderloin was the scene of noisy revel. The vigorous hum which commenced as the first few bulletins appeared soon grew into the most tremendous human demonstration of delirious joy that the Tenderloin, or the city itself, for that matter, has probably ever seen. From the 'Flatiron' building, with its twenty storied beak, a glare of electric lights to Longacres square, a hundred thousand people surged back and forth from one bulletin board to another. The earlier reports of Tammany successes were received skeptically, but as the total grew and Mr. Low steadily fell behind, the McClellan supporters grew bold, and by eight o'clock the noise was at the height it kept until midnight. In spite of its immense numbers the crowd was remarkably good-natured, and the arrests were very few.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Danville, Ky., Nov. 3.—While in an election discussion this afternoon, William Middleton, aged twenty, struck Fountain H. Hasty with the butt of a gun, crushing his skull. Hasty will die.

PISTOL DUEL.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3.—In a pistol duel in the voting place of the Thirty-ninth Precinct of the Eleventh ward, at Thirteenth and Green streets, Tom Kiley, the Democratic judge was shot through the head, and probably fatally wounded, by Jacob Krieger, the Republican sheriff.

Wm. Stevens, the Republican judge, was crossing the street to enter the polls, when Kiley opened fire on him. Jacob Krieger, the Republican sheriff, who was inside the voting place, says he believed that Stevens's life was about to be taken, and he opened fire on Kiley.

Krieger was subsequently released on $500 bail.

TWO KILLED.

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 3.—A fatal row occurred in an election booth at Fairview, in Scott County, Va., to-day. Two men were killed, one other fatally injured, and one seriously.

The dead—John Osborne and Ezekiel Nickels.

Wounded—J. H. Catron, shot through the neck, will die; Alexander Keys, shot in the right hip.

The trouble arose over objections being made to C. P. Roller, serving as a Republican judge. Roller, it is claimed, had been selected by Democratic election commissioners for service. Osborne and Nickels, the two dead men, were Democratic judges, and were brought into the quarrel on account of their official connection with the case. It is believed that Catron fired the shots that killed Osborne and Nickels. The two men who were killed shot Catron and Keys. More trouble is feared.

ECHOES OF THE ELECTIONS

JUDGE JEROME DECLARES THAT GAMBLERS AND DIVE-KEEPERS SHALL NOT RULE NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—Judge Jerome, district attorney, said to-night: 'If they think they are going to have open town they have made the biggest mistake of their lives. I am going after the gamblers and dive-keepers, and I am going to get the evidence. I can get money. If this city wants the spectacle of its district attorney applying to private funds for the purpose of enforcing the laws that spectacle will be shown. I can get all the money I want.'

A PALACE ROBBED.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The palace of the Prince Regent of Brunswick at Wilhelmstrasse has been robbed and a porter named Heinrich Degen was shot in the foot by the burglar. The burglar is believed to have been a former employee of the Prince Regent.

A METHODIST APPEAL

MANIFESTO ISSUED DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE NECESSITY FOR PURER POLITICS.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. D. Chown, general secretary of the General Conference Committee on Temperance and Moral Reform, have issued to the members and adherents of the Methodist Church the following manifesto:

'It is an axiom of the Christian religion that this is God's world, and that he means it should be a good world. He made it, owns it, and should govern it. The powers that be are ordained of God. They derive their just authority from him and are responsible to him for its proper use.

'Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ came into this world for the purpose of setting up the kingdom of heaven on earth. It is the duty of the Christian citizen to use the lawful institutions of men for the purpose of establishing this kingdom. The ballot should be regarded as a sacred trust for expressing and promoting the principles of righteousness in the government of the land. To use it in favor of men who do not show by their character and record that they feel responsible to the King of kings, and do not endeavor to conserve and extend his kingdom, is to act unworthy of the Christian profession. Our political institutions demand for their success and perpetuity an intelligent and conscientious electorate.

'Political life in Canada sadly suffers from the absence or impotence of these high convictions. It has become common for the practical politicians to believe that success in many of our ridings is certain for the party which can command the largest fund for the purpose of bribery. They assume as a working principle that the unpurchasable voters will stand by their respective parties, with little regard to the policies that may be submitted to them for their approval, and consequently the task of the corruptionist is simply to buy a majority from the ranks of those who are open to accept bribes. The stiff partisanship of the moral and upright elector is an element in the success of the degenerate politician almost as decisive as the moral weakness of the corrupt elector, and when the policy of the party is not in harmony with public welfare as surely contributes to the undoing of the country.

Rigid partisanship is always unpatriotic, for it consents to leave in abeyance matters of national importance when they do not serve the exigencies of party success. So long as Christians consent to follow party lines with moral issues left out, we cannot expect those who are most concerned about getting into or keeping in power to take up questions that will antagonize the vicious or purchasable voters.

'The revelations of this corruption and the bondage of party politics which makes men condone the crimes of their own party, and the reckless and violent denunciations of their political opponents, regardless of truth and candor, are very humiliating to Christian citizens. The cure for this condition cannot in the nature of the case come out of political parties as such. The remedy must be found in the protest of the Christian Church, and the refusal of Christian men to tolerate moral wrong in their respective parties and to demand that the ethics of Christianity, righteousness, truth and purity shall characterize our public men.

'One of the present and imperative duties of the Church is to arouse the conscience of the people in regard to the sacredness of the ballot, the heinousness of selling those convictions which are an element in manhood, and the shameful crime involved in buying the souls of men with the corrupting gold of the briber.

'For some years past it would seem that political action has been placed by a large portion of our people in the number of things that are expedient, and so long as political corruption is regarded as a game, and not a sin, the public life of the nation will remain uncleansed. It is high time that the discharge of the duties of a citizen in a manner becoming to enlightened Christianity should be felt by our people to be of the very first obligation upon a Christian man.

'Canada cannot claim exemption from the law of death that has destroyed all nations, which, forgetting the value of humanity, have given themselves up to the worship of mammon, and have sought to find progress in material advancement alone. The money power has never dominated a civilization without destroying it.

'It is a duty in its relation as important as prayer itself, that the members of the Christian churches or executive political associations do their utmost to compel the recognition of moral issues by the public men of our Dominion. Prominent amongst these issues to-day are the questions of Sabbath observance, electoral purity, and the prohibition of gambling and the liquor traffic.

'The solution of all social and civil wrong is to obtain the view-point of our Master and be loyal to his spirit and teachings. We make our appeal to you as men and women electors, to be true to Christ in every relation of life, and especially now, as the day of opportunity draws near, we beseech you in affairs which pertain to the government of our country to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. To do otherwise is to grieve the great head of the Church, and to imperil the future of our beloved country.

'A. CARMAN,
'General Superintendent.
'S. D. CHOWN,
'General Secretary.'

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

OPERATION OF RAILWAY EATING HOUSES DISCUSSED.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—A deputation from the legislation committee of the Lord's Day Alliance held a conference with the Hon. Geo. W. Ross and other Ministers this afternoon for the purpose of discussion of the status resulting from the Privy Council's decision that the Ontario Lord's Day Act is ultra vires. One of the open questions is as to railway eating houses, it being still a question whether they can be run legally on the Sabbath day. The result of the conference will probably be laid before the convention of the Lord's Day Alliance on Friday next.

THE MORMON SUNDAY.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—The Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, has returned from a two months' visit to the North-West and British Columbia. He spent a couple of days among the Mormons, and confessed to having a good deal of his prejudice against them rubbed off. They believe in prohibition of the liquor traffic, and are strong on Sabbath observance. He found no reliable evidence of their practicing polygamy.

CHURCH CONGRESS

MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BODY IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 6.—The twenty-second congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, closed to-day.

The change of the name of the church was discussed at the morning session. Those who have advocated a change have not as yet decided upon a desirable substitute. The title 'The Catholic Church of America,' had a champion to-day in the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, of New York, who in the course of a paper on the subject said: 'That the mighty house of Protestantism is falling according to divine prophecy is a fact as sure as that death is coming to us all, a fact to which their own great leaders bear open witness.'

He closed by saying: 'That name should identify us with the Church, not of a hundred years, but with the Church of the apostles, martyrs and confessors, and this, please God, will be our way at last, for no church will ever win America for Christ our Lord, but the American Catholic Church.'

The Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, began his paper on the question in the following way:—

'It is my purpose to maintain in this paper the following closely related propositions:

First—That the present name of this church is unsatisfactory.

Second—That the name, though unsatisfactory, is as good a one as under existing conditions we desire.

Third—That no change of name is either likely or desirable, until back of it there shall be discernible a change of heart.'

He argued that a change of name was urgent, but that the word Protestant was singularly and strikingly apostolic, and in the Latin was the exact equivalent of martyr. He said that the three features of the Roman religion, which commended it to its adherents were eucharistic adoration, the confessional and the invocation of Mary and the saints, and when they are convinced that not one of these was contained in the original deposit of faith, there will be some chance of persuading them to listen, and with their help we can build up a national church large enough for all.

A DASTARDLY ACT

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Hyreki Syweryn, a colonist car passenger, from Winnipeg to Edmonton, died very suddenly on a train near Broadview. His sixteen year old son charged three passengers on the train with having forced whiskey down his throat, causing death.

ARE YOU READING OUR SERIAL?

For the past three months the 'Weekly Witness' has been publishing, as a serial, 'The Children of Assa,' a romance of ancient Egypt, by the famous German Egyptologist and novelist, Mr. Georg Ebers. The story is intensely interesting, and many of our readers are following it with great delight. Some, who did not begin at the beginning, now regret that fact and, for their benefit and for the benefit of new readers, a synopsis of the chapters already published is given. After perusing it the reader will be able to follow the story, week by week, to its conclusion. Publication of this serial will continue through the winter months, the second volume of the story having just been begun. This week's instalment of 'The Children of Assa' appears on Page 2.

The story opens 1352 B.C., in the reign of Rameses II., and the action is laid in and around Thebes, the capital of the Pharaohs, by the walls of which the Nile spreads to a broad river. Bent-Anat, daughter of Rameses, a young and beautiful princess, accidentally rides over a young girl, Uarda, granddaughter of Pinew, a paraschites, one of those considered unclean because they follow, not as a matter of choice, but of course, the hereditary occupation of opening dead bodies for embalming. The princess in her womanly grief enters the house of the paraschites, thus making herself 'unclean,' and rides with her retinue to the gate of the Temple of Seti, an ecclesiastical institution of learning to demand that medical attendance be given the girl. The princess is accompanied by Paaker, the grandson of Assa, and who is the king's chief pioneer, called the Mohar, and Nefert, wife of Mena, a general who is with Rameses, fighting in Satiland. The party is met by Pentaur, a young priest, who, dazzled by Bent-Anat's beauty, tells her she has done well. Ameni, the high priest, reproves him for this and bids him, on the following day, when she is again to visit the unclean hut, tell her that she must purify herself according to the law. The leech sent by the high priest to the house of the paraschites is Nebsecht, who is dearer to Pentaur than any of his associates. Uarda is nursed back to comparative strength, but is always remarkably fragile, considering her environments. Her mother had been a dumb woman, a prisoner of war, whom her father, the son of Pinem, had purchased, but who died when Uarda was an infant. She could not write so that her husband could understand, and he therefore knew nothing of her antecedents, but he loved her devotedly. Paaker, the king's pioneer, had been betrothed to his cousin, Nefert, but during his absence on the field of battle her mother, Katuti, had consented to her marriage with Mena, the king's charioteer. Paaker, a man of sullen, resentful disposition, hated Mena, and during his absence vainly sought to win Nefert's love by means of love philters supplied by an old witch, Hekt, whose dwarfed son, Nemu, was a slave of Katuti. Ani, the Regent, whose ancestors were the Egyptian rulers, having obtained the king's leave to court Bente-Anat, is induced to conspire for the throne, and among his supporters are Katuti, Nemu, Hekt and Paaker, the last-named lending his aid because of his hatred for Mena, who is near the King's person. Nefert, in spite of a story that reaches her of her husband's infidelity, remains faithful to Mena. The High Priest, fearing that Pentaur has fallen in love with the Princess Bent-Anat, transfers him to another institution, and the princess, not knowing that he is there, goes up to pray. Enemies report the meeting, and Pentaur is in greater disgrace. Paaker goes to him to have a dream interpreted, but is rebuked for his violent and extortionate spirit, and leaves vowing vengeance towards him. Nebsecht, the physician who is attending Uarda, is a deep student, and wants to do what he believes has never been done before, examine the heart of a human being. Uarda's father promises, with fear and trembling, to obtain one for him from a body that he is to open for the embalmers, Nebsecht giving him a writing certifying that it was he, a priest, who had commanded him to commit the theft was to carry it in a little bag to the grave, and 'when Techuti, the agent of the soul, receives your justification before Osiris and the judges of the dead, give him the writing. He will read it aloud and you will be accounted just.' The old man removes the heart of a prophet, Rui, and puts in its place the heart of a sheep. The substitution is discovered by the priests, but, not knowing the reason, they declare that a great miracle has been performed; that 'wolves tore the sacred ram of Amon and the heart of the divine beast found its way into the saintly bosom of Rui.' Ameni, having announced this, turns his attention to scholastic matters. Rameri, son of Rameses II., had been the ringleader of a demonstration in favor of their banished but beloved tutor, Pentaur, and Ameni, hating the king and secretly supporting the Regent, expels the young prince from the institution.

On the day of these stirring events Paaker had gone, early in the morning, to the house of Mena, hoping for an interview with Nefert. He carries with him in his girdle a flask containing a love philter. Nefert has been out, and the instalment of the story, on Page 2 of this issue, commences with Katuti, who was anxious for selfish reasons that Paaker should succeed, having gone to see whether her daughter had returned. The development of a thrilling situation can be followed by reading the story itself as it will be continued from week to week.

Advertisements.

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DAIRY EXPERTS MEET AT OTTAWA.

Valuable Hints Thrown Out Regarding the Development of the Industry.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE FARMERS AND THE MANUFACTURERS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The second annual conference of Canadian dairy experts opened to-day in the Parliament buildings, leading dairy investigators and instructors being present from all parts of Canada. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture, was chosen chairman.

The object of the meeting is to discuss the progress of the dairying industry this year and to map out a programme of uniform dairy instruction for the future throughout the whole country.

Prof. G. C. Creelman, superintendent of farmers' institutes in Ontario, who responded to the address of welcome, remarked that although farmers possess the best brains and morals of any class in the country they are still lacking in business methods, are too conservative in their ideas, and too careless of their personal appearance and of the general appearance of their farms and buildings. He advocated improvement adong those lines.

Prof. Dean, of Guelph Agricultural College, spoke on how to secure the co-operation of dairy farmers, and Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, of Montreal, spoke of the trade from the exporters' standpoint.

Among those present are:—Messrs. E. Bourbon, St. Hilaire; J. A. Plamondon, St. Hyacinthe; Thomas W. Dunn, Cowansville; A. W. Woodward, Montreal; F. A. Knowlton, of Knowlton; M. B. Longeway, Sutton; J. N. Lemieux, St. Hyacinthe; J. D. Leclair, St. Hyacinthe; J. C. Chapais, St. Denis en Bas, and R. M. Ballantyne, president of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, together with the leading authorities on dairying from Guelph Agricultural College, and other sister provinces.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Before the gathering of Canadian dairy experts yesterday, Professor Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was the first of the speakers, took for his topic, 'How to secure the co-operation of dairy farmers.' He pointed out that men cannot co-operate if the sole bond is self-interest. There can be no success in the dairy business if the factoryman or the farmer looks at everything from the selfish standpoint.

There were four classes connected with the dairy industry who ought to co-operate, namely, the producers, the manufacturers, the carriers and the distributers, but the co-operation of the first two was alone practicable. In order to get the farmers and manufacturers to work together to the best advantage it was pointed out that (1) manufacturers would have to win the confidence of the farmers by honesty and fair dealing; (2) they should take an interest in the farmers and their work—test their cows and offer them advice and suggestion. (3) They should put men on the weigh stands who are polite, accurate in taking weights and samples, and capable of winning the confidence of the farmers. (4) They should not always send back milk that was not right, but should endeavor to see the patron who was sending bad milk and convince him of the error of his ways. (5) They should pay cheques promptly. (6) They might also send a monthly letter to patrons giving seasonable hints regarding are care of milk, feeding of cows, etc., and ask their co-operation in making the best class of goods. (7) In a season of low prices the manufacturer might make cheese or butter at a lower rate, and so bear a part of the loss. (8) The manufacturers might offer prizes to the patrons sending the largest amount of milk or fat. An interesting discussion followed Prof. Dean's address.

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, president of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, congratulated the dairymen on the most satisfactory season ever known in the history of the trade. He expected that by the end of the season the export trade in cheese and butter would have to its credit $6,000,000 in excess of any previous season. In his opinion the high prices that have prevailed during the present season have been largely due to the favorable weather conditions. The lesson to be learned was that in future we must not allow hot seasons to injure the trade. Cool curing must be provided for in some way, either at the factory or in the storage of the exporter. He believed that cheese could not be shipped too green if that meant taking the cheese from hot curing rooms at factories to the proper cool stores now provided by most exporters. Mr. Ballantyne reported a marked improvement in the making of cheese since he went to Montreal three years ago. The greatest progress had ben made in Eastern Ontario, while Quebec was improving very slowly, and the general run of cheese from that province still sold for half a cent lower than that from the Brockville district, for instance. He pointed out that legislation was proposed in Quebec to prevent the granting of licenses to a maker at any factory unless he had a certificate from a board of examiners, who had watched him perform all the duties of cheese or butter-making. This would, he thought, effect a much needed reform.

It was pointed out that the cheese from Western Ontario, known to the trade as Ingersoll cheese, while first-class in most respects, were too hard in summer. Eastern Ontario cheese was good, but was badly boxed in many cases. In reply to questions Mr. Ballantyne said that fruity flavored cheese was mostly from Quebec, very few coming from Ontario. Bitter flavor was of an entirely different character and seemed always to be accompanied by undue moisture, indicating, he thought, that it was due to excess of whey. Rancid cheese was rare in Ontario, but vile specimens were often received from Quebec—cheese that must have been bad when made. He admitted that shipping cheese green rendered it difficult for makers to know just what quality of cheese they were turning out, but he thought that time and experience would remove that difficulty. He himself found no trouble in that regard.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner, pointed out that there were far too many small inferior factories in Quebec, and said that if such factories, as well as unlicensed makers, could be stamped out by legislation it would be a benefit to the province. At many of these small factories the owners made their own boxes from poor, cheap wood, which accounted for the majority of the bad boxes referred to by Mr. Ballantyne.

Mr. Publow objected to shipping green cheese unless it were made sure that they actually went to a storage room where they were properly cured. The condition in which our cheese arrive in Britain, not in Montreal, was the real test.

In reply Mr. Ballantyne said that three weeks usually elapsed from the time cheese leave Montreal until they reach the counters in Great Britain, and he believed that it usually arrived in a sufficiently cured condition. He did not think exporters were injuring the trade by shipping green cheese, despite reports to the contrary. He admitted that early last spring some very green cheese had been rushed off on a declining market, which was not quite satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick outlined the government arrangements for refrigerator car service and the provision for inspection of cars at starting points and on arrival at Montreal. While preservation of dairy products really began when the milk was drawn from the cow, only the manufacturing stages would be dealt with. In the past, particularly in 1902, there were many complaints of mould in Canadian butter, and this has usually been attributed to a poor quality of parchment paper used in packing. While admitting that some mould was due to this cause he thought a great deal more was owing to lack of care and cleanliness. It was recommended that refrigeration chambers and cool curing rooms should be disinfected every spring with a solution, such as one of bi-chlorate of mercury. (corrosive sublimate), in proportion of one to one thousand, suggested by Dr. Connell, of Queen's. Parchment paper should be soaked for twenty-four hours in a solution of brine made with boiling water, with about three ounces of formalin to a gallon of water.

Mr. Ruddick intimated that refrigerators are frequently not well constructed, the insulation being imperfect, so that moisture is excessive and the growth of mould very great.

Butter was frequently received at the refrigerator cars at a high temperature, forty-two degrees being the lowest reported by Inspector Knowlton, and sixty-four degrees the highest, with an average of about forty-eight degeres. This was all wrong, as the cars were never intended to chill warm butter. Butter and cheese should be delivered to shipping points by contractor rather than by patrons, to ensure careful handling. Shelves in curing rooms ought to be coated wth boiled linseed oil when erected.

Another greater trouble with Canadian cheese was the prevalence of broken boxes. We must have stronger boxes and boxes that fit the cheese. It will be necessary to pay higher prices, but better boxes must be secured. Green heading in boxes is also injurious to cheese, causing softening and mould.

Mr. A. W. Woodward, official referee at Montreal, detailed the 'Most common defects in the quality of butter and cheese curing, 1903.' The defects of cheese were due to bad flavors and bad manufacture, the patrons being usually responsible for the former and the makers for the latter. Off-flavored cheese, showing early deterioration, are quite common. Rancid flavor is also becoming quite common. The fruit flavor is rather difficult to trace to its source; in the opinion of the speaker this was due to bad whey tanks. As regards mechanical defects, acidy cheese was quite frequent, while quite a large proportion were weak in body, soft and pasty. Open cheese were common everywhere, and the cause was well known. There was a great deal of poorly finished cheese; also, at certain seasons, of fodder cheese, the shipping of which was deprecated by the speaker. In regard to green cheese, he thought there was a difference of opinion about the matter among exporters. There was always a danger on a falling market that buyers would reject shipments on account of the green condition. The prevalence of poor boxes was attributed by Mr. Woodard to the fact that manufacturers are forced by undue competition to turn out as cheap a box as possible. There had been very little difficulty with the make of the butter received at Montreal, but there had been a good deal of trouble with flavors. Fishy flavors for some reason are frequent in the butter from along the St. Lawrence. Then there was what is known as the gathered cream flavor, really a fermented or malty flavor, often found in butter from gathered cream. Stale tops were quite numerous, and were immediately noticed by the dealers in Britain. Improper paraffining, bad parchment paper, and heating were mentioned as the causes.

The style of package and the finish might often be improved. Rough handling in loading and unloading caused a great deal of damage, but transportation companies are endeavoring to improve this service, and marked improvement is evident.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—At this morning's sitting of the Dairy Conference, Mr. E. Bourbeau, of St. Hilaire, Que., read a paper on the necessity for giving practical lectures to farmers on milk testing. A discussion followed on the unwillingness of many farmers to accept the Babcock test in fixing the payment for their milk. This was ascribed to the neglect of makers to conduct the test properly. Prof. Dean, of Guelph, followed with an addres son aeration and cooling of milk for cheese making, in which he laid stress on the necessity of employing pure air for this purpose. Dr. Connell, of Kingston, agreed that the aeration of milk under the surroundings usually existing on the average farm was entirely useless. Dr. Connell, in a paper on the sanitation of factories, declared that sixty-five per cent of the factories in Ontario are in an insanitary condition, through faulty drainage, improper construction of factories, particularly in the flooring, bad water and bad whey tanks. Floors were needed impervious to moisture. Shallow wells supplied by surface water were often sources of contagion, little better than cess pools, as shown by actual test. Sanitation is simply a matter of cleanliness.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Before the conference of dairy experts yesterday Prof. Gamble, chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, outlined the results of the experiments along dairy lines conducted at the college during the year 1903. He sketched the process of ripening in cheese, explaining the time required for the development of soluble nitrogenous substances and the effect of cool curing, moisture, etc., on such chemical changes. The speaker also claimed that the alkaline solution will indicate the acidity of milk, cream or whey.

Professor Harrison, bacteriologist of the Agricultural College, followed with a talk on the results of his bacteriological experiments during 1903. He said that openness in cheese was often produced by bacteria found in manure, and unclean stables. Bad flavors and mottling were also caused by the same bacteria. Lactose-fermenting yeasts were another source of openness in cheese, as well as of fruity flavors. The pasteurization of the whey, when this by-product was carried back to the farms in the milk cans, was recommended as a preventive of bitter flavor. It was also pointed out that butter washed in bad water was apt to go off rapidly in flavor.

At 3.30 the conference adjourned in order that the delegates might pay a visit to the dairy farm of Mr. P. Clarke, at Deschenes, where one of the finest dairy plants in Canada is in operation.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—At the dairy conference this morning, Mr. J. F. Tilley, superintendent of dairying in New Brunswick, took a strong stand against pasteurization in creameries, and advocated proper feeding of cows, cleanliness in caring for the milk at all stages and proper methods of manufacture at the creameries.

Mr. Leclair, of St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, had found that butter from pasteurized cream showed no better quality than that from unpasteurized cream, but that after keeping it for seventy-five days the pasteurized butter retained its flavor much better, and was given two points higher for flavor than the unpasteurized article. At the end of 105 days the difference was still more marked. He did not consider the experiment conclusive, as no salt or other preservative was used in either of these butters. In his experience the milk or cream showing the worst flavors was most in need of pasteurization, and at the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School that system had been adopted during the winter season.

Mr. J. A. McFeeters, of the Ontario Agricultural College considered that when conditions were not ideal pasteurization improved both the flavor and keeping qualities of butter. The cost of installing the pasteurization plant and the increased cost of operation were obstacles to its general adoption and rendered the pecuniary advantages of the system somewhat problematical.

Mr. A. W. Woodard believed that pasteurization would improve the keeping quality of our butter.

Professors Dean, Harrison, G. H. Barr and Mr. Ruddick also supported pasteurization. Mr. Ruddick claimed that the cool curing of cheese should be done at the factories.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The following resolutions were passed by the Dairy Conference before breaking up on Friday afternoon, embodying the opinions formed from knowledge of dairy questions and by the interchange of views of this gathering:

1. Resolved—That in the opinion of the Dairy Conference assembled in Ottawa, November, 1903, it is advisble to quote the price of cheese and butter in fractions of tenths of a cent, rather than in halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, etc., as at present.

2. Whereas, cheese and butter are now almost universally classed as 'Finest' and 'Under Finest' when purchased from the factories, making practically only two grades, be it resolved that it would tend to improve the quality of both products if there were at least three grades recognized.

3. Whereas the system of paying for milk at factories according to the percentage of fat has not been generally adopted, and whereas, in the opinion of this Conference a lack of confidence in the ability of makers to properly conduct the test is one of the main reasons for this state of affairs, be it

Resolved, that it is desirable that cheese and butter-makers, before being allowed to conduct tests upon which the proceeds of milk are divided, should be compelled to pass a prescribed examination and thus secure a certificate entitling them to do such work, and further be it resolved that in the opinion of this Conference it is advisable that steps should be taken to acquaint patrons with the method and advantages of testing milk in order to improve their cows, and to secure a more equitable division of the proceeds in cheese factories and creameries.

4. In view of the sanitary defects to be met with in a large percentage of our cheese factories and creameries, these defects covering such features as improper situation and construction, particularly of floors, walls and ceilings of making and curing rooms, bad drainage and removal of waste products, with consequent air, soil and water contamination, all tending to a general uncleanliness of the factory and its surroundings—and as such defects have always a tendency to lead to deterioration in quality and lowering of market value of products made in such factories, and have as well a tendency to bring our entire product into disrepute:

Resolved—That it is advisable, in the interest of our dairy industry, that butter and cheese be made only in factories that are free from sanitary defects and possessed of well-constructed and readily-cleaned rooms, pure water, good drainage, and clean utensils and surroundings; and that in order to secure the above conditions it is suggested that each cheese factory or creamery should be compelled to take out a provincial license, to be granted only to those institutions which comply with said conditions.

5. That the duties of the dairy instructors appointed in each province shall be to inspect the factory buildings and surroundings and all milk or cream supplied at such times as he shall visit any factory or creamery, and report on such details as are required of him, to assist the makers in improving the quality of their products. (1) By suggesting changes in building, equipment, and the methods of manufacture. (2) By co-operating with the manufacturers in securing more milk or cream of better quality, by distributing dairy literature, addressing meetings of the patrons, and calling upon them when necessary, and in such other ways as are directed by the provincial authorities.

6. The Conference is pleased to notice that the system of syndicating factories for instruction is growing, and giving such good satisfaction. Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Conference it is advisable to extend the system as rapidly as possible to all parts of the Dominion, or as fast as competent men can be secured to act as instructors.

7. Whereas too much Canadian cheese is still being cured in curing rooms where the temperature cannot be controlled, and the advantages of curing cheese at an even cool temperature have been demonstrated, be it resolved, that this Conference urge upon all factorymen the advisability of improving their curing rooms, or providing some other means of curing their cheese at a cool temperature.

8. Whereas the sciences of bacteriology and chemistry have such a close relation to the dairy industry, be it resolved, that the study of these sciences should receive more attention by dairymen.

9. Whereas, the opportunity for the dairy instructors from all parts of Canada to exchange opinions regarding the dairy industry is a great advantage both to the instructors and to dairying in general, be it resolved, that the thanks of this Conference be tendered to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and his able assistant, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, for this opportunity of meeting in Ottawa.

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

How the Defeat of the Anti-Cigarette Bill was Accompilshed

RETROGRADE ACTIONS OF THE SENATE—CANADA THE MOST TEMPERATE COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Rutherford, the president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., opened her annual address this afternoon with a strong appeal for a more active campaign for new members. The announcement of the King that he was as much honored when his health was drunk in water as when it was drunk in wine had been of great help in the work among soldiers and sailors. France, the country so quoted to the contrary, was now finding that alcohol, even in moderation, had a most injurious effect upon the body. Her scientific men were taking up the fight as ours had not. The Director General of Public Assistance had had large posters placarded all over the country showing the poisonous effects of alcohol used even in moderation. Another sign of the times was that in the A. O. U. W. no one engaged in the sale of liquor could be a beneficiary, and in a town in British Columbia the 'treating' of a friend was actually a penal offence. Prince Edward Island was now under prohibition. All these were signs of the times.

In December, last year, Ontario had for the third time voted for prohibition, and by a majority of 90,000, and yet prohibition tarried. It was hard to be patient under such conditions, but prohibition was certainly coming, and would come as soon as our voters recognized that Christ and principle must come before party. In the North-West Territories the liquor traffic was getting its grip on every available point. The failure to secure the long wished for anti-cigarette legislation had been a great disappointment. The deputation had first met the Premier and two members of the government. It was a large deputation, and presented the case in the ablest manner. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told them that all reforms moved slowly (as if women did not know that). He did not smoke himself, and had no boys. He had not known that the evil was as great as they represented.

They must use their efforts to educate the members of parliament. Then Mr. Bickerdike, whom all temperance women should loyally support, introduced a resolution which was carried by a majority of 103 to 48, to the effect that legislation prohibiting the cigarette was advisable. Now women would have thought from this that it was their duty to pass such legislation. Mrs. Waters, of Ontario, and Mrs. Geggie, of Quebec, went home quite hopeful that Mr. Fitzpatrick would prepare the bill. Mrs. Geggie down there is shaking her head. You were not, Mrs. Geggie? Well, Mr. Fitzpatrick is Mrs. Geggie's member, and she probably knows him better than the rest of us. We, too, soon found that Mr. Fitzpatrick had no such intention. Then Mr. Bickerdike prepared a bill which passed its first reading. Mrs. Waters spent weeks in Ottawa interviewing the members, some members even withdrawing their own private bills that in the rapidly shortening session Mr. Bickerdike's bill should get the right of way. And then, on a mere technicality the Speaker threw the bill out. This technicality was really an old rule that had become almost obsolete in the House. This was the only way, at that stage, to stop the bill, as Mrs. Waters had been assured by members that had the bill been allowed to come to a vote it would assuredly have passed by a large majority. There at present work stood, and it now lay with every woman to see to it that in her own union every suggestion of Mrs. Waters for the continuation of the fight be carried out.

The report of the superintendent of purity work, Mrs. Lucas, spoke of good work being done in Ontario by Mr. Beale, in his work among boys, rousing the spirit of chivalry among them. The bill fixing the age of consent at eighteen, which had been repeatedly passed in the House of Commons, was still rejected by the Senate. Instead, two amendments making conviction for immorality more difficult, had been adopted—one raising the age at which males could be held responsible for criminal acts from sixteen to over eighteen, so that instead of advancing in moral legislation the Senate had receded. Until women themselves voted the laws for their protection would continue to be insufficient and unstable.

The efforts made by some of the Montreal aldermen to introduce the regulation of vice in the new city charter had been strongly opposed by the W. C. T. U. and the Ministerial Association of that city, and while the clause had passed the Legislature it had been thrown out by the Council.

Mrs. Bascom, the recording secretary, pointed out that while Canada's drink bill was lower than that of any other country, it was still 4,000,000 gallons of spirits, 26,000,000 gallons of wine and beer, or five gallons per head, and at a yearly cost of $48,000,000. And the outlook was bright. In every part of the Dominion there were extensive areas under prohibition. In Nova Scotia licenses were granted in only two out of eighteen counties. Prince Edward Island had no licenses, and in New Brunswick there was prohibition in nine counties out of fourteen. In Quebec, outside of the large cities, 604 municipalities out of 933 had total prohibition. The greater part of Manitoba was under prohibition. In Ontario the licenses had been reduced from 6,185 in 1874 to less than 3,000 in 1903. Toronto, in 1874, with a population of 60,000, had had 503 licenses, and now, with 225,000 of population, had only 209 licenses.

The war in South Africa, under Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, showed that the soldier who abstained from strong drink was the most efficient in the field and the least liable to disease.

The three days' institute at Grimsby last summer had been so successful that the directors of the camp had invited them again for next summer.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The first evening meeting in the First Baptist Church was crowded and the greetings of the capital city were brought by Mrs. Alexander and Mayor Cook. His Worship testified to his personal knowledge of the good work dne by the Union. He expressed his admiration, too, for the hard work done in their efforts to secure the prohibition of the cigarette, and expressed his belief that if they would persevere as they had done they would yet be successful.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, the state superintendent of Illinois, in an extempore speech of an hour in length, delighted her large audience with her able and witty advocacy of the vote for women on equal terms with men. First, because it was just and because their enemies dreaded it. The Brewers' Congress had put themselves on record as 'opposed to the franchise for women everywhere and always, for when women have the ballot they will go solid for prohibition.' And they had also promised to 'spend barrels of money' to prevent the woman's vote. Long ago high religious dignitaries had met to discuss whether women had souls. After days of discussion they decided by a majority vote that they had. Later down the centuries a similar body had discussed and decided that she had a brain. But it was also the sense of this council that it would be dangerous to educate her because, educated, woman could never be controlled by men. When Lucy Stone began her career a prominent European doctor had proved the inferiority of women's brains by showing that they weighed less than those of men, yet when that doctor himself died his brain was weighed, and found to weigh considerably less than that of the average woman.

Then there were many women who expressed their opinions with great freedom in private who would not express them at the ballot box. Yet why had God given one power to hold opinions if they should not be expressed, and expressed where they could be controlled and coined into law?

The objection that women did not know enough was usually heard from the least educated men. In the United States, at any rate, the statement was not true, for in the High Schools there were three girls to one boy. The girls studied civil government as well as the boys, and there were seventy organizations of women of a national or international character, and the W. C. T. U. alone took active interest in fifty-nine different moral reforms. And yet over and over again their measures were killed, just as the anti-cigarette bill had been killed in the Dominion Parliament, all because she had not the power to back up her sentiments by her vote.

The war argument was an old one, but it oftenest came from young men. The truth was women could fight and some men knew it. But their glory lay in the fact that they so seldom did it. They knew too well the value of life and she believed that when women sat in equal councils with men war would be no more.

Neither did government depend on physical force. Al halt or lame or blind had a vote so long as they were twenty-one years old. After forty-five no man was asked to fight for his country. Yet who would dare to hint that a man of forty-six was too old to vote. The truth is that government depends now less on war than on diplomacy and administrative ability, and God had constituted women natural governors from the very fact that he made them mothers. God had never meant that man should be alone. Men knew it, too. Whenever men wished to give expression to a great principle or noble sentiment they embodied it in woman's form. Then there was the old saw, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.' Nonsense! If men all believed that they would all be rocking the cradles, for they all wanted to rule. Then there was the cry of, women taking men's places. So long as women remained at mere physical drudgery men had been contentt, but when machinery had come to lighten her work then men had captured the machines and the work, too, and complained when the women came after it. We were told, too, many reasons why men did not marry. Now the fact was the W. C. T. U. was one grand matrimonial agency. In the United States a hundred thousand men went down yearly to drunkard's graves, fifty or sixty thousand men were in prisons, ninety percent of these through strong drink, and walking abroad were at least two million more regular patrons of the saloons. With so many men so employed, and with no more boys born than girls it was a mathematical impossibility that every woman should have a decent husband at least. The men responsible for the great procession of old maids at which they were inclined to laugh, were the men who vote for the liquor traffic. Think of your sfweet girls tied to any of these men! The motherhood of the world ought to go with the fatherhood to the ballot box and vote the evil out.

Saturday morning was devoted to reports from superintendents. Lord's day observance was reported by Mrs. Jennie Cavers, of Ontario. Mrs. Bullock, of New Brunswick, reported that temperance in Sunday-schools is advancing. Three of our provinces have this year adopted the department. In Nova Scotia and Quebec the 'White Ribbon Army' obtains, and in New Brunswick and Ontario 'Temperance Army' pledges secured since last reporting number 29,878. W. C. T. U. women represent Provincial S.S. association who have adopted the department in their respective provinces.

The treasurer, Mrs. Odell, of Ottawa, reported receipts for the past two years of $2,840.93; expenditure, $1,167.36, and a balance of $1,673.57.

PARKS SENTENCED

New York, Nov. 6.—Sam, Parks was to-day sentenced to two years and three months in Sing Sing prison. This sentence was passed on the charge of extorting $500 from the Tiffany Studios.

Immediately after the opening of the court to-day Parks was summoned to the bar for sentence. He came into court wearing a light suit of clothes and a white sweater, the enlarged neck of which accentuated the emaciation of his face and neck. His counsel moved for a new trial on the ground of the judge's charge to the jury and for an arrest of judgment. Both motions were promptly denied, and the counsel for Parks then asked that the court, in pronouncing sentence, would take into consideration Parks's physical condition and the possibility that in committing the crime Parks might have acted with a desire to benefit the corporation which paid the money. Judge Newburger then pronounced sentence, prefacing it with this brief statement: 'I shall take only one thing into consideration, and that is the physical condition of the prisoner. I shall not add to his sufferings by making any lengthy address.'

Parks, whose customary air of defiance has entirely deserted him, and who listened to the brief proceedings in dogged resignation without a word and almost without a glance at anything in the court room, heard the sentence without a movement of feature or outward suggestion of emotion, and then, turning, walked immediately from the court room, pausing on the way to grasp the hand of Timothy McCarthy, his fellow delegate, also under indictment for extortion, who was in the audience, and with whom he had exchanged a brief salutation as he entered the court room.

Mr. Osborne, Parks's counsel, said that he would in all probability appeal, but that no certificate of reasonable doubt would be applied for.

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The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost over twice as much as the quality of paper used during 1902 yet the subscriptionprice remains at One Dollar a year.

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PANAMA INDEPENDENT.

The Country Freed From Colombian Rule Without Firing a Shot

THE REJECTION OF THE HAY-HERRAN CANAL TREATY WAS THE SIGNAL FOR REBELLION.

Panama, Nov. 3.—The independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed at 6 p.m. to-day. A large and enthusiastic crowd of all political parties assembled and marched to the headquarters of the government troops, where Generals Tovar and Amaya, who arrived this morning, were imprisoned in the name of the Republic of Panama. The enthusiasm was immense, and at least 3,000 of the men in the gathering were armed.

NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 3.—The following cablegram was received at the United States Navy Department at ten o'clock from Panama:

'An uprising took place at Panama to-night. Independence was proclaimed. The Colombian army and navy officials were made prisoners. A government was to be organized consisting of three consuls and a cabinet. It was rumored at Panama that a similar uprising was to take place at Colon.'

Later the following official statement was made regarding the news from Panama:

'A number of confused and conflicting despatches have been received from the Isthmus indicating rather serious disturbances at both Panama and Colon. The Navy Department has despatched several vessels to these ports, with directions to do everything possible to keep transit open, and maintain order along the line of the railway.'

The advices from the Isthmus were not entirely unexpected, in view of other advices that had come to the department very recently. The reception of the news caused a sudden outburst of activity at the Navy Department, and at once, on President Roosevelt's return from Oyster Bay, where he had been to vote, he was made acquainted with the situation. Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Darling, Assistant Secretary Loomis, and a number of others were summoned to the White House hastily and measures were taken at once for protection of American interests at the Isthmus.

Orders have been issued by the United States State Department, through the Navy Department, to the 'Dixie,' which is on her way from Jamaica, to proceed to Colon, and to the 'Boston,' which is now at San Juan del Sur, to go to Panama. The 'Wyoming,' 'Marblehead' and 'Concord,' which compose Rear Admiral Glass's Pacific squadron, are under orders to remain at Acapulco for orders to proceed to the Isthmus, if the situation becomes worse. The 'Baltimore,' now on her way to San Domingo, because of the disturbed conditions, will probably be ordered to the Isthmus. The 'Dixie,' it is stated, has 400 marines on board. The only advices received by the Navy Department stated that the 'Nashville' had arrived at Colon, and that the situation is serious. So far as known, no marines have been landed. In addition to the other orders given above, late to-night orders were issued to the 'Atlanta' to proceed at once from Jamaica to Colon.

The White House conference broke up about 11 o'clock, but not much beyond official telegrams received and orders given would be stated by those participating. There is a very general belief that the rejection of the Panama canal treaty by Colombia caused the people of the Isthmus to secede.

At the conclusion of a conference at the White House, the Associated Press bulletin from Panama was shown to Admiral Taylor and Assistant Secretary Darling, whereupon they immediately had another interview with the President lasting a few minutes. Neither would make a statement concerning the despatch. The ships under orders for the Isthmus carry 462 marines. Mr. Hay took part in the conferences at the White House to-night.

COLOMBIAN CRUISERS CAPTURED

Panama, Nov. 4.—Governor Obaldia, of the Department of Panama, and all the principal government officials of the department, in addition to Generals Tover and Amayo, are held prisoners by the revolutionists. All the Colombian cruisers on the Pacific side of the Isthmus are also in the hands of the insurrectionists, and Colon, it is believed, will be captured to-day, as well as the cruiser 'Carthagena,' which arrived there yesterday.

TROOPS REFUSED TRANSPORTATION.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 4.—It is reported that Commander Hubbard, of the United States gunboat 'Nashville,' this morning notified the prefect of Colon and the Panama Railway officials that no troops from either end of the Isthmus would be allowed transportation on the railway.

If the consul's protest is not sufficient then the commander of the United States warship 'Boston,' which is on her way to Panama from San Juan del Sur, will promptly seize the Colombian gunboat if necessary to stop the bombardment. This bombardment is in violation of all the rules of war beginning as it did without the required notice. Moreover, the United States Government takes the ground that it interferes with the freedom of transit across the Isthmus which the American Government is treaty bound to maintain.

The greatest activity was exhibited in the State and Navy Departments this morning.

It is quite evident that the navy is making preparations for a larger demonstration in Isthmian waters than it has made for many years.

'You will protect American interests at all points and do everything possible to avoid bloodshed,' is the substance of the instructions cabled by the Navy Department at the instance of the State Department to the naval commanders now at the Isthmus or on their way. The last part of the instructions is particularly significant for it forecasts a more active interposition by the United States Government in the troubles on the Isthmus than has perhaps ever before been displayed.

These orders were the result of conferences held last night at the White House, so it is not doubted that under the authority thus conveyed the United States naval commanders will land marines and sailors at their termini.

London, Nov. 5.—The 'Times' this morning says that Colombia seems to have brought the revolution on her own head by wanton procrastination in regard to the canal treaty. Even should the revolution fail in its main purpose, adds the 'Times,' it may succeed in forcing the hand of Colombia into the acceptance of the treaty and acceptance at its original valuation. The attitude of the United States Government in the matter, the 'Times' declares to be studiously correct.

GOOD THING FOR COLOMBIA.

A writer in the 'Chronicle' thinks that if in this crisis in her fate other nations could persuade Colombia to again treat with the United States in regard to the canal and carry out the provisions of her excellent paper constitution, Colombia then might become peaceful and prosperous.

INTEREST IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 5.—The morning papers hered isplay a greater interest in the outcome of the revolution on the Isthmus of Panama than in the Democratic victory in Greater New York. Regarding the election the 'Standard' says: 'It must not be supposed that the citizens of New York are indifferent to honest management of their city affairs, but in America, as elsewhere, a general national contest overshadows local interest.'

Concerning the Panama situation the view is expressed on all sides that the United States is not unwilling to see the success of the revolution, which would so greatly facilitate the successful carrying out of the canal scheme, and while no paper expresses objection to such a solution, some are inclined to think it would be best in the interest of civilization. In this case, however, it is recognized that, if not actually absorbed, Panama would become practically an American sphere of influence.

The 'Post' says: 'Panama doubtless counts on the friendliness of the United States, which can hardly fail to manifect itself since both governments are at issue with Colombia. An alliance arising in such interesting circumstances may easily become permanent. So small a power as the Republic of Panama would naturally value the advice, both on internal and external affairs, of a great power like the United States.'

BRITNSH ATTITUDE.

London, Nov. 5.—The British official atttude toward the events at Panama is that it is entirely a United States affair. This, with the consequent comparative apathy, appears to be shared in all diplomatic quarters in London. Except in the unlikely possibility of some outside interference no action is contemplated by the British or, so far as the Associated Press is able to ascertain at the various embassies here, by any other government. Upon request of the British diplomatic or consular representative in the disturbed region a war vessel would be sent to protect the rights of subjects of Great Britain; but, such a request would not be encouraged, as Downing Street is of the opinion that the force the United States is sending to the Isthmus is more than sufficient to maintain the safety of the foreign residents.

The question of the recognition of Panama's independence entirely depends on the action of the United States. If Washington communicates to the powers that it intends to recognize the independence of Panama it is not likely that there will be the slightest objection on the part of Great Britain, while, according to the views of the diplomats here, the other European powers probably will quickly follow suit. There has long been a strong feeling in British circles that it would be an excellent arrangement if the United States would undertake the preservation of good order and the stability of all the Central American states. This feeling is well known to the American diplomats in England.

At the German embassy here a representative of the Associated Press learned that there was not the faintest likelihood that Germany would take any steps in the matter.

On all sides the United States' paramount interests and right to deal with the situation single handed are frankly recognized by the diplomats, though the 'Globe' declares that on account of the proximity of the West Indies the British government should take a hand in the matter. The other afternoon newspapers, however, comment on the correctness of the United States attitude and the reasonableness of anticipating a solution of the inter-ocean canal plan from the independence of Panama.

MARINES WERE LANDED.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Commander Hubbard, of the 'Nashville,' dated Colon, yesterday, saying that he had landed marines, such action being necessary to protect the lives and property of American residents.

ANXIETY AT COLON.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 5.—9.30 a.m.—Much anxiety prevails in all quarters here this morning. It is recognized that the crew of the 'Nashville' would be quite inadequate to cope with the situation ashore should serious disturbances occur, and the arrival of the 'Dixie' is anxiously expected. It is hoped she will reach Colon this evening, but there is no knowing what might occur before that time.

The 'Nashville' is now preparing to again land a detachment of bluejackets, the commotion ashore being intense.

Later in the day the Navy Department received the following from Commander Hubbard: 'Have withdrawn forces landed Wednesday afternoon. No bloodshed.'

GERMANY INDIFFERENT.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—Germany, the Associated Press is advised, will observe complete indifference to the political side of the Panama revolution. Both the revolutionists and the government forces, it is assumed, will respect the personal and property rights of German subjects living at Panama. It is considered likely that the commander of the German West Indian squadron will send a vessel to Colon, as that is now the most interesting place within his cruising field. It is also conceivable here that the German naval commander might land marines, in combination with the United States and Great Britain, if such action seemed advisable. But, emphasis is placed on Germany's general aloofness. The United States is recognized as the power having dominant interest on the Isthmus. Germany has no inclination or object for the least interference, and certainly would not do anything without knowing in advance that it would be agreeable to the United States.

U. S. WARSHIPS SAIL.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Telegrams received at the Navy Department announce the departure of the 'Atlanta' from Kingston, Jamaica, for Colon and of the 'Boston' from San Juan del Sur for Panama. It is not believed that any additional ship can get to Colon or Panama before to-night.

NEW GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The formal announcement has been received at the State Department by cable from Panama of the establishment of a new government at that place, which, the despatch says, is capable of maintaining order.

The cable comes from the three consuls constituting the new government, and is signed by Frederico Boyd, Jose Augustin Arango, and Tomas Arias.

Colon, Nov. 4.—Without the firing of a shot, and amid scenes of great enthusiasm the independence of the Isthmus and the Department of Panama, was declared last evening. The city of Panama is now in the hands of the revolutionists, and no serious attempt has been made to recapture it. The Colombian gunboat 'Bogota' arrived in the harbor after the declaration of independence, and threw a few shells into the city without doing damage to life or property there. In Colon to-night, perfect order prevails, and trains across the Isthmus are running without interruption. In Panama the flag of the new republic floats over the government buildings. The movement for independence has been in progress since the rejection by the Bogota Congress of the Hay-Herran canal treaty, but its sudden ripening last night was due to the news of the unexpected arrival of the Colombian gunboat 'Cartagena' with Generals Tovar and Amaya, and a number of troops. The movement has been promoted by prominent and wealthy Isthmians, and Gov. Obaldia, of the Department of Panama, who arriver at Panama on Tuesday, on computing the troops and citizens in favor of independence found that they numbered at least 3,500. The advocates of independence both at Panama and Colon are now jubilant.

The presence of the United States gunboat 'Nashville' at Colon is believed to have prevented serious trouble. As the result of a conference here, Col. Torres, commanding the troops at Colon has sent a representative to Panama to confer with General Tovar, whose unconditional release is demanded.

In reliable quarters it is believed that peaceful results will follow from a proposal just made to Colonel Torres that the American troops return aboard the 'Nashville,' if he guarantees to maintain order. This proposal was to-night accepted by Colonel Torres. The British consul has suggested that if requested, a contingent of troops will be sent to Colon from the British cruiser 'Amphion,' now at Panama. It is believed that the 'Nashville' will be hardly sufficient for all emergencies.

Public alarm in Colon is now somewhat abated. The act of independence has just been signed at Panama.

At 7.30 o'clock to-night the American bluejackets returned aboard the Nashville.'

REVOLUTION EXPECTED.

Panama, Colombia, Nov. 4.—The revolution which occurred here yesterday and which resulted in the proclamation of the independence of the Isthmus of Panama, was not unexpected. Since Sunday last all kinds of rumors had been in circulation, but it was not until Tuesday night that the hour so long looked forward to by the inhabitants of Panama arrived. For two days previously groups of people had been gathering about the town, discussing the situation, which caused alarm upon the part of the authorities, for the houses of Dr. Manuel Amador, Jose Arango and Frederico Boyd and other leaders of the popular movement were watched by the police. But the revolutionists fearlessly went in and out of their residences, issued their orders and their plans were carried out. It was at first arranged that the revolution should take place at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, but when a telegram was received from Colon announcing that General Tovar, with a detachment of five hundred troops, had arrived there from Savanilla on the cruiser 'Cartagena,' some of the revolutionists became discouraged and it seemed likely that the movement would collapse. But the more determined leaders of the revolutionists called on Dr. Amador and urged taking immediate action, while others advised postponing the uprising. But Dr. Amador was full of determination and would not listen to any proposals to postpone the outbreak until later than Tuesday evening. This was the situation throughout the afternoon of Tuesday, when all the revolutionists were anxiously waiting for orders from Dr. Amador. General Tovar and General Amaya, who arrived here with the former from Colon, the Governor of Panama and others were aware of the situation, and they went to the headquarters of the battalion of Colombia, in garrison here, believing they could prevail on the soldiers not to take part in the movement.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The revolutionists finally decided upon 5 p.m. as the hour to proclaim the independence of the Isthmus, but a change occurred in their plans and word was sent to Santa Anna, where two thousand men had congregated, for the revolutionists to disperse until 7 p.m. But they were already marching towards the Plaza Chiriqui, cheering enthusiastically for the independence of the Isthmus. Thereupon a signal was given to General Huertas, of the revolutionary forces, who, in the name of the Republic of Panama, arrested General Tovar and his staff, and escorted them to police headquarters amidst wild cheering for the new republic, for Dr. Amador and for the other leaders of the revolution.

The flag of the Republic of Panama was then formally hoisted It consists of four squares. The first upper square to the left blue. The first lower square to the left is white, with a blue star in its centre. The second upper square is white, with a red star in its centre, and the second lower square is red.

The cause of the revolution may be briefly summed up as being the result of the action of the Congress of Colombia, at Bogota, in rejecting the Hay-Herran canal treaty, the Panamians are almost to a man in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States, and it had repeatedly been prophesied before and after the meeting of Congress that Panama would secede if the treaty were rejected and would probably come to terms for the building of the great Isthmian waterway.

GENERAL TOVAR BOWS TO THE EXISTING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Panama, Nov. 5, 2 p.m.—General Tovar and his staff have at last been convinced of the uselessness of their resistance to the provisional government and have accepted the terms offered by the Junta. They will go to Colon by train and will leave immediately on the royal mail steamer 'Orinoco' for Cartagena. The arrangement to this end was made through the efforts of Commander Hubbard, of the United States gunboat 'Nashville,' Superintendent Shaler and Assistant Superintendent Prescott, of the Panama Railway, who guarantee that both parties will fulfil the agreement.

There is great rejoicing all over the city because the stability of the Republic now seems assured. The fact that troops were already moving toward the line probably decided General Tovar and his staff to accept the terms of the Junta.

COLON GIVEN UP.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The French Foreign Office to-day received a despatch from the French consul at Panama, confirming the Associated Press despatches of yesterday from that city and from Colon. The consul says: 'Colon has now followed the course of Panama, and is passing into the hands of the revolutionists. The transfer followed extended negotiations between the Colombian troops and the revolutionary element. This culminated yesterday evening, when the Colombian troops surrendered and immediately embarked. The change occurred without bloodshed. The United States gunboat 'Nashville' and the transport 'Dixie,' with 450 American marines, are co-operating with the railway company in maintaining order.'

Another despatch from the consul says: 'Federico Boyd, Jose Arjano and Tomas Arias, representing the provisional government, have communicated to the consuls of the foreign powers that the new state has been constituted.'

The consul adds: 'The Province of Cauca shows no sign of revolution, nor has the revolution thus far spread to other provinces. The new state assumes all the former treaty and legal obligations of Colombia.'

The last information is regarded by the officials here as being most important, as showing no disposition on the part of the new republic of Panama to repudiate the canal or other property rights acquired from Colombia.

PANAMA AFFAIRS.

Attitude of the United States Towards the Revolted State

THE PROTECTION OF TRADE THE CHIEF CONCERN; OTHERWISE SHE WILL BE NEUTRAL.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 6.—Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State, to-day made a statement in regard to affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, which is in part as follows:—

The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty entered into with New Grenada in the year 1846 New Grenada guarantees that 'the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may hereafter be constructed, shall be free and open to the government and citizens of the United States.'

This is a right which we acquired by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the government of the United States guarantees positively and efficaciously to New Grenada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the transit from one sea to another may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property, which New Grenada has and possesses over the said territory.'

'The right to this control we have never forfeited by any laxity of our own either in the assertion of our rights or in the performance of our duty under the treaty.

'The United States never have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain perfect neutrality in regard to such domestic controversies. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the Isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbances of the peace of the State of Panama.'

LORD ROWTON DEAD

THE FORMER PRIVATE SECRETARY TO LORD BEACONSFIELD PASSES AWAY.

London, Nov. 9.—Montagu William Lowry-Corry, first Baron Rowton, is dead.

Montagu William Lowry-Corry, first Baron Rowton, K.C.V.O., C.B., P.C., D.L., J.P., was born on Oct. 8, 1838. He was the second son of the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, M.P., second son of the second Earl of Belmore, and Harriet, daughter of the sixth Earl of Shaftesbury. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridgeshire (B.A.), he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863. He was private secretary to the Prime Minister, the Earl of Beaconsfield, during 1866-68 and 1874-80; was secretary of the mission for Berlin Congress in 1878. He was chairman of the Rowton Houses and of the Guinness Trust.

THE LATE JOHN JOHNSTONE.

By the death recently of Mr. John Johnstone, of Hawkesbury, Ont., that locality loses one of its oldest settlers and a most respected citizen. Mr. Johnstone leaves behind him the example of a strong character and an upright life.

Mr. Johnstone was a staunch and consistent Presbyterian, and an active Christian worker. He was an elder for many years, and was a close student of the Bible. Of late years the weight of age, and the undermining force of disease, had caused him to relinquish the active part he had taken in affairs, and during the last few weeks of his life he suffered much pain, until death came on Oct. 22. He was in his eighty-second year. The interment took place on Oct. 24 in No. 1 Cemetery, the following old friends acting as bearers: Messrs. John McGibbon, John W. Higginson, John White, John Cameron, Robert Rutherford and James Morrison. A short service was held at the house by the Rev. D. D. Miller, and a memorial service was held in St. Paul's Church on the following Sunday morning, when a high tribute was paid to the character of the deceased.

Mr. Johnstone was born in Scotland, and came to Canada when quite a young man. He resided in Montreal for a number of years, but later moved to Hawkesbury, where he bought a farm just south of the town, on which he did considerable pioneer work, much of the farm then being bush, and unimproved land. To-day it is one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Johnstone married Miss Jane Bremner, who predeceased him two years ago. He leaves a family of grown-up, self-reliant sons and daughters, who recall with loving gratitude the many evidences of his wise parental care and, feel also that beneath his sometimes stern, inflexible manner there burned a genuine desire for their highest good. Mr. Johnstone was a constant reader of the 'Witness.'

DEATH OF MR. HENRY SHACKELL.

On Monday last Mr. Henry Shackell, general agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway, died rather suddenly at his residence in Milwaukee. Mr. Shackell was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death, which was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Shackell will be remembered by not a few Montrealers as auditor and general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk System. He came to this country from London, England, in 1859, and entered the service of the Great Western road as auditor. Later, he joined the Grand Trunk. He then retired from the railway business for some time, but re-entered it in 1883, and became general agent in Milwaukee of the Grand Trunk road. In 1864 he was married in Montreal to Miss Margaret Pamela Bagg, who, with the following named children survive him: Henry Shackell, jr., Milwaukee; Mrs. L. R. Robinson, of Duluth, Minn.; Joseph Shackell, Winona, Minn.; Edward Shackell, of Milwaukee; Mrs. J. W. Harwood, of Pincher Creek, Alberta, and Charles Shackell, of Milwaukee.

MR. J. M. DUFRESNE DEAD.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 7.—Death removed on Saturday one of Sherbrooke's leading citi- local manager of the Banque Nationale. local manager of the Banque Nationals. He was stricken down a few days ago with peritonitis, and died on Saturday morning at 6.30. The late Mr. Dufresne was thirty years of age. During his career he held many appointments, and was looked upon as one of the rising men in the banking world. He was born at Montmagny, Que., on Sept. 6, 1873, and was a son of Mr. J. C. Dufresne, proprietor of the Montmagny Business College.

Grenville, Que., Nov. 9.—Grenville lost one of its oldest and best known citizens when Mr. John Fraser passed away last Wednesday after an illness of nearly two years' duration.

Mr. Fraser was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1829, and when but five years of age, came to this country, his parents settling first in St. Andrews East, and subsequently in Grenville. Here he married Miss Mary Spratt, and raised a large family, one of the boys having served in the Boer war. Mr. Fraser was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and the funeral services were held last Friday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was an honored member, and was attended by a vast concourse of people. The pastor of the church, the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, was assisted by the Rev. James Fraser, of Cushing, and the Rev. John Fowkes, of the Methodist Church, Grenville, and spoke of the integrity of character and beautiful Christian disposition of the deceased, who had ever shown himself so kind and so considerate of other people's feelings. In all the relations of life it was evident that he feared God and loved his fellowmen. As a Christian he was consistent and humble, as an officebearer he was conciliatory and solicitous for the welfare of others, and everywhere and always a good and true man. Mr. Fraser leaves a wife, three sons and five daughters, and a very large number of more distant relatives and friends to mourn his loss. His end was peace.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Herbert McKibbon, travelling representative for Thompson & Co., shoe manufacturers, Montreal, died at his residence, 353 Givens street, last night from diabetes. Deceased was a son of the late George McKibbon, of Spadina Road, Toronto. He was a member of Zeta Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the funeral will be conducted under Masonic orders. A widow and six children survive. Deceased was for many years in business at Teeswater and was well-known throughout Western Ontario.

Oneonta, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Burr Mattice, judge of the Supreme Court for the sixth district, died suddenly to-day, aged forty-seven years. He has been in ill-health for some months, but the immediate cause of death was an apoplectic shock.

Helena, Montana, Nov 3.—The Right Rev. John Brondel, the first and only bishop of the diocese of Helena, and head of the Catholic Church in Montana, died early to-day. Father Victor Day, of Helena is placed temporarily in charge of the affairs of the Church in Montana.

Indianapolis, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks, the widow of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, died at her home in this city early to-day. She was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago and death had been expected several days. Mrs. Hendricks was born in North Bend, Ohio, in 1823, and was the granddaughter of Dr. Stephen Wood, who was one of the earlier settlers of the State of Ohio. She was a woman of great learning and always took a great interest in the politics of the state and country.

WENTZ IS ALIVE

Young Philadelphia Millionaire Prisoner in the Cumberland Mountains.

Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Edward L. Wentz, the young Philadelphia millionnaire, who mysteriously disappeared from his home at Big Stone Gap, Va., on Oct. 14, is alive and a captive in the Cumberland mountains. A letter has just been received from him addressed to his parents, in which he states that he is well and asks that the ransom of $100,000 demanded by his captors be at once paid so that he can get his freedom.

A strange, well-dressed man appeared at Big Stone Gap last Friday and inquired for the Wentz offices, to which he was directed, and there had a talk with Dr. John S. Wentz, the father of the missing man; D. B. Wentz, and the chief detective under whose directions the great search was being carried on in the mountains of south-west Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The strange man told them that E. L. Wentz was still alive, and that for $100,000 he would be delivered to his family.

Dr. Wentz informed him that if he would bring back a letter from his son or some evidence that his son was still alive he would then consider the proposition.

The man said he would do so, and that night left on a Louisville and Nashville train for Esserville, Va., from which place he went in to Stony Mountain. Two stranger has just returned to Big Stone Gap bringing a letter from young Wentz, who, in his own handwriting, assures his family that he is alive, is being held captive, and asks that they at once pay the ransom and effect his release.

Dr. J. S. Wentz left here last night for Philadelphia.

A MARVELLOUS FEAT

C. P. R. TELEGRAPHERS SEND MESSAGES FROM FORT WILLIAM TO MONTREAL.

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 7.—The Canadian Pacific Railway telegraphers have wired to Montreal from this place, a thousand miles, without batteries.

The above is taken to mean that messages were sent by electricity supplied by natural means from the Aurora Borealis, which, in turn is caused by eruptions in the sun.

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TO JAN 1 1904

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Liberals of Lennox and Addington may ask Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., of Alaska arbitration fame, to contest that riding at the general election for the House of Commons. He was born at Newburgh, Addington County.

The Treasury Department of the Ontario Government has not received notification of the will of the late Alexander Manning, but if the estimated values of property are as stated by reports of the matter which have leaked out, the estate will certainly be 'reviewed' and the government will seek through the courts to have its own valuation placed on the numerous properties. The statement of values is held to be absurdly low. The late Mr. Manning was bitterly opposed to the Succession Duties Act.

At Queen's University, Kingston, Chancellor Fleming formally installed Dr. J. C. Connell, the new Dean of the Medical Faculty; Prof. Campbell, of the French chair, and Prof. Callendar, of the Greek chair, all of whom made fitting addresses. Prof. Nicholson, appointed a year ago, was also publicly installed. Then Principal Gordon announced that Mr. John Charlton, M.P., had intimated his willingness to endow a chair on condition that Queen's retained her relations to the Presbyterian Church. This was the first contribution towards the half million dollars required for further endowment. The announcement evoked great enthusiasm.

QUEBEC.

A boiler on board the government dredge 'J. Israel Tarte' exploded on Tuesday night killing a man named Paul and injuring Theophile Brunelle so seriously that he died on Thursday.

Mme. Adeline Ethier Laurier, stepmother of Sir Wilfrid, died at St. Lin on Tuesday afternoon last at the age of eighty-one years. She became the wife of Mr. Carolus Laurier when the future Premier was seven years of age and proved an excellent mother to the boy. The funeral on Friday was a remarkable one.

The body of Mr. William Nichol, the Grand Trunk agent at St. Hyacinthe, was found dead by the side of the track early on Saturday morning, and it is presumed that he was run down by a passing train. An inquest is being held at St. Hyacinthe to-day. Mr. Nichol was well known in railway circles, having been in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Nichol was formerly station agent at St. Hilaire.

The Patton Mills at Sherbrooke are closed on account of the lack of water, and will remain closed until there is more water in the Magog. Messrs. Adam Lomas & Son closed their mill, all but two sets. The Electric Light Company is also seriously affected. A notice was issued last week that in consequence of a heavy draught on the water of the Magog, and not sufficient care in the use of the same, the company will be obliged to shut down both their power and light lines between the hours of five and seven p.m.

A peculiar fatality occurred at Ulverton last Sunday week. Elmer Jewers had left a book in school on Friday and tried to get into the building by one of the windows. It was but a few feet from the ground, and he had succeeded in raising the sash and was in the act of entering when it slipped and came down on his neck. Having no foothold the unfortunate boy was unable to extricate himself, with the result that he was choked to death. When found some time afterwards life was extinct. Elmer is said to have been a model scholar, and a great favorite with his school mates.

A ball from a rifle in his own hands instantly killed Gregoire St. Gelais, at Jonquieres, in Chicoutimi county, on Saturday week, by lodging in the unfortunate man's heart. St. Gelais was a farmer, and spent much of his time hunting. Generally he was unaccompanied, but on Saturday he had a presentiment that something would happen him, and he took his eleven-year-old son with him. The father was disembarking from a small canoe at Riviere au Sable, rifle in hand, when it was discharged accidentally. He fell to the ground dead, and the boy was terror-stricken for some time. Finally, realizing what had happened, the little fellow managed to reach the nearest house, which was four miles distant, and there told the tale. Deceased was over fifty years of age, and leaves a large family.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Robert Atkins, aged twenty-seven, a marine, from the British gunboat 'Goldfinch,' shot himself dead in a hallway on Grafton street, Halifax, on Wednesday afternoon. Atkins was a wardroom steward on the ship, and stole a hundred dollars from two of the officers and came ashore. The police were looking for him and, fearing arrest for desertion and theft, he took his life.

Plans and specifications are being prepared for the reopening of Glace Bay harbor. To the government grant of $25,000 the Dominion Coal Company will add $1,000 or more. The harbor will be dredged out, the present wharf will be reconstructed and enlarged, a shipping pier will be built and coal will be shipped from the Hub colliery. Glace Bay harbor in years gone by presented a busy scene.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Thomas Garnet, a young Rosenbank farmer, was ploughing with a gun on the plough. He pulled the gun towards him, muzzle first, when the trigger caught. The charge entered his heart, causing instant death.

An advance party of German Mennonites from the United States has taken up twenty townships in the Quill Lake Valley for settlement. A large number of these thrifty people from the United State, and also from Russia, will settle in this district next year.

A Portage La Prairie despatch says Dr. S. D. Cowan, medical superintendent of the Home for Incurables, has received notice of his dismissal. Dr. H. A. Gordon is to succeed him. The change has caused some excitement in town, as Dr. Cowan was appointed by the Roblin Government, and has always been a Conservative. The position is one of the best in the gift of the government. No reason is given for the dismissal.

A Chinese storekeeper at Steveston, a fishing town near the mouth of the Fraser river, was found in bed on Friday afternoon with his throat cut from ear to ear. Robbery was evidently the motive of the crime, as his trunk, supposed to contain five or six hundred dollars, had been ransacked and his gold watch and chain were missing. The police are investigating.

The North-West Grain Dealers' Association has issued the following estimate of the wheat and grain crop of 1903 for Manitoba and the North-West Territories:—Wheat, 3,123,663 acres, at 16.1 per acre, 50,290,974 bushels; oats, 1,101,333 acres, at 36.5 per acre, 40,198,654 bushels; barley 381,135 acres, at 29.7 per acre, 11,319,709 bushels; flax, 64,639 acres, at 9 per acre, 581,751 bushels.

MONTREAL NEWS.

It is rumored that the chairmanship of the new Railway Commission is to be offered to Mr. C. W. Spencer, superintendent of the C. P. R.

The Rev. D. M. Mihell, M.A., of Brantford, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Tabernacle, and will enter on his duties on Sunday next.

Sir Algernon and Lady Coote who have been on a tour of Canada, addressed meetings at the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. while in town last week.

The Rev. E. G. Smith, M.D., who, with his wife, is returning to mission work in India, addressed a farewell meeting in Olivet Baptist Church on Tuesday last.

Mr. Wellington Dixon, senior mathematical master of the High School, has been appointed principal in succession to the Rev. E. I. Rexford, who becomes principal of the Diocesan Theological College.

Joseph Quenneville, a musician, was found almost suffocated by gas in his room, at 478 Craig street, on Friday. He retired early on Friday morning, and at night, as no response could be got to repeated knocking, the door was burst open. One of the gas jets was open and the room was full of gas. Quenneville was found lying on the bed in an unconscious condition. He will recover.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Shocks of earthquake were felt in Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky about noon on Wednesday last.

It is reported that the German garrison at Warmbad, in German South-West Africa, has been annihilated by the Hottentots.

Six men were killed and six injured in an explosion on Wednesday on Iona Island, in the Hudson, used by the United States Government for storing explosives.

Mrs. Blanche D. Chesebrough, who was recently divorced from Roland B. Molineux, who was acquitted after two trials for murder, has been married to Mr. Wallace Scott, a Chicago lawyer.

Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister, has announced that the Government of the Australian Commonwealth has decided to offer a bounty for the production of iron, and that it will pay a similar bounty to agriculture.

The fourth International Sunday-school Convention is to be held in Jerusalem, opening on April 18. The North German Lloyd steamer 'Grosser Kurfurst' has been chartered and will leave New York on March 8, returning about May 18.

New York state last week gave a majority of nearly 250,000 in favor of the proposition that the state shall spend $101,000,000 for improving its canals. The plan is to widen and deepen the Erie canal so that it will accommodate barges of 1,000 tons' carrying capacity, and to improve the Oswego and Champlain canals.

General André, the French War Minister, after the enquiry which he has made into the Dreyfus affair, has informed the Cabinet that in his opinion the sentence of the Rennes court-martial should be revised. The War Minister is also said to have asked for the views of his colleagues on the subject, but they were unable to come to an agreement.

At the Baltimore session of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Miss M. E. Vickery, who works in Rome, laid especial stress on the opposition offered by the Roman Catholic Church to Methodist missionaries in Rome. She stated that the new Pope has directed that renewed efforts be made to check the activity of her fellow-workers in the Eternal City.

A despatch to the London 'Daily Mail' from Simla, India, says terrible earthquakes have occurred at Turshiz, near Turbat-I-Haidari, in Persia, in which 350 persons were killed, and numbers were injured. One hundred and eighty-four carpet factories were destroyed, and only thirty-two stalls were left standing in the great bazaar. The entire town was practically demolished.

Some excitement has been created in Newfoundland by the formation by the former premier, Sir William Whiteway, and the former attorney-general, Mr. Donald Morrison, of a political party which will appeal to the country next year on a policy having in view union with Canada. The new party will also oppose the present Bond ministry and the regular Opposition led by Mr. Alfred Morine.

The posse which started from Edgemont, South Dakota, on Monday night have captured twenty of the Sioux Indians who recently fought to escape arrest. The citizens prepared for a fight, but the Indian policeman with the posse went to them, and, after a talk of two hours, the Indians mounted their horses and gave up their rifles and asked to be taken to Edgemont. There are still two wounded Indians out.

A Virginia City special to the 'Miner' says a fire in the Kearsarge mine, six miles from Virginia City, Montana, killed nine men. The damage to surface buildings is slight. The dead include R. B. Turner, superintendent, of Butte, one of the best-known mining men in the North-West. George Allen, stationary engineer, and seven miners, were also killed. The Kearsarge is one of the principal gold mines of the state and is considered very valuable.

M. Combes has gained a decided victory in the French Chamber of Deputies, his policy in connection with the congregations being sustained by a large majority. An amendment was proposed by M. Allard for the suppression of the clerical estimates in the budget, the author explaining that such action would be a long step toward the solution of the question of the separation of the church and state. On request of M. Combes, the amendment was rejected.

The report that an officer and several men of the Bombay Rifles have been wounded in a skirmish in the Hinterland has been confirmed. The fighting is now known to have been quite serious. A small British force was surrounded by tribesmen at Sulaik, and soon ran short of ammunition. Strong reinforcements were sent out from Dthala, and effected the release of their comrades, after a sharp fight. Eight British soldiers were killed, and an officer and a number of privates were wounded.

The two-year-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith was instantly killed by an Erie train at Leroy, N.Y., last week. The child's life was crushed out just as the mother reached out her hands to drag it from danger. The baby wandered away from the house, and when Mrs. Smith caught sight of him he was sitting on the track and an express train was rapidly approaching. The race to save the baby's life was lost by a fraction of a second. Mrs. Smith's arm was struck by the engine and she was hurled to the side of the track. She is now a raving maniac.

Three months ago the Rusisan Government sold at auction extensive petroleum fields in the Caucasus. The French, Austrian and German branches of the Rothschilds bought the property, whereupon rival bidders objected to the sale, on the ground that Jews were not permitted to acquire property in the Caucasus. The Rothschilds claimed that their firm was impersonal, being neither Jew nor Gentile. The case was carried through all the Russian courts to the Senate, which has now decided against the Rothschilds, on the ground that they are Hebrews. The fields will shortly be placed on sale again, and it is expected that the Standard Oil Company will bid against the German syndicate.

CANADIANS HONORED

Colonel Pinault and Mr. Philippe Hebert Receive the C.M.G.

OTHER CANADIANS AWARDED THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—His Excellency was notified to-night of the following King's birthday honors to Canadians:—

To be C.M.G., Colonel L. F. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia; L. P. Hebert, sculptor, Montreal.

To be Companions of the Imperial Service Order: Dr. Robert Bell, acting director of geological survey; Edwin Gilpin, deputy commissioner public works, Nova Scotia; J. Geo. Hodgins, librarian to the Government of Ontario; David Edwart, chief architect, Public Works Department, Ottawa; Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Smith, sergeant-at-arms, House of Commons; Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Irvine, warden Manitoba penitentiary; J. U. Gregory, agent in Department of Marine, Quebec.

The following receive the Imperial service medal:—Henry Hare, lockman, Welland canal; Michael McCarthy, lockmaster, Welland canal; John Corbett, lockmaster, Welland canal; A. Grenier, lockmaster, Beauharnois canal; L. Secours, lockman, Beauharnois canal; Israel Anger, lockman, Beauharnois canal; James Carroll, foreman, Rideau canal, Robt. Sargent, lockman, Rideau canal.

The honors in connection with the King's birthday, when announced to-day, occasioned some surprise. There were no knighthoods and the forecasts sent out from Ottawa were all astray. It was confidently expected here that the Hon. Clifford Sifton would rank as knight, but such has not proven to be the case. Two French-Canadians are made C.M.G., the balance of the honors being Imperial Service decorations to civil servants and canal employees.

Following are brief sketches of the Canadians who have received the order of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:

Louis Felix Pinault was formerly a member of the Quebec Legislature. He was appointed Deputy Minister of Militia on Dec. 7, 1898. He was born on Nov. 9, 1852, at St. Germain de Rimouski, and was educated at the Seminary there, graduating as a bachelor of science and gaining the prize of the Prince of Wales. He was admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1879. He was a captain in the 9th Battalion of volunteers, and served in the North-West Rebellion campaign.

Louis Philippe Hebert, the Canadian sculptor, was born at Ste. Sophie d'Halifax, in the County of Megantic, Quebec, on Jan. 27, 1850. Educated at a country school, he at first became a clerk in a country store at the age of fourteen. Then he worked on a farm in Massachusetts and also acted as salesman for fruit trees. The young country lad had always a passion for carving in wood and by his work drew the attention of his cousin, Mr. E. E. Richard, who urged him to go to Montreal to study the art for which he possessed such evident talent. He did so, and in 1873 was fortunate enough to carry off a prize at the Provincial Exhibition for a bust modelled in wood. Then he entered the atélier of Mr. N. Bourassa, the sculptor and painter, of Montreal, and remained with him for five years. A year's study in Paris followed and then the young sculptor returned to Canada and produced his first important work—the statue of De Salaberry, which was erected at Chambly. In 1882 the Dominion Government offered a prize for the best full-length statue of Sir George E. Cartier to be erected in Parliament Square, Ottawa. Philippe Hebert was the successful designer, and later on was given a commission to execute a statue of Sir John Macdonald for the same place. In 1886 he began a series of most important works, namely, historical statues for the ornamentation of the facade of the Parliament Buildings of the Province of Quebec. He resided at Paris while engaged on this work and still lives there.

He executed the Champlain monument at Quebec, but the work which will live as the grandest monument of his fame is the Maisonneuve statute in the Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Mr. Hebert has received many prizes and medals, among the latter being the

LOUIS PHILIPPE HEBERT, C.M.G., The Canadian Sculptor.

Confederation medal awarded by the Dominion Government in 1894. He is a member of the Alliance Francaise and also the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

AN UNINTERESTING LIST.

London, Nov. 8.—King Edward's birthday honor list is extremely uninteresting, no new peers or privy councillors have been created, but there is a long list of promotions, decorations, and knighthoods for services rendered in the various public departments.

Vice-Admiral Lord Chas. Beresford, has been promoted from Commander of the Bath to Knight Commander of the Bath.

August Manns, musical director of the Crystal Palace, has been made a knight.

THE CZAR IN GERMANY

A FRESH PLEDGE OF PRESERVATION OF GENERAL PEACE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—The meeting of the Czar and the Emperor William at Wiesbaden, Prussia, yesterday, is commented on by the newspapers here as being a fresh pledge of the preservation of general peace. The 'Novosti's' remarks attract special attention, as they reiterate the suggestion of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, which has been recently mooted by some Russian publicists. The 'Novosti' contests the idea that Russia and Great Britain must remain rivals and says the clearest proof of this is found in Britain's absolutely peaceful policy and the influence she had exercised on Japan in the present Russo-Japanese differences. The paper sees no reason why a more frequent exchange of views, giving more intimate knowledge of each other, should not lead to a similar entente as effected between Britain and France.

GERMAN ARMY ABUSES

A COUNTRY YOUTH FLOGGED AND KICKED UNTIL COURT-MARTIAL WAS ORDERED.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—A court-martial at Frankfort will shortly try a medical officer and several non-commissioned officers of the Nassau Regiment on a charge of systematic cruelty to a private named Bayer, of the same regiment.

Bayer was a country youth. Being clumsy and slow to learn the drill, he was flogged day after day, kicked and otherwise tormented. One day he was struck on the head with such violence that blood poured out of his nose and ears.

On another occasion he was forced to crawl round the drill grounds, licking the asphalt paving with his tongue.

He was sent to the regimental infirmary, but in spite of his illness was punched in the abdomen till he fainted. He was held down firmly, while his tormentors inflicted agonizing pains on him by flashing dazzling sunlight into his open eyes with a reflector. One medical officer came on duty drunk and called in two soldiers to hold Bayer, while a third thrust a gag into his mouth. The medical officer then took a big stick and beat Bayer from head to foot until his body was one mass of wounds and sores.

Finally, the stick broke. The medical officer then drew his sword and belabored Bayer, inflicting dangerous wounds. When exhausted he ordered that Bayer be pitched into the regimental grounds, where he lay several hours, bleeding and unconscious, till merciful comrades took him into the building again.

When this affair was brought to their notice the authorities simply discharged Bayer from the army as an invalid. He was carried home on an ambulance stretcher. A local doctor drew up a formal statement that the victim was blinded in both eyes, had become totally deaf and dumb, and his arm fractured and left unset for nearly a week. His whole body was in a terrible state.

This happened in July, and Bayer is still a wreck, incapable of work, and still suffering indescribable pains in his eyes, ears and other parts of the body.

ADDINGTON LIBERALS

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Liberals of Lennox and Addington may ask Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., of Alaska arbitration fame, to contest that riding at the general election for the House of Commons. He was born at Newburgh, Addington County.

NEWS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(Cable despatches of the Canadian Associated Press.)

CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

London, Nov. 3.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the new Canadian postage stamp is a much more artistic production than we have the privilege of sticking on our daily letters. The presentment of the King's portrait gives the youth of the Dominion a far better idea of the Imperial ruler than the decapitated head which floats in space on the British stamp.

CANADIAN AND CHESHIRE CHEESE.

London, Nov. 3.—A letter in the 'Westminster Gazette' denies that the Cheshire cheese trade is ruined by Canadian competition, as claimed by some writers, but says that the only cheese trade ruined by Canadian imports is that of a wholly inferior class.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDUGMENTS.

London, Nov. 3.—Judgment was reserved by the Privy Council to-day in the Downer versus Ostrom case, British Columbia. Lord Lindley, in delivering judgment in the Loan Trust Company vs. Gauthier, said the Canadian law regarding hypotheca was totally different from English law regarding mortgage, and if there was no debt there was no hypotheca. The appeal was dismissed, the appellants to pay costs.

London, Nov. 4.—Judgment was given to-day in the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, vs. Wilson. The appeal was dismissed, appellants to pay costs.

The following case listed for special leave to appeal, The Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island vs. the Attorney-General of Canada.

PRAISES CANADA.

London, Nov. 4.—Mr. Murray, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, in his report dealing with his official tour of Canada, speaks enthusiastically of Canada's future, especially her wheat producing districts. He also speaks highly of the industrial enterprise exhibited by Canadians, particularly in regard to electrical development.

OFFICERS AFTER ROWE.

London, Nov. 4.—Police officers will arrive at Toronto on Monday next to take Rowe, who is wanted in the Great Fingal Company embezzlement case, back to London.

RUSSIANS FOR CANADA.

London, Nov. 4.—A hundred and twenty South Russian agriculturists sailed yesterday by the C. P. R. Atlantic steamship 'Mount Temple.' They will settle in the neighborhood of Winnipeg.

THE KING'S OFFER.

London, Nov. 3.—The King has offered a suite of rooms in Kensington Palace to Mrs. Kennett Henderson, widow of General Henderson, C.B., King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th), who died on the morning of His Majesty's coronation. The general had a distinguished career in the Indian Mutiny and China. Mrs. Henderson comes from a distinguished French-Canadian family.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

London, Nov. 4.—The 'Standard,' referring to Mr. Aylesworth's speech, hopes his assurance that Canadian loyalty is not to be shaken by any sense of injustice in the Alaskan award, is not needed. If the bonds that hold the Empire together are so fragile as to be strained by such a cause, it does not say much for the sincerity of the sentiments that have been so freely displayed during the last three years.

KOOTENAY DIOCESE.

London, Nov. 4.—The Agent-General of British Columbia, speaking at a meeting at Westminster, of the Kootenay Diocese, while pointing out that the prospects of the country were unlimited, urged strongly that the spiritual welfare of the people be not overlooked.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

London, Nov. 5. — A letter in the 'Globe,' signed 'Canadian,' referring to contribution to the navy, says he does not hesitate to say that money would be forthcoming from the people of Canada in spite of the Canadian press and Canadian politicians, who are not the real mouthpieces of Canadian opinion.

The 'Globe' says that 'Canadian' is a well-known representative of the Dominion

MESSRS. DANDURAND AND CLERGUE IN LONDON.

London, Nov. 4.—Senator Dandurand and Mr. F. H. Clergue are stopping at the Grand Hotel. To-day they were surrounded by callers. When seen by the Canadian Associated Press representatives, Senator Dandurand said with a polite smile that he could say nothing at the present stage. Mr. Clergue, coming forward, remarked that he had no fear of the future of the 'Soo.' Plenty of money was available. When the reorganization was definitely decided Canada would have the first news. Before returning to Canada Senator Dandurand and Mr. Clergue will visit France and Germany.

WEAVERS FOR CANADA.

London, Nov. 5.—A large number of weavers, mostly young women from the south-east of Lancashire, are emigrating to Canada. Women agents, acting on behalf of mill owners at Valleyfield and other manufacturing localities in Canada have been scouring Lancashire and Yorkshire in search of women weavers willing to emigrate to the Dominion. It is believed their passage money, in some cases, has been advanced.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

London, Nov. 6.—Returns for Canadian emigration for October give: English, 2,971; Irish, 149; Scotch, 762, and foreigners, 2,122.

The totals for the past ten months were: English, 45,794; Irish, 2,495; Scotch, 10,139; foreigners, 34,644. The total emigration for October to Australia and New Zealand was 1,657, and to South Africa 7,411.

SERIOUS LOSS TO C. P. R.

London, Nov. 6.—The German government has established control of the stations on the frontier of Saxony in order to prevent intending emigrants from passing the frontier on the way to Dutch or Belgium ports. Consequently every German emigrating must embark at a German port and sail on a German steamer. This move on the part of Germany is seriously interfering with the Canadian Pacific line of steamers, probably causing the line to lose fifty thousand passengers.

MAJOR LECKIE WOUNDED.

London, Nov. 3.—Major Leckie, 2nd Royal Canadian Rifles, while prospecting in Somaliland for minerals, was seriously mauled by a leopard. Lord Strathcona has cabled his relatives.

WARN APPLE SHIPPERS.

London, Nov. 5.—Several large apple shippers have written to Mr. Griffiths, Lord Strathcona's secretary, warning Canadian fruitmen to slacken off export of apples by Dec. 14, as after that date the trade will be slack till early in January. Two cargoes which lately arrived proved to be badly packed, and consequently brought poor prices. There is formidable competition, Russian apples now coming in in large quantities.

COLONIAL OFFICERS.

London, Nov. 7.—The 'Broad Arrow' says that colonial officers have a strong claim to honorary army rank.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

London, Nov. 7.—The following were the imports from Canada for October: Cattle, 20,695, valued at £355,746; sheep and lambs, 9,648, valued at £14,383; wheat, 758,800 hundredweights, valued at £266,265; wheat meal and flour, 360,200 hundredweights, valued at £175,352; peas, 19,240 hundredweights, valued at £9,165; bacon, 55,341 hundredweights, valued at £142,495; hams, 10,526 hundredweights, valued at £27,425; butter, 47,289 hundredweights, valued at £221,919; cheese, 291,270, valued at £783,910; eggs, 142,474 great hundredths, valued at £56,451; horses, 13, valued at £460.

'PARISIAN' IN COLLISION.

London, Nov. 7.—The Allan Line 'Parisian' and the Houston Liner 'Homereus' collided in the Mersey during a fog to-day. The damage done to each steamship was slight.

MINE PIT PROPS.

London, Nov. 7.—A million tons of pit props are used in the Welsh collieries in lengths varying from six feet to thirteen feet long and four to nine inches in diameter. The commercial agent at Birmingham has had several inquiries as to whether Canada could supply the demand.

THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—The 'Saturday Review' says that Mr. Aylesworth is a patriot of the right quality. His Toronto speech was both strong and reticent. The Canadian commissioners were, by all accounts, forced into a refusal to sign the award and we could have excused them if the protest had been associated with some petulant or rebellious expression. Mr. Aylesworth has gone out of his way to recommend good-tempered acceptance of an unjustified decision.

TO COLONIAL HEROES.

London, Nov. 7.—A memorial to the colonial troops who fell in South Africa is to be erected in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, the authorities of the cathedral waiving the rule that no monuments must be in the nave. The design to be carried out in bronze represents 'Triumph' and 'Sacrifice,' and the idea of 'Death' being swallowed up in 'Victory.' The inscription for the tablet has not yet been decided upon, but the names of the colonies that sent contingents will be recorded.

WELSH IN PATAGONIA.

London, Nov. 6.—The Welsh settlers in Patagonia intend settling in South Africa. The British Government will pay the passages of all emigrants.

New Brunswick is offering good wages for Welsh miners.

HON. HENRY COPELAND COMING.

London, Nov. 6.—The Hon. Henry Copeland, agent-general of New South Wales in London, is returning to his post via Canada. He sails from Sydney on Nov. 30.

SHORTHORNS FOR CANADA.

London, Nov. 9.—Eleven pure-bred Shorthorns were shipped to Canada to-day.

London, Nov. 9.—Canadian butter maintains its value and the demand has further improved. The imports during October averaged about three hundred and fifty tons. New butter from Australia and New Zealand is selling at £5 8s. per cwt. for choicest quality winter made. New Zealand fetched £5 4s. per hundreweight for choicest brands. Canadian cheese is in fair demand at a shilling per hundredweight reduction from April to June.

London, Nov. 9.—Miss Lena Ashwell, the leading actress in this city, was the principal guest at the new Vagabond Club. Responding to a toast she said she was surprised to find herself the principal guest at an English club, for most of her childhood was passed in a little wooden house in Canada where her duties were washing, mending, baking and cooking. She remarked that Englishmen laughed at the colonial accent, but colonials would occasionally smile at the accent heard in London.

INVESTMENT STOCKS NOW VERY CHEAP.

Most stocks are now well below the lowest point touched at the time of the Ames failure, and are selling at prices that make them very attractive to investors. In most cases, the lowest price of the year was touched about the middle of October, and the recovery since then, though sufficient to show that confidence in the country's future has not been destroyed, has not by any means lifted the stocks out of reach.

One of the most attractive stocks on the list for investment is Dominion Coal preferred, the only apparent reason why it is not more sought after being that it cannot, like other stocks, go up ten or twenty points when good times come back, as it is recallable at 115. The interest on it seems practically secure, as it is paid with about a fifth of the company's surplus. If the money market is in any kind of condition at the expiry of two years' loan recently made to pay off the Steel Company, the Coal preferred will then be retired, and the investor at this level will net almost ten percent per annum on his investment.

Coal common is a much more speculative issue, but we have Mr. James Ross's assertion that dividends at the rate of six percent will be started as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained in Nova Scotia, which is not likely to be difficult. The dividends will date from the quarterly one due Oct. 1, so there is about 2 percent already accrued on the stock. The company earned about 8 percent on its stock this year, and is likely to make 9 next year.

Iron bonds give the highest return on the investment, if it is paid, but their price is suspiciously low. There would seem to be grave doubts among the bondholders as to whether the interest will be paid continuously. As far as can be ascertained, the company is at present barely earning its first mortgage bond interest, and is likely to be hit hard by the reduction in the United States price for steel billets, until it can get its own finishing mills working. It seems to be agreed that there are dull times coming for the iron trade in the United States, and it seems not improbable that the Steel Trust, which studies and practices economy much more effectively than the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., will be able to compete with it seriously in supplying rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Canadian Pacific earned last year 10 percent on its common stock, so that it has a good margin to fall back on, if earnings decrease, as seems not improbable. Many American railways are retrenching heavily to meet the slackening in traffic which is in some cases already upon them. It is generally agreed that the general situation presents many analogies with that of ten years ago, when dozens of railways went into receiverships. In 1892, C.P.R. earned and paid 5 percent on its common stock; in 1894, it earned very little more than its fixed charges. At the same time, it must be remembered that ten years ago railways paid out all they earned in dividends, while now it is customary to put half the surplus into improvements, which make the road better able to stand the lean years.

Street railway stocks probably suffer less from general depression of business than any others, and are correspondingly popular now. Twin City has been very heavily sold this summer, largely in connection with the Ames failure, but the forced liquidation seems to be at an end. The price, though still low, seems to be on the upward track.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of some of the more active investment issues for last year, this year to date, and this week, with the price of a share at Friday's closing quotation, the dividend, half yearly or quarterly, the date of the next dividend, and the return percent on the investment.

	Next Div.	1902. High.	1902. Low.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	This Week. High.	This Week. Low.	Close.	Price. 1 share.	p.c.	Return
C.P.R. ..	......April 1	145¼	110	138⅝	116¼	121	117½	118	$118.00	3 H.	5.1
Power ..	.......Nov. 15	105⅛	83	99¾	63¾	73	72½	75	$75.00	1 Q.	5.3
M. S. R.	.........Feb. 1	288	260	280	195	200	198	198	$99.00	2½ Q.	5.0
Twins ..	.......Nov. 15	129	107½	122¼	80¼	80½	86	86¼	$86.25	1¼ Q.	5.8
Tor. Ry.	........Jan. 2	124	110½	118	88	98	95¾	96	$96.00	1¼ Q.	5.2
Detroit ..	.......Jan. 2	97	77	90½	53	65¾	63½	64½	$64.50	1 Q.	6.2
Richelieu ..	.....May 1	117	89	104½	65	81¼	76¼	78¾	$78.75	3 H.	7.6
N.S. Steel	......April 15	119	65	111¼	68	77	74	74	$74.00	3 H.	8.1
Dom. Coal	......———	148	54	132½	59¾	76½	72¾	72⅝	$72.63	3 H.	8.2
Do., pref.	......Jan. 2	118	112	117½	106½	110	110	110	$110.00	4 H.	7.3
Banks—											
Montreal ..	.....Dec. 1	273¾	255	280½	245	255	251	255	$255.00	5 H.	3.9
Molsons ..	.....April 1	218	206	216	194	196	196	196	$98.00	4½ H.	4.6
Merchants ..	...Dec. 1	164	144	172	150¼	154	154	154	$154.00	3½ H.	4.5
Bonds—											
Dom. Iron	......Jan. 2	94¾	81	89½	50	51	50	50	$500.00	2½ H.	10.0
Dom. Coal	......Mch. 1	111	110¾	110	106	109	109	109	$545.00	3 H.	5.5
M. S. R.	.........May 1	107¾	104	106¼	101	109	102	102	$102.00	2¼ H.	4.4

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The price of wheat goes down steadily. Manitoba No. 1 northern being now quoted at 80c to 80¼c, ex-store, Fort William, a drop of three cents in a week. This brings it within a cent of the export price, and exports may begin soon, unless the Liverpool quotation goes still lower.

The quality of the dairy produce being made deteriorates steadily with the advancing season, but prices do not fall quite so fast, though cheese is decidedly lower than a week ago. October produce is largely off the market at present; there is a large stock of cheese in the city, but not much butter, and the prospects are for rather better prices for the latter article.

Eggs are rather dull, and likely to remain so until another cold spell comes. The weather is still too warm for shipping poultry by freight, and consequently prices are rather higher than they will be when the frost comes.

GRAIN—Peas, 71½c to 72c, afloat here; rye, 53c east, 58c afloat here; buckwheat, 58½; oats, No. 2, 35 to 35½c in store, 34c afloat; No. 3, 1c less; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; No. 3 barley, 50c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.60; seconds, $4.30; strong bakers, $4.05 to $4.30; Ontario straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; patents, $4 to $4.25; extra, $1.65 to $1.70; rolled oats, $1.80 per bag; $3.80 $21.50.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.60 to $1.62½ per bushel in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut $20.50; compound refined lard, 8 cents; pork, $20.50 to $21; light short cut, $20; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c, kettle, rendered, 10c to 10¼c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50.

EGGS—Candled selected, 23c, and straight receipts, 19c; Montreal limed, 18c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10½c to 10¾c; Townships, 10⅜c to 10½c; Quebec, 10c.

BUTTER—Townships creamery, 21c to 21¼c; Quebec, 20½c; Western dairy, 15c to 17c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.85 to $5.95; pearl, $6.70 to $7 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 13c per section; in ten lb. tins, 8c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 55c to 60c per gallon in tins; 6c per lb. in wood, sugar, 7c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 2, $8 to $9; clover, $6.50 to $8; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50 per ton, in car lots.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 55c to 60c in car lots.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c; ducks, 11c to 12c, and chickens, 10c.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Nov. 7.

This morning there was a very large attendance of farmers on Byward market. Grain, potatoes, and dressed meats were offered in abundance, while the lesser products were also well represented. Since the advent of the present cool weather there has been a noticeable increase in the supply of dressed meats. Pork sold at 7½c per lb; beef sold at 4½c to 5c per lb. Lamb was offered at 8c for fronts and 9c for hinds. Oats were offered at 34c, buckwheat at 50c and wheat at 80c per bushel. There was a fair supply of butter in sight and the following prices were secured: In tubs, 19c to 21c per lb., and in prints, 22c to 24c per lb. A good demand existed for fresh eggs at 20c per dozen. There was a fair supply of vegetables. Cabbage, 25c to 50c per dozen; beets, 30c per bag; turnips, 25c per bag; carrots, 10c per dozen bunches; onions, $2 per bag; tomatoes, 15c per pail, and celery, 25c per dozen bunches. A good demand ruled for potatoes at 75c to 80c per bag. Apples were offered in large numbers and sold at 40c to $1.10 per bag, according to quality and variety.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 9.—White and red wheat, per bushel, 71c to 73c; spring, 70c to 72c; barley, 44c to 47c; oats, 32c to 33c; corn, 54c to 56c; cloverseed, $5 to $5.25; timothy seed, $2 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.20 to $3.30; strong bakers, $3 to $3.25; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.50 to $6.75; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, 60c to 75c; dried apples, per lb., 5c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 pounds, 65c to 70c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 14c to 16c; eggs, per dozen, 18c to 22c.

Ingersoll, Nov. 9.—White wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; fall wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; barley, 63c to 65c per bushel; peas, 60c to 62c per bushel; corn, 60c to 62c per bushel; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions, 50c to 55c per bushel; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.35 per cwt.; flour, $1.85 to $2.10 peh cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.15 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.15 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 26c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—Wheat—The demand for winter white has been keen the past week; there is very little offering, and the market is firm at 78c for No. 2 red and white east or middle freights. Goose is dull at 70c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 73½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is lower than a week ago; No. 1 hard, of which there is little offering, being quoted at 90½c; No. 1 northern at 86½c, and No. 2 northern at 82½c, at Georgian Bay ports, and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—There is a good demand for Ontario winter wheat 90 percent patents, and very little offering owing to the light deliveries of wheat at country points. The market is firm at $3.10 bid, and $3.12½ and higher asked for 90 percents in buyers bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held at fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba was reduced in price here to-day by one of the big millers, and quotations now are $4.55 to $4.60 for Hungarian patents, $4.25 to $4.30 for second patents, and $4.15 to $4.20 for strong bakers, bags included, for car lots on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Steady. Cars of Ontario shorts are quoted at $17, and bran at $13.50 in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley dull and easy; No. 1 is quoted at 45c; No. 2 at 43c; No. 3 extra at 40c to 41c, and No. 3, or feed, at 39c east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Dealers here are apparently indifferent about bidding for the grain owing to the warm weather, as there appears to be a fear of it heating in transit. Cars of No. 2 are quoted at 40c, east or middle freights.

Rye steady at 51c to 52c east or middle freights.

Corn quiet. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 54c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 yellow at 53½c, and No. 3 mixed at 52½c in car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats are not as firm as they were a week ago. The domestic millers are not offering as much. No. 1 white are quoted at 30½c to 31c, and No. 2 white at 30c to 30½c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 29c high freights, north and west, and at 29½c middle freights.

Oatmeal steady. Cars of bags are quoted at $3.60 in barrels at $3.80 on the track, Toronto, and broken lots 25c more.

Peas steady at 61c for No. 2 high freights north and west at 63c east, and 62c middle freights.

Butter—The receipts of most sorts continue liberal. There is a fair demand for choice dairies, and creamery for the local trade. Prices are steady. Creamery prints, 21 to 22c per lb.; do., solids, 19c to 20c; dairy, pound rolls, choice, 17c to 19c; do., tubs, good to choice, 16c to 18c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., poor, 10c to 13c.

Eggs—The demand is not large, the offerings are fair, and market is easier. Choice selected fresh are quoted at 22c; fresh gathered at 20c; cold storage at 18c, and pickled at 17c to 18c.

Baled Hay—The offerings are liberal; there is a moderate demand, and the market is steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw in fair demand, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5 per ton.

Hogs—The offerings of cars of dressed on the track here have been light, owing to the warm weather. As local stocks of hog products are more reduced now it is likely there will be a brisk demand when the temperature gets lower. Cars here are easier at $6.75 to $6.90. Farmers' lots on the Toronto market are quoted at $7.25 to $7.50 for light, $7 to $7.25 for heavy, and $4.75 to $5.85 for sows. Live hogs are weaker, and a decline in prices is looked for this week. Present quotations are $5.40 for selects and $5.15 for heavy and light fats.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Nov. 6.

After the disagreeable weather of yesterday a large farmers' market was not expected, yet the supplies seemed equal to the demand and prices in general remain unchanged. Apples are not so plentiful as they have been lately, and prices are looking up; new laid eggs are advancing in value, and dressed poultry continue very high priced; onions and parsnips are double the price they were at this date last year, but oats and buckwheat are lower now than then; Spanish onions are now sold at lower rates, after paying freight and duty, than are home-grown onions; the price of hay has an upward tendency. Oats sold at 70c to 75c the bag; buckwheat, 95c to $1 do; potatoes, 50c to 60c do.; carrots and turnips, 50c do.; parsnips, $1 do.; onions, $1.75 do.; cabbages, 60c the barrel; purple cabbages, $1 do.; celery, 15c to 25c the dozen; Brussels sprouts, 60c do.; dressed hogs, 7c to 7¼c per lb.; turkeys, 12c to 14c do.; geese, 8c do.; ducks and chickens, 10c to 14c do.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 40c to 45c the dozen; older eggs, 25c to 35c do.; fall apples, $1.50 to $2.50 the barrel; winter apples, $2.50 to $3.50 do.; cranberries, $9 do.; Jamaica oranges, $5.50 do.; Almeria grapes, $4.50 the keg; bananas, $1.50 to $2.50 the bunch; hay, $8 to $10 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CHEESE BOARDS

RULING PRICE IN THE COUNTRY, 10 1-8 CENTS.

Brockville, Nov. 5.—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season there was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the cheese board this afternoon. The buyers were also out in full force, including Levi Patton, who succeeds Thomas J. Howe, as representative of A. W. Grant & Co., of Montreal. The offerings were 1,261 white and 703 colored, all Octobers, showing a marked falling off in colored goods. Developments indicated a very dull market. Mr. Earle made the top bid at 9⅞c. The farmers held out for 10c, but as it was not forthcoming an adjournment was made without a sale. Things brightened up a bit on the curb, and there was a good demand. The entire offering was sold at 10c to 10¼c, the latter ruling for colored, and 10 1-8c for white. Bissell took 1,500; Webster, 500; Derbyshire, 1,000; Murphy, 1,500; Dickey, 1,300; Davis, 1,000; Earle, 800; total, 7,600 boxes.

Kingston, Nov. 5.—Offerings, 1,190 boxes of cheese; no sales occurred at the offer of 9⅞c. Board will meet again next Thursday.

Vankleek Hill, Nov. 5.—There were only 1,955 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day. Only 200 boxes sold on the board. Fraser, for T. S. Williamson, raised the bid to 10 1-8c, and at that figure he got 200 boxes. It is reported that most of the cheese was sold on the street at 10 1-8c, Fraser being the heaviest buyer. Eight buyers were present, and most of them did not want cheese over 10c.

Winchester, Nov. 5.—Offerings, 334 colored and 813 white; 10¼c was bid for colored, and 10c for white. Sold on board: 168 colored and 143 white. Buyers present: Logan, Ault, Gibson, Keenan and Weir.

Tweed, Ont., Nov. 5—One thousand cheese were boarded here to-day, and 250 sold at 10 1-8c. Balance unsold.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Salesmen on the Ottawa cheese board, who held their product from last week in hope of an increased price, met with disappointment to-day, as they were offered 10c for white and 10¼c for colored; against 10⅜c for white and 10⅝c for colored a week ago. There were 1,637 cheese offered to-day; 1,176 white and 461 colored, and of these 1,131 were sold; 908 white at 10c, 175 colored at 10¼c, and 50 colored at 10 1-8c. A proposition to adjourn the board for two weeks, instead of one, was voted down. The buyers were: Robert Hunter & Co., Ross, Lovell & Christmas, and Hodgson Brothers, at 10 1-8c.

Napanee, Nov. 6.—There were 520 boxes of white and 1,195 colored cheese boarded here. Sales: 700 at 10 1-16c; rest selling on curb at same price.

Perth, Nov. 6.—There were about 2,300 boxes of cheese on the market here to-day. None sold, salesmen holding for higher prices. Buyers present were: Webster, Bissell and Ferguson

Kingston, Nov. 6.—After the Frontenac cheese board closed on Thursday, buyers refusing to sell at 9⅞c; nearly all the cheese boarded was bought up on the curb at 10c.

Kemptville, Nov. 6.—The offering at the cheese market to-night was 1,013 boxes, 658 colored and 390 white. Bidding was at 10 1-8c for white and 10¼c for colored, and several lots of colored changed hands at the latter figure.

South Finch, Nov. 6.—Cheese boarded, 1,843 boxes. Prices offered, 10c for white, and 10 1-8c for colored; none sold. Buyers present: Weir, Fraser, Pruner, Gibson, Ault, Keenan and Hogan. Board adjourned for two weeks.

Cowansville, Nov. 7.—Thirty-four factories offered 1,346 boxes of cheese and 13 creameries 442 boxes of butter. Cheese sales: D. A. McPherson & Co., 234 at 10c; F. Fowler, 252 at 10c and 34 at 9⅞c; Willer & Riley, 339 at 10c, and 110 at 10 1-8c; H. Allen, 282 at 9⅞c, and A. J. Brice, 60c at 9⅞c, leaving 55 boxes unsold. Purchases of butter were: Gunn & Langlois, 226 at 21 1-8c; A. J. Brice, 70 at 21 1-8c, and Willer & Riley, 86 at 21⅝c, leaving 60 boxes unsold.

Cornwall, Nov. 7.—Offerings: 1,413 boxes, 727 white, 686 colored; all sold except 73 boxes. The colored brought 10 5-16c, and the white, 10 1-8c, except two lots, which went for 10c. N. Fraser bought 566 for T. S. Williamson; T. Keenan, 246 for A. W. Grant; N. Pitt, 264 for Willer & Riley; J. F. McGregor, 130 for Lovell & Christmas, and J. A. Welsh, 55 for James Alexander. Last year at this date two weeks cheese, 2,302 boxes sold at 12c for both white and colored.

London, Nov. 7.—There were 2,750 boxes offered; sales on board, 215 boxes at 10¼c; 260 boxes, 10⅜c; balance selling on street at 10¼c to 10⅜c; market active, weather cold.

Belleville, Nov. 7.—Offerings, 2,841 white. Sales were Brenton, 150; Watkins, 100; Cook, 75, at 10 1-8c; Hodgson, 260; Cook, 135, at 10 1-16; same bid on balance.

CATTLE MARKET

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 9.

About 1,000 head of cattle, 80 calves and 1,800 sheep and lambs, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and there was a good demand for anything good in all classes, but the common and inferior stock are very dull of sale and bring low prices. A choice bullock was sold for 4¾c per lb., and Mr. G. Martel paid 4½c per lb. for five others; he also bought several others at about 4¼c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3¼c to 4c, and the common stock at from 2c to 3c per lb., while the lean cows were bought by canners at about 1½c per lb. There were about 50 milch cows offered here to-day at prices ranging from $25 to $65 each. Grasser calves sold at from 2½c to 3½c per lb., and good veals at 4c to 4½c do., while the young 'bobs' sold at from $2.50 to $3 each. Sheep sold at from 2¾c to 3¾c, and lambs at from 3½c to a little over 4¼c per lb. Mr. Girard paid 4¼c per lb. for a lot of 25 good lambs, and several other lots were sold at about the same rate. Fat hogs sell at from 5c to 5¼c per lb for good lots weighed off the cars.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—Trade at the western cattle market to-day was quiet, there being very little doing in any line of cattle. Receipts in all were light, and prices generally were about steady. The total run amounted to 25 cars, including 241 cattle, 881 sheep and lambs, 400 hogs and 18 calves.

Export Cattle—There were almost none on the market, and prices are nominal. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.60; choice at $4.20 to $4.30; others at $4.10 to $4.20, and cows at $3.50 to $4.

Butchers' Cattle—Most of the light run were rough, inferior cattle. During the past week or so there were a good many of these bought up, and owing to the warm weather few were used, the result being that the butchers have a faily good supply on hand, and are not buying many cattle. To-day trade was slow, but quotations are about steady. Picked lots are quoted at $4.20 to $4.35; good at $3.75 to $4; fair to good at $3.30 to $3.70, and rough to common at $2 to $3. Cows are about steady at $1.75 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade in stockers is quiet, and quotations are about steady at $1.75 to $3.25 per cwt. There is still some demand for good feeders, but few of these are coming forward. Short keeps are quoted at $3.75 to $4.15 per cwt., and others at $2 to $3.70.

Milch Cows—There was a fair run offering, and some of the cows were of good quality. The range of prices is wider at $26 to $72 each.

Calves—Receipts were light and trade was quiet. Prices were unchanged, with an easier inclination. Quotations are 4c to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was slow and the market had an easier feeling. Quotations are about steady at $2.50 to $3.40 each; export sheep, $2 to $3 for culls, and $3.50 to $3.75 for lambs.

Hogs—There were not many offering, and trade was quiet. Buyers say prices will be lower next week. In the meantime quotations are steady at $5.40 per cwt. for selects and $5.15 for lights and fats.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26.—Messrs John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week have been exceedingly large, and the quality hardly up to the average. For the best class of home-fed bullocks a good trade has been met, and high prices realized. For secondary descriptions and Irish, however, trade has been slower, and prices rather lower. Fat cows have been exceedingly dear. Fair supplies of fat sheep met a trade as nearly as possible similar to last week, any change being slightly in buyers' favor. Fat ewes have met a dull trade. Very small numbers of both fat calves and pigs have met a very dear trade. In the store markets there have been fair supplies of sheep and lambs offered. Except for the best descriptions, trade has been slow, and prices lower. There have been very large numbers of store cattle offered for sale this week. There is a tendency on the part of the buyer to purchase more cheaply, and although bullocks with some condition are meeting a fair trade, prices on the whole are a little back from the last two or three weeks, and a considerable number of cattle remained unsold. An average show of milch cows met a fair trade.

Quotations—Top price of best cattle, per live cwt., 37s 6d to 40s; current, 35s to 37s 6d. Mutton from 7½d to nearly 8½d per lb.

London, Oct 26.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 80 head, number offered including larger proportion of Herefords and Runts. Trade for all descriptions was slow, fat bulls and cows selling at 2d per 8 lbs. less money. Top value—90 stone Herefords, 4s 6d per 8 lbs.; 80 stone Devons, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 95 stone Runts, 4s to 4s 2d. Arrivals—138 Irish, 53 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,299 midland, home and western counties, 60 Devon. Increase of 610 in number penned in sheep market. Best quality Scotch sheep sold better at advance of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs.; on the other hand Irish were slow, with downward tendency; ewes slow at a decline in value; other descriptions with difficulty maintaining late rates, and a clearance was doubtful. Few calves offered made 5s 8d per 8 lbs. Pig trade is slow.

Quotations—Beasts, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 8d to 5s 10d; calves, 5s 8d; pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; lambs, 5s to 5s 8d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,550; sheep and lambs, 8,010; calves, 10; pigs, 20; milch cows, 65.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Cattle, 1,547; sheep and lambs, 6,615; best beasts, 5¾d to 6¼d; second, 5d to 5½d; third, 4¼d to 4¾d; best Scotch sheep, 7d to 7¾d; other sorts, 5½d to 7½d; lambs, 6d to 7½d; an increase of 58 cattle, and a decrease of 2,580 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for all classes at about late rates.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 6.—Beeves, receipts, 3,627; steers steady to a shade lower; bulls and cows slow; native steers, $3.20 to $5.15; oxen and stags, $3.10 to $3.50; bulls, $2.60 to $3.90; export do., $4 to $4.20; cows, $1.10 to $3.25; cables quoted live cattle steady at 10c to 11¾c per pound, dressed weight; and sheep steady at 10½c to 12c; lambs, 13c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8⅝c to 9 1-8c per pound; exports to-morrow, 1,077 cattle, 189 sheep and 6,930 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 122; feeling firm; veals, $4 to $8; grassers, $230 to $2.50; westerns, $3. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,893; sheep is slow and barely steady; lambs steady to 10c higher; sheep, $2 to $3.50; lambs, $5 to $5.65; one deck, $5.75; Canada lambs, $5 to $5.37½. Hogs, receipts, 3,651; market 15c higher; Pennsylvania and state hogs, $5.20 to $5.50.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; including 1,200 westerns; market steady to strong; good to prime steers, $5 to $5.60; poor to medium, $3.50 to $4.75; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.15; cows, $1 to $3.50 heifers, $2 to $4.75; canners, $1 to $2.25; bulls, $1.75 to $4.25; calves, $2 to $7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, to-day, 27,000; market steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.65 to $5.30; good to choice heavy, $4.85 to $5.05; rough heavy, $4.40 to $4.75; light, $4.70 to $5.25; bulk of sales, $4.70 to $5.

Sheep—Receipts, 35,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.40 to $3.85; fair to choice mixed, $2.80 to $3.30; native lambs, $3.50 to $5.75.

East Buffalo, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,200 head; slow at steady prices. Prime steers, $5.25 to $5.50; shipping, $4.60 to $5; butchers, $3.60 to $4.75; heifers, $3.25 to $4.25; cows, $2.25 to $3.50; bulls, $2.50 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $3.75; stock heifers, $2 to $2.75; fresh cows and springers, $2 to $7 per head lower; good to choice $45 to $53; medium to good, $30 to $42; common, $18 to $25. Veals—Receipts, 700 head; steady, $5.50 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,100 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $5.40 to $5.50, a few $5.55; mixed, $5.35 to $5.45; yorkers, $5.30 to $5.35; pigs, $5.25; roughs, $4.50 to $4.75; stags, $3.75 to $4.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 22,700 head; active, sheep steady; lambs, 5c to 10c higher; lambs, $4.25 to $5.80; yearlings and wethers, $3.75 to $4; ewes, $3.35 to $3.50; sheep, mixed, $1.50 to $3.65.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS

C.P.R. LEAD IN THE EXPORT OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

From the opening of navigation to the present time there has been shipped from the port of Montreal to Great Britain 134,665 head of cattle, 48,418 sheep and 341 horses. The C.P.R. heads the list with 47,775 head of cattle and 19,573 sheep.

Following is a tabulated statement showing the respective shipments by the principal lines:

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses
C.P.R.	19,573	47,775	9
Reford Line	11,786	36,113	193
Allan Line	4,607	25,342	62
Dominion	4,435	12,555	3
Furness-Withy .. .	8,017	10,636	66
Canadian Ocean . .	....	2,244	...
Head Line	....	....	8
Total	48,418	134,665	341

GRAIN.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal:

	Nov. 7, 1903.	Oct. 31, 1903.	Nov. 8, 1902.
Wheat, bush	165,051	174,321	225,806
Corn, bush	59,350	67,226	29,011
Peas, bush	39,334	47,156	56,833
Oats, bush	156,761	181,680	104,414
Barley, bush	25,275	25,475	64,832
Rye, bush	820	820	29,484
Buckwheat, bush . .	12,342	5,534	55,397
Flour, brls..	———	14,275	16,098
Meal, brls	637	733	349

The imports of wheat into Liverpool last week, were 63,700 quarters from Atlantic ports and 37,000 from other ports.

The imports of corn from Atlantic ports last week were 61,100 quarters.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.—Wheat, spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 2d; No. 1 northern spring no stock; futures quiet; Dec., 6s 5¼d; March, 6s 4⅝d; May, 6s 3⅞d; corn, spot, quiet; American mixed, 4s 1¼d; futures quiet; Dec., 4s 1⅜d; Jan., 4s 0⅝d.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' says: — The wheat market has lapsed into a dull, dragging situation. There was a slight advance at the beginning of last week, but since then the tendency has been towards a little lower level of price, although without any pronounced break.

The different situations in the American and European sections of the trade remain much as previously. There is the American situation, with primary receipts running at around two-thirds to three-fourths of what they were last year, showing that either the crop of 1903 has been over-estimated, or that the wheat is being held back in the country; the cash and milling demand continues good, though perhaps not so urgent, and the export trade continues moderate, but increasing somewhat the last two weeks, and the visible supply stock does not increase seasonably.

The European situation still shows large consumption, amply filled by large shipments from Russia, the Danube and India, also Argentina, and even last week Australia again came on as an exporter, shipping 120,000 bushels for the week. In England, notwithstanding large imports, visible stocks are not increasing, and there is no doubt their own crop is poor in quality and small in quantity. Against that there are immense stocks accumulating at the Black Sea ports, showing that the last two Russian crops must have been extraordinarily large to supply the large shipments during the recent months, and still allow of an accumulation well nigh as large as the American visible supply.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices today as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec. . . .	78	78	77½	77⅝
May	78½	78½	77¾	77⅞
Corn, Dec. . . .	44⅛	44⅛	43¾	43⅞
May	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43¼
Oats, Dec. . . .	35⅛	35¼	34⅝	34⅞
May	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅛
Pork, Jan. . . .	11.90	12.02	11.90	11.97
May	12.05	12.07	11.47	12.07
Lard, Jan . . .	6.82	6.90	6.82	6.87
May	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85
Sh. Ribs, Jan.	6.20	6.27	6.20	6.25
May	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.35

THE APPLE TRADE.

J. R. Clogg & Co. report a strong market for good winter apples at the following prices in lots: Kings, Spies and Greenings, $2.75 to $3.25; Baldwins and other hard reds, $2.50 to $3; good No. 2 or XX Greenings, $1.75 to $2.25; good No. 2 or XX reds, $1.50 to $2; odd lots (farmers' pack), XXX, $2 to $2.50; odd lots (farmers' pack), XX, $1.50 to $2; Fameuse (Snows), according to size and quality, $1.25 to $3.

Fameuse are coming in quite plentiful, and the market is inclined to be weak owing to the fact that there are a lot coming from the near-by farmers in all sorts of packages, barrels being scarce; the growers are anxious to market their crop to the best advantage, which has a tendency to keep the market down.

The shipments from the port for the week endintg Nov. 7, are as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.
Liverpool	31,370	2,842
Glasgow	15,969	4,086
London	8,685	4,623
Manchester	6,358	2,729
Bristol	5,819	1,892
Total	68,701	13,172

There are very few pears left except Kiefers, and they are commanding more money now, $2 to $3 being the chief figures. Good winters are making from $2.50 to $6, with $7 for selected.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday says of Montreal trade:—Commercial payments falling due at Montreal on the 4th were quite satisfactorily met as far as can be judged by returns to hand at the moment of writing, and the failure list continues of very limited proportions, only three trifling district failures being reported for the week, with liabilities hardly exceeding $10,000. Dry goods travellers are reported to be doing well with spring samples, but the fine weather of most of the week has kept farmers busy in the fields, and country retailers do not report very active sales. The Canadian Colored Cotton Co. advises an advance in cotton blanketings, napped sheetings, etc. Wholesale grocers report an active despatch of heavy goods for winter stocks by boat to river points. Active demand is noted for Ceylon green teas, with some considerable sales reported by importers. Sugars are in better demand at steady prices. Hides are fairly active; calfskins have declined a cent. A good many of the shoe factories are preparing for stocktaking, and the leather market is comparatively quiet. The results of the London October fur sales show a decline in all sorts of Canadian raw furs except muskrat.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Bradstreet's Trade Review says:—Wholesale trade at Montreal has been moderately active for the week. The approaching close of navigation has stimulated the demand for shipment to certain water points, and that has created a little more activity. The dry goods trade is suffering from the mild summer-like temperature. The cheese season is now about closed after one of the most successful years in the history of the trade—certainly so far as the makers are concerned. The shipping interests are very busy. The general outlook for business for the balance of the year is encouraging.

In Toronto, there has been only a moderate movement, the trade being restricted by the very open weather which prevailed till Thursday. There are no surplus stocks in the hands of makers but there is less complaint now about slow deliveries of goods. This is especially true of steel and iron products.

At Quebec business is reported as satisfactory. Collections, as a rule, are reported fair.

At the Pacific Coast business is good for this time of the year, and the prospects for the late fall and winter trade are promising. Mining news is satisfactory. Building activity continues at Vancouver.

The fine weather has permitted the uninterrupted threshing operations and fall ploughing in the West, but it has not helped general trade much as it has been the means of keeping the farmers away from the trade centres. The deliveries of grain are fairly large now. Railway traffic is heavy. The outlook for trade, according to Winnipeg advices, is good. Collections are somewhat slow at the moment.

A PAYING INDUSTRY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 3.—Few persons realize the importance of the cheese industry to the farming district surrounding Kingston. Most people will be amazed to learn that from the opening until the close of the cheese making season between $400 and $500 daily goes into the pockets of Wolfe Island farmers, yet such is a fact. One buyer alone, D. J. McKinnon, up to Oct. 21, had paid the farmers of Kingston district, who sell cheese on the Kingston board, $125,000, and the season is not yet closed. There are six heavy exporters doing business on the Kingston board, and their average expenditure so far this season has been $100,000 each. Several smaller dealers do not pay out so much, but it is a fair estimate to say that up to the end of October the farmers of this district have benefited to the extent of $700,000 by the cheese industry.

EXPORTS FOR MONTH DECREASE.

The lower price of cheese and less favorable weather conditions are having a very considerable effect on the cheese exports, which is best seen by taking a number of weeks together. Exports of cheese from Montreal in the last five weeks were 247,726 boxes, as against 329,083 for the corresponding period last year and 267,252 in 1901. This decrease of 25 percent, as against an increase of 15 percent for the rest of the season, is a very heavy falling off, and is probably due in part to the damage to the reputation of Canadian cheese from the unripe condition in which many Canadian factorymen, anxious to take advantage of high prices, shipped their cheese in the summer. It was profitable at the time, but savors strongly of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Butter exports also fell off considerably for the five weeks, the decrease from last year being 50 percent, as against 33 percent for the rest of the summer. The figures are: 1903, 43,525; 1902, 97,820; 1901, 53,055.

DISEASED CATTLE

HEALTH OFFICIALS MAKE THE RECORD SEIZURE OF LIVE MEAT UNFIT FOR FOOD.

The largest seizure of diseased meat on the hoof ever made by the Montreal Health officials has just been completed by the meat inspectors at the east end cattle yards, acting under instructions from Dr. McCarry, V.S., chief inspector of foods. The day before yesterday a particularly poor looking car of cattle from a district in Ontario, north of Toronto, was unloaded in Montreal, and offered for sale to local butchers. The market inspectors did not like the look of the lot and notified Dr. McCarry. He, with Dr. Demers, V.S., had the animals isolated, and made a thorough inspection. As a result eighteen head were confiscated and ordered to be destroyed as unfit for food. Seven were suffering from clearly developed tuberculosis, while the remaining eleven animals were in such an emaciated state that their meat was unfit for food.

This is the largest seizure of meat on the hoof ever made in Montreal, and all of the animals seized belonged originally to the same herd.

FARMERS TOO BUSY TO SELL WHEAT.

The weather is fine and dry, giving farmers a chance to get on with their fall-work. Threshing has proceeded without interruption, and the area in which it is completed has been pushed much further north and west this week. Fall ploughing is also well advanced. In the older parts of Manitoba it is finished. Trade in the country towns has been quiet owing to the fact that farmers are giving all their time to field work. This also accounts for the absence of any rush in grain deliveries, and for the small movement of money. Railway traffic, both freight and passenger, is very heavy, and there are many annoying delays in the delivery of goods.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

NEW PATENT LAW.

The new law, assented to Aug. 13, 1903, empowers the Commissioner of Patents to place certain patents under the Compulsory License System in lieu of the actual manufacture of the patented article, provided application is made before Feb. 13, 1904, in cases of patents granted before Aug. 13 last.

The patents which are likely to be placed under the Compulsory License System are for: An art or process; improvements on a patented invention, when both patents are not held by the same person; appliances or apparatus used in connection with railways, telegraph, telephone and lighting systems and other works under the control of the public or large corporations, which are manufactured or constructed only to order and are not according to custom carried in stock.

The cost of preparing and filing a petition for the Commissioner's Order is ten dollars ($10.00) in all ordinary cases. Information furnished by Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

SANTO DOMINGO BLOCKADED.

United States Steamer 'Cherokee' Stopped From Entering Dominican Ports

AMERICAN MINISTER DEMANDED THAT SHIP BE ALLOWED TO UNLOAD AT DESTINATION.

San Domingo, Nov. 1.—A Dominican warship stopped the Clyde line steamer 'Cherokee' as the latter was nearing Puerto Plata, and informed the captain that he could not enter that port. The 'Cherokee' then proceeded for Samana and was also prevented from entering that port, the Minister of War ordering the captain of the 'Cherokee' to proceed direct to the capital. On the arrival of the vessel here the government demanded that the cargo intended for Puerto Plata and Samana be landed at this port. The agent of the company and the captain of the 'Cherokee' refused to comply with the demand and appealed to Mr. Powell, the United States Minister, for protection.

Mr. Powell interviewed the President and argued that since the Government of Santo Domingo had not advised the foreign legations of any blockade, it could not prevent the 'Cherokee' from entering the ports of Puerto Plata and Samana, and insisted that the cargo should be landed at its destination.

The President, in reply, reiterated his demand that the 'Cherokee's' cargo be landed at San Domingo, but this Mr. Powell refused to permit and declared he would hold the government responsible should any violent action be adopted towards the 'Cherokee.'

When the 'Cherokee' was ready to leave for Azua clearance papers were refused, and it was again demanded that she land her cargo at this port. Mr. Powell wrote a sharp note to the government demanding a permit for the 'Cherokee' to depart. The government refused to allow a pilot to board the vessel and Mr. Powell then instructed Captain Archibald to take his ship out and proceed for Azua, keeping his cargo aboard and landing it at the ports of destination.

The action of Mr. Powell has caused a great sensation, especially as his proceeding lacked the support of an American warship. The 'Cherokee' left the harbor without a pilot.

The city is quiet, but prepartions looking to its defence are in active progress.

ALASKA BOUNDARY

Disputed Hundred and Forty Miles Causing the United States Uneasiness,

SENATOR TURNER SAYS THE DIVISION OF THE FOUR ISLANDS WAS NOT A COMPROMISE.

Washington, Nov. 5.—An important fact in connection with the recent deliberations of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal appeared yesterday when it became known that a stretch of territory one hundred and forty miles in length and of uncertain width, is still in dispute, and is likely to remain so for some time. The significance of this was not appreciated by the President or the State Department until within the last two or three days, owing to an error in the transmission of the summary of the tribunal's award as cabled from London.

A close reading of this summary made it appear that the members of the tribunal were unable to determine on account of lack of data, the course the boundary should take along the short distance between Kate's Needle and Devil's Thumb, mountain peaks belonging to the main range between British Columbia and Alaska. The part of the line in question constitutes nearly a quarter of the whole boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions. Devil's Paw is a prominent mountain peak, about seventy-three miles south-east of Skaguay. Kate's Needle is a peak 140 miles due south of Devil's Thumb.

The portion of the international boundary left unsettled cannot be fixed without further negotiations between the Unied States and Great Britain, looking United States and Great Britain, looking particular purpose, and, therefore, requiring ratification by the United States Senate. It is believed that at least one member of the British side of the tribunal in London would have been willing to settle the 140-mile strip by drawing a straight line between Kate's Needle and Devil's Thumb, but the American commissioners were unwilling to do so in the absence of reliable data, for fear of giving away territory which ought to be retained for the United States.

Mr. Turner, one of the American Commissioners, arrived in Washington yesterday, and went to the White House to pay his respects to the President.

In regard to the London award Senator Turner said:—

'It was a just and an honorable verdict, one that accorded with the rights of both countries. As to the Portland Canal, that is a matter commented on a great deal, and not yet understood. I prefer not to talk much upon the subject because of my position as a member of the tribunal. However, you may quote me thus far that the result attained on the Portland Canal, particularly that portion which divides the four islands between the two countries, has been treated by the Canadian press as if it were a compromise. That view is not correct. The result was attained by strictly judicial processes. When better understood it will be seen to be well founded in law.'

THE LINE TO BE NOW LAID OUT

Washington, Nov. 2.—General John W. Foster, agent for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Commission, has arrived in Washington, bringing the official text of the commission's finding, and all the records of the American case. General Foster had an interview with Mr. Hay in further explanation of the actual results obtained at London, and later in the day dined with the President. Upon the delivery of the findings, together with General Foster's own report, within a few days, Mr. Hay will enter into negotiations with the British Government for the appointment of expert surveyors to mark the lines of the boundary as they have been described by the commission.

The 'findings' of the commission as they will be deposited in the United States State Department, comprise three pages of closely engrossed matter, and bear the signature of the American commissioners, Lord Alverstone, and the American secretary.

Contrary to the common impression, Canadian charts will be used as a basis of the survey work. It appears, according to General Foster, that the work of the Canadian cartographers is much more extensive than that produced as part of the Americans' and that it was accepted by the commission as the standard. There are seven large charts of Canadian design in General Foster's hands. They bear the signatures of the American commission and Lord Alverstone.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS

M. WOESTE CONTESTED RIGHT OF BLOCKADING POWERS TO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

The Hague, Nov. 5.—After the interval of a month the Venezuelan arbitration was resumed here yesterday. The president of the tribunal, M. Muravieff, the Russian minister of justice, asked counsel to confine themselves to the material points of the controversy, and announced that the tribunal would sit from ten a.m. to five p.m. daily. By general consent, the counter case of Venezuela, which Mr. Bowen, United States minister, through an oversight, failed to deposit in time, was admitted and the arguments commenced.

The Belgian agent, M. Woeste, contested the right of the blockading powers to demand preferential treatment in the case of their claims against Venezuela. He contended that the claim of the blockaders rested solely on the employment of force, and said that the conscience of mankind revolted at the idea of a peace tribunal upholding such principles, as it would place might before right. The claim of the blockaders that the existing blockade was due to threats of war was unfounded, as, prior to the termination of hostilities, Belgium had completed an arrangement with Venezuela relative to her claims.

M. Edouard Clunet, counsellor for France, petitioned the tribunal to declare that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have no right to preferential treatment in the matter of the hypothecated Venezuelan customs, the revenues from which, he said, should be divided pro rata among all the litigating powers, and that France and other claimant powers should be given the right to present statements of their claims. The blockading powers, he said, had acted at their own risk, and not as agents. Those powers, therefore, could not claim preference on the ground of intervention for the benefit of other countries.

The Hague, Nov. 5.—On the resumption of the hearing of the arguments in the Venezuelan arbitration before the international tribunal here to-day the German agent, Herr Buenz, who spoke in English, upheld the claims for the blockading powers for preference, which, he declared, were based upon the solemn promise of President Castro, before the raising of the blockade, that all the claims of the blockading powers should be settled and that he would hypothecate a sufficient amount of the customs as security.

Germany had proposed to arbitrate her differences on July 16, 1901; but Venezuela did not deign to reply. Without war, the German agent claimed, nothing would have been accorded. Equality of treatment, therefore, would be an injustice to the flblockaders.

Herr Buenz further contended that as the debt of the Caracas Water Company was part of the Venezuelan public debt, Belgium's claim in behalf of the company, to participate in the thirty percent of the customs, should not be entertained.

Sir Robert Finlay, in behalf of Great Britain, claimed that circumstances had forced Great Britain to operate against Venezuela and that the non-blockading powers had consented. He will continue his argument to-morrow.

The Hague, Nov. 6.—Solicitor-General Finlay concluded his argument in behalf of Great Britain before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal to-day, contending that the war was entirely justified, that all the documents showed it was only under the pressure of the blockade that Venezuela consented to guarantee the blockading powers thirty percent of the custom dues and preferential treatment of the claims of the powers which took part in the blockade would in no wise prejudice the rights of the other powers.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND SETTLERS ARRIVED DURING TEN MONTHS ENDING OCT. 31.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The government returns show that 121,115 immigrants arrived in Canada during the ten months up to the close of October. Forty-seven thousand, four hundred and fifty-one were from the British Isles, 39,046 from the United States, and 34,528 from various countries of Europe. During October alone 7,892 settlers reached our shores. The department is planning for even a more vigorous canvass in the United Kingdom next season and among the rural population of France and Belgium as well.

Special literature is being prepared to assist in the immigration work in France and Belgium, and Mr. Wiallard, who is taking charge of this mission, leaves at once for France. It is understood that Mr. Smart, the deputy minister, will undertake the supervision of this work, as he has of the special effort in the British Isles.

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.

DICKSON.—At 259 Hibernia street, Point St. Charles, on Oct. 22, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickson, a daughter.

WALKER — At Greenside, North Norwich, Ont., on Oct. 20, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Walker, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BEATTIE—MULVANA.— At the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on Sept. 5, 1902, by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., Mr. Hugh W. Beattie to Miss Minnie Mulvana, both of Ormstown, Que.

BECKETT — SANFTENBERG — By the Rev. R. Drinnan, on Sept. 21, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Benjamin Reid, of the Township of Victoria, Ont., John Henry Beckett, of Ottawa, to Mrs. Mary Sanftenberg.

BLACK — BICKFORD — On Nov. 4, 1903, at the Methodist Church, Sutton, Que., by the Rev. Mr. Lough, Frank Black, son of C. R. Black, of Montreal, to Gertrude Harriet Bickford, daughter of David S. Bickford, of Sutton.

BRUCE — RICHARDSON — At the manse, Webbwood, Ont., by the Rev. R. Drinnan, on Oct. 21, 1903, Richard Bruce, of Massey Station, to M. Lena M. Richardson, of the same place.

BUCKNELL — McPHEE — At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 20, 1903, by the Rev. R Drinnan, of Webbwood, Thomas Bucknell, of Little Current, to Nelly, daughter of Archie McPhee, Esq., of Birch Lake, Township of May, Ont.

EADIE—McDOUGALL.—On Nov. 2, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Cunningham, at St. Louis, Mo., David Eadie, of Bannockburn, Scotland, to Emma E., daughter of P. A. McDougall, of Maxville, Ont.

HAMBROOK — CLAYTON — At St. James' Church, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1903, by the Rev. J. K. McMorine, Mrs. Nellie Clayton to F. C. Hanbrook, both of Kingston.

HOOD — WELSH — In this city, on Oct. 31, 1903, by the Rev. J. W. Graham, Thos. D. Hood, to Susanah Margaret, daughter of the late D. H. Welsh, formerly of St. John's, Nfld., and this city.

MARTIN—PAGE.— At 10 Walmer Road, Toronto, the residence of the bride's parents, on Nov. 4, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Tovell, Olive, only daughter of W. Pemberton Page, Esq., to the Rev. S. T. Martin, M.A., of Streetsville, son of S. T. Martin, Esq., of Chatham, Ont.

MATHER—CARTER.—On Nov. 4, 1903, at St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, Ont., by the Rev. Dean Marsh, Annie E. Carter, of Lindsay, to John W. Mather, of New Lowell, Ont.

MURPHY—SHOLDECE.—By the Rev. Carl Allum, on Nov. 3, 1903, in the Methodist Church, Glen Bean, Que., Miss Abbie Sholdece, of Glen Bean, Que., to Mr. Eason E. Murphy, of Wight, Quebec.

PARFITT — FITZ-RANDOLPH—At Plainfield, N.J., on Oct. 31, 1903, by the Rev. D. J. Yerkes, D.D., assisted by the Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, Toronto, Charles Daniel Parfitt, M.D., Gravenhurst, Ont., to Caroline, third daughter of Mr. Lewis V. Fitz-Randolph, Plainfield.

PITON—CRAIG.— At Stoneham, Que., on Nov. 4, 1903, by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, Ernest H. N. Piton, land surveyor and civil engineer, of Levis, youngest son of the late Nicholas Piton, Esq., Government contractor, to Ethel Craig, eldest daughter of William Craig, Esq., of Stoneham.

RENNIE—CARTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1903, at the residence of Donald McIntosh, foster-parent of the bride, Rockburn, Que., by the Rev. J. W. Humphrey, B.A., Maria Flood Carter, to Frederick M. Rennie.

ROEVER — SUMNER — On Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Right Rev. Bishop Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L., D.D., Annie Hodgson, second daughter of Geo. Sumner, of this city, to Karl Ludwig Roever, of Mexico City.

ROWLAND — WINSTON — At St. Paul's Church, Hanover County, Virginia, on Oct. 28, 1903, by the Rev. S. S. Hepburn, Thomas Percival Rowland, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, barrister-at-law, to Anne, daughter of E. P. Winston, Esq., of Hanover Court House, Virginia.

SCADDING — GRAY — At the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, on Nov. 4, 1903, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, John Lewis Severn Scadding, of Richmond, Virginia, to Ethel Newell, daughter of the late R. H. Gray, Esq., of Toronto.

SKINNER—CROSS.—At the Congregational Church, Melbourne, Que, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903, by the Rev. R. George Watt, B.D., Dr. Frank E. Skinner to Ruby Mabel, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. H. Cross.

WATT—MAY.—At the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, on Nov. 4, 1903, by the Rev. Charles Darling, James Watt, jun., son of James Watt, Esq., secretary of the 'Globe,' Toronto, to Lillian Gertrude, daughter of Mr. S. A. May, 626 Bathurst street, Toronto.

DIED.

ADDIE.—At Marbleton, Que., on Nov. 3, 1903, George Addie, aged 73.

BENNETT — Suddenly, in Toronto, on Nov. 4, 1903, A. S. Bennett, for many years traveller for Massey-Harris.

BROWN — At Cobourg, Ont., on Oct. 3', 1903, George Brown, in his 73rd year.

DOBBIN.—On October 18, 1903, William Dobbin, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., of Banbridge, Ireland, eldest son of the late Rev. William Dobbin, and brother of C. H. Dobbin, of Montreal.

DUMOUCHEL.—At Montreal, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1903, at the age of 79 years and 6 months, Dame Flavie LeMaire, widow of the late Octave Alfred Dumouchel.

EVES.—In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1903, at 24 Centre street, Elizabeth Cruse beloved wife of John Eves, aged 84 years.

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FRANCIS— At Denver, Colorado, on Nov. 4, 1903, Mary Eliza Lilley, beloved wife of Edward Francis, of Chicago, and second daughter of Thomas Lilley, of this city.

FRASER — Of pneumonia, on Oct. 25, 1903, at his residence, in Oakland, California, the Rev. Thomas Fraser, D.D., in his 84th year, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Fraser, of Montreal.

GODFREY — On Sunday, Nov. 1, 1903, at 172 Drummond street, Montreal, Mary Anne Scott, widow of the late Robert Townsend Godfrey, M.D., at the age of 83.

HASTINGS.—At Barton, Vermont, on Oct. 27, 1903, Avis Louise Ferguson, beloved wife of F. K. Hastings, M.D., and youngest daughter of the late Alex. Rankin Ferguson, of Sunnyside, Bathurst, N.B., and niece of Mrs. John Duffus, Halifax, N.S., and of Mrs. Angus Burpee, St. John, N.B., Canada.

HOLDEN.—In this city, on Nov. 9, 1903, Henry C. Holden, aged 50 years, a member of Greenwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, B.C., and of Silver City Lodge, I.O.O.F., Sanden, B.C.

JAMISON.— At Masson, Que., on Oct. 31, 1903, of heart failure, Jane MacLean, widow of the late Samuel H. Jamison, aged 58 years.

KENNEDY — At Bobcaygeon, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1903, Catherine Kennedy, wife of Wm. Kennedy, Inspector County Bridges, aged 64 years.

LANGWILL.—Entered into rest at her residence, 51 Shuter street, on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1903, Mary Macdonald, widow of Robert Langwill (late of St. Jerome), in the 89th year of her age.

LAYBURN — At his residence, 406 Huron street, Toronto, on Nov. 1, 1903, George Layburn, Esq., for 33 years deputy of the City Registry Office.

LAYTON — At Bournemouth, on Oct., 22, 1903, Frances Layton, aged 75, mother of P. E. and H. A. Layton, of this city. Interred at Kensal Green Cemetery, London, England.

MACLEOD — At the family residence, East Toronto, on Nov. 3, 1903, Euphemia Macpherson, widow of the late John MacLeod, in her 81st year.

McMILLAN — At Lochiel, on Saturday morning, Oct. 24, 1903, Anne McMillan, widow of the late Angus McMillan, fell asleep in Jesus, aged 74 years.

MERRITT — At 40 Cecil street, Toronto, on Oct. 31, 1903, Nehemiah Merritt, aged 84 years.

OLMSTED — At Aylmer, Que., on Nov. 3, 1903, Jessie McRae, beloved wife of Richard Olmsted, in her 68th year.

ROE — At the residence of her son-in-law, R. T. Steele, 64 West Hannah street, Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1903, Caroline Ann Stanton, relict of the late John Ardagh Roe, of London, Ont., aged 74 years.

ROGERS.—At the home of her mother, Swanton, Vermont, on Nov. 8, 1903, Mary Harriet, younger daughter of the late Rev. John Rogers, in her 39th year.

RUNCIMAN — At Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Oct. 14, 1903, Charlotte, eldest daughter of John and Annie Runciman, 18 Parson's Green Terrace; dearly beloved and deeply mourned.

SIMPSON — At Brampton, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1903, Sarah, beloved wife of the Rev. C. A. Simpson, aged 61 years.

SMITH — At Back River, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1903, George Smith, in his 84th year, formerly of Lower Lachine Road.

SMITH — At New Glasgow, on Nov. 4, 1903, at 10.40 a.m., Margaret (Maggie) Fleet, beloved wife of William Smith, and daughter of John Fleet.

STANTON — At the Montreal General Hospital, on Nov. 3, 1903, O. W. Stanton, aged 83 years.

STUART — In this city, on Nov. 4, 1903, at the age of 82 years and 6 months, Mary Martin, widow of the late James Stuart.

TOOHER — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 2, 1903, T. Tooher, aged 81 years.

TROUT — In Dubuque, Iowa, on Nov. 1, 1903, John Herbert Trout, B.A., M.D., aged 29 years, only son of the late J. M. Trout, Esq., of the 'Monetary Times,' Toronto. The immediate cause of death, heart failure.

TURNER.—On Nov. 7, 1903, Mary Leary, wife of Robert Turner, of 25 Favard street.

WRIGHT.—At 28b Mentana street, on Nov. 8, 1903, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright, aged 23 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

BLACKETT.—In loving memory of Mr. Wm. Blackett, who died on Nov. 6, 1898. Five years have gone, but time can never Heal the wound his death has made; Sweetest memories ever linger Round the grave where he is laid.

McDONALD.—In loving memory of Arabella F. McDonald, who passed from this life on November 21, 1899. 'My peace I give unto thee.'

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