Montreal Weekly Witness.

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MR. TARTE'S RESIGNATION

Promptly Accepted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on His Return From England.

THE EX-MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS RETURNS TO HIS EDITORIAL CHAIR--WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, upon his return from England lost no time in settling the dissension which had arisen in his government during his absence. On Tuesday afternoon last it was formally announced that Mr. Tarte had placed his portfolio, as Minister of Public Works, at the disposal of the Premier, and that the resignation had been promptly accepted.

Mr. Tarte on Wednesday said goodbye to the staff of the Public Works department and on Thursday was at his desk as editor of the 'Patrie,' the French newspaper, which for several years has been published, ostensibly, by his sons. In the columns of this journal he continues to advocate his policy of protection.

As to his successor, no definite announcement has been made. Mr. Sutherland is acting Minister of Public Works, and there is prospect of his retaining the portfolio, the new member of the government, whoever he may be, succeeding him as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. For the vacancy the names of the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier of the province, and Mayor of the city of Quebec; Mr. R. Prefontaine, M.P., ex-Mayor of Montreal; Senator Dandurand, and Mr. R. Lemieux, M. P. for Gaspé, are mentioned. Sir Wilfrid has been in Montreal and Quebec during the last few days conferring with the Liberal leaders in this province.

The correspondence between the Prime Minister and the ex-Minister of Public Works follows:

MR. TARTE TO SIR WILFRID.

'Toronto, Ont., Oct. 20, 1902.

'The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa:

'My Dear Sir Wilfrid,—I feel it is my duty to place my resignation in your hands and to ask you to be good enough to have it accepted by His Excellency the Governor-General.

'In the interview which I had with you you expressed the opinion that I should not have spoken on the tariff as I have done; that the government had not as yet come to any definite understanding on their fiscal policy for the future, etc.

'I shall not discuss with you at the present time the question as to whether I was right or wrong in the course I followed. You are the leader of the government, and your opinion, as far as my attitude is involved, must prevail.

'You told me my utterances are causing you trouble. I have no right and no desire to be a source of embarrassment to you or to the party with which I have been connected since 1892.

'My views on the tariff are well known to you. I have on several occasions stated them publicly in your presence, and discussed them often privately with you.

'Entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it our duty to revise, without delay, the tariff of 1897, with the view of giving a more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, to our workingmen, I cannot possibly remain silent. I prefer my freedom of action and of speech under the circumstances even to the great honor of being your colleague.

'Before severing my official relations with you, allow me to express my sincerest hope that you may soon be restored to your health of former days. You would greatly oblige me by conveying to my colleagues my best wishes for their welfare and their happiness. My personal relations with most of them have been of a pleasant and cordial nature. I hope they will continue to be the same in the future.

'Believe me, my dear Sir Wilfrid, very sincerely yours,

'J. ISRAEL TARTE.'

SIR WILFRID TO MR. TARTE.

'Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1902.

'My Dear Tarte,—

'After having seen you on Sunday last, and having expressed to you my well-settled opinion upon the consequences of your recent attitude, my first duty was to wait upon His Excellency the Governor-General to inform him that I was obliged to demand the resignation of your portfolio.

'After having seen His Excellency I had to acquaint my colleagues of the interview which I had had with you.

'In accepting your resignation, it is well to emphasize the points of difference between us.

'During my absence in Europe, without any communication with me, and without any previous understanding with your colleagues, you began an active campaign in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff in the direction of high protection.

'I regret having been obliged to observe to you that this attitude on your part constitutes a self-evident violation of your duty towards the government of which you were a member. I repeat to you here what I told you on Sunday. I do not wish to discuss at this moment the economic theory of which you have made yourself the champion. This question, however important it might be, is subordinate to one still more important. If you had reached the conclusion that the interest of the country demanded without delay an increase of the custom duties, the first thing for you to do as a member of the government, before addressing your views to the public, would have been to place them before your colleagues with the object of obtaining that unanimous action of the Cabinet which is the very foundation of responsible government.

'If you had not been able to obtain from your colleagues their assent to the course which you recommended, you would have been obliged then to choose either to accept their own views or to sever your connection with them, and then for the first time you would have been free to place your views before the public.

'Such was the very simple course which was binding upon you, but to remain a member of the government, and, at the same time, to advocate a policy which has not yet been adopted by the government, was an impediment to the proper working of our constitutional system, and imploes a disregard for that loyalty which all those who are members of the same administration owe to each other and have a right to expect from each other.

'I thank you for the good wishes which you express for the improvement of my health, and I will make it my duty to convey to your old colleagues those that you formulate for their welfare and their happiness.

'Believe me,

'Yours very sincerely,

(Signed), 'WILFRID LAURIER.'

THE SITUATION RESULTING.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—When Sir Wilfrid Laurier landed from the 'Lake Erie' he announced that he had little time for receptions, that pressing business called him to the Capital. That business was the bouncing of Mr. Tarte. The Premier had made up his mind that the Minister of Public Works had committed a grave breach of constitutional usage in trying to stir up a public feeling in the country favoring a policy to which the Cabinet of which he was a member, was entirely opposed. Sir Wilfrid has not given the public his announcement yet, but this information comes from a quarter which is entirely trustworthy in your correspondent's judgment.

Mr. Tarte, in taking up the cause of the manufacturers against his colleagues, never expected that it would lead to his expulsion. He counted on the past kindness of his leader to save him. He thought he had a winning card and that in a matter of weeks he would be himself Prime Minister. To-day he is undeceived. The Premier is back and in spite of all the fears that Mr. Tarte can create about his chief's health, Sir Wilfrid is ready and fit for duty.

No doubt the ordinary citizens find it hard to make out the riddle. Whoever heard of such a thing in a constitutionally governed country as a Cabinet minister trying to create by open and covert appeals on the platform and through the press a public sentiment exactly opposite to the policy decided upon in council? But did not Mr. Tarte do exactly the same thing in the matter of the French River improvements, too? His colleagues were not prepared to place in the estimates a sum of millions for a work that they did not consider to the public advantage. Yet Mr. Tarte went right on advocating on the public platform that same undertaking. Liberals here say that the Minister of Public Works has come under the influence of the large corporations and the manufacturers, that he thought he could set the constitution at nought and remain in the Cabinet, but that, since he finds it impossible to advocate high protection as a Cabinet minister he will continue to fight the same fight in his newspapers, probably retaining the name of a government supporter, so as to make his campaign the stronger.

Who will be the next Minister of Public Works? The public will not have to wait long for an answer. Your correspondent hears two or three names mentioned. Speaker Brodeur, of the House of Commons, is a Liberal who has long been marked out for advancement. The question is ,does he consider his health robust enough to warrant the assumption of a very exacting position.

The next Minister of Public Works, said a gentleman who will have something to say in the matter, must be a man who is prepared to look after the affairs of the department properly. He will not have time to administer the affairs of half his colleagues besides. It is known to most people that Mr. Tarte's estimates for public works were very large, so large as to bring down upon the party the denunciations of its opponents. But how many are aware that after having all this money voted session after session either the minister himself or his incompetent staff had not time to spare for the plans and the contracts to spend it.

Speaker Brodeur is an able debater, well informed and well liked. There is no tinge of Toryism in his blood. His family were Reformers as far back as 1837. He was born in the district where the Papineau agitation broke out in revolt. His father was one of the patriots who fought for what he regarded as fair government.

What would Premier Parent, of Quebec, say to the offer of this important position in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet? How would his selection balance off the loss of Mr. Tarte?

The provincial premier bears the reputation of an exceptional administrator. Besides, he has a following in the country and a record behind him to win votes. Would he care to join his distinguished compatriot in the federal arena. Other local prime ministers gave up office to take a portfolio in the Laurier ministry—Mr. Blair, Mr. Fielding, Sir Oliver Mowat. They considered the exchange in the nature of an advance.

Senator Dandurand is one of the most stirring figures in parliament. He has had something to do with organization work, too. It has always seemed to the writer that he was peculiarly out of place in the restful atmosphere of the Red Chamber, where his stirring voice in the Cook inquiry, in the advocacy of legislation to abolish lotteries and usury in Montreal fell largely upon unsympathetic ears, who rather resented those evidences of life, vigor and heat in an assemblage where debate is not looked on with favor that rises much above a whisper. A seat could easily be found for him in the Commons if it were desired. Will this be done?

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The final act in Mr. Tarte's ministerial career is told in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter of yesterday. The dismissal of the Minister of Public Works—that gentleman would like to be able to speak of it as a withdrawal—is naturally the one subject of conversation in political circles. Mr. Tarte never dreamed that the leader upon whose good nature he had so often transgressed before would dispose of him in such summary fashion. The ex-minister's few friends are in a blue funk at the event. The time was when the late minister counted as his friends a number of the leading Liberals of his province—never all of them, for a portion of the Liberal following would never believe him true to the cause he has taken up. Senator Dandurand was one of Mr. Tarte's greatest intimates. Where does he stand to-day? Solid for Sir Wilfrid. Senator Casgrain was another Tarte champion. Yesterday he was up to Ottawa to assure the premier of his full support and co-operation. Mr. Tarte was never popular in the Quebec district. Liberals say he has not a friend or sympathizer there to-day. If he is to lead a protectionist wing, as he imagines, where is his support? The 'Patrie' does not vote in parliament.

The Premier enters into no argument with Mr. Tarte on the tariff question. He makes it clear that his former colleague makes his retention impossible through the unconstitutional course he himself adopted. Sir Wilfrid is a man who would never believe ill of a friend till the proofs are all before him. He trusted Mr. Tarte implicitly up to the point where the Minister of Public Works showed himself unworthy. All the proofs were there of a breach of faith that could not be condoned. The Prime Minister could never ask his colleagues to trust him again as a fellow minister. As to the warrant for his action in dismissing Mr. Tarte the Prime Minister has distinguished authority for saying that any other procedure would have set the constitution simply at naught. Dr. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, so stated some time ago. Sir Charles Tupper dwelt upon this constitutional phase in an interview as soon as he learned of the facts upon landing in Canada a few weeks ago.

MR. TARTE'S INCONSISTENCY.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The 'Patrie,' the ex-Minister of Public Works's own mouthpiece, holds that gentleman up to view as a champion all along of the protectionist cause in the Laurier cabinet. Mr. Tarte himself would probably not admit he ever repeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's and Sir Richard Cartwright's outspoken doctrines that high protection spells rank injustice to the consuming class. But what would he say to the following report of his address to the electors of L'Islet when before an audience there? The report is taken from a journal which is in sympathy with the tariff views that Mr. Tarte now entertains, the Toronto 'Mail and Empire': 'I am resolved to turn all my efforts towards obtaining changes in the tariff such as to permit the agricultural classes to buy cheaply the things they need and to sell dearer the produce of the soil.

'The manufacturers in the large cities, who realize hundreds of thousands of profit per year by means of the present tariff ,oppose these reforms. But the interests of the manufacturers have been protected long enough. The hour has come for protecting the interests of agriculture. The manufacturers' interest is to keep the Canadian market closed against the manufactured products of the United States in order to sel ltheir own goods at higher prices.

'The struggle is, then, really between the farmer, who needs the American market, and the manufacturer, who is afraid he will make less profits if the American manufacturer can come and compete with him for the sale of furniture, farming implements and cottons.'

Mr. Tarte is the kind of man it is hard to hold down to any one line of action and theory. But is it possible that his consistency shows as poorly as the foregoing words would indicate? If he so spoke, what brought him around to the opposite view? Certainly, a man may change his opinions as he gets more light on a topic. But how many times can he change before his influence with his friends is altogether lost? It is impossible that we should all see things alike. As Bill Nye used to say: 'It is difference of opinion that makes horse racing.' But can a public man express one view to-day and another the next, and yet hope to have people seek his advice to guide their conduct? No, that is not what is commonly looked upon as reason.

ADIEU TO PUBLIC WORKS STAFF

Ottawa, Oct .22.—The Hon. J. I. Tarte took farewell of the Public Works staff this morning. Laborers and all were sumoned to the ex-Minister's office where he gave them an address both in French and English, telling them that he would retain his seat in parliament, that he hoped his successor would continue the large public works now under way, that the staff was now well organized and efficient and that he would do for them all he could as a private member. Several present were visibly affected.

VALEDICTORY.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—Mr. Tarte has made his last will and testament as Minister of Public Works and submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a request for a few increases in his departmental staff. After the political excitement of the last two months the opposing forces came together with a shock that showed who was master of the Ottawa cabinet. But the dust is already clearing. The Minister of Public Works was called on to beat a hasty retreat with the loss of his baggage, and, as they used to say, 'the colored troops fought nobly.'

It is remarkable after all that has happened how kindly are the remarks passed upon his personality by those who were for six years associated wth him in the administration. If you asked the Prime Minister he would not hesitate to say that there are many things about his late colleague that commanded his highest respect. But the trouble seems to have been that Mr. Tarte could never settle down to one line of policy long enough to pull with any cabinet. He was a protectionist first, then, if his reported speeches mean anything, a strong champion of the agriculturists' right as against those of the manufacturers. Again, he rounds to a finish at his starting point. The public is not enlightened as to the causes of this last swing. But leaving them quite aside the fact remained that he could never run in harness with men of steady convictions. Liberals say that the party will present all the more solid front on the tariff.

In the meantime the pronouncement that stands as embodying the decision of the ministry on this point is the Finance Minister's budget of last winter, in which he said: 'We postpone for the present the question of tariff revision. When the moment for revision arrives, the public of Canada may rest assured that the government will undertake the work in the spirit of moderation and caution that has prevailed in their past actions in tariff affairs, avoiding the extremes which almost always find advocates, and having regard to what is best not for particular industries or particular sections of the country, but for the interests of the people of the whole Dominion.'

MR. SUTHERLAND IN CHARGE.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The Hon. James Sutherland is acting Minister of Public Works. It is within the range of probability that the portfolio will pass to him as a permanent arrangement. The Hon. L. P. Brodeur may retire from the Speakership to the Department of Marine and Fisheries as successor to Mr. Sutherland. Would Mr. Prefontaine take the Speakership? This is one suggested arrangement that would provide for Messrs. Brodeur and Prefontaine, the two men who are said to have the best title to advancement. It may not be followed out, of course. Nobody knows yet what the Premier is going to do. Mr. Sutherland will continue to look after the Public Works portfolio in the meantime. We will probably not hear the result until the Premier has consulted with his friends in Montreal and Quebec.

Messrs. Victor Geoffrion, M.P., of Vercheres, and Charlemagne Laurier, M.P., of L'Assomption, were here yesterday afternoon to see Sir Wilfrid. The former no doubt came up to see his chief in regard to the change that has taken place. The latter came up to see his brother on personal matters. Mr. W. S. Calvert, M.P., chief whip of the Liberal party in parliament, is here this morning, and also Senator George A. Cox.

MR. JOHN CHARLTON'S VIEWS.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Mr. John Charlton, M.P., in an interview here to-day expressed the hope 'that the present interjection of tariff discussion into Canadian politics will not get crosslegged, so as to interfere with the desire for reciprocity with Canada, which is springing up in the United States.' Mr. Charlton said that in 1898, while the joint high commission on the Alaskan boundary, of which he was a member, was in session he began his reciprocity crusade in the United States with an address before the Merchants' Club of Chicago. He pointed out the unfriendly course which the United States was pursuing in shutting us out from their market while they had access to ours. Since that date he had made it his almost exclusive business to further the campaign. He had addressed meetings of business men's organizations in Washington, New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and many other American cities. He thought that as a result of the agitation American public men had reached a point where they were ready to enter negotiations to make a fair bargain with Canada and we had only to follow up the impression good-naturedly and we would get a treaty. He advocated a trade in natural products, but not in our free list of manufactured goods or any substantial reduction in our tariffs on them.

'If we fail in an attempt as to reciprocity,' said Mr. Charlton, 'I am prepared to back up my resolution of last session when I introduced a system of minimum and maximum tariffs, and under which the United States will have to pay about forty percent more duty than at present.' It would push the policy to final consequence.

PRESS OPINIONS

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The 'Mail and Empire,' in its editorial column, under the caption 'The Ottawa Crisis,' says in part: 'This is the first time that a Canadian premier has set aside a member of his administration. Certainly there is no case on record in which a minister has been ordered to go because of his advocacy of progressive measures. But the issue was not governed entirely and exclusively by the Canada question. There is a personal as well as a political side to the quarrel, which has culminated in the ejection of Mr. Tarte. . . . . .

'The significance of the ejection of Mr. Tarte lies in the fact that we have with it a straight repudiation of the policy he has been advocating. The dismissal of Mr. Tarte is a declaration against the principle of Canada for the Canadians.'

The 'Globe,' in the course of a long editorial, says: 'Mr. Tarte in his usual sprightly fashion, has expressed his contempt for the constitutional doctrinairies—doctrinairies of all sorts are fair marks for political sharpshooters in these days—and has said that if he is violating the constitution the constitution must be changed. In this case, however, it will be seen that the constitutional rule is in accord with common sense and can be vindicated on practical grounds.

'The tariff is not the only question in which the minister's utterances have embarrassed his colleagues. He has been in the habit of making promises and expounding policies not sanctioned by the ministry and involving heavy expenditures. If these had referred to his own department he might have claimed a large liberty of speech in regard to them. But he has trespassed on the fields of other ministers in a manner which he would certainly have resented if others had interfered with the Department of Public Works. His Paris speeches, while their dangerous tendencies were grossly exaggerated, were injudicious, created ill-feeling in this country, and added to the embarrassment of the government at a critical time.'

Both the 'Mail and Empire' and 'Globe' publish the 'Witness' editorial of last night on Mr. Tarte in full.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—The 'Free Press' says:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has demanded and has received the resignation of Mr. Tarte. Sir Wilfrid, in his frank, courteous and firm letter to Mr. Tarte, states his reasons why the latter can no longer remain in the Cabinet with such clearness that further reference to the letter is hardly necessary. We do not see how any person at all familiar with constitutional procedure can cavil at Sir Wilfrid's action. No other course was open to him.

Mr. Tarte's retirement was inevitable and the natural outcome of the course which he entered with his eyes open, and which he persisted in despite many well-meant warnings by parties who were not ill disposed to him. We hear a good deal of the services which Mr. Tarte has rendered to Sir Wilfrid, and no Liberal, we are sure, has any desire to belittle them. But on his part, Sir Wilfrid rewarded Mr. Tarte's assiduity and zeal by many very signal marks of consideration. In 1896 Mr. Tarte owed his inclusion in the Liberal Government to Sir Wilfrid's insistence; for at that time and for years subsequently there were many influential French Liberals who were hostile to him and their opposition was only kept in bounds by the authority, frequently exercised, of the Prime Minister.

The situation lent itself to but one safe solution. That Sir Wilfrid should have seen this so clearly and acted so promptly indicates anew his capacity for leadership, and is a guarantee that further developments will be met with whatever action may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the Liberal party. With no desire to minimize the seriousness of the situation now existing, we see no reason for any despondency for the future.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The long-expected response of the Colombian Government to the proposition made by the State Department for the negotiation of a canal treaty on the lines of the Spooner Act, has reached Washington, and was presented to the State Department yesterday by Mr. Herran, the secretary of the Colombian legation. The Colombian Government now is dissatisfied with the small amount to be paid by the United States under the terms of the protocol, which it is proposed to use as the basis of the treaty. This sum is seven million dollars. Colombia wants at least $10,000,000. Moreover, the original proposal looked to a wait of fourteen years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was then fixed by mutual agreement. Colombia now asks the United States to agree at once to a lump yearly payment of $6.0,000, which will considerably increase the immediate cost of the enterprise.

The Colombian Government clings to its contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory and reiterates that the best it can do to meet the language of the Spooner Act, which looks to perpetuate control by the United States over the canal strip is to make a hundred-year lease with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

LONDON TOPICS.

Cordial Reception for the King.

THE MINISTRY STRENGTHENED BY CLEVER TACTICS—THEIR ASSAILANTS OUTMANOEUVRED—RAILWAY SERVICE REFORM.

(Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Oct. 25.—This is the King's day. Under gray skies the King and Queen are passing through a garlanded city to greet their people for the first time since they became crowned sovereigns. There is no disguising the warmth of the reception awaiting them, for the more the English people reflect upon the King's remarkable and apparently complete recovery, the more drawn they are towards one whose private character obviously has been much maligned in the past. No man of loose life could pass through what the King has passed through in recent months and yet be as the King appears before his people to-day. This bit of commonsense reasoning appeals strongly to Englishmen, and makes their cheers to-day all the more heartfelt.

By clever tactics, in which the hand of Mr. Chamberlain is traced, the Ministry seems firmer in the saddle as each day passes. A fortnight ago their candid friends joined with their avowed enemies in counting the chances of their overthrow before Christmas. Few talk that way to-day. The truth is that the Ministry has taken the sting out of the education controversy by conceding the justice of the ratepayers' demand, 'if we pay we manage.' Mr. Balfour's own amendments to the bill give a new educational authority, that is to say, a popularly elected borough or county council control over the ratepayers' money expended upon Church schools. The same representatives of the ratepayers also receive the power to reorganize or dismiss the teaching staffs of Church schools if educationally inefficient. Upon the third point of the agitation, namely, the exclusion of women, the Ministry has promised to compel the local authorities to place one woman upon each educational body, in this way increasing instead of decreasing the number of women who are members of educational bodies.

Thus, while keeping up a terrific to do on 'no-surrender' lines, lest their friends in the Church should grow uneasy, the government have cut the ground from under the agitation by conceding the largest possible measure of popular control consistent with the maintenance of Church schools, as distinct from the unsectarian board schools. These concessions won the Devonport election for them on Wednesday; and four Nationalist outbursts in the House of Commons this week have further solidified the Ministerialists against the common enemy. In a word, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain ride together to win, while Liberalism has lost what a fortnight ago seemed an effective battleground for united action.

But, though the Ministry is winning as against Liberal opposition, it is losing as against the Irish Nationalists. Mr. O'Brien and his following have proved once again that all the readjustments of parliamentary machinery in the world are useless to prevent the ingenious Irishmen from taking practically what time they please for the ventilation of their grievances. Ministerialist journals like the 'Morning Post' already are talking in the following strain:—

'Irish members, as long as they are at Westminster, have it in their power to dislocate the joints and paralyze the action of the council of the Empire. Thoughtful men are driven to consider what should be done.' This is exactly the frame of mind the Nationalists are working to produce. If they persist long enough even Tories will be driven to consider the advantages of diverting this effervescent Irishism into Irish local channels.

After this week's exposure of the intimate association between the 'Times' and the Industrial Freedom League and the Electric Traction Trust we are not likely to hear much more of the 'Times's' grandiloquent campaign against municipal socialism. A campaign which has an American Trust as its chief inspirer stands a small chance against the natural liking of English localities to manage their own affairs and reap the fullest monetary benefits in cases where private enterprise has failed to meet local needs. Even the English railways are waking up. The annual review of the British express-train service shows for the first time in the history of British railways what trains have been regularly booked and run at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour, one North-Eastern train covering forty-four and a quarter miles in forty-three minutes, and another on the Midland running thirty and three-quarter miles in thirty minutes. Moreover, all through the leading services the tendency is towards greater speed.

A GUATEMALAN VOLCANO.

New York, Oct. 27.—Since Saturday morning, the volcano of Santa Maria, in the Department of Quezaltenango, northwestern part of Guatemala, has been in eruption, cables the 'Herald' correspondent at Managua, Nicaragua. The eruption is attended with a terrifying roar and shocks are felt all over Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica. No damage has been done here, but there is great alarm.

SETTLERS FOR THE WEST.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 25.—The Hamburg-American line steamer 'Assyria,' which arrived yesterday from Hamburg via Boulogne, brought 287 immigrants, Hungarians, Austrians, Syrians, Roumanians, Germans and Russians, destined mostly for the Canadian North-West.

THE POINT OF HONOR

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE HEROIC AGE IN OLD VIRGINIA.

(George Cary Eggleston, in New York Weekly 'Witness.')

In telling this story I shall use fictitious names. Otherwise the tale is a record of facts.

The principal personage, whom I will call Carleton Coxe, because that was not his name, was not a rich man as we reckon riches nowadays. But in Virginia in the old days he was regarded as very comfortable. That is to say, he owned one plantation near Richmond whose lavish hospitality exceeded its productive capacity by several thousand dollars a year, and two plantations in Mississippi that were profitable enough to make good the deficiency, with ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year to spare.

Better still, his credit was undisputed, and to the Virginian of those old days credit was vastly more important than cash. I shall never forget how he made me ride forty miles through a cruel winter storm in order to pay a few hundreds of dollars to a friend to whom he owed the sum. The friend observed that as nothing in the world could tempt him out in such a storm to use the money, he could not see why Mr. Coxe had made anybody face the bitter weather in order to place it in his hands. But when I repeated his remark, Mr. Coxe said: 'Never in my life have I failed to pay a debt—big or little—on the day that it was due. That is why my credit is always good.'

But he enjoyed another kind of credit that was even better. He was the best loved and most honored gentlemen in all the country side—the one man whose word was law to all his neighbors.

He had a friend whom I will call William B. Arkwright. He was a man of as 'good family' as any in Virginia. But he was not prosperous. His planting was successful enough, and he might have lived comfortably upon its proceeds. But he was a visionary. He was given to projects, each of which he expected to yield him a great fortune, but each of which left him with a somewhat heavier debt than before to carry.

It was in his enthusiasm for one of these projects that Arkwright one day asked Carleton Coxe to help him to funds by indorsing his note. The request was declined on the ground that the project was visionary and uncertain, and would probably have no other result than that of plunging its author into new difficulties.

Three months later Carleton Coxe received notice from a bank in Richmond that a note for $5,000, indorsed by himself, would fall due within a few days.

He went to the bank and asked to see the note. It had been executed by William B. Arkwright. It bore Mr. Coxe's indorsement, forged by its maker, unquestionably, in full confidence that he would be able to meet the obligation and thus wrong no one. It was the old story of good intentions thwarted.

Without a word as to the forgery Carleton Coxe took up the note, giving his own obligation in its stead. Meantime Arkwright went south upon some plea of business, and his family heard no more of him. Nevertheless a name that had always been held in honor was saved from disgrace by the act of self-sacrifice. And the self-sacrifice was the greater because that year a gin-house fire had burned Coxe's Mississippi cotton crop and thus deprived him of his income.

Arkwright had disappeared, but no shadow of scandal rested upon his name to grieve his wife and render his children outcasts by an inheritance of shame. The country South was infested with bandits at that time, and the disappearance of any man travelling there with a good horse was not difficult to account for. The honor of a distinguished family was saved, and even to his own wife the man who had saved it at so dear a price breathed no word of the hideous truth.

A month or two later Mr. Coxe was summoned to serve upon the Grand Jury of his county.

He went to court, for he never shirked and never equivocated and his soul simply could not consent to a lie.

But he declined to serve on the Grand Jury. When questioned by the judge as to his excuse, he replied:

'I have none. I simply decline to serve.'

'But, Mr. Coxe, there must be a reason,' said the judge.

'There is. It is a reason touching my honor, and I am bound to indicate it to you. The oath of a grand juror binds him to bring before the Grand Jury any facts that he may know concerning any offence against the law committed within the last six months.

'I know of a crime committed within less than that time. But it in no way injures the community, so no public duty requires me to reveal it. I alone am its victim, and for the sake of the innocents whose lives its publication would blast I have decided to keep silence. I cannot take the oath of a grand juror to-day.'

'Do you not see, Mr. Coxe,' said the judge, 'that the very reason you give for refusing to serve imposes an imperative obligation upon me to compel you to serve?'

'Very possibly,' was the reply. 'But I cannot serve. My honor forbids.'

'But don't you know that it is my duty, if you persist in your refusal, to fine you to the full extent of your property, and to imprison you until you yield?'

'Your honor knows best what your duty requires,' replied the stately old gentleman, 'and I have no doubt that you will unflinchingly do your duty as you understand it. But, pardon me, I mean no disrespect when I say that I, and no other human being, must determine what my honor requires. That lies between me and my God. I cannot serve upon the Grand Jury.'

The court-room was by this time packed to suffocation, for all the people of the country were there on court days, and news of what was in progress had spread over the green outside.

The judge was greatly perplexed. He inquired of the clerk the amount of Mr. Coxe's possessions, and was told. Then he made another and almost tearful appeal for compliance, arguing that the mandate of a court absolves honor of its obligations.

The dignified old gentleman remained smilingly and courteously obdurate.

Finally the judge turned to the clerk and said:

'Enter a fine of one dollar against Mr. Coxe and order that he be imprisoned in the county jail for a space of one minute, and further enter it of record that in the opinion of this court I am not fit to be a judge. Mr. Sheriff, take your prisoner.'

By this time the court-house had tumultuously emptied itself, and when the sheriff walked out with his prisoner on his arm he found the entire able-bodied male population of the county surrounding the jail. They were already in possession of all the shotguns, axes, picks, crowbars and the like in the village, besides such firearms as the hotter-headed young men were accustomed to carry on their persons. Their spokesman announced to the sheriff their determination that Carleton Coxe, the noblest and most honored man in that community, should not be locked up in jail.

'It is only for a minute,' began the sheriff, but a howl of indignation drowned his voice.

'Bring me something to stand on,' said Mr. Coxe to the sheriff, 'and I will make them a placating speech.' He had been for many years their State Senator, and they were accustomed to hear and heed his words. But this time his oratory failed. He showed them how certainly anarchy must ensue if the orders of the courts were defied. He explained to them that his offence had been a very grievous one. He begged them for his own honor's sake to let him expiate it by submitting to the insignificant punishment imposed by the judge. He reminded them that as their Senator he was a law-maker, and that it would especially ill become him to be a law-breaker.

At this point an old man of great influence in that community arose and bared his head to a breeze that swept his long white locks into a halo. He called out:

'Thou, God, Seest Us. Fellow-citizens: Resolved unanimously by the people of this county, in mass meeting assembled, that Carleton Coxe shall never pass the portals of a jail that we own.'

A great shout made the resolution the law of popular will.

'Come,' said the sheriff, 'I must report to the court.'

His return read: 'Prevented by the unanimous and indignant resistance of the entire county from executing the court's order of imprisonment.'

Said the judge:

'Very well. The court accepts the temporary detention of Mr. Coxe in custody of the sheriff as full satisfaction of the order of imprisonment. Mr. Sheriff, discharge your prisoner. Mr. Clerk, call the docket.'

Sixteen years later there came to a lawyer one day from New Orleans an envelope inclosing a bank cashier's cheque for $9,800—the $5,000 with sixteen years' interest added. With it was a note saying:

'A client of ours, whose residence we do not know, and whose name we withhold by his order, desires that this cheque shall be transmitted to the family of the late Mr. Carleton Coxe, who is understood to have died some years ago.'

Thus 'the point of honor' dominated to the end.—New York 'World.'

Advertisements.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

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Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured her." T. M. Carling, Clinton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

MRS. MENDHAM'S JUDGMENT.

(Priscilla Leonard, in 'Forward.')

'I left it on the bureau in my room,' said Mrs. Mendham. 'It has a five-dollar bill and some change in it, and now I can't find it anywhere. It's very queer,' looking severely at the new Swedish maid Hilda, who flushed painfully.

'I didn't see it, ma'am,' she answered, timidly.

'I'm going to look again, well, when I come back from the city. Perhaps I shall find it in my room, after all,' said Mrs. Mendham, meaningly, evidently intending to convey to the suspected servant the possibility of restitution. Then she put on her gloves, took her shopping bag, and went off to the early train, for the table linen was all worn out, and Ellen's birthday was coming. Her day in the city, therefore, was likely to be a long one. Ellen was her eldest daughter. She was away at boarding school, and the pride of Mrs. Mendham's heart.

'That's the worst of this place,' said the cook, consolingly, as Hilda related her troubles. 'Shure, she's always suspectin' somethin'. If she loses a pin, 'tis some one has taken it. The last upstairs girl left because she was worrited out of her life by Mrs. Mendham's ways. She's kind enough, too, but she always believes the worst of you. Faith, I wouldn't want to have the notions about folks that she has.'

'But I haf not taken her money,' said Hilda, half crying, 'and she speak to me like a tief. And if the purse is not found, I cannot go, for she will gif me no goot reference, and what will people tink? And if she find it, she will say I put it back.'

'Never mind,' said the cook, 'she'll find it herself, and it'll all come out right. It is pretty hard to work for Mrs. Mendham, though, I will say that. If you want peace and quietness you'll have to go to another place. I'd like to see her come up with—and I believe she will be so me day. Then she'll know how it feels herself.'

Meanwhile Mrs. Mendham was speeding toward the city, only an hour away. She was ruffled over the loss of her purse, but she had still more than enough money for her contemplated shopping. It was a pleasant autumn day, and when she joined the eager crowd that filled the great stores, she found the pursuit of possible bargains exhilarating rather than tiresome. There was one large, new store, in particular, where she enjoyed looking at the handsome display, and where she wandered from counter to counter trying to make up her mind about Ellen's birthday present.

She sat down in front of a case of rings, which the attentive clerk was only too glad to show, and looked them over carefully with her eyeglass. A slender, handsomely dressed woman stopped beside her and looked at them, too. Mrs. Mendham had noticed her at the other counters. She also was evidently enjoying the new store.

'Can you show me that tray of bracelets?' this shopper asked, and the clerk promptly brought out another tray and placed it beside the first. Then, dividing his attention between his two customers, whom he evidently took to be friends, he did his best to sell his goods.

Mrs. Mendham was certainly a fussy shopper. She picked over the rings interminably. Some of them almost suited her. But the one that came nearest to being her choice was too expensive, and she finally concluded not to decide just then, but to look elsewhere before buying.

She rose, and unconsciously pushed the case from her in doing so. One of the rings rolled to the floor inside the counter, and the clerk bent to pick it up. When he rose, in a moment's space, the slender, well-dressed shopper was gone, Mrs. Mendham was following her, and—the trays had lost at least a dozen bracelets and rings!

The zealous clerk did not lose time. He ran after Mrs. Mendham and grasped her by the arm. 'You'll have to come back to the counter with me, madam!' he said, sternly, leading the bewildered woman back. The slender shopper had vanished utterly, though another clerk was searching for her. The store detective had been signalled to and arrived; the trays were shown, and the story told. Mrs. Mendham, rigid with astonishment and horror, could only gasp out a denial which nobody believed.

'I've seen those two women together for the last hour,' said the detective; 'first at one counter, then at another. But they both looked so respectable I thought perhaps they were all right. You say this one pushed the tray and knocked the ring over? Here's one of the rings hanging to her shawl, now,' and the sharp-faced officer disentangled a diamond and opal circlet from Mrs. Mendham's light wrap.

Mrs. Mendham gazed at it with terror-stricken eyes. She realized that she had not a friend or a reference in the city. Visions of police stations, magistrates, and prison cells rushed over her mind. 'I am innocent! I never, never, would do such a thing!' she cried, wildly, and went into hysterics.

'Take her to the waiting-room,' said the clerk, uncomfortably, 'we can't have such a scene going on here. She had a bag with her—here it is. I daresay you'll find some more rings in that, Jones.' Jones nodded, and, with the assistance of the floorwalker, led Mrs Mendham to the waiting-room. She came to herself to find them examining her bag. But no—it was not her bag, surely, though it was of the same everyday pattern. She had had parcels in her bag, and a pocket-book, and this had several handkerchiefs, a pair or two of gloves, all unwrapped, and a few samples. One of the samples Mrs. Mendham recognized with a sinking heart—if her heart could sink further!—as being from a counter where the slender shopper had stood beside her and looked at the same goods as she had.

'These samples are ours,' said the detective, 'and one pair of gloves. The others she must have stolen somewhere else.'

Mrs. Mendham took her courage in both hands. 'You are accusing an entirely innocent woman,' she said as collectedly as she could. 'That is not my bag. It is all a horrible mistake. The thief who took your rings has taken my bag and pocketbook, too. I laid them on the counter when I examined the rings, and she must have exchanged them for hers. It is an outrage to suspect an honest person in this way!'

'Well, appearances are certainly against you, madam,' said the detective, with polite incredulity. (It was one of Mrs. Mendham's favorite expressions, but she did not enjoy it when applied to herself.) 'If you can give us any reference, however, we can send for your friends. What is your address?'

'I do not live here, and there is no one in the city to whom I can refer,' Mrs. Mendham had to confess. She quickly ran over in her mind the list of her possible references at home. A widow without sons, she had no men in the family to whom she could turn. What a blow to her pride that any one outside should so much as hear the story of her accusation! She realized, with a pang of self-revelation, that if she had heard any of her acquaintances accused of shoplifting, she would have suspected that there might be something in it. Other people would be as ready to believe this horrible story, and whisper about 'kleptomania' behind her back.—and Ellen's. Still, there was no help for it. With a great gulp of powerless anger, Mrs. Mendham gave her address, and the name of the bank in her little suburb where her modest account was kept, and where—as she now remembered with a most uncomfortable feeling—she had accused the teller, not long before, of giving her a counterfeit bill, which was afterwards proved to have come from the milkman, who had not known it was bad but had made it good at once.

'You'll have to wait here, madam, until we telephone,' said the detective. And Mrs. Mendham, under the eye of surveillance, spent an hour and a half which she will never forget.

Of course, in the end, it all straightened out. The bank sent in one of their clerks to her rescue. She was identified, apologized to, and released. But the Mrs. Mendham who went home in the afternoon train, exhausted, humbled, minus her purse, her bag, and her pride, was not the same Mrs. Mendham who had journeyed forth that morning. There were wounds in her soul that would take long to heal. That wretched bank clerk had grinned furtively when he heard the detective's story, and the tale would be all over town the next day, she knew; and she was not wrong.

But the affair had done one thing for Mrs. Mendham, in the way of compensation. When Hilda opened the door to her, she surprised the downcast maid by saying, with heartfelt sincerity: 'I've been sorry all day about the way I spoke to you, this morning, Hilda—about that purse, you know. Very likely I mislaid it myself.' (Which turned out to be the case, for Mrs. Mendham found it next day in her little secretary, where she had carefully locked it up, and forgotten all about it.)

Both Hilda and the cook, who knew all the village gossip, have both agreed since that the change in the mistress is wonderful. 'She's like a different woman,' said the cook, sagely, not long ago. 'A little fellow-feelin' goes a great way, and she's got it now. 'Twas a judgment she needed, and a judgment she got. She'll not be afther needin' another, either. 'Twas only yesterday I heard Mrs. Ford, on the porch, say to her that she heard Mr. Jones wasn't as honest as he might be, and the mistress says: "That's a pity to repeat, for we don't know anythin' about it, and as like as not it isn't so." Think of the mistress sayin' that—her that was so ready to believe any gossip, and forward it, too, six months ago! I'm thinkin' 'twould be a good thing to send the whole sewin'-circle to the city stordes, meself!' and Hilda laughed in assent, and nodded her flaxen head.

IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE

BY THE REV. ALFRED ROWLAND, LL.B.

(London 'Christian World.')

We have had our first run on the famous Canadian Railway. Leaving Montreal by the 'Imperial Limited' we passed through well-cultivated land, on which the 'corn' was still green, though wheat and oats were being rapidly harvested. Soon after passing through the beautiful Ottawa valley, we came to a district which still bears traces of the stupendous fire which desolated it about seven years ago. Nature, according to her wont, is rapidly covering the soil with fresh undergrowth, but there has been no attempt on man's part to redeem the country from barrenness, and wild creatures, once so abundant in this region, were for a time wiped out of existence; although there has since been some immigration on the part of their relations. So that two fellow-travellers caught sight of a black bear clumsily climbing the rocks, not two hundred yards from the track. As we proceeded the scenery became far more beautiful than we had anticipated. For many miles we ran along the north shore of Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, and as we rounded the hills and saw one beautiful bay opening up after another we were reminded of the exquisite scenery of Loch Lomond. Still further west, we found ourselves encircled by the rich prairie which makes Manitoba the finest grain-producing country in the world. What Egypt was to Rome this province may become to England. The soil is a rich black loam, on a subsoil of heavy clay, with gravelly bottom. As I can testify from personal experience, it is of the most tenacious quality, for the crossing of one street in this city entailed serious labor before my boots could be made presentable. But this soil is the farmer's joy, producing thirty and forty bushels of wheat per acre, and often sixty or seventy bushels of oats. And the wheat is of superb quality, 'Manitoba hard' being known throughout the world. It is no wonder that farmers are leaving their fairly fertile lands in Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota, to try their fortunes here, or in the less occupied lands north of Calgary. There is no chance for 'gentleman farmers,' who expect to ride through the fields and set laborers to work, but a farmer accustomed to personal labor, with a family of sons to help him, ought to do well. There appears to be great difficulty in obtaining labor. The platform when we arrived was crowded with five or six hundred men, but this morning's paper asks, 'What are they among so many?' and urges farmers to increase their offer of three dollars (12 shillings) a day if they would attract men, because they receive nearly that amount in Ontario. One farmer near here, with a farm of fifteen hundred acres, advertises for seventy-five men, and as yet has only found four, for many of those who have come in are not on hire, but are merely seeking to help their friends, who, to use their own phrase, are 'stuck for help.' Domestic servants also are needed. In a family a competent girl receives sixteen dollars monthly and all found, while a 'dining-room girl' in a hotel receives more. To some extent I find that Galicians supply the need, and although formerly dirty they are fast becoming civilized by the influences surrounding them here.

To return, however, to the Canadian Pacific Railway. We had been advised to purchase our through tickets in London, as a traveller saves about £5 on the amount payable on this side. But we wished we had waited; for ministers here, especially if travelling in the service of the churches, travel at half fare; and we are told that we might possibly have received a free pass. As it is, the expense is heavy. Besides the £23 paid for a ticket from Montreal to Victoria and back, we had to pay sixteen shillings each night for sleeping accommodation and a dollar for every meal, which is, however, good, varied and abundant. The C. P. R. was only finished in 1885; the line is rough, but we are informed that this, like the awful condition of the unpaved roads, is due to frost, which is often three or four feet in depth, even rivers like the broad St. Lawrence being frozen for months. The railway cars are roomy and heavy, weighing between forty and fifty tons each, and as our train consisted for part of the journey of eight of these, it was not, perhaps, to be wondered at that we were over an hour late. Many Methodist ministers and delegates were on the cars, for the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which meets every four years, is assembled here. Happily for this country, the Wesleyans, the Episcopal and the Free Methodists and the Bible Christians now constitute the one Methodist Church, and this is the most numerous body of Christians in the Dominion. Their organization is admirable and their energy and intelligence beyond praise. Second only to them, and probably surpassing them in social influence, are the Presbyterians. These two communities have practically taken possession of the land, and are so successful in their work that the proportion of non-attendants at religious worship is smaller here than in London. More than once I have been assured of this by men who know the country well. Among others, I have had long conversations with the Rev. C. W. Gordon, who is so well known in Europe as 'Ralph Connor,' the author of 'Black Rock' and 'The Sky Pilot.' He was the first to tell me what others had confirmed, that there is not a village of over 300 inhabitants which has not already in it one church at least. No man knows the foothills of the Rockies better than he, for he did mission work there for years, though few would suspect the quiet, gentlemanly man we met at dinner of being a daring rider of bronchos and a fearless evangelist among the rough settlers of the west.

As to our special work—we are holding conferences with Congregationalists—last night in Winnipeg Congregational Church, and on Monday at Brandon. Mr. Jones and Dr. Lambert go on there this afternoon, the former to preach to-morrow. I remain here with Mr. Edward Smith, to preach for Mr. Silcox to-morrow in his large church, where I am glad to know he gathers an audience of over a thousand every Sunday night, the larger proportion of whom are men, chiefly young men. In appearance Mr. Silcox reminds one of Henry Ward Beecher, although he is thin as a lath. A keen, agile man, highly-strung, fearless and independent, not finding it natural to run in harness, but with plenty of 'go,' he wins our sympathy and admiration. He has placed himself absolutely at our service, as indeed others have done, and cordial indeed is our welcome in this great Dominion, as representatives of the dear homeland. Yours faithfully,

ALFRED ROWLAND.

Winnipeg, Saturday, Sept. 6.

In the Uganda Protectorate, described by Sir Harry Johnston in his latest volume, there are the largest lake, the largest swamp, and the largest forest in Africa; also the largest extinct volcano in the world, and the highest African mountains, with a hundred square miles of ice and snow right on the Equator.

Advertisements.

All Hands On Time

The second hand,
the minute hand,
the hour hand, run
in unison on an

ELGIN Watch

Perfect in construction; positive in performance. Every genuine Elgin has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Illustrated art booklet free.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BABY MAY'S STRANGE RIDE.

(Mary E. Merrill, in 'Sunday School Times.')

'Frankie, I wish you would put baby into the cab, and take her for a ride, while I am washing this morning.'

'Can't I draw her in my little waggon, mamma? I'm tired of pushing that old cab!'

'I'm afraid you might tip her over, sonnie.'

'No, I won't, mamma. I'll be so careful! I'll go just as slow and easy! Please, mamma!'

So mamma put baby May into the little red express waggon, and tucked pillows all about her. Very carefully Frankie drew her out of the yard, and down the meadow lane to the big oak. There he pulled the waggon into the shade, and left baby May squealing with delight at a red squirrel scampering along the fence, while he ran on down the hill for a cluster of the loveliest blue asters!

When he came back, dear me! there was baby May all tangled up in a raspberry bush. She had climbed out of the waggon in her eagerness to get the 'pitty kitty' on the fence, and had soon come to grief.

Frankie placed his small passenger in the waggon again, much to baby May's disliking, who screamed and kicked in a very unbecoming manner. As often as he loosed his hold on her, so often she scrambled out, until the little boy was in despair. How should he ever get her home again?

As he stood thinking, he noticed an empty nail-keg under the fence. Jim, the chore-boy, had brought it down one day with salt for the cattle. Why not put baby into that? Just the thing! She couldn't climb out of it!

It was some time, however, before Frankie succeeded in getting his little sister to see what a delightful thing it would be to ride in a nail-keg, but at last she submitted to being squeezed into her new coach.

Upright in the waggon stood the keg, and from out the top peeped just the tip of baby's white sun-bonnet. Frankie laughed at the funny sight as he started the express on its way, and the little passenger crowed with glee.

They were making a careful turn on the top of the hill, when the wheel settled into a rut. Frankie gave the tongue a sudden jerk, to start the coach, when, all in an instant, overtipped the keg, quite out of the waggon, and rolled away down the hill.

Oh, oh! Oh, dear, oh, dear, dear! What would become of baby May? The frightened little man started off in pursuit. Faster and faster rolled the keg, until baby's white sun-bonnet was only a twinkling streak shooting away to the foot of the hill. Was little sister killed? Frankie could hear no noise except the bump, bump, bump of the rolling coach.

On and on it sped, until, down in the hollow, long before Frankie caught up, it stopped in a mud-puddle. Then from inside the keg came such a piercing wail that Frankie's heart was cheered. Baby May surely was alive!

A moment more, and he had rescued the dilapidated passenger. Her strange ride had so surprised her that she had not remembered to cry until it was all over, and then her small lungs were exercised with energy.

It was a sorry-looking, mud-bedraggled, and tear-stained little figure that Frankie clutched bravely in his short arms as he toiled up the hill. There were scratches and bruises on baby May's face and hands, and her pink dress had been torn on a nail. Frankie placed her tenderly in the cart again, where she sat quietly while he very, very carefully drew her home.

Advertisements.

Baby keep you awake? It won't if you try Norman's Teething Necklace; 50 cents by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville.

CANCERS and TUMORS

Permanently Cured by the New Constitutional Medication.

The new system of treating cancers, tumors, lupus, and all malignant growths has done away with the need of the Surgeon's Knife, and the painful plaster. Besides this, it is effectual when these and all other forms of treatment fail.

It is a simple vegetable compound, which when taken into the system, neutralizes and destroys the cancer germs and poisons and expels them from the system.

Complete details of this pleasant home method of treating malignant growths will be sent to any one on receipt of two stamps. Address STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

There is always a demand for books for gifts or for prizes and the supply of new ones is abundant. Among recent books for girls we find the following from the Religious Tract Society, London:—

'A Scots Thistle,' by Leslie Keith, is a delightful story of a young girl who while living happily with her uncle and aunt in the border country, is summoned to London to live with her father, a successful literary man, and her new stepmother, an amiable, affected, selfish Englishwoman, with two daughters who had learned from their mother no honorable principles of conduct. Under these circumstances, the Scotch girl's experiences were rather trying, especially as she long cherished a dislike for everything English:

In course of time, however, she found out, as all who make their home there do, the good points of London, and she came to hold certain English friends in the most cordial regard and esteem; but she never went north—and she went as often as possible—without a leap of her heart for the hills of home. 'It's an incurable disease,' she would say, 'this thing you call Scotch patriotism. My husband has it too, though he pretends to hide it.'

'Aneal's Motto,' by B. E. Glade, is a story in which the heroine, living with a rich, eccentric and cruel grandfather, takes as her motto the words 'Faithful in that which is least.' The contrast is well drawn between the two young doctors who figure in the story, one of whom works from selfish motives, while the other works always for the good of others. The benevolent young man has a special waiting room for poor patients, the fittings of which are thus described.

A long padded seat against one wall formed a kind of settee, and a couple of low armchairs stood on either side of the fire-place. The floor was covered with linoleum, but warm rugs were thrown down before the seats. The walls were hung with bright pictures; and scattered here and there were Scripture texts and mottoes, while upon the table in the centre books and magazines were spread in profusion with toy books for children and some puzzles and games.

A story dealing with the anxieties of those in England who had loved ones in the South African war, is entitled 'The Blessedness of Irene Farquhar.' It is by Eglantine Thorne and is published by the Religious Tract Society, London. We may quote one of the closing scenes of the book:

As he spoke they were ascending the steep road to the top of the common. At its highest point they alighted, and climbed a knoll crowned by some rugged firs, and looked down on a wide stretch of country, over which the shadow of night was beginning to brood, though the splendor of the sunset still illuminated the western horizon.

'Oh, father, we can see the sea!' cried Irene, in delighted tones. 'It shines like a sea of glass. And the Isle of Wight! Oh, father, did you ever see the island look like that?'

It was, indeed, a wondrous vision. Earth and sky seemed to blend beneath a veil of golden mist through which the outline of the island, so many miles away, was clearly visible, glowing with an unearthly radiance, as if heaven's own glory had decended and wrapped it round.

'Oh, what does it mean?' Irene asked, in awestruck tones.

'It means,' her father said, after a moment, and his voice was low and sad, 'it means the passing of the Queen.'

They stood and watched while the splendor slowly faded, till only the faintest glow marked where the sun had sunk. And while they waited another sun—the sun of a great and exalted spiritual life—was sinking out of sight.

Mrs. Margaret Sangster, who has long been well known in the literary world, as a poet, an editor, an essayist and a short story writer, has now taken the field as a novelist, and her first venture 'Janet Ward, A College Girl's Story,' has just been published by the Revells. The heroine is a daughter of the manse and her father, having accepted an appointment to work among the mountain whites of Tennessee, some of the scenes of the story are laid in that romantic region. A girl colony in New York is then described and various experiences in journalistic work given. There are scenes in city mission work also, and finally a happy ending to the romance which begins at an early period in the book. (Revell, Toronto, $1.25.)

'Don'ts for Girls,' by Minna Thomas Antrim (Altemus Co., Philadelphia), is a neat little manual warning girls against mistakes. Here are two or three of the shorter 'Don'ts':

Don't be too positive. A girl who is too assertive is never popular.

Don't nag; a terrible habit that grows like a weed.

Don't feel hurt upon all possible occasions—the habit is not endearing.

Don't have even a speaking acquaintance with King Alcohol, he is a disreputable fellow.

(Wm. Briggs, Toronto.)

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Tales of heroism are very attractive to young people and a delightful book for a prize or a present will be found in 'A Book of Heroes, or Great Victories in the Fight for Freedom,' by Henry Johnson, author of 'With Our Soldiers at the Front,' and other works. Epaminondas, Telemachus, Gustavus Vasa, Garibaldi, and Captain Hedley Vicars are among the characters chosen. The sketches are vigorously written and the volume is copiously illustrated. (Religious Tract Society.)

'Once Upon a Time, or the Boy's Book of Adventures,' is a book of eighteen thrilling tales which have the unusual merit of being written by those who themselves passed through the adventures recorded. Marvellous escapes from pirates, cannibals, brigands, from fire and from storm are given with many other unusual experiences. The tales are selected from old volumes of the 'Leisure Hour' and bring the boy of today into touch with the conditions of the past. (Religious Tract Society.)

'David and Jonathan,' by Julia Hack, from the same publishers, is a story of rural life in England of two brothers and a fickle maiden who is engaged to one and marries the other. David, angry at the treachery of his brother, Jonathan, whom he had always specially cared for and helped, enlists for Africa, where his heroism and earnestness win for him life-long friends. The scenes in Africa give a special interest to the book.

FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

When the Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., undertook to deliver six lectures in the Hartford Theological Seminary upon the 'Carew Foundation,' he took the unconventional plan of finding out first what the students desired especially to know. He invited the students of Hartford and other institutions to send him questions and these questions he used as a basis for the lectures, covering forty-four out of the hundred received. He speaks as he would in his own home to a younger fellow-worker, telling of his own wrestle with a common task, and giving suggestions which would have been most helpful to himself at the beginning of his career. Here, for instance, is some practical advice on sermon preparing:

Here is where we secretly must needs 'cut off the right hand' in making sermons. We have to deny ourselves in order to reembody the grace of the Lord. Have we ever reflected how much it cost Jesus even to speak in His simple, homely way, and in no other? Something we have written may seem to us 'fine,' but we know it is out of proportion and out of place. Well, then, leave it out—let it go. That sheet will light the kitchen fire, but it is not the best agent for representing the sane symmetry; the natural grace of our holy Message. If a man finally saves for his sermon one-half of what he writes for it, he will do well. I speak now of the earlier years in which he is drilling and fitting himself as a preacher.

Dr. Lyman is pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and the book is entitled 'Preaching in the New Ages—An Art and An Incarnation.' It is published by the Revells, at 75 cents.

A very readable book upon the development of Christian civilization has been written by the Rev. Edward Griffin Selden, D.D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church in Albany, N.Y. (Revell Co.) Dr. Selden treats successively of the apostolic ages, the centuries of persecution, the fall of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, the Reformation period and the modern era, and tries to give a rational idea of the general lines of progress by which mankind has made advancement. In treating of the Middle Ages Dr. Selden says:

Scholasticism tended to break up the mental stagnation of the dark ages, and although it would be out of place and unproductive in this modern period, it was full of energy and fruitfulness in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It sprang in part out of sources of learning to which European people had finally gained access, and in part out of the awakening of mental activities incidental to a progressive social and religious life. The learning of the Arabic schools of Spain, especially in mathematics, astronomy and medicine; and the imperishable literature of ancient Greece, became the inheritance of the western mind through the new intercourse of nations.

The gradual growth of the Reformation period and the wonderful changes effected form the subject of three chapters, the last topic, 'The Modern Era,' gives occasion for the description of the religious revivals of the eighteenth century and the social reforms and missionary efforts of the nineteenth. On this last point Dr. Selden remarks:

The Reformed Churches were at first occupied with their own exigencies; and their missionary zeal was almost exclusively expended upon converting Catholics to the Protestant faith, and in securing greater liberty and more complete organization. Moreover, some of the leaders, including Luther himself, looked for the immediate 'second coming' of the Lord, and seeing the end so near at hand, felt small consideration for the unconverted heathen. . . . But Christianity is for the world; it is the ultimate religion for all mankind, and a return to the missionary aggressiveness of the first century was inevitable.

BOOKS ON MISSIONS.

It is twenty years since the first edition of 'The History of Protestant Missions,' by Dr. Gustav Warneck, of Halle, appeared. Six editions revised up to date have since been published, and we have now before us an authorized English translation of the seventh, edited by the Rev. George Robson, of Perth. Of course, the work has grown very much as years have passed, and though only an outline is attempted, the volume is necessarily somewhat ponderous. Dr. Warneck has made a life-long study of missions, and perhaps knows more about them than any man living. He is critical with regard to missionary methods, especially unusual ones, and does not hesitate to state his views, with all of which readers cannot be expected to agree. He says that missions are as yet in their initial stages, and that the work of foundation laying is necessarily slow. Yet, he says, the missions of to-day have gained a great victory in having gained a permanent foothold among non-Christian peoples, and 'if the eleven million heathen-Christians are but a small spoil in comparison with the still gigantic heathen world, they are nevertheless the earnest that Jesus Christ can and shall win the victory over the alien religions.' Treating of missions among the North American Indians, Dr. Warneck gives an interesting telescopic view of Canada as seen from Germany:

We come now to British North America, or the Dominion of Canada, the immense territory which embraces all the land north of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, to the Arctic Sea on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, a space quite fifteen times as large as the German Empire. The five millions of colonists who inhabit it live chiefly in the southern part, traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, while in the forts and factories scattered throughout the whole territory there is but a sparse white population. Still it presses ceaselessly northwards, as far as the nature of the soil makes settlement profitable. . . . .

In 1763, England conquered French Canada, and in 1869 the English crown acquired also the Hudson's Bay territory, so that now the whole of America lying north of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, is a British colony under the name of the Dominion of Canada, though it is only loosely connected with the Mother Country. Politically it is divided into Canada, Hudsonia and British Columbia, each of which falls again into various provinces. Since the political conditions have been consolidated, the treatment of the Indians in British North America has become much more humane than formerly, and their condition is much better than it is in the United States.

(Revell Co., Toronto, $2.)

Mr. Robert E. Speer, the foreign mission secretary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has collected and classified a number of his essays and addresses, and added new material, thus making a large volume entitled 'Missionary Principles and Practice.' (Revell Co., Toronto, $1.50.) Mr. Speer is spoken of as one of the strongest religious leaders of the day. At the age of twenty-one, travelling in the interests of the Student Volunteer Movement, in a nine months' tour, he visited a hundred and ten educational institutions, gathering eleven hundred volunteers. Several years later he visited the missions of the Presbyterian Board in different parts of the world, and studied missionary conditions at close range. He is therefore well able to speak on both the home and foreign side of the subject, and to answer, from personal knowledge, the criticisms of missionary work which are so eagerly published and copied in the secular press. The address on the resources of the Christian Church given in Toronto last March at the Student Volunteer Convention has attracted special attention. In it Mr. Speer enlarges especially upon the spiritual resources. He says, for instance:

I wrote to one of our missionaries a few weeks ago, in response to an earnest appeal for more reinforcements, that we could not possibly send them; the Volunteer Movement did its best, but it did not produce enough men and women to fill these places; that instead of quadrupling our numbers we should just have to quadruple ourselves and allow in some way that Spirit of God, who has never been allowed to show what he can accomplish with a human life, to do with some of us what nineteen hundred years ago He was able to do in the Roman Empire with the Apostle Paul. I believe we have not begun as yet to test the power of that Divine Spirit, who can take even very unpromising men and women, and give them a power beyond the power of man.

'A Century of Jewish Missions,' by the Rev. A. E. Thompson (Revell Co., Toronto, $1.00), tells of the wonderful development of the Jewish nation who, formerly down-trodden and ostracised, are now found occupying the highest seats in councils and governments, manipulating the world's finances, filling an altogether disproportionate number of educational positions and demanding not merely individual liberty but national recognition and restoration to their own land. A single incident in European diplomacy indicates, says Mr. Thompson, the ascendancy of the Jews: 'During the negotiations for a Russian loan the elder Rothschild visited the capitals of four countries concerned in it. His business in St. Petersburg was chiefly with Count Camerin, Minister of Finance in the Russian Cabinet; in Berlin and Madrid with Counts Arnin and Mendazibil, who held the same office in their respective governments, and in Paris with Marshal Sault, Premier of France. Until these four men, all of pure Jewish blood, had given their word Russia had to go a begging.' Ten years ago the total Jewish population of the world was estimated at about six and a half million. Now the number is believed to be twelve millions. In Russia it is said that in the cities and towns of the sixteen provinces which constitute the Jewish pale, the Israelitish increase is four times more rapid than that of their Christian fellow-subjects. The results of Christian missions to the Jews are, Mr. Thompson says, greater than is generally known. There are in all lands ninety societies engaged in this work with more than six hundred agents. More than 250 English and about 125 American pulpits are occupied by Hebrew Christians. Among the distinguished Christians of Jewish birth Mr. Thompson mentions the names of Saphir, Edersheim, Ginsburg, Tholuck, Neander, Bishops Ssherschewsky and Hellmouth, Da Costa, Capadose, Cassel, Wolff, Stern, Rabinowitz, Lichtenstein and the Marzoliouts. A special chapter is given to the Zionist movement, which has spread 'like prairie fire,' and Mr. Thompson quotes Zangwill to the effect that Dr. Herzl is the first statesman the Jews have had since the destruction of Jerusalem, the first Jewish politician to put his life at the service of the Jews.'

INSPECTOR'S HANDBOOK.

'A Building Inspector's Handbook' of the city of Montreal has been compiled by Mr. Alcide Chaussé, inspector of buildings, and published in French and English. It gives by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations and is intended to form a complete handbook for architects, contractors, builders, plumbers, engineers, electricians and materials dealers. It is edited by Mr. J. Wm. Ritchie, and the price is $1.00.

LITERARY CHAT

Fifty thousand persons have visited Robert Burns's cottage at Ayr this year.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has turned to the scene of some of his greatest successes for the plot of his new novel 'Cecilia: A Story of Modern Rome,' which the Macmillan Company, New York, will publish this month.

A new book about Dante is 'Dante and His Times,' by Dr. Karl Federn, published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. It treats largely of Dante as a man, distinct from his literary work, and as a figure in the political turmoil of his day. It presents a picture of the society in which he lived and of the great personages of the time. Dr. Federn is a young German scholar who has already won fame as a student of Italian literature. He has done much to familiarize the German reading public with American literature, having published essays on the translation of Emerson, Poe, Thoreau and other American writers.

'Those Delightful Americans,' by Mrs. Everard Cotes, is still one of the best selling books on the Appleton list. Mrs. Cotes, when Sara Jeannette Duncan, was a resident of Canada.

Robert Barr, who recently celebrated his fifty-second birthday, is one of the few Scotsmen who can be termed humorous, says the London 'Chronicle.' But he was only born in Glasgow. He did not live there long, for at an early age he was taken to Canada. He was educated at Toronto, and eventually became a schoolmaster there, remaining in the teaching profession until 1876, the year of his marriage. Then he drifted into journalism, and some of his best work was read in the Detroit 'Free Press.' Canada, however, lost him in 1881, when he went to London, and since then his career has become public property.

A WELL-KNOWN COUPLET.

Probably the most widely known and oftenest quoted verse in the English language is

Thirty days hath November,
April, June and September,
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
But leap year, coming once in four,
February then hath one day more.'

It is the one thing learned at school that nobody forgets, the one aid to memory that really helps remembrance. Probably not one person in a hundred thousand who habitually use it in everyday life recollects or has ever known the name of its author. Richard Grafton, who wrote this immortal poem, was one of the earliest and most distinguished of English publishers. He embarked in the business only about sixty years later than Caxton, 'the father of English printing,' and, between 1539 and 1553, brought out 'The Great Bible' (Matthew's), Coverdale's 'Translation of the New Testament,' 'Actes of Parliament,' and other books. The name of Grafton was rescued from an undeserved obscurity, and made familiar, to the reading public at least, by a firm of New York publishers, who established 'The Grafton Press,' thus reviving a title honored three three hundred and fifty years ago.

THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

The Boston 'Transcript,' noting the fact that there are to be more new books this fall than in any previous season, says that although to a certain extent the increase of books means increase of reading, it is a decided fallacy to reason that the disposition or the ability of the public to purchase books increases as rapidly as do the volumes themselves. If the writers or the publishers do not limit themselves within the bounds of reason, the all-powerful public may compel them to.

In point of fact, the publishing business has become so extensive and far-reaching, especially in its issues of novels, that the selective energies of the reader must be exerted to the utmost in order to keep pace with the times. With so many books before him and so few that he can read in the few daily hours at his disposal, even the omnivorous reader has no little difficulty in selecting the best, or what he considers best suited to his taste. If the reader be a purchaser of books—in these days the large majority of people obtain their reading matter from public libraries—he is thus placed by the publisher in a position which is unfortunate for both.

The reader will buy but a few books; the publisher has many to sell, and he thereby becomes indirectly his own competitor. Hence there has arisen the prevailing custom by which a very few books are pushed into the widespread popularity of a hundred thousand editions, while at the same time other less fortunate writers of fiction are compelled to content themselves with a much smaller sale. It is a significant fact that the universally acknowledged chef d'oeuvre of the past year is among the books which have reached only a moderate circulation.

All in all, however, the present condition of affairs in the literary world is interesting. It is worth constant supervision and study and may give rise to many a valuable discussion regarding the social, literary and business tendencies of the day. It is extremely probable that within the next decade both the publisher and the writer will realize that the commercial as well as the artistic success of the literary business and the literary profession is dependent less upon the quantity than upon the quality of its output.

ABOUT ZOLA.

Grace Corneau, a Paris correspondent, in a recent letter on literary topics, had this to say of Zola, whose sudden death has since created such a sensation:

Strange as it may seem, even by his former admirers and friends Zola has been practically deserted, and his novels of late have sold infinitely better abroad than at home. Like most of the central figures of the Dreyfus affair, Zola practically broke his own career as far as his own country is concerned, and I think the fact of his wide unpopularity, which he himself, more than any one else, fully realizes, has greatly saddened and most certainly aged him. With his friends he appears the gentlest of men and is particularly appreciative of sincere kindness toward him. His face wears a weary look and he shrinks from publicity of any kind. He is devotedly fond of his cat. Upon one of the occasions when I went to see him he took me into the dining-room to see 'Miss Tabby,' and I fancied from the way he stroked her that he felt there was more to be gained in the affection of animals than that of men. However, even his disappointments have in no way subdued his combative spirit, and he has certainly paid off many old scores in 'Truth.'

Zola tells me he considers book writing a 'metier' (a trade). He has none of the Bohemian ideas—dashing off a few pages and then rushing off and not touching his work for weeks, or working like a steam engine day and night, once he commenced a book, until it is finished. 'No,' he said, 'my precept and guide for work is every day at least twenty lines. Regular writing reaps the best results.' Certainly his accomplished work—an enormous amount—speaks well for his system. Few foreigners, however, realize that Zola possesses 'no style' whatever from a French point of view. There is neither elegance nor grace about it, nor even good language in many cases, but despite this defect he has a force of expression which has enabled him to succeed.

Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

As Paddy was going along the street in London one day he came across a chip potato van driven by an ass. He stood and looked at it for some time, when a passer by asked him what he was staring at.

'Oh,' says Paddy, 'begorra, an' Oi've seen many a lazy ass in Oireland, but Oi've never seen wan that needs a stame engine to push it.'

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys, may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

'Is your son gifted in any way?' asked the visitor. 'I should say he is,' answered Mrs. Corntossel. 'About everything he has was given him by us.'—Washington 'Star.'

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsation of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

'I intend to come and see your wife this afternoon. I haven't been able to sooner.' 'Thank 'ee kindly, miss. It'll be like a bottle o' physic to her!'—'Punch.'

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Little Teddy, when told that he was growing fast, answered: 'Yes, too fast; I think they water me too much. Why, I have to take a bath every morning.'

Great Medicine.—Tonti, one of the pioneers of French Canada, lost a hand, and wore an iron hook as substitute. He was in the habit of boxing the ears of refractory Indians with the iron hand, and they have remarked that it was 'great medicine.' Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil is great medicine; it takes hold of pain with an iron hand, and knocks it out of the system.

Young Wife—'Am I your treasure, darling?'

Young Husband—'You are, indeed. I don't see how I had the luck to get you.'

Young Wife—'Oh, well, you know, mamma attended to that. It wasn't luck!'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

Prisoner—'Wouldn't it be better to let me tell my own story? Don't you think it would be believed?'

Lawyer—'That's just the difficulty. It would carry conviction.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

Customer, emerging from the bargain-counter crush—'Help! My leg is broken.'

Floor-walker—'You will find the crutch department, sir, on the fourth floor, in the rear.'

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

'Miss Livingstone, I love you. I lie at your feet. I am your slave.'

Miss Livingstone—'Well, I will treat you as I should a slave. I give you your freedom.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Lady—'A gentleman called, you say? Did he leave any name?'

Parlormaid—'Oh, yes'm. He said it was immaterial!'

Advertisements.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and, if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly.

I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway.

If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address, Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Boys' Page.

The Wedge.

(By Henry K. Webster, in the 'Saturday Evening Post.')

At more or less regular intervals during the past week young Carpenter had been heaving long breaths of relief and telling himself that now he was as comfortable and free from care as it was possible to be. Once was when he wrote the last page of the last examination of the second semester, junior year, and he was confident that none of the diabolical mathematical tortures which they inflict periodically on prospective mechanical engineers had been too much for him. He drew another when he got a letter from 'Old Bones,' who was one of the three greatest half-backs that ever bucked a line, saying that he found he could be on for a few weeks in the fall to help coach the football team.

He took another when he had settled down luxuriously in the Limited and it leisurely started off toward home, and another when he and the 'Governor,' quite by themselves, for the rest of the family were already off for the summer, sat down to dinner. He had decided to go somewhere himself in a day or two, but that made the present all the pleasanter. Home, and especially dinner, seemed to have taken on an unwonted Capuan magnificence—though he knew nothing was changed. Perhaps it was because he had for the past three months been eating at Joan's—on account of the steak—where you are provided with a bare marble-topped table and a paper napkin.

The climax came when the 'Governor' settled back in his chair for a cnat. The real felicity lay in the fact that here were his father and himself chatting to each other as man to man; there was a sort of admission of equality about it. He began looking at me as the real thing, and the pleasant inga seriousness which possessed his soul dwarfed all other matters—even football.

Just then old Mr. Hooper was announced. He was an old family friend, and, as the young man expected, began as soon as he came into the dining-room to assume an old friend's privilege, making remarks about a chip off the old block, and speculating how old he was and how tall and how much he weighed. To which the young man coldly and briefly replied that he would be twenty-one in September, that he weighed, stripped, one hundred and ninety-three pounds, and measured five feet eleven and a half inches. Then the Governor saved the situation by asking the visitor how the strike in his foundry was coming out.

'Like most strikes. There's nothing really doing except that the rest of our plant is almost tied up and we're getting pretty mad, and the strikers are drinking whiskey on an empty stomach and they're getting pretty mad, so I suppose something will happen before long. We've imported about twenty-five moulders from Cleveland—expect 'em to get here to-morrow—but I really don't think they'll accomplish much.'

'What do you think of the merits of the case, anyway?' This from the Governor.

'Why, I think we're in the right, mainly. In most of the strikes we've had lately I've had hard work to decide which were the biggest fools, our association or the strikers, but this time we've got the right of it. Their own national association says so. This local lodge has struck in defiance of the general officers. That's another thing that makes the feeling so high.'

'Why did you say that these imported fellows weren't likely to accomplish anything?' asked young Carpenter.

'Oh, they're only half competent, to begin with. And the cry of "Scab" reaches any workman in a tender place. They'll probably all go over to the strikers in a few days. Those who don't go voluntarily will be scared into it. If we could hold 'em all for two weeks we'd break the strike.'

There were a few minutes of silence; then the Governor said to his son:—'You're a moulder, aren't you?'

'What's that!' exclaimed Hooper 'Oh, yes—at college. They include that in the engineer's course now, do they?'

There was a suspicion of levity about the query that young Carpenter did not like. 'Yes,' he answered. Then, with a little flourish of the technicality: 'I can set up anything in green sand, I think. I don't know so much about cores.'

'How would you like a job?'

It would have been easy enough to explain that he had other engagements for the summer if the bare idea of his doing any real work had not seemed to amuse Hooper. He seemed to regard college foundries and machine shops as mere make-believe, as a sort of exaggerated toy houses. So for the honor of Alma Mater young Carpenter said coolly:—

'I don't know. How much is it worth?'

'With the bonus, four dollars and sixty-five cents a day.'

Hooper paused, a trace of his quizzical smile still on his lips. Then he said: 'This is all nonsense we're talking. It isn't the kind of work for you. It's bad enough in itself, and with a strike on there's an element of real danger in it.'

'I'll take the job,' said young Carpenter.

So a little before seven o'clock the next morning, dressed very vilely, according to his notions, with a suit of overalls, his lunch and a bath sponge and towel in a bag, he turned the last corner and saw the iron-gated entrance to the factory ahead of him. He had been only half awake up to that instant and thoroughly disgusted that he had been landed so easily. But for the next few minutes muscles and nerves were agreeably tense, and he was as happy as if he had just stripped off his sweater and the referee's whistle were about to blow.

'For about the gate a crowd of perhaps fifty men were humming like a nest of hornets. The strike breakers from Cleveland had apparently gone in just ahead of him. As he pushed his way through the crowd he heard that much and more to the effect that they would wish themselves back in Cleveland before another morning. He made his way to the office door, just beside the gate, for it was shut, and let himself in. He was disgusted again. The strikers had offered him no violence. They had almost made way for him.

At half-past nine young Carpenter enquired what time it was, and was disposed to think that the foreman who answered had lied to him. It seemed that it must be noon. He had forgotten that there was a strike in progress. He had forgotten everything except that he was intensely bored. A large part of a moulder's work consists in tamping green sand, which is a dampish kind of black dirt, into a flask, which is a big, square, wooden box. There was nothing to relieve the monotony. The Cleveland men would have nothing to say to him, but eyed him suspiciously and kept their own talk from his ears. He could see, however, that they were not working very enthusiastically, and he recalled Hooper's observation that if they could be held solidly to their work for two weeks it would break the strike. There wasn't much chance of it.

At last, after Carpenter had quit listening for it, convinced that every clock and watch on the place must have stopped, the noon whistle blew. He ate his lunch in somewhat less than ten minutes, reflecting mournfully on the lack of success with which the housekeeper had gauged his appetite.

The foreman happened by as he was sitting there, nodded kindly at him and, after a moment's hesitation, sat down on the flask beside him and began to talk. It was mostly questions, frankly but not offensively curious, but along with them an occasional observation flavored with salty wit. Carpenter began to like the man and to answer the questions. Presently he asked one himself:

'What do you think of the crowd you've got here to-day?'

The foreman took a little while to reply. 'Bar yourself, they're the worst I ever saw,' he said. 'They'd be well enough if they wern't so afraid of straining themselves. I don't blame them for not being what you'd call keen after work, though. They haven't a real cheerful prospect. Did you see the crowd at the gate this noon?'

'Strikers?' asked young Carpenter, brightening up.

'More'n a hundred of 'em. And they came just on the chance that one of these chaps might stroll out to get a beer Wait till you see the crowd to-night.'

'They're after us, are they?' the young man asked cheerfully.

'Oh, they won't touch you,' said the foreman.

We are so accustomed to talking about the 'ten-hour day' as a sort of abstract principle which causes strikes, a divine right of employers which has some essential verity about it, that few of us think of it as a reality at all. Young Carpenter was realizing it for the first time. Along about two o'clock, while he was pounding the sand and trying to make himself believe that his getting up at five o'clock and breakfasting at a quarter before six had really been that day and not a week ago, he began really to comprehend the ten-hour day. And when it occurred to him that almost all workingmen follow this programme six days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year for the greater part of their lives, the thought fairly benumbed him.

However, the afternoon was going better than the morning. It was the downhill side of the day. The pulley-mould he was making was nearing completion, and the roar of the cupola, where iron was bubbling, like water in a teakettle, had a hint of the end of the day in it.

At last pouring time came. The men gathered around the big spout at the bottom of the furnace. A huge caldron hung beneath it upon an axle, so that, by means of a crane, it could be tilted. Another caldron hung below, of a size calculated for human beings; it could be tilted by hand. All about on the floor were ladles, some like ordinary soup ladles, only with a handle five feet long and a bowl big enough to put your head in; others with horizontal handles affording a hold for four men; three of them walked in front and one behind, the latter having the longer handle and consequently the lighter end of the load.

At last the pouring began. The foundry was nearly dark. The spout where the men were gathered projected out of a wall of blackened masonry that extended clear to the roof. At a word, some one with a rod sprang up and smote the wall just above where the spout could be guessed at in the dark, and out burst the river. White, incandescent, blinding, it brought out every line on the heavy, blackened faces that were gathered around it. It spattered drops of fire on everything, on the men themselves, but they merely shook them off and blinked at the blazing caldron, where the intolerable brightness, for it seemed no more substantial than that, was rising to the brim.

Then after various pourings and checkings the men began filling their ladles and carrying them away into the murk, like planets with eccentric orbits, always going away from the sun, never coming back, their light throwing up distorted, diabolical silhouettes of the men who were struggling under them. The air grew thicker and blacker with smoke and steam from the burnt sand and feebly blazing flasks, and the continuous clamor made up of the shouts of men and the creaking of cranes, with the roar of the cupola for an undertone, was punctuated by blanketed explosions.

That is the outsider's description of it. To young Carpenter it was all as commonplace as sunsets out on the athletic field. He might have paid some attention to either if he hadn't been busy. He was the middle man on the front of one of the ladles. The fellow behind, being all alone, did his work with more or less groaning and grumbling, to be sure; he couldn't help himself. But Carpenter's two mates soldiered outrageously. They felt of his strength cautiously at first, but when they found he could take the whole load they let him do it. He strained and sweated away in silence for a while, but after the second trip, when they were going back with the empty ladle, he said:

'Look here. I can carry this alone, but if I'm to do it I don't want you fellows alongside making the grand bluff. If you ain't going to lift you'd better step outside.'

They did not know just what to make of it. One of them half-heartedly muttered something about going to ——, but Carpenter's tone, though quite serious, was so goodnatured that it was not easy to take offence at it. So in the end they laughed sheepishly, and after that they carried like a travelling crane until the fire was dumped, and the day's work ended.

Young Carpenter was as tired and wet and dirty as ever he was at the end of the second half of a championship game, and what he thought of was what he always thought of on those occasions—a bath. Hooper & Co. were more progressive than some of their competitors, and adjoining the foundry was a large and fairly clean lavatory where there was plenty of cold water and a good opportunity for sloshing it around. After the first five minutes he had the place to himself, and he made the most of it, splashing and rubbing, and at last dressing in clean, cool clothes again.

Then he went out into the factory yard, and to his surprise found himself in a crowd. They were employees in other departments. Out away from them, huddled in a little knot by themselves, were his fellow-moulders. For the first time since the middle of the afternoon he thought of the strike.

The entrance to the yard was at the end of a long alley formed by two buildings. He had to turn the corner of one of them to see it. The street was black with men, yelling, throwing an occasional brick by way of pleasantry, waiting for the twenty-five devoted moulders from Cleveland. He walked forward to get a better view.

Then he went back to the moulders. They were just as he had left them, only a bit more uneasy. One of his crew on the ladle spoke to him. 'We thought you was goin' out through the office door,' he said.

'Oh, no,' said young Carpenter cheerfully. 'We'll all go out together. You are going out, aren't you?'

'We can't stay here,' said one, and the others echoed him, and, hesitatingly, they straggled over toward the corner of the alley.

'Hold on,' said the football player. 'They'll eat you up if you go out that way.'

'Now, look here,' he went on as they gathered around him. 'We can go through those muckers before they know what's struck 'em. Eleven fellows that I know rushed a bigger crowd than that where the whole town tried to mob us after the Chichester game. The flying wedge ain't according to rules, but there won't be any umpire at this match.'

To most of them the speech was unintelligible, but they all caught something of his spirit of confidence as a half-drowned man catches a rope. 'The whole trick is,' he went on, 'to get as close together as we can and then go out like ——. We'll practice a couple of starts in here.'

No football player ever captained a team just like that before. Their aggregate weight was about two and a half tons. They were as clumsy as oxen, as shy as schoolboys, but to young Carpenter's relief they caught on rather quickly. He placed them in a sort of improvised 'wedge,' put himself at the head of the apex of it, and after three trials he pronounced them ready.

Then a piece of strategy occurred to him. 'Tell those watchmen down there to open the gate, will you?' he called to some laborers standing near the corner of the alley. 'Now then,' he said to his flying wedge, 'don't try to run too fast. Keep on your legs and hold together.'

The strikers had all along professed themselves willing to batter down the gate for a small consideration. When it was opened they started in cautiously—for it is always well to be cautious—until it occurred to some of them that this was probably just what their wily enemies expected them to do. So some of them yelled 'Get back!' and they all stood about irresolute.

And then was heard a sort of cheer back behind the buildings in the yard—that was from the spectators—and then a wild Irish yell from the wedge itself as it turned the corner, and then they came down the alley, those twenty-five moulders from Cleveland with Beecher Newton Carpenter, jr., '02, at the head, locked into one body as strongly as brawny arms could lock them, a human locomotive that weighed five thousand pounds and had momentum enough to stave in the side of a building.

Those strikers who were huddled in the throat of the alley decided that the open was the place to meet the scabs, not a cramped little hole like this, so they turned and struggled desperately to crowd their way out. The outskirts of the mob, on the contrary, drew up closer. In short, those in the crowd who might easily have run away wanted to see what was about to happen, while those in the best possible position to see were anxious to get away.

At that climacteric instant young Carpenter's flying wedge struck. Old Mr. Hooper declares that he felt the thud in his private office on the third floor, but this may be doubted, for the old gentleman was visibly excited. At all events the effect of the blow upon the mob was precisely that of a smart tap of a hammer on the point of an incandescent electric-light bulb. There is a report and no more bulb.

The mob was shattered; and the flying wedge, at first viciously excited and perhaps dangerous to the innocent bystander, but afterward serenely elated, went on in close formation toward the hotel.

Carpenter stopped long enough to telephone to his father. 'Don't expect me home till the strike is over,' he said. —'Yes, but the work isn't so bad.'—'No, really, I like it.' Here a long pause. The governor had been reading a red and blue 'extra'; then, 'Oh, no; nothing like that. Just enough to warm us up. Not hurt a bit.'

For thirteen nights Carpenter slept in the fifty-cent hotel with the twenty-five moulders, and thirteen times, at just 6.30 p.m., the flying wedge came out of Hooper & Co.'s front gate, but always into an empty street. By that time the moulders from Cleveland were organized as a marching club, a baseball nine, and two football elevens. Carpenter had, so he says, plans for a glee club under way when the strikers went to Mr. Hooper and said they wanted work.

Then the twenty-five went back to Cleveland, and were inclined to be riotous, for they gave, at every station, what they declared was a college yell, with the name of Carpenter an indefinite number of times on the end of it.

New Puzzles

THE TWO FATHERS.

Two fathers have each a square of land and four sons. Each father wishes to reserve a quarter of his land for himself and to divide the remainder equally among his four sons. The first father reserves his quarter as in figure 1, the second as in figure 2. Show by diagrams how the exact division may be made.

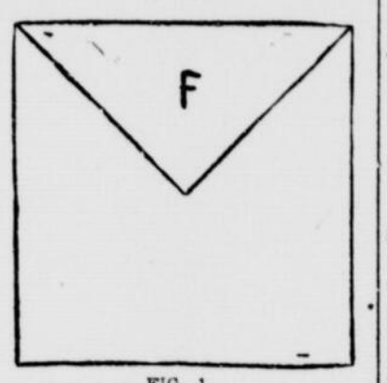


FIG. 1.

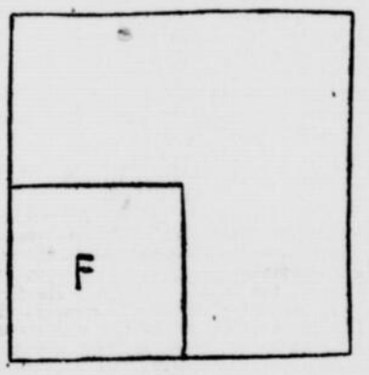


FIG. 2.

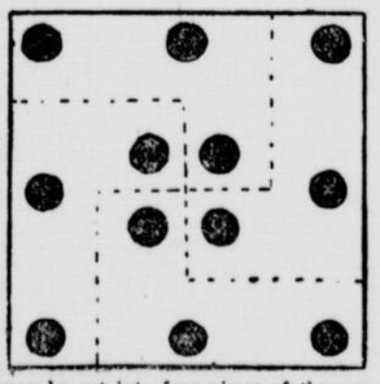
RIDDLE.

Sometimes we are rosy pink,
Oft, alack! as black as ink.
You must drive us if you'd see
Just how useful we can be.
Though you should possess a score,
Many a man has thousands more.
You may cut us, he instead
Hits us often on the head.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

DIVISION PUZZLE.

The diagram shows how the cardboard



may be cut into four pieces of the same size and shape, with three holes in each.

RIDDLE.

Sometimes you madly search and search,
And cannot find me;
Sometimes from top of highest church
To lowliest grasses,
The traveller sees me everywhere
His footstep passes.
You see me on this paper white
Without your glasses;
I'm black or white, I'm always red;
Now, lads and lasses,
Perhaps you've written me yourselves.
And also signed me.
Ans.—rime, rhyme.

CHARADES.

I.

My first is a dog of low degree.
My second a grain you often see.
My third is a toilet necessity.
My whole is used every day in the week
If a horse is to be kept nice and sleek.
Ans.—Cur, rye, comb—currycomb.

II.

My first each animal possessed
As to the ark it walks or runs;
And Noah, who was surely blessed,
Could find it, too, among his sons.

My second with its odor sweet,
Now fragrant as in times of yore,
In far Arabia's burning heat
The beautiful mimosa bore.
To artisans, indeed to all,
My whole most useful often proves;
In war and peace, when need doth call,
It strikes whene'er the spirit moves.
Ans.—Ham, myrrh—hammer.

IF.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—It is very remarkable that the word 'if,' although it is one of the smallest in the English language, has such an extensive use. Of course, the saying is quite true, that 'if such and such a thing had not happened it would not have come to pass,' and such the result of the word 'if' nearly always is.

Down at the seaside last month a young girl took it into her head that she would like to have her fortune told. This she confided to a jolly old uncle of hers, who consented to it, and gave her the required amount to carry out her wish.

There was a gipsy encampment near by where fortune telling was done at the rate of a penny for an answer to one question, or a crown for a whole lifetime.

To this place the girl turned her steps, and, soon reaching the desired place, she walked up to an old woman, put a penny into her hand, and said:

'Can you tell me how long I'm going to live?'

'If you don't die to-day,' returned the gipsy, 'you'll live to a good old age.'

The young girl was satisfied and went back to her uncle, who asked her the result, which she told him.

'Why,' he returned in surprise, 'I can answer your question as well as that.'

'Can you?' she asked.

'Yes,' he said, with feigned wisdom; 'if you live to a good old age, you won't die to-day!'

S. B. L.

Our Note Book.

A PIGEON MOTHER'S WRATH.

The pigeon breeder stood in his pigeon yard and in the blue sky above him a hundred of his birds flew this way and that. 'Did you ever see a mother pigeon whipping a little one?' the breeder asked. 'Well that is a funny sight. The mother makes a low, quick sound in her throat, for all the world like "You bad child! You bad child," and then she beats the squab over the head with her wings. The squab squeals; the scene suggests a human mother boxing her child's ears. Sometimes the father interferes. "I think, Mary," he says, "you have punished the poor child enough," and with a reproachful manner he shoulders his wife gently away. It is usually her fault, you know, and she has no business to get angry. For the trouble all arises over the squab's feeding, when the mother puts the food in its mouth with her bill. The squab, being hungry, shuts down on the food too soon and hurts mamma. But she shouldn't get angry, for the little fellow hasn't hurt her on purpose.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

IN A FLORIDA BOG.

The hunter's life often means peril not only to the hunted but to the hunter as well. An experience of the Indian River country of Florida is told in the New York 'Sun' by W. B. Ingersoll. He was duck shooting alone with not even a dog for company. He had been jumping sloughs, wading brooks and retrieving his own kills. He says:

'I wore a wading suit of mackintosh which came above my waist and was strapped to my shoulders. About noon I came to an open space, green with the freshness of spring. I came to it suddenly, emerging from a tangle of oaks and vines which grew to its edge, and from a puddle near its centre a mallard duck flushed. It was a fine shot, and the bird fell not ten feet beyond the puddle and I started after it.

My gun was in my right hand, and over my left shoulder I had a game strap, from which hung a dozen birds, weighing some thirty pounds, as much as I cared to carry. I took two steps forward and sank nearly to my waist in the bog. I tried to go back and made an effort to extricate myself by bearing down with the gun and my left hand on the green surface around me, and both gun and hand went under to my elbows.

I let go the gun, pulled out my hands with a little effort and by that time had sunk nearly to the top of my waders.

I was getting frightened. I made a desperate effort and threw my body half round toward the firm bank I had quitted. That took me in to within an inch of my armpits. I could feel, or thought I felt, a steady suction on my legs. Unquestionably there was quicksand under the bog.

I knew that in another five minutes that green surface would close over my nostrils. A worse scared man never saw himself being buried alive.

I had thrown off my game strap before I sank so far. And then in my extremity I glanced up and saw a length of rattan vine swinging from the limb of an oak which jutted over the bog, within reach of my right hand. I grabbed it.

The rest was comparatively easy. I pulled on the rattan and slowly and steadily drew myself up, but my mackintosh suit was left behind. My gun also was lost, but I saved my game bag, which had not settled much.

But for that rattan vine I should to-day be under that treacherous green bog.—'Youth's Companion.'

A YOUNG HERO.

He was a youth of seven, bare-footed and ill-clad. The poor lad, through some mis-adventure, fell into the river near Patrick's bridge on Monday afternoon. Helpers to rescue the drowning child were not wanting, and he was brought to the shore, wet to the skin, and shivering with the cold. One fist was clenched, and in it he held the sum of fourpence, probably his day's earnings, and in the face of death he clung to it. But there is yet a more interesting and noble feature in the accident. Some kindly citizens procured brandy for the cold, wet, shivering little creature, and strongly advised him to partake of some of it. He declined, and on being pressed by one member of the crowd he declared: 'No, sir; I have never taken drink in my life, and I'll not take it now.' It would be a sad thing, indeed, if one of such tender years had ever taken drink before, but how many children would have rejected the advice of their elders under such circumstances? He carried his point, and 'a neighbor' brought him home. Is there a citizen who will not sincerely hope that this brave little lad will never have reason to regret that he resisted the temptation to take the brandy, and that in future year's his mishap of Monday will but go to make up one of the most exciting incidents of his career. The pity is that his name could not be ascertained.—Cork 'Examiner.'

LIKE OTHER BOYS.

The reason is clear why Prince Henry so quickly fell in with American ways, says a contemporary. In his early youth he and his elder brother, the Emperor, were sufficiently Americanized to play 'Injun.' In the study of English both boys read Cooper's 'Leather Stocking' tales, and, like American boys the country over, promptly fell under their spell. Nothing pleased them more than to daub their faces with paint and then crawl flat on their stomachs through the underbrush and then at the end scalp some unsuspecting 'paleface.' With their public school experiences and the 'Injun' games, these two Hohenzollerns have had pretty good American training.

PLENTY OF COLOR.

'Your poems,' said the editor, 'are all right in rhyme and metre, but they lack color. Bring me something with a little color, something bright and warm, and I will pay for it. So the poet returned to his factory and constructed the following:

To many a sky-blue river,
To many a saffron shore,
Where the pearl-gray shadows quiver
Or the moss-green breakers roar,
The rose-hued maid is going
To spend a week or two,
Where brick-red kine are lowing,
And the meadow breeze is blue;
She'll leave the fresh green fellow
At work in the grim, gray town,
And read romances yellow
In the forest's Vandyke brown.

The editor had to admit there was plenty of color in this poem, but for some reason he refused to take it.

Advertisements.

Eve Tempted Adam.

And Adam has been tempting Eve ever since. Imagine a man selling a woman rancid butter while keeping her attention fixed on a "prize" given with the rancid butter! A woman may be tempted by "prizes" to buy common soaps, that she may not know will soon ruin her clothes and hands. But she soon finds out the difference between common soaps and Sunlight Soap. She finds Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—a prize in itself. Her clothes last longer, and her hands are saved from eczema. 220

2.98 A $25 WATCH

in appearance. A 14 karat gold plated double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superbly engraved, ruby jeweled movement absolutely guaranteed for **20 YEARS**

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and express office and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price $2.98 and express charges, and it is yours. If there is no express office near you, send $2.95 with order and we will send watch postpaid. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENT'S OR LADY'S SIZE, and order to-day as we will send out samples at this reduced price for 60 days only.

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FUR RUFF FREE

Elegant, Soft and Warm Comfortable and Stylish

Full length, made of soft, warm, glossy, black fur, a perfect imitation of the finest Sable, with real head and three full tails, very pretty. Given absolutely Free for selling at 15c each only 8 handsome pieces of Jewelry, Silk Pins, Lockets, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., as a helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our Jewelry looks worth 50c. At 15c. you can sell the 8 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the Jewelry postpaid. We trust you. Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. 1792 Toronto

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THE WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it. Experience not necessary, as THE WORLD WIDE has prepared full instructions for those who wish to take up the work.

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Advertisements.

GIRLS, LOOK!

Little Princess, the prettiest doll in the world, nearly 2 feet high, elegantly dressed from head to foot in silks and satins, lace and velvet, with stylish hat, dainty little slippers, real stockings and lace trimmed underclothing. Can be dressed and undressed like any live baby. As pretty as a fairy Princess, rosy cheeks, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and golden ringlets. Can stand alone or sit in a chair. **Given Free** for selling at 15c. each only 6 handsome pieces of Jewelry, Lockets, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our Jewelry looks worth 50c. At 15c. you can easily sell the 6 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the Jewelry postpaid. **Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. 1791 Toronto.**

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Newspapers are now being sold through automatic machines in Berlin.

Small public telephone kiosks are to be erected in the streets of Berlin by the German postal authorities.

Kites are to be substituted for the balloons now used on board Russian war vessels for observation purposes.

Two years after she was launched at Brest, the French cruiser 'Marseillaise' is only now ready for her speed trials.

On account of the bad harvest in Norway the government has granted $48,000 to farmers for the purpose of buying seeds.

Although it has already borne one crop of fruit this year, an apple tree is now in full blossom again at Little Sutton, Cheshire, England.

A native newspaper, the Bechuanaland 'Courant,' has been started at Mafeking. It is organized and edited by colored men.

A company in Worcester has just been organized to manufacture a door knob which will work automatically either by pushing or pulling.

Fifteen years ago a German domestic servant, now aged 22, swallowed a hairpin. It has just now been extracted from her leg at Marienburg.

At Eton, near Northwich, England, none of the occupiers are entitled to a parliamentary vote, and the only parochial elector in the township is a woman.

Soldiers thrice found guilty of drunkenness in one year will be summarily discharged from the British army, under the new rules to be promulgated shortly.

As a thank offering for his good health, Pope Leo XIII. proposes to erect a home for the aged poor in his native town of Carpineto, Perugia, at a cost of £40,000.

London's new motor steam fire engine ran a successful trial trip recently at the brigade headquarters, Southwark bridge road. It was built in the fire brigade workshops.

While acting as a government transport the Cunard steamer 'Aurania' has carried 26,200 British troops, 4,000 Boers and natives and has sailed 180,000 miles between ports in all five continents.

'We do not care to deal with members of a nation whose press is never tired of vilifying England,' stated a Birmingham firm recently when refusing a tender from a German iron foundry.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, is president of a madrigal society, and often goes straight from the law courts to its monthly meetings, where he sings his part with the greatest enjoyment.

A MODEL VILLAGE.

('Scottish American.')

On the banks of the winding Forth, a few miles from Falkirk, may be seen what is known as 'the model village of Scotland.' The name of this interesting little place is Dunmore. It was built long ago by the Earl of Dunmore for estate workers. It is now inhabited not only by this class, but also by salmon fishers and others, about fifty families in all going to make up the population. It has a village school, a 'smiddy' and a grocer's shop. In the centre of the village is a lovely open space, and the proverbial village pump. The houses are built on old architectural designs, and are comprised of rooms and kitchens. At one end of the village is the open country, while at the other are seen the waters of the mighty Firth of Forth. It is built off the main road, and is approached by a beautifully kept carriageway, constructed in a semicircular fashion, thus enabling visitors to drive around the village. Dunmore is in the unique position of having no public house.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN NEW YORK.

'This is my first visit to the United States. I landed in New York last Tuesday and engaged quarters at a Broadway hotel. The rumble of the street cars and cabs and the noise of the crowds that thronged Broadway was terrible when I went to bed on Tuesday night, but I finally managed to get to sleep.' So spoke Mr. Harold W. Holmes, of Bradford, England, who is now in Washington. 'When I awakened the next morning the noise of the street was the first thing that greeted my ears. Electric lights made Broadway as light as day, and cabs and people were rushing along at a rapid rate. I hurried into my clothes as fast as possible. My time in New York was to be very limited, and I felt that I must get breakfast and be ready to go about the city as early as possible. My sleep didn't seem to have done me much good. I could hardly get my eyes opened, and attributed my drowsiness to the noise, thinking that I had not rested well. I rushed down to the dining room and I found it in darkness. Then it occurred to me that I had better look at my watch. It was 3.20. Hereafter I shall never depend on the Broadway crowds as an indication of the hour. I come from a country where people go to bed sometimes. They never do in New York. Day is twenty-four hours' long. Some sections of London seem busier than any of the New York streets during the daylight hours, but Londoners stop at night. Here the people are like Tennyson's brook.'—Washington 'Post.'

NEW MONEY FOR OLD.

There is an unprecedented demand for new money. In reaching out for the evidence of wealth aesthetic taste is asserting itself in the choice of the tokens of prosperity. New, clean, crisp notes are in demand, and persons do not hesitate to ask for them. There is a strongly asserted objection to receiving old, dirty, crumpled paper money that looks as though it might be a vehicle for all sorts of disease germs. This fact is in evidence at the window of every bank paying teller in the land and at the cash counter of every store.

'Please give me new money,' and 'Will you give me a cleaner bill in place of this one?' are requests heard thousands of times every day. These requests are having their effect so far that there is a growing tendency to pay out only the clean, unobjectionable money. It is an illustration of the old truth that people get what they want and insist on having.

Every bank will verify this fact. Old and objectionable bills go into them, but they do not go out to their customers. They go to the redemption division of the national treasury, where they are exchanged for new money, and then destroyed. That department reports an immense increase in this branch of its business.—New York 'Herald.'

SAM JONES TO REPORTERS.

A prominent Baltimore physician tells in the Baltimore 'Sun' the following anecdote about Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist:

When several years ago Mr. Jones was at Emory Grove Camp, the newspaper reports of his sermons caused him to complain.

At the last service he looked down at the reporters, who sat at a table just in front of the pulpit, and said:

'And I want to tell you fellows that I like you a lot, in spite of your manifold faults. You boys don't treat me right, though. You take my sermons and pick out a piece here, a piece there and a piece somewhere else; then you string the pieces together, and, naturally, they read funny.

'Now, suppose I reported the Bible that way! A man asks me what the Bible tells him to do. I read in one place, 'And Judas went out and hanged himself.' I turn over and read, 'Go thou, and do likewise.' And in another place I find, 'And do it quickly.'

'Now, you see, boys, that sort of thing won't do; it ain't fair.'

WOODEN NUTMEG BEATEN.

'You have heard,' said the tobacco dealer, 'of wooden nutmegs—those were the things that gave a new fame to Connecticut—but did you ever hear of tobacco made of wood? Such a tobacco was put in cigarettes by an enterprising British firm last year. It was shredded pine wood, colored very artistically, and saturated with certain drugs that gave it a taste resembling tobacco remotely. The cigarettes were cheap and they had a good sale among the young. The British firm's business increased; a good number of machines for shredding wood were installed in its factory; the hands worked overtime to supply the trade. Then, suddenly, the law stepped in. The firm was fined $1,000 and the manufacture of pine wood cigarettes came to a full stop. Here, as a curiosity, is a wooden cigarette—one that I saved. It looks, you see, like the real thing, and it smells like the real thing. I guess, too, that it would taste as much like the real thing as many of the cheap cigarettes that are on the market.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

A DYING YOUTH

TENDED BY KING EDWARD'S OWN NURSE.

London, Oct. 12.—King Edward, in his numerous acts of kindness and charity, is not a man to let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. As an instance this story is told by a Deeside correspondent:

The King recently learned that a young man, William Donald, employed in Edinburgh, had come to his Balmoral estate hopelessly ill of the same trouble through which the King recently passed, to be nursed by his mother. The King sent his physician, Sir James Reid, to ascertain if anything could be done, but the great doctor found himself unable to do anything. The King then visited the cottage himself, saw the youth and expressed his deep sympathy for him.

Then he told Mrs. Donald that the nurse who had attended him through his serious operation and illness was still with him, and that he would send her every day to dress her son's wounds and make him comfortable; also that a water bed would be sent from Balmoral Castle. He added that if she could suggest anything to please her son it would be carefully attended to.

ENGLISH POACHERS AT WORK.

The poacher is eagerly watching the first of October. Already has he transferred a considerable quantity of partridge, hare, and rabbit 'swag' to the unscrupulous town vendor of thefts under the very noses of the keepers and police. But pheasants pay better, and they are stupid birds. Close on the first of October the pheasant begins to roost in outlying copses, on the lower branches, more convenient for the poachers. During the day these rascals will entice the wandering birds with corn till they get into the hair nooses and spring traps all ready for them. A common method is to light brimstone beneath the trees in which the birds roost. The powerful fumes overpower them and they fall into their greedy hands. In some places a poacher will fit a gamecock with artificial spurs and put him near the preserves. On the crowing of the plucky bird a cock pheasant will appear, to be despatched by a single blow of the needle spur. The gun is only used—sometimes an air gun for silence—when all other methods fail, though many 'long tails' are bagged in this way also.—London 'Daily Mail.'

NO FASHION FOR ROUMANIAN TEACHERS.

The Roumanian minister for public instruction, Spiru Haret, has addressed a note to all school inspectors in the country complaining of the luxury in dress among the female teachers. He directs the inspectors strongly to recommend all teachers to adopt the national costume, the peasants' dress of their special village, and has ordered the inspectors to report directly to him any cases of contumacy.—London 'Telegraph.'

THE LION OF LUCERNE.

A great deal of anxiety is felt in the country through the discovery that one of Switzerland's chief historical monuments—the Lion of Lucerne—is threatened with destruction. The Lion, which was chiselled out from the solid sandstone rock by the Swiss artist, Aborn, in 1792, commemorates the massacre of the Swiss Guard during the French Revolution, and as a work of art is unique.

It is situated in rather damp surroundings, above a pool in the glacier garden at Lucerne, and the water has trickled through the sandstone, which threatens to crumble and thus destroy the statue. An expert has been examining the rock, and by his advice it has been decided to cut away the surrounding rock and isolate the 'Lion.'—Geneva Correspondence of the London 'Chronicle.'

A FAMOUS JACKDAW.

The Brixton jackdaw, which was found dead last week in the bar of the Angell Arms at Brixton, was a great celebrity in his own way. All jackdaws have fads of their own, and the favorite fad of this particular bird was to travel all over London on omnibuses, trams and cabs. He was thoroughly well known to every 'bus-man in the Brixton district; he used to take his seat on a 'bus beside the driver, and would chatter most volubly till the journey to the city or elsewhere was accomplished, when he would fly back to his Brixton home. He was a bird of strong likes and dislikes, and when any of his master's customers failed to find favor in his sight he would assail them with a most embarrassing flow of language.—London 'Tatler.'

NEBRASKA'S NEW NAME.

Out in Nebraska they have invented a name, and their way of inventing it is enough to make every dead philologist turn in his grave. Just about this time every year—I think it's an annual matter—Nebraskans celebrate a week of festival. It's a sort of harvest-home affair, a modern improvement on the old-time rural fair week. And when they were casting about to find a name for it, somebody, who will doubtless some time have a monument raised to his happy thought, suggested that Nebraska spelled backward would be the best name possible. So in Omaha they make merry in 'Aksarben Week,' and rejoice, quite unconscious of the classic Old World superstititon that a name spelled backward is a malediction of the most maledictious kind.—Washington 'Post.'

WHERE DO SALMON FEED?

There is no family of fish more interesting than the salmon, and in no other fishery have the benefits of artificial propagation been more clearly demonstrated. The homing instinct of the salmon enabled the propagators of fry to learn, at the beginning of their work, that it was worth doing. Salmon hatched in any stream usually return to that stream when they are of spawning age. The propagators reared salmon to the size of fingerlings, marked them and turned them loose. In due time the marked fish returned and were caught in the home stream. It is a curious fact, however, that, in spite of the homing instinct, salmon are found at the spawning season in the brackish water at the foot of Alaskan glaciers, where, it is believed, no fish was ever hatched. Another curious fact, learned through marking the artificially propagated fish, is that a fingerling weighing from one to two ounces may grow to weigh from two to ten pounds in six or eight months and in two years a weight of forty pounds has been reached. The growth depends, of course, on the food supply. But where salmon feed and what they feed on have not yet been learned. It is supposed that they find small marine animals so numerous in their deep-sea haunts that they swim about as if in a soup.' Perhaps the deep-sea haunts will sometime be discovered.—'Success.'

PAYING FOR EXPERT EVIDENCE.

A physician called upon to give an opinion for the plaintiff, in a case of insanity where a large fortune was involved, several times privately expressed the opinion that the subject was 'mad as a hare.' On the witness stand he swore positively that he had not seen any evidence of mental unsoundness, though he thought the defendant 'somewhat erratic and melancholy.' The defendant won his case, and a few weeks later the physician presented at the bank a cheque for $5,000, signed by the defendant. I have personal knowledge of these facts.—Justice Woodward in the 'North American Review.'

CARIBOU MURDER.

Newfoundland is probably the only country in the world where venison, salted or fresh, is a staple article of diet for the masses. The coast folk make their plans with method and deliberation. From the harbors where they reside they go in their boats to the rivers and fiords which strike into the interior. When navigation is no longer possible they debark and continue on foot to the deer country. They carry barrels filled with salt and sometimes go in large companies. When the rendezvous is reached they camp. Then they ambush themselves along a promising 'lead,' or deer track, armed with long, six-foot, muzzle-loading sealing guns which they charge with about 'eight fingers' of coarse gunpowder and 'slugs' of lead fragments of iron or bits of rusty nails, whichever they may have. They fire point blank into a herd of caribou, as it passes, and being usually good shots, contrive to kill almost anything they aim at or to wound it so badly with these dreadful missiles that it soon collapses. Then they skin and cut up the meat, for these men know a little of every trade, and pack it in the barrels with the salt as a preservative. —'Outing.'

THE UNGRATEFUL HYENA.

An English missionary in Africa, writing to the London 'Standard' about the stories that the natives tell around their camp fires, says that this one about the hyena never fails to bring out many grunts of satisfaction:

Long ago there lived a man named Nemi, who was very kind to all the animals. All through the winter, when food was scarce, he feasted them from his well-filled barns. The sound of the great drum in Nemi's courtyard was the signal for the gathering of animals of almost every species. The elephant came with the buffalo, the lion and the antelope, the hyena and the rabbit—all for the time laying aside their mutual hatred of one another and joining in honoring Nemi with a chorus of praise as they partook of his bounty. One day Nemi said to his wife: 'I should like to put the affection of these animals to the test. I often wonder whether there is any real gratitude in their hearts for all my kindness, and whether, after my death, they will any longer hold me in honor. Let it be given out that Nemi is dead; then I will lie upon my mat, in front of my house, simulating a corpse ready for burial, and will see whether they will come to mourn over me.' So it was reported that Nemi was dead, and soon from all directions the animals came to mourn over their benefactor. Among them came the hyena, who, when he saw the corpse of Nemi, was seized with an overmastering desire to devour it. So after the other animals had all taken their departure he returned to the courtyard, and, with a growl of satisfaction, ran to the body, and was just about to commence his horrid feast, when Nemi sprang to his feet, and, seizing a heavy wooden pestle, hit the hyena such a blow on the back that it was almost bent double. The hyena never fully recovered from the effects of the blow, and the deformity which bears record to his ingratitude and greed has been transmitted to all his children.

TAMMANY HALL.

The political organization in New York known as Tammany Hall has little claim to public respect. Its record has been so uniformly black, its practices so unvaryingly nefarious and its influence so constantly baleful that it long ago forfeited all claim to public esteem. It is admired and respected by those that feed upon vice and crime, love dishonesty and live by the lowest and most sordid methods in business, politics and society. Decency has long been a stranger within its walls, and Tammany without its Tweed or its Croker is not Tammany. Its intermittent seasons of political dominion over New York have had the effect of plunging that city deeper into the mire of civic corruption and social leprosy than any other municipality was ever forced. Aside from its charities, which are only practiced in order that it may command the votes essential to its base purposes, there is naught of good in the organization, and charity such as it dispenses is so contaminated as to be loathsome.—Baltimore 'American.'

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal

HOW GAS IS MADE

SOFT COAL, ANTHRACITE AND OIL ARE RAW MATERIALS.

Since anthracite became a rare and precious mineral, many citizens have taken to using gas instead of coal for cooking, and this, with the natural increase of gas lighting that comes with the shorter days, is straining the power of the gas company to the utmost. New houses are being connected, new mains laid, and, at the gas works, on Harbor street, new retorts will soon be ready to make more gas. Few places are more interesting to visit than the gas works, but the visitor should be possessed of a strong constitution, and not too delicate a sense of smell, or too strong and aversion to dust. The place is full of smells, of which the least unpleasant is ammonia, while the most poisonous gas of all, the carbon monoxide of the water-gas, has almost no smell.

Coal-gas is made in 'retorts,' long, narrow clay ovens in groups of seven, each group kept red-hot by a coke furnace. Twenty-three of these groups of retorts are ranged in a continuous row; they have doors at each end, and in front of these doors the charging-machine moves unrestingly back and forth. Every retort must be emptied of its coke once in six hours, day and night, work day, Sunday or holiday. The discharging machine, which is about as large as an elephant, thrusts a long arm into a glowing retort, rakes out the coke, then the charging machine pushes in a long, narrow tray containing 350 lbs. of fresh, soft coal, empties it, and automobiles on to the next, while sooty workmen bolt the retort door against the masses of flaming gas that immediately spring from the coal.

The coal stays in the retort for six hours, while all its volatile constituents—all that makes smoke when soft coal is burned—are cooked out. Some of the gases are baked so hot that their carbon sticks to the retort, and has to be removed with steel bars, while their hydrogen goes on with the rest of the gas. This carbon being deposited from gas, contains no ash, and so is much in favor with foundrymen. It would make a good substitute for an thracite in domestic use, but that it takes a very strong draught to burn it.

PURIFYING PROCESSES.

The gas passes out of the retorts through tubes whose other ends dip below the surface of water in a large pipe called the hydraulic main. This 'water-seal' prevents air from getting into the gas when the retorts are opened for charging. It also cools the gas to a certain extent, condenses out some of the heavier tar, and absorbs some of the ammonia. These processes go on in the condensers, large tanks through which the gas presses, among pipes full of cold water. The ammonia-water and oils that condense in these are separated; the tar is barrelled and sold, the ammonia-water mixed with lime to free it from combined sulphur, concentrated by distillation sent to a Detroit firm which makes commercial ammonia and other preparations.

After the condensers, the gas goes through the 'scrubbers,' large iron cylinders, where it is sprayed with water, and practically purified of ammonia and tar. It still contains, however, a good deal of sulphur in various forms, and a considerable percentage of carbonic acid gas. To get rid of these it is next passed through 'purifiers,' containing lime for the carbonic acid gas and iron oxide for the sulphur. After the process, the lime is of no value, but the sulphide of iron is shipped to Capelton, where the sulphur is burnt out and made into sulphuric acid, while the iron is re-converted into oxide and returned to be used again. Thus most of the impurities of the gas, which would otherwise poison the citizens, are turned to profit in one way or another.

The most important by-product of all is, of course, the coke. It falls from the retorts into cars which carry it up and dump it on the top of a great pile, perhaps forty feet high. 'See that pile?' said Mr. Skinner, the superintendent, 'It's all sold. So is all we can make in the next two months. We're booking orders now, two months ahead.' Looking up at the mountain of coke, and around at the thousands of tons of soft coal stored in open sheds for the winter's use, one could hardly believe that there could be such a thing as a shortage of fuel. Yet one realized it again on being shown a pile of anthracite, and hearing the superintendent give orders that no more of it is to be used.

WATER-GAS.

But what would they use anthracite for? Coal gas is maid out of soft coal, and the smokier the coal the better it is for making gas; then why use the precious, smokeless anthracite for gas-making? Mr. Skinner explains that the coal gas is only of some sixteen or seventeen candle-power, which does not come up to the standard of the gas company, so it is mixed with carburetted water-gas. This 'water-gas' is so called because it is made by blowing steam through white-hot coal. The coal united with the oxygen of the water to form carbon monoxide, and sets free the hydrogen. Both these gases burn with great heat, but they do not give much light; besides, the carbon monoxide is very poisonous, and something must be added to make it smell bad, so that people can smell escaping gas before it poisons them. Accordingly the gas as it comes hot from the coal is sprayed with petroleum of a grade slightly heavier than kerosene, and passed through a 'super-heater' which bakes the vaporized oil into a permanent gas. This mixture of oil-gas and water-gas, which gives twenty-seven candle-power light, is passed into the great gas-tanks, holding half a million cubic feet of each, where it mixes with the purified coal-gas, and is fed out into the mains under the pressure of about four inches of water, or some three ounces to thet square inch.

The reason why anthracite coal is generally used in haking water-gas is that it holds its heat longer. The steam passing through the hot coal naturally cools it, and has to be turned off periodically and allowed to burn with a blast of air to heat up again. Coke, being porous, cools much more quickly, and has to be 'blown up' more often, with a corresponding loss. At present, owing to the high price of anthracite, the manufacture of water-gas is unprofitable to the company, Mr. Skinner says, but they go on making it so as not to let the supply of gas run short. They have even gone to the length of importing from England, at considerable expense, a lot of oven-coke. This is a kind made by distilling coal for a whole day in ovens much cooler than the gas-retorts, for the sake of the coke. It is closer grained than gas-coke, and so better fitted for water-gas manufacture.

The following figures are put at the end, instead of being distributed through the body of the article, so that they can be easily skipped: A ton of soft coal produces about 8,500 feet of gas, six-tenths of a ton of coke, and varying amounts of ammonia and tar. A ton of anthracite and four gallons of petroleum produce 60,000 feet of gas, and nothing else. The daily production of the gas works is about 2,200,650 feet of coal gas and 800,000 of water-gas. The total capacity of all the gasometers in the city is about 3,000,000 feet, or one day's supply. The price of gas—but that is a subject too painful for discussion.

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[For the Home.

THE PORTION OF LABOR.

In her late work, the 'Portion of Labor,' Miss Wilkins seems at first glance to have entered upon a new field. To the casual reader she has made a serious attempt to solve the labor problem, and to have tried something beyond her powers.

But a more careful study will prove that Miss Wilkins has not left the beaten track at all; that she is still dealing with the same old theme—the good to be found in everything and everybody. Labor is brought in to illustrate that work, however toilsome, if faithfully done, may bring joy with it, and the strengthening of the moral nature.

She says of one of her characters: 'And he seemed to see that labor is not for itself alone, not for what it accomplishes or the work of the world, not for its equivalent of silver and gold, not even for the end of human happiness and love, but for the growth in character of the laborer.'

This is the modern doctrine of purification through suffering which we constantly meet with in the best literature. We find it strongly put by Lucas Malet in 'Sir Richard Calmady,' where he says: 'Only the man of sorrows can truly be the Son of God.'

Young, yet old, this doctrine was taught by Christ two thousand years ago, but has been overlaid by a mass of dead formalism, and needs to be preached anew by our modern prophets.

Not that the author counsels a tame submission to tyranny. She has never drawn for us a nobler heroine than Ellen, who with her fine untutored courage, is an apt mouth-piece of righteous indignation. The girl's passion for justice has a power, which young though she is, does not seem to us exaggerated.

Later on Ellen sees that though we may resist oppression to a certain extent, the time may come—the world being still so imperfect—when resistance ceases to be a virtue. Lovable as she was when she became the enthusiastic leader of rebellion, we find her still more lovable, when ignoring her own ability to endure, she cannot bear to see the weaker ones suffer, and recognizes that we must sometimes sacrifice our pet virtue, remembering that patience, and the turning of the other cheek, is also part of Christ's teaching.

While trying to touch the heart of capital by picturing the dreadfully monotonous lives of machine workers, Miss Wilkins points out, incidentally, a new danger. She shows that something must be done if, for want of incentive to thought and real interest in their work, a large portion of the human race is not to become so mentally atrophied as to be a positive menace to society. Dr. Hoyt, of Chicago, has lately declared that in the last fifty years the number of insane persons and idiots has increased three hundred percent. At such a rate he says the whole race will have lost its wits in two hundred and sixty years.

Year by year through the march of civilization it becomes increasingly difficult to meet the requirements of the growth of material necessities. Is it not natural then to assume that with life such a grind and leisure for development so rare, the heart sickens, the body weakens, and the mind decays!

That the lot of machine workers is specially demoralizing is proved by the fact that while clothing was hand-made, the tailor and shoemaker were reckoned among the most intelligent of men. Charles Kingsley took a tailor, Alton Locke, as his hero, and a worthy medium of expression.

John Pounds, a shoemaker of Portsmouth, was the originator of the Ragged School system in England. He used to gather the children of his district round him and teach them gratuitously while he sat at work.

These are significant facts, but the days of quiet working at the bench are over. Even to retain one's own wits amid the clash and roar of machinery is well nigh impossible, while to stimulate those of others by the instruction or discussion under such circumstances, is ludicrous to contemplate. The time foretold by George Eliot, when men should become slaves of their own inventions, is already here. Not a second must be lost; the voracious tyrant must be fed lest he turn and rend us. Apparently then the very existence of a sane majority amongst us hinges on the question: 'Is all this machinery really necessary?' Reasons for the return to hand labor in certain trades might be given by the score; also against carrying the division of labor to such an extent as to make interest in the work almost impossible. But as Miss Wilkins does not enter into these considerations, we must let it suffice only to suggest them. We merely say then that the only possible mitigation of the hardships of machine labor is the shortening of hours. But since a bare living wage cannot be lowered, who then must suffer? This is where the author does touch the problem of labor and capital.

But instead of the cool assertion of the mere business man, that labor must obey the law of demand and supply—she brings religion, love and what you will—to bear on this so much discussed question. She implies: 'We are told to bear one another's burdens, let capital take a share. Let it make smaller dividends, let it even in hard times suffer loss or do without some of its superfluous luxury.' And here she leaves these problems, her object being not so much to solve them as to show how, even under present competitive conditions, the 'portion of labor' might be rendered less hard and sordid by a kinder and more conciliatory policy on the side of employers.

Sentimental perhaps, but some one has well said: 'What was called sentiment a few years ago has become the business duty of to-day; a larger conception of religious truth and a greater feeling of responsibility for social well-being are developing. Labor is the capital of the workman and must be respected as such.'

Suffering may, and no doubt does, improve character, but it must not be of so utterly material a nature as to degrade or brutalize. Miss Wilkins's own short stories of New England life go to show that it is rather the sterner virtues of independence, endurance, pride, self-control and a rough sort of self-sacrifice which flourish in an atmosphere of hardship and restraint. These are grand qualities and cannot be dispensed with as the groundwork of a truly noble nature. But the gentler traits, such as sweetness, courtesy, love, and the subtler perfumes of the spirit, all so necessary to a full and rich personality, require a more genial climate. 'Give me neither poverty nor riches' will ever be the prayer of the wise man. Ellen's life, while free from the enervating influences of ease and luxury on the one hand, was also free from the sordid cares of extreme poverty on the other. Thus her disposition could follow its natural bent and blossom and mature into the rich individuality of a true heroine.

Perhaps from the point of view of art this book is hardly up to the author's usual high standard. Miss Wilkins's forte lies in writing short stories and this requires a peculiar genius less adequate perhaps to the production of longer ones. Then, again, it was written with a purpose, and this, according to the art-maniac's theories (fortunately becoming obsolete) is the worst fault a book can have. Certainly the last two or three chapters are sufficiently commonplace. But for all that we owe the author a debt of thanks for having illustrated a phase of life in the only form likely to reach the majority of readers—not necessarily illiterate, but too tired with the business of making money, to read anything heavier than novels. The innumerable essays and papers written on social questions are usually read only by the lovers of high-class periodical literature or real students of social science.

IDA McGILL.

Ottawa.

A PEANUT PARTY.

Why not have a Peanut Puzzle Party on Hallowe'en night, or any winter evening, as a change from the usual rather hackneyed games? This kind of party was last year devised by a young matron, and had a great success.

According to the account given in the 'Ledger Monthly' the cost was trifling.

First of all, the would-be-hostess purchased several dozen small pill boxes—square in shape and pure white. Next came several quarts of peanuts, the largest sized nuts procurable. The straight, clean nuts were selected for the invitations, which 'Invites' were cutely arranged in the following manner. The peanut was carefully split in half—lengthwise, of course—and the nuts removed. A tiny sheet of soft paper on which had been written the words of invitation and date, was then carefully folded and laid lengthwise in one half the empty peanut shell. The other half was adjusted and tied in proper position with narrow baby ribbon of a bright yellow hue. The pill box bottom was made ready by having a layer of white cotton batting on which was put the be-ribboned peanut. More cotton batting followed, and then the box was fastened securely with a rubber band, put in an envelope, addressed and mailed. It was the cutest, oddest invitation ever sent out. The recipients were amused, and naturally anticipated a delightful evening. When the night arrived and the guests assembled, each was given a tally card and pencil and requested to visit the art gallery. The subjects aroused much merriment, being arranged somewhat after this plan: (guests each supplied with a catalogue bearing titles of exhibit.)

1. Bonaparte Crossing the Rhine.
2. Little Peacemakers.
3. Justice.
4. The Light that Failed.
5. A City in Ireland.
6. The Seasons.

and many others—the more amusing and original the better for fun.

Only the hostess held the key to this catalogue, which at a given signal, was read aloud, and the person having the largest number of correct guesses, had his or her tally card punched.

The key to the above exhibit was:

1. Two meat bones, across a piece of pork rind.
2. A pair of scissors.
3. Pair of scales
4. Empty lamp, or burned out candle.
5. A cork.
6. Pepper, salt, vinegar, mustard.

The next sport was giving each guest six peanuts and taking turns throwing the nut into the open mouth of a big papier mache pussy cat. These most ridiculous toys are sold in any department store. The fun they provoke is not a little, and, moreover, the feat is difficult. Another card punch rewarded the lucky winner.

That old timer, 'Going to Jerusalem,' was made absurdly funny by having a peanut placed on each chair, for each time round. The person having the largest number of peanuts at the last, received a card punch.

Another sport was that of packing a peanut solidly in a tumbler of white flour. This was then turned out, jelly like, on a broad, flat plate. A sharp knife was given each guest, in turn, and each was obliged to cut a slice away, without disturbing the peanut. The unfortunate who made the nut fall out received no card punch, while the others did.

Of course, there were prizes for the winners of the greatest number of scored points for all the games. Partners for supper were chosen by having the gentlemen go downstairs. The hostess then passed around among the ladies a basket containing bright colored balls. Each lady chose one, which, being unwound, disclosed a peanut at the end. All these strings the hostess threw over the basement banister, the ladies retaining hold of the end. Then the gentlemen, not seeing the ladies, chose that particular peanut he wished, and immediately began winding the bright-colored string round and round, until, step by step, the top step was reached, then the parlor, and there his partner was found holding the end of the string. And while this winding of strings around peanuts was going on, the hostess laughingly told the gentlemen that if they had never been on a string before, they certainly were on one then.

The supper menu was simple, yet appropriate, being sandwiches, spread with peanut butter; bouillon; peanut layer cake; salted peanuts; ice cream with small nut cakes, etc.

Such a party would easily be adaptable to suburban towns where church sociables, or large house parties are desired.

AT THE DOOR.

I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But, lo! the toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock.

My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea—
That timorous knocking and—
'Please let me in—it's only me.'

I throw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms,
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in eternity,
I, like a truant child shall wait,
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate.

And will that Heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry,
As at the door I plead,
'Tis I, O Father, only I?'

—Eugene Field.

HOME THOUGHTS.

Few can withstand the influence of home. That is why it should be the youth's idea of purity. The woman that a man brought up among ladies, chooses for his wife is sure to be a lady. She may be humble, even, but she will be refined. He has had his model always before him, and it has fashioned his taste instinctively. In fact, his whole conduct through life toward men and women will be better for a refined home. It is a fact that all parents ought to realize that to provide a happy, contented and cheerful home is as much part of their duty to their children as to educate them. If they are to learn that there are many unhappy marriages in the world, bickerings and discontent, the knowledge should not come from the example of their own parents. If they are to hear profane and violent language, it should not come from the mouth of their father; and the lad should not be initiated into the wiles of a coquette by the painted face or extravagant dress of his own mother. How can he be expected to choose a good wife when the conduct of his sisters teaches him that women are shallow, vain and conceited, that husband-hunting is the one idea of their lives, and that doing one's duty is to do the best for one's self in the world? It is because of such training as this that so many men's lives are failures.

HAPPY PEOPLE.

How pleasant it is to meet in our daily walks of life, happy faced people, whose countenances reflect so much sunshine of soul. They are good to look upon; we go our way the better for having met them. Happiness is a great beautifier. It matters not how plain or ill-favored the features if the mind and heart are happy, the joy of living lights a face with the wondrous charm which contentment alone can give. The rarest feeling that brightens the human face is the peace of a loving soul. As we walk the crowded streets of a large city, where the great drama of life is being earnestly enacted the participants pass before us, some in the proud consciousness of leading role; others struggling humbly in minor parts; many with careworn, and shrewd countenances, a few with the bright, beautiful expression of happiness, yet the curtain falls, sooner or later, over all. He who has gathered the sweetness from earth's flowers, and distributed it generously among his fellows, is truly a benefactor of the human race, and his name worthy of benediction.

Potato Croquettes may be made from cold mashed potatoes, nice for breakfast, luncheon or tea. Three cupfuls of mashed potatoes, three well beaten eggs, one half cupful of sweet cream or milk, and enough butter, salt and pepper to season properly. Beat till light and foamy, and drop in spoonfuls on a buttered dripping pan. Place in a quick oven, and they will brown while you are making the tea or coffee.

If you have not tried corned beef patties you have missed something good. Chop together corned beef and stale bread. Add pepper, sage and a well beaten egg. Mix thoroughly, form into cakes and fry brown. Garnish with small squares, circles or triangles of toasted bread, or green onion tops.

Some day when the butcher has sent you a round steak, you can make it tender and palatable by treating it as a stuffed beefsteak. One cupful of fine bread crumbs, a little minced onion, nutmeg, salt, butter and pepper to taste. Mix and spread thickly over the steak. Roll tightly in dripping pan, dredge with flour, pour in a cupful of hot water and set in the oven to brown.

Force-meat balls are often a needed addition to a flavorless soup, but their compounding seems rather perplexing to the average cook. A very little meat will make enough for soup for six persons. To two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped cold cooked meat, preferably veal, add one of minced parsley, half a tablespoonful of thyme, and a tablespoonful of bread-crumbs. Season highly with salt and pepper, and mix to a soft paste with as much of a slightly beaten whole egg as is needed. Make into small balls the size of a marble, and add to the soup a moment or two before taking the latter from the stove. It is a good plan to simmer the balls for perhaps a half minute in clear boiling water before they are put in the soup.

In using canned corn for corn pudding, the latter will be more delicate if the corn is put through a fine chopper before being used.

Egg Biscuits.—One pint of flour, generous teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt, scant. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together three times, add the sugar, then rub in the butter; beat the egg very thoroughly and pour the milk upon it. Make a hole in the flour and pour the liquid into it. The dough should be very soft. Add more milk if necessary; roll out quickly, cut out with a small biscuit cutter and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

Corn Fritters.—Half a can of corn, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of sugar, scant quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of salad oil, half a cupful of milk, one egg. Beat the egg until light and add the milk to it. Pour this upon the flour and baking powder and heat well; then add the sugar, salt, pepper and oil. Mix thoroughly, and add the corn. Drop the mixture by large spoonfuls into hot lard, and fry for about three minutes. Drain on brown paper.

Salted Almonds.—Blanch the almonds by putting them into boiling water for a few minutes, drain and the skins may be easily rubbed off. Place the nuts on a flat pan with a small piece of butter and put in a moderate oven. Do not let them brown. Stir frequently. Remove from oven and sprinkle them with salt while hot.

Or some prefer this way:—After blanching and drying the nuts allow one tablespoonful of olive oil to every cupful of nuts. Let them stand in the oil for an hour, then use a tablespoonful of snowflake, salt to each cupful. Mix well and place on a pan and put in a moderate oven till they become a light brown. Turn them upon a paper to dry and remove the extra salt.

NEW SOIL.

When John Dalton came back from the asylum where he had gone to place his wife, his neighbor, Perry, met him at the station and went home with him, that he might not enter the empty house alone. The old man was stunned and dazed.

'I don't know what ailed Mary,' he said, dully. 'You see how clean and snug this house is?' She always kept things so. Up before dawn, milking and bak'ng and washing. Same thing done at the same hour year in and year out. She hadn't complained of sickness for forty years. Then, all at once she began talking of an iron band around her jaws and queer pains in her head.'

'She seldom went into town, did she?' asked Perry.

'Never, hardly. I'm not much of a hand for gadding about to no purpose. She used to want to go in to church Sundays, but I didn't just like to hitch up when there was no work to do. But I wish now I'd done that for Mary.'

'She didn't visit much with the neighbors, either, did she?' asked Perry.

'No. That was my doing, too. When the day's work is done, I want to put on my slippers and rest, and then to bed, and not go skirmishing about or having a lot of company in.'

He was silent a while. 'I don't know what ailed Mary,' he said again. 'She would sit looking at nothing, straight ahead of her, by the hour, and then cry and cry, yet always saying she had no trouble. And she got weaker every day, and then her mind went altogether. She didn't know me, not even her own name.'

'She will be cured in that sanitarium,' said Perry, cheerfully, 'and come home well in the spring.' He watched his old neighbor furtively a while, and then said:

'Do you know, Dalton, some years ago my wife and daughter got peevish and irritable. I thought the steady work and loneliness were telling on them. So I got that parlor organ and paid for a year's lessons for Susy. We had music and singing every evening, and the young folks would gather in with their reading clubs. Then I took two or three papers; my wife is a main hand for guessing the riddles. And once a year I took her an' Susy up to town for a week.'

'Yes,' said Dalton, dryly. 'You spent a lot of money, I've heard.'

'It's bringing me in good interest.'

They sat in silence a while. Then Perry put his hand on the old man's knee. 'When she comes back, if she ever does come, I'd open up life for her a bit, Dalton. You know how it is with potatoes. You plant the best kind in good ground, and they yield splendid crops for a year or two. Then they begin to dwindle and rot.'

'Of course the ground runs out. They need new soil.'

'Yes. You plant them in a different lot, and they yield big, healthy crops. Human beings are like them, Dalton. You've got to renew the soil, give them fresh food, for their minds, or they'll dwindle and rot.'

Dalton did not speak for a long time. 'There's something in it,' he said, finally. 'I'll do different — if I ever have the chance.'—'Youths' Companion.'

THE MAN WHO NAGS.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

We all know the woman who nags. She is given to reproaching, weary of having her wishes slighted and her requests unheeded. But in her true and loyal heart she hides the fact that the man 'nags' in stronger fashion by angry oaths that slip from him so easily. When a man says 'my wife nags,' he would be in a storm of passion if she retorted, 'my husband swears at me.' Yet how often the one is as much the case as the other, the difference being that a man's scolding is so much louder and more self-asserting. Why the term 'nagging' is applied to women is rather a mystery unless it be that it is the feebleness of the complaining—the mildness of the language as compared to man's rougher vocabulary. In many cases it is simply the protest of a patient woman who has too much self-respect to 'nag' in the forcible manner adopted by a man.

'NONO.'

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.

'SUNSHINE' IN THE VOICE.

'It wasn't so much what she said as the way she said it.' One often hears some such remark, made in tones expressing varying degrees of indignation, grief, anger, pleasure, content, resentment, according as 'the way she said it' had stirred one or other of these emotions. Words are mighty and once sent forth cannot be recalled, but tones need just as careful watching, and often a sharp or contemptuous tone will rankle long after the words that went with it have been forgotten. Sometimes, on the other hand, a calm, cheerful tone, even though it only observes some commonplace about the weather, helps one out of a momentary depression. In one's own home especially should there always be 'sunshine in the voice.' There are many attractions of which most of us must be content to fall short. But a pleasant tone and a gentle manner of speaking is to be acquired by every one who will firmly resolve that no harsh, querulous words shall ever pass her lips.

A THOUGHT FROM DAY TO DAY.

Just to be tender, just to be true,
Just to be glad the whole day through,
Just to be merciful, just to be mild,
Just to be trustful as a child;
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet,
Just to be helpful with willing feet,
Just to be cheery when things go wrong,
Just to drive sadness away with song;
Whether the hour is dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and right,
Just to believe that God knows best,
Just in his promises ever to rest—
Just to let love be our daily key,
This is God's will for you and me.
—'The Standard.'

NEWS OF THE BRANCHES.

The Westmount Branch will hold a special meeting at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street, to complete arrangements for the entertainment to be held on Thursday, Nov. 13, in Victoria Hall. A feature of the programme will be a debate: Resolved—That government ownership of mines would be to the advantage of the community.' Messrs. St. Clair Hamilton and T. C. Allum, journalists, will take the affirmative view, and Messrs. D. S. Moffatt and Place will appear on the negative side.

A wheel chair is to be sent to an invalid in Huron Co. A note of thanks has been received from an invalid who enjoyed the loan of a wheel chair during a six weeks' stay in the country.

Magazines and books are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Ransom and Mrs. Northey; works of fiction from Miss Bengough; photographic views from Mrs. Duncan McCormick, and Mr. Sydney Stephens.

Contributions of literature should be addressed to Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que., and letters to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4620 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

The Montreal Branch held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street. In the absence of the president, through illness, Mrs. W. Godbee Brown presided.

The meeting discussed plans for the winter's work, in order that they might be begun in good time. The treat that was so much enjoyed by the inmates of the Old People's Home last year will be repeated this winter.

The branch has also undertaken to help a poor woman whose few possessions at St. Lambert were burned not long ago. It is the old, sad story of a woman with several children deserted by the husband and father. Donations of bedding or warm clothing for the children will be gratefully received by the Montreal Sunshine Branch, and forwarded. They may be sent to the president, Mrs. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street.

I SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN.

Then let no chance by me be lost
To kindness show, at any cost,
I shall not pass this way again;
Then let me now relieve some pain,
Remove some barrier from the road,
Or lighten some one's heavy load;
A helping hand to this one lend,
Then turn some other to befriend.
O God, forgive,
That now I live
As if I might, sometime, return
To bless the weary ones that yearn
For help and comfort every day,—
For there be such along the way.
O God, forgive, that I have seen
The beauty only, have not been
Awake to sorrow such as this;
That I have drunk the cup of bliss,
Remembering not that those there be
Who drink the dregs of misery.
I love the beauty of the scene,
Would roam again o'er fields so green;
But since I may not, let me spend
My strength for others to the end;
For those who tread on rock and stone,
And bear their burdens all alone;
Who loiter not in leafy bow'rs,
Nor hear the birds, nor pluck the flow'rs.
A larger kindness give to me,
A deeper love and sympathy.
—Mrs. Eva Rose York.

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

Advertisements.

THE MODERN MOTHER

Has Ways of Caring for Baby That Our Grandmothers Never Knew.

Many almost sacred traditions of the nursery have been cast aside by the up-to-date mother. Even the once essential cradle is now seldom found in the house blessed by baby's presence. The modern baby is not fed every time he cries, but when the clock announces the proper time. The doctor approves of this and baby is better for it, but despite regular hours for feeding, nearly all the disorders of infants are caused by derangements of the stomach and bowels. Mothers' greatest problem is a treatment for these ills that will be gentle but effective, and, above all, safe. Mrs. J. W. Bailey, of Head Lake, Ont., writes from the fullness of experience when she says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my six months old baby who was troubled with indigestion. The results were beyond my expectations. Words cannot convey to those who have not tried them the worth of these Tablets. I will never again use any other preparation for the baby, as I am convinced there is nothing so good as Baby's Own Tablets.'

These Tablets are a gentle laxative and comforting medicine for infants and children. They are pleasant to take and are guaranteed to contain no opiate. If your druggist does not keep Baby's Own Tablets send 25c to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., and a full sized box will be mailed, post paid, to your address.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Henry is now assisted in his British twentieth century Christian temperance campaign by a well-known Welsh singer, Mr. T. Armon Jones.

The outcome of the summer gospel M. E. tent campaign in St. Louis was seven hundred professions of faith, two new churches, and many additions to other churches. Evangelists Hart and Magann had charge of the meetings.

The Glasgow Foundry Boys' Religious Society has again been presented by Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, M. P., with 12,000 hyacinth bulbs and 6,000 glasses for distribution among the lads and girls attending the Sunday morning meetings.

On a recent occasion, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moreland, Bishop of Sacramento, accepted an invitation to preach to an audience of Jews and Gentiles in a Hebrew synagogue in that city. He took for his topic, 'The debt which the Christian owes the Jew.'

The King of Siam, though a strict Buddhist, is very generous towards the Christian religion, assigning valuable property in his kingdom to the use of missionary workers and often making cash contributions to their work. To American visitors he frequently says, 'Your missionaries first brought civilization to my country.'

The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, who for five years has been the pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church in Upper Montclair, N. J., and who was at one time assistant to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Brooklyn, has been elected to the presidency of the American College, in Beirut, Syria, to succeed his father, the Rev. Daniel Bliss.

Archbishop Ireland, referring to the growth of temperance sentiment in Europe, said: 'During my travels through Europe recently I have discovered that the war against alcohol is spreading through every country on that continent. There is not a single country in Europe to-day that does not have its annual congress of anti-alcoholic workers, and these congresses are made up of the best physicians and the leading thinkers of each and every country.'

The 'British Weekly' says that the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan was at one time much inclined to join the Salvation Army. He consulted the wife of General Booth, who asked him if he felt that he could not work for God anywhere else than in the army. When he replied in the negative she advised him not to come, saying: 'I have no desire to bring into the army all the men in this country who stand for evangelistic work.' It was a wise remark of a wise woman. General Booth and Mr. Morgan were fellow-passengers on the steamship 'Campania.'

The 'Church Missionary Gleaner' says that the special feature in their 'Sheet Almanack' for 1903 will be the selection of texts, a labor of love by a gifted friend of the Society, Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson. The texts are wholly from the revised version, and they are grouped according to the special teaching of each season or day, and they are taken from fifty-six out of the sixty-six books of the Bible. The watchword, 'As my Father hath sent Me, even so send I you,' occupies the central position upon the sheet. The six pictures represent six important spheres of C. M. S. work, and include a portrait of the Katikiro of Uganda.

A hopeful movement, says the 'Ram's Horn,' is under way looking to the federation of four distinct denominations whose basic principles are so nearly alike as to enable them to unite with very little sacrifice of individual doctrines. The United Brethren, the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Methodist Protestant and the United Evangelical churches have creeds and church politics very similar. Some of the leaders of these churches have been considering a national federation for some time. Each church has an average membership of 200,000. Such a union may never be effected, but it is at least encouraging to note that it is being seriously discussed by so many adherents of these several sects.

In France, not only the government but the churches, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, are deeply concerned to root out the evils of intemperance. Although the French Government necessarily treats the subject as one of social ethics, Romish priests and Protestant pastors alike regard it as one of religion and treat it from the religious point of view. Every mission hall—McAll, or Interior Mission, or Central Society, has its temperance work, and enrolls members in one of the two great temperance societies, the Anti-alcoholic League, which permits the drinking of wine and beer, or the Blue Cross Total Abstinence Society. It is claimed that the members of the Anti-alcoholic League very generally graduate into the stricter society.

PICTURESQUE CHRISTIANITY IN CALIFORNIA.

(Rev. William H. Day, in the 'Congregationalist.')

Practical Christianity may have a picturesque side. Once a year the women of the twelve Congregational churches in Los Angeles give the wives and children of Chinatown an outing. A few weeks ago, with great bustle and after much planning, the guests were gathered at the station of the Los Angeles Pacific Electric Railway, and a car, given by the company, was packed with the Celestials, for a day at Santa Monica Beach.

Almost every family in this bit of transplanted China was represented. For many of the women it was a great event. Some are never permitted to leave the room in which the family lives. So strict is this isolation that the men of the family living in the next room do not know how the neighbor's wife looks. The women themselves are as excited as a backwoods family on circus morning. One confided to Mrs. Finlay, who has charge of the mission, after the many hours of toilet preparations were complete, 'Me no sleepee last night; alle like Chinese New Year's.' What a contrast between the graceful modes of Canton and the ugly fashions of Paris! The children wear clothes of many colgreat bands of gold, presents at the hour ored silks; hair as carefully arranged as that of their mammas; about their heads of birth. One child had over one hundred dollars' worth of such ornaments on her head.

For the women with bound feet the day was the greatest delight and the greatest hardship. As they walked down the long incline to the beach one said to the American woman who helped her to hobble along, 'Ah, big feet more better.' As they came in sight of the sea even the stern repression of Chinese 'good form' could not altogether stifle the rapturous 'Ah,' which came from those who since coming from China had not seen the ocean. Before them shone the Pacific, the pathway to the old home beyond the sunset.

There were great diversities of station and wealth. One woman, with massive gold hair ornaments, was the wife of a proud merchant. Just opposite her was the wife of a humble waiter in the Chinese restaurant, where 'chop-sooy,' cooked in most epicurean fashion, can be eaten. Another group was the family of the most important doctor in Chinatown; but, alas! he has succumbed to the curse of the Oriental—the opium pipe—and this wife, who sees the outside world but twice a year, suffers for his vice. As the regular workers at the mission, which our American Missionary Association conducts, speak of these Chinese wives, it is not as Mrs. Chong, or Mrs. Sam Lee, but as Ah Sin's mother, or Lum Joe's mother.

The curious crowded around them at their lunch till there was no room to eat. After luncheon a pretty sixteen-year-old maiden was gazing off to sea, when a voluble old lady behind her said. 'I could love you, but I wish your mother would put you in skirts.' Instantly came the reply, in good English, 'Thank you, but I do not care for your love, nor for skirts either.'

As the sun was going down the electric brought back to the 'City of the Angels' many tired women. The entertainers had been 'cumbered with much serving,' but Christian hospitality and the spirit of service as Jesus proclaimed it had been put into concrete form. Women who would never be allowed to go to the mission, to hear a sermon or study a Sunday-school lesson, had been taught a gospel lesson they would not soon forget—a Christianity practical as well as picturesque.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

A novel experiment is being tried by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, with a view to solving the serious problem of the relations of capital and labor. A young woman of extended experience in sociological work has been employed solely to look after the welfare of the army of employees in the works. Their comfort during working-hours, their care in sickness, and their pleasures all come under her attention. Suggestions which she makes to the officials of the company are taken up for consideration, and, in a large number of cases, adopted. The success of the young woman's work is said to be shown best by the freedom from labor disturbances which the big harvester plant has enjoyed since she entered on her novel duties. Long and bitter strikes have taken place there in the past, but at present, it is said, the company is more popular with its employees than ever before. The plan is in operation by several large mills in the east. In planning her work she has made no effort to induce the people she has come in contact with to change their manners or ways. She has worked among natives of many European countries and she was told when she started in that it was no part of her business to Americanize the foreign-born, or attempt to elevate their tastes and ideas. Religion and politics have been barred from discussion. In speaking of the plan the Chicago 'Tribune' says:—'Whether the experiment works or not, nothing but good can come of it. It is an encouraging sign. The quality of employers must be judged by their attitude toward their employees and not by their contributions to charity or their addiction to magazine writing.'—Chicago 'Standard.'

THE BANNER CHURCH FOR GIVING.

According to Dr. Ashmore, of China, the most liberal church in the world is found in Hawaii. He says:—'We found that the church had a heavy infusion of the descendants of the old missionaries who had evangelized Hawaii—the Judds, the Binghams, the Gulicks, and others. Well, here is a missionary church. They are carrying on a mission of their own in the Gilbert Islands, sending money to the American Board also. Last year they gave $40,000 to carry on their mission. This year they have already sent $1,000 of Uncle Sam's yellow gold on to Boston, and the second and third thousands are to follow soon, and that does not include private gifts of individuals whom the Lord has prospered. The expenses of the church are all paid by private subscriptions and the Sunday collections—every red penny of them. These collections have been sometimes astonishing in size. On one Sunday they raised $14,000; on another, by special appeal, they amounted to $34,000. Such giving as that would take the breath of the Baptists of a whole state with us. Not long ago, when the old Mother Board was in a pinch, they sent on $9,000 at a clip.'—'Faithful 'Witness.'

WHERE PENN WORSHIPPED.

A correspondent of the 'Faithful Witness,' Toronto, in a letter describing his English experiences, says:—

'Spending a day with friends within a few miles of the historic meeting-house at Jordans, we rode over to it on bicycles. The meeting-house, with its plain wooden benches, stands just as it did when William Penn and his family used to worship there. The gallery, where the women used to sit, forms a room in the dwelling-house, and is partitioned off by sliding panels. In the days when the meeting-house was built, it was unlawful for the Quakers to have their meetings, and at any time the soldiers were liable to come, as they did often, and march them off to prison for daring to worship God as they considered right. When the panels were closed, the women were simply occupying their private sitting-room, and so escaped arrest. After founding the State of Pennsylvania, William Penn returned to England, and a very humble stone in the burial ground adjoining marks the last resting-place of William and Hannah Penn.'

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Nov. 9.

JOSHUA'S PARTING ADVICE.

(Joshua xxi., 14-25.)

(Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.)

The last two chapters of Joshua are either two different reports of the same address or they are two similar addresses on the same great occasion to different audiences, the first to a mass meeting of the people, and the second to the officers and judges of all the tribes assembled at Shechem, probably on the sloping sides of Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, where they had gathered twenty-five years before, on their first entrance into the Promised Land, and made the most solemn promises to God. Joshua had been watching the tendencies of the times, and knew well the character of his people, and the peculiar dangers to which they would be exposed. Therefore he determined to make, before he died, one more appeal to them, under the most solemn circumstances possible. No circumstances could be more impressive, as, amid these hallowed associations and memories, the white-haired, beloved leader, saintly in character, and touched with the light of a near eternity, arose and made his dying appeal. In this place all the assembled multitudes could see and hear him. For the air is so clear that a 'single voice can be heard by many thousands.'

Joshua's farewell address set forth, first, a review of the past as a motive for the present. (verses 1-13.) He spoke of God's call to Abraham, and of his wonderful care over Abraham's children, recounting some of the marked deliverances and success of the nation's career up to that time.

(Verse 14.) 'Now therefore,' in view of these facts, 'fear the Lord,' Not be in terror before him, nor driven from him by fright, but hold him in reverential awe and respect, realize his power to help and to punish, so as to devote yourselves to him in perfect trust. There can be no trifling. 'Serve him in sincerity and in truth.' Not in outward forms merely, but also in the heart and the life (John iv., 23, 24), and not with a secret regard for images, but giving him a worship spiritual and real. Sincerity is derived from sine cera, 'without wax,' i. e., pure, clear honey. Sincerity is therefore freedom from all wrong motives or feelings, from hypocrisy or pretence. The idea, says Prof. Beecher, is rather of wholeness, integrity, than sincerity. Serve God completely, to the utmost. 'Put away the gods which your fathers served.' We thus learn that idolatry lurked among the Israelites, and that it was that form of idolatry which had been known in the family of Terah of old (v. 2). 'On the other side of the flood,' i. e., of the River Euphrates, whence Abraham came. 'And serve ye the Lord.' The real object of Joshua was to renew and confirm the covenant which had already been made with God. They should serve God by worship, by obedience, by trust, by removing all remnants of idolatry, by offerings in support of religion and education, by a pure, noble, generous, loving life.

(Verse 15.) 'If it seem evil unto you.' If, having weighed all the reasons, you still think it wise and good to serve other gods, then 'choose you this day,' now, on the spot. You have had time enough to consider. Every motive for a choice at all is a motive for deciding at once. 'Whom ye will serve.' Be decided. Cease to 'halt between two opinions,' to be 'everything by turns, and nothing long.' They had been harboring idols (v. 23), and worshipping them in secret, while openly professing to serve God. It was high time for this to cease, for it was practically deciding for idols. The whole hope and prosperity of the nation depended upon a whole-hearted service of Jehovah. So still the gospel demands that we decide at once (II. Cor. vi., 2). 'The gods which your fathers served' in Chaldea. What had these done for them? Their ancestors had rejected these gods as unworthy. 'The gods of the Amorites,' who had been unable to protect their worshippers from being destroyed by the Israelites. It would be absurd to turn from Jehovah to them. 'As for me and my house' (household) 'we will serve the Lord even if we stand alone. The decision was worthy of the grand old man.

Verse 16. 'God forbid.' The form of the Hebrews is "A profane thing be it to us!" To translate this Hebrew exclamation by an English oath, as our versions regularly do, savors somewhat of the taking of the divine name in vain. The phrase states a reason for their choice. The forsaking of Jehovah strikes them as something horrible and profane and shocking.' 'That we should forsake the Lord.' The people decided, and sincerely, to serve God. It was made under an appeal, under the power of the strongest and best motives that could be brought to bear upon them, when their minds were uplifted into clearest vision, above the smoke and clouds of earth. That was the right time to make a decision. God has given us feelings on purpose to move us to decide aright. Joshua did everything possible to confirm their decision and to render it enduring. He made them repeat it three times, (verses 16, 21, 24), each time in stronger terms, and in clearer light. Nor was it in vain. It was no decision vanishing like 'the morning cloud and early dew,' but it lasted for a whole generation, as long as the people lived who made this choice. (Josh. xxiv., 31; Judg. ii., 7.) Verses 17, 18. These verses express some of the reasons noted above for their choice. A deliberate, thoughtful resolution is a real elevation of the life. Good resolutions pave not the pathway to hell, but the pathway to heaven. The only real failure is in not continuing to resolve til the end is gained. It took centuries for the Israelites to become wholly freed from idolatry, but the results came. Carlyle, speaking of the Reformation, says:—'Once risen into this divine white heat of temper, were it only for a season and not again, it is henceforth considerable through all its remaining history. Nations are benefited for ages by being thrown once into divine white heat in this manner. And no nation that has not had such divine paroxysms at any time is apt to come to much.'

Verse 19. 'Ye cannot serve the Lord,' etc., i.e., 'Ye cannot in your own strength; it is more difficult than you imagine.' It cannot be supposed for a moment that Joshua intended to deter the people from the service of God by representing it as impracticable or dangerous. On the contrary, his design is to enlist them more sincerely and steadfastly in it. It was a very serious and difficult thing to serve God, and unless they were true-hearted and sincere, they would not succeed.' 'For he is an holy God,' and therefore cannot endure anything impure or selfish or wicked in his children. 'He is a jealous God,' unwilling to have a rival, as a true husband or wife is and ought to be unwilling to have a rival in the other's affections. Such a rival is intrinsically opposed to the very nature of the relation. 'He will not forgive your transgression.' Rather 'will not pass by,' as if taking no notice. Joshua is supposing their wilful rebellion and forsaking God. He will not tolerate your transgressions. He will punish them, and take every means to save you from them. It will not be possible, under God's rule, to prosper while continuing in sin, as was shown in the case of the fiery serpents and their complaints at Meribah, and the disaster at Ai. The appeal was made in such terms as to challenge their manly resolutions, and arouse their determination. He sets the difficulties of the case before them, and then we have the colloquy in which they, in the face of the difficulties, reiterate their decision. Verse 21. 'And the people said unto Joshua, nay; but,' rather 'for.' All you say makes our resolution more firm. Nothing can move us from our decision. Or possibly the sense is,—Nay, these evils will not come upon us, for 'we will serve the Lord.' The warnings had a good effect. Warnings are not meant to frighten men into religion and right doing,, but to utilize their foresight and wisdom and prudence, and to keep them from going blindly and ignorantly to destruction. The falling barometer does not frighten the ship's captain, but informs him and urges him to preparation against the coming storm.

Verse 22. 'Ye are witnesses against yourselves.' Your public promise to obey will be a witness that you know your duty and accepted the conditions of blessings for obedience and punishment for disobedience. This witness will warn you if you are tempted to go astray, and will justify God's dealings with you, if, forsaking God, you suffer the bitter punishment. It is still true of men that they are witnesses against themselves as to their duty toward God now; and they will be all the witnesses needed in the day of judgment. Every sinner's conscience is a witness against his course. Our professions of religion are an abiding witness against us, if we forsake God. Verse 23. 'Now therefore.' If you have spoken truly, show it by your actions, and 'put away. . . . . the strange gods which are among you.' This shows that there was need of Joshua's warning. The disease was only beginning but if let alone it would destroy the whole body. 'And incline your heart unto God'; for if they gave God their hearts, they would not worship idols; and all acts of worship, even to the Lord, were in vain, unless they proceeded from a heart of love. The supreme love of God was the fountain from which all morality and all their prosperity would flow. 'They only truly worship God, who worship in spirit and truth. (Verse 24.) Again, in still stronger words, they promise. His voice we will obey. Thus there has been a threefold promise on the part of the people to engrave it deep into their souls. Verse 25. 'So Joshua made a covenant with the people that day,' i.e., 'he solemnly ratified and renewed the covenant of Sinai, as Moses had done before him in the plains of Moab. Deut. xxix., 1.- 'Set them a statute.' Either he formed the whole into a statute and ordnance which was promulgated for all Israel to receive and obey, or it may mean that he declared or propounded to them, he set before them, the sum and substance of the Mosaic statutes, which their covenant obliged them to observe.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 3.—Josh. xxiii., 1-13.
Tuesday, Nov. 4.—Josh. xxiv., 1-13.
Wednesday, Nov. 5.—Josh. xxiv., 14-25.
Thursday, Nov. 6.—Josh. xxiv., 26-33.
Friday, Nov. 7.—I. Kings xviii., 17-24.
Saturday, Nov. 8.—Phil. i., 8-21.
Sunday, Nov. 9.—Matt. vi., 24-34.

What Sunday-school or Sunday-school class will be the first to be recorded in the Honor Roll as having got twenty signatures to the temperance pledge? See the announcement in the 'Weekly Witness' of Oct. 21, page 18, or send for particulars and pledge blanks to Pledge Department, John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

TOPIC

Nov. 9.

GOD'S COVENANT AND OURS.

Exodus xxiv., 3-8.)

(Pledge Meeting.)

Before Mount Sinai, where they had trembled at the thunder and lightning that manifested to them God's awful presence, the new-born nation of Israel made a contract with their God. He was to be henceforth their protector, and they were to be his obedient people. They knew he could do this part, for he had already delivered them from the Egyptian army. They heard the moral precepts of the law proclaimed by Moses (V. 7), and declared that they would accept them as a national code. To solemnize the contract, Moses used a symbolism of the striking Oriental kind. The killing of animals is still an important ritual used on many occasions by some primitive Semitic tribes. The idea of killing animals in connection with a bargain is thus made as sacred as life itself. So this covenant of the nation with God was to be to Israel a matter of life and death, and therefore Moses sprinkled with blood first the altar which represented Jehovah, and then the people near him, who represented the nation. Mark, that by this rite Jehovah was bound to his people, as much as they to him. He could not draw back, as long as they were faithful, he could not refuse or forget to protect them, without violating a life and death covenant. And when he made a better covenant for all who will accept it irrespective of nationality, God showed unmistakably that it was, if we may use the expression, a matter of life and death with him. The cross of Calvary is as the blood sprinkled altar, for by it Jehovah is pledged before the eyes of all men to save his people. And when we accept God's terms of salvation, it is the blood of Christ that 'renders the covenant valid.' (See Heb. xiii., 20. T. C. Version.) The old Jewish covenant was not a perfect success (Heb. viii., 7) the Christ-covenant has terms that suit poor sinners better. God's part is to save us from our sins by putting his Spirit in our hearts. (Heb. viii., 10.) Our part is to let ourselves be saved. This is the divine, the everlasting covenant. There are also covenants and promises made on earth that have their part in the development of Christian character. The old commentator, Matthew Henry, says: 'Those that are unresolved, and go in religious ways without a steadfast mind, tempt the tempter, and stand like a door half open, which invites a thief; but resolution shuts and bolts the door, resists the Devil, and forces him to flee. . . . We must bind our souls with a bond never to break these pious resolutions. Fast bind, fast find. He that means honestly, does not start at assurances.'

Dr. F. E. Clark in his book on 'Training the Church of the Future,' says of the Christian Endeavor pledge: 'Every pastor is at liberty to write his own pledge for his own young people. The one commonly used is a suggestion of a possible model rather than a form obligatory upon all. In this matter, as in concerns of more serious moment, the leter killeth, the Spirit giveth life, and the Spirit of the Christian Endeavor pledge is that of obligation made so definite and simple that the young heart shall feel the bond and realize the vow. Obligation to take time for personal religious duties, obligation to confess Christ openly and frequently, obligation to be loyal to his church and his service, obligation to bring every duty and every excuse to the touchstone, 'What would Jesus have me do?'—surely no Christian who desires growth of the young in grace and manhood can do anything but rejoice that such obligations are presented, pressed home, and for the most part so willingly accepted and so faithfully performed! These obligations are all in the church covenant, and he who would object to the Christian Endeavor covenant must, in consistensy, object to the church covenants of all denominations, which covenants, as a matter of fact, embrace much more than the Christian Endeavor pledge.'

What Christian Endeavor Society will be the first to be recorded in the Honor Roll as having got twenty signatures to the temperance pledge? See the announcement in the 'Weekly Witness' of Oct. 21, page 18, or send for particulars and pledge blanks to Pledge Department, John Dougall & Son., Montreal.

CORSICA.

In the island of Corsica an 'Away from Rome' movement has begun, which bids fair to affect large districts. Senator Trarieux, president of a league for securing equal religious rights for all, has sent a petition to M. Combes, as follows:—

'M. le Ministre,—We, the undersigned Maire, communal councillors and inhabitants of Aullène in the Arrondissement Sartena, beg to submit the following points to your consideration:—1. That the doctrines of the Catholic Church are contrary to reason and knowledge. 2. That we, our wives and our children disapprove of these doctrines, and no longer visit the Roman Catholic Church. 3. That the teachings of the Protestant Church are in accordance with our views. We have the honor, therefore, to ask you to suppress the office of Catholic priest in Aullène, and to place a Protestant pastor in the place of the priest.

M. Combes can hardly consent to this without going dead against the Concordat; but the case of the Corsicans in Aullène, taken together with several other similar cases in other parts of France, will douotless hasten the 'denunciation of the Concordat.'—London 'Christian World.'

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Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness,' 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.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

OCTOBER, 1902

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.

ACTON LIBRARY.

MR. JOHN MORLEY OFFERS IT TO CAMBRIDGE.

London, Oct. 21.—Mr. John Morley has offered the famous Acton library to Cambridge University, where Lord Acton was formerly professor of history. This library was purchased some time ago by Mr. Carnegie from Lord Acton, who was allowed to retain it until his death. Upon his decease Mr. Carnegie gave the library unconditionally to Mr. John Morley. It consists of seventy thousands volumes, in many languages, devoted to the history of civilized governments. In his letter offering the collection to Cambridge, Mr. Morley says the library was collected by Lord Acton to furnish the material for a history of liberty and the emancipation of conscience from power and the gradual substitution of freedom for force in the government of men. The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902.

The circus is over for the present. The government will proceed to serious administration. The magnetic statesman who knew all about political economy before we were born and who is going to be a Liberal long after we are buried, has no doubt made plans for the carrying out of this programme on lines of his own, seeing that his views do not jump so closely with those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as he gave out that they did. Mr. Tarte was, from all that we can gather from his organ, of opinion that Sir Wilfrid was the one who was going to retire. Sir Wilfrid has decided that it will be Mr. Tarte. We cannot but congratulate the government as one would have done the redoubtable Sindbad had he met him at the time the Old Man of the Sea got off his back.

The right man to take the vacant place in the cabinet, if he can be got, is Mr. Parent, the Chamberlain of Canada. By thorough uprightness and public spirit and great administrative capacity Mr. Parent has changed Quebec from being a sort of decadent among cities, always making demands upon government, into a modern and progressive place, the admiration of all who visit it. We say Mr. Parent has done this, because he has been the moving spirit and inspiring force of it, just as Mr. Chamberlain was in the regeneration of Birmingham. Like his predecessor in the premiership, he has been noted among his fellows for moral rectitude and for the success of his government. His name has been mentioned among those who are being thought of, and we feel sure that it would prove a tower of strength in his own province and would win that province and the government honor elsewhere. He would, however, be a great loss to the provincial legislature.

It is now the turn of the Conservatives to champion Mr. Tarte. Mr. Tarte resigned of his own sweet will. Sir Wilfrid Laurier never demanded it. Strange contradiction to all that Mr. Tarte has been proclaiming from Dan to Beersheba about the full accord between the premier and himself and his own firm seat as a Liberal leader—firmer a great deal than those of any of his gainsaying colleagues. It was then, according to Mr. Tarte's new champions, Mr. Tarte's deliberate and preconcerted game to play the traitor during his leader's necessary absence and to wreck the Liberal party as much as one man could before it was possible to stop him, and then retire, when the hand of authority was no longer stayed. A pretty story they and Mr. Tarte make out between them—a very lovely story. Let us leave it at that. There is a ring of triumph in it, says the 'Gazette.' How they cajole this Tarte, who a month or two ago was an incarnation of Satan! Mr. Tarte is the broad-viewed statesman, says Mr. Borden, and we suppose all the rank and file who but now saw naught in him but iniquity heaped upon iniquity, will join in.

It will be interesting to advocates of the St. Lawrence route to learn that the United States Steel Corporation has bought a tract of land at New Orleans, and will make that city one of its exporting points, because it can have the advantage of complete water transportation from Pittsburg by that route. This is certainly an advantage, but it is a long way about to get to a seaport which, when reached, is much farther away from the point of delivery than Pittsburg itself. The Steel Corporation has made efforts to utilize the St. Lawrence route, and will, no doubt, do so to some extent. But if this route is to be used as its natural capabilities suggest, less vaunting bombast and better business methods will have to be displayed on the side of Canada than has yet been apparent. The advocates of the deepening of the Erie canal are using this latest move of the great steel concern as an argument in favor of that scheme, but it tells with even more force in favor of the St. Lawrence route.

The secretary of the Nova Scotia Hotel Association writes us to deny, as we understand it, that in its movements against the Scott Act in that province that association is working in touch with the liquor men of Ontario. We do not see that it matters much to the public what correspondence or negotiations may have passed between the various groups of liquor men. It is well understood that they are all of one accord in seeking to foil the laws which the public has made or seeks to make against the mischief they are doing. The rich exposure made in the brewer's letter, which has in some way become public, and which we reprint to-day from the Toronto 'Liberator,' is certainly in accord with most people's idea of the solidarity of the trade against all restrictive laws and of its unscrupulous methods of maintaining its grip on the appetites of the tempted.

The financial and commercial world of Canada will be greatly gratified to learn that the next and fifth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held in Montreal next year, probably beginning August 17. Mr. Alex. McFee, the president, and the Board of Trade as a body are to be congratulated upon this happy result. Lord Strathcona writes that 'the advantages to Canada from the gathering cannot be over-estimated,' and we quite agree with him. As he says, it will bring the resources and capabilities of the Dominion before a body of commercial gentlemen from the United Kingdom and from other parts of the empire, 'who will be able to see for themselves what trade Canada is likely to do in the future, both as regards imports and exports, and be in a position personally to make connections of a business character that could not be otherwise than valuable.' Of ecurse, our Board of Trade is on record as wanting to shut out British trade, and how they are going to coördinate that hostile attitude with the purpose of such a gathering we do not quite see, but there is reason at least to hope that a fine lot of good free traders, such as the British commercial men are, cannot fail to brush some of the protection cobwebs out of the brains of our commercial men, especially when these same free traders represent the very pinnacle of successful commerce and are far and away our best customers.

It is high time that the Ontario Government properly policed the border town and neighborhood of Sault Ste. Marie. Four murders have taken place there during this year, and the guilty have in each case so far escaped. The town constabulary consists of a few untrained rustics, and has no jurisdiction outside the town. Indeed, these men have all they can do within the town, and have no time to pursue criminals who have escaped into the backwoods. So far the government has failed to appoint a resident provincial constable for the district, notwithstanding repeated presentments of grand juries. Conditions there have changed greatly during the past few years, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and railway work have attracted a considerable population among which the 'tough' element is an appreciable proportion. An ordinary village constable is no match for these ruffians and an adequate force of trained men ought to have been placed at the Canadian 'Sault' several years ago. In the far-away Klondike where the Dominion Government has done its duty in this respect the laws are observed or crime is punished. The Provincial Government has no such efficient arm at its disposal as the North-West mounted police, but it is surely interested in seeing to it that provincial conditions are not worse than territorial. With four brutal murderers skulking in the woods back of the settlements, and four recent murders unpunished, Canada seems likely to get a name for lawlessness very different from her reputation hitherto. Mr. J. J. Kehoe, Crown Attorney, said last Wednesday, in speaking of the shooting of one John E. Griffith, a few days previously, that a situation had developed at the 'Sault' unparalleled in the history of the province, and that he himself felt very keenly that so many cases had arisen wherein the offenders had escaped from justice.

It is pretty certain that France could 'lick' England now if she wanted to, as the boys say, seeing that the Marquis de Castellane cables the New York 'Journal' from Paris that she could. When M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, the Tarte of the Coombes administration, said the same thing a week or two ago, we were bold enough to laugh, but now that the father of an American-wifed count says it, no doubt is left, for did not the marquis's son marry a Gould? For instance, there are the French submarine boats, which have made England's fleet an anachronism. All they have to do is to dive down thirty or forty feet under a battleship and—poof!—where is she? But it is not upon submarine boats alone that Castellane relies. Listen! He himself has three sons, who would gladly respond to their country's call, and even accept an encore. That is not all. 'You know,' he says, 'that my eldest son, Boni, is a cavalry officer. And Boni says that as I have given three sons to France so he is bringing up three more, and with progressive American blood in their veins.' These Castellanes have 'fine, bould blood,' as the Irishman said. They are as ready for adventure as were Dumas's three musketeers. And they know, too, how to take as well as give. The Gould millions find Boni in castles, and the 'Journal' supplies Castellane pere with cigarettes, to encourage him to continue to defy perfidious Albion. Well, these six, three sons and three grandsons, accompanied by the French army, are prepared either to conquer England at home or drive her out of her colonies any day of the week, and are ready to repeat the performance at any time in any United States newspaper that will pay special space rates. As we are reminded that one 'Bony' actually did set about the conquest of England in earnest, it may be well to explain that this is a different Boni.

Slanders never cease against the gentle and harmless Doukhobors. A few days ago they were marching a thousand strong on Yorkton to demand food and compensation for the cattle they turned adrift and which the government agents sold for their benefit. As the first principle of the Doukhobors is not to fight this was a silly alarm. What was going on was really a religious movement of extremists seeking to convert their brethren to their fanatical views. Only a few of the Doukhobors have, we are assured, adopted the wild theory that they must not use animals in any way, either for service or for clothing. The next story comes from British Columbia, where, it is said, the government has received a petition from the Doukhobors for leave to dwell in that province, seeing that where they are they are required to obey laws and it is their belief that they should obey no laws but the laws of God. This petition has probably come from those of the Doukhobors who have lost their heads and in no sense represents the attitude of the bulk of them. In any case, in taking this position they are but seeking in all simplicity to put in practice the views of Count Tolstoy, views in which that prophet is indeed only the spokesman of conceptions which have long been generally prevalent in Russia as a natural result of the despotism which reigns there. As, however, non-resistance is an essential part of the same doctrine, it does not imply public danger except that of possibly losing some good, strong and industrious people in their search for a home beyond the reach of all government. Yet, where on earth can they go where there is a milder or more benignant form of government than that under which they are living? They might find less government in some of the western states, but also less protection.

The character of the treaty which Sir Robert Bond is said to have negotiated at Washington is certainly such as the United States would not begin to think of with any other country in existence, namely, the free admission of Newfoundland products into the United States. The story must surely be greatly exaggerated. In the first place, we should suppose that it would be impossible for the United States to enter on any such treaty without disturbing her fiscal relations with almost all other states, that is, if she has any fiscal relations that are not as hostile as they can be. In the second place, we are told that Sir Michael Herbert is assisting Sir Robert Bond in the transaction. Of course, Sir Michael Herbert would necessarily be the intermediary between Sir Robert Bond and the American Government, and might in that sense be said to be assisting him. It might, indeed, be very difficult for Sir Michael to gainsay an arrangement so eminently desirable for Newfoundland even if he did see in it peril for the Empire. It is quite clear, however, that if the United States has accorded any such extraordinary privileges to Newfoundland she has done it not for the purposes of trade, but for the purpose of severing that colony from British America and attaching it to herself, and this with the further purpose of making as much trouble for Canada on her eastern Atlantic shore as it was her purpose to do on her western shore when she purchased Alaska. It is hard to blame Sir Robert Bond for doing his best for his own little colony of two hundred thousand people. But it is a serious question in international ethics how far it is right that the interests of a handful of people should dominate the destinies of half a continent.

Lord Lansdowne has never won for himself the name of a great diplomatist. When he took the Foreign Office under Lord Salisbury he was generally assumed to be there as a sort of secretary of the Premier, who, notwithstanding a certain indolence about all matters that could be postponed, was certainly in his element in safely steering the ship of state among the rocks and breakers of foreign relations. In a world which almost unanimously hated Great Britain for her prosperity he was, from the day when he so materially aided Lord Beaconsfield in bringing back the laurels of 'peace with honor' from the diplomatic field of Berlin, a force which made for peace and good will. But if the rumors now reaching us be true Lord Lansdowne is doing more solid work to-day than he ever matured under Lord Salisbury, who was, perhaps, more apt at finding a smooth way out of difficulties than at disposing of them. We are told that arrangements are far advanced towards a permanent settlement of all differences and sources of irritation with France, including the Newfoundland French shore question and, let us hope, including the St. Pierre-Miquelon question. We are also assured from Berlin that the long-pending arrangement with Portugal with regard to her possessions on the east coast of Africa, have at last culminated in a ninety-nine years' lease of that territory to Great Britain, without displacing the Portuguese flag. If this had only been done when it was first planned and considered as good as done, what a tremendous difference it would have made throughout the South African war. Perhaps nobody then thought of this original leasehold idea by which the amour propre of the Portuguese is to be conserved. Let us hope that the arrangement is now satisfactorily completed. We have long been given to believe that Great Britain has an understanding with Germany on this matter and that part of this territory will fall to that power as a payment for holding aloof during the war. Whether Germany is to pay her portion of the rent we do not know.

The completion of the Assouan dam, and its dedication by the Duke and Duchess of Conanught and the Khedive on the sixth of December, will mark an epoch in the history of Egypt. This, the greatest engineering work of the kind ever constructed, will stand throughout the future ages a most magnificent and impressive monument of the beneficence of British rule in the land of the Pharaohs. Surveys of the country made by British engineers have shown that irrigation works of vast extent for distributing the waters of the Nile were carried out in ancient times, but for comprehensiveness and permanent utility they were small in comparison with the dams now approaching completion. Yet the engineers of ancient times would seem to have been possessed of profound mathematical and astronomical knowledge as well as consummate mechanical skill. Such men as built the pyramids could no doubt have constructed the Assouan dam, but they worked to gratify the pride of kings while their modern successors have performed the vastly more noble task of extending the area of arable land for the benefit of the people. Hereafter travellers in Egypt will behold in contrast the gigantic, everlasting monumental symbols of two widely separated and distinctly different civilizations. While they will gaze like those of former generations at the pyramids and wonder what they mean, what object such tremendous, time-defying edifices should serve, they will have no difficulty in solving the mystery of Assouan. In their hoary antiquity the pyramids tell the story of kingly pride and folly, or human toil performed and human suffering endured without compensating purpose, as plainly as the Assouan dam tells of wisdom, enlightenment, progress and increased happiness of the people. Scarcely less striking is the contrast between these works and the palaces, harems and gardens on which the weak, sensual and extravagant Khedive Ismail wasted many million pounds borrowed in Europe while his people were ground down by a most cruel and barbarous system of taxation. These voluptuous retreats also tell their tale of what the people of Egypt were rescued from by the British. If Britain left no other monument of her civilization to future ages, the work she has done on the Nile would stand forever to proclaim the secret of her greatness.

The New York 'Evening Post,' in seeking a solution of this absorbing trust question, recently addressed inquiries to forty-four college professors, associated with the departments of political economy and associated studies, and on one point there was almost complete unanimity. Immediate repeal of tariff duties, behind which the trusts take refuge, is proclaimed to be the political duty of the hour. 'Wherever you find 'them, in New York or New England, 'in Illinois or Michigan, these 'professors, who give their main thought to 'applied economics, and who have to 'face every day classes of eager youth 'asking how the teachings of science are 'to be made practically effective, have 'but a single mind on the injustice of 'sheltering monopoly behind the tariff. 'Reduce or repeal such monstrous tariffs instantly, is the burdens of their 'pointed replies.' College influence was overwhelmingly for the Republican party on the currency issue in 1896, but it is concluded that it will be overwhelmingly against it in 1904 on the issue of an obsolete tariff, stupidly unreformed, and of protection made an instrument of oppression. It is said that American higher education has never before spoken so strongly and unequivocally on a political question as it does to-day on the duty of doing away with needless and abused protective taxes. And any party, any church, which arrays itself against the educated mind of the country is doomed. But now that the tide of educated public opinion in the United States has risen so high against protection and its abuses, is it not ominous of mischief that a campaign in its favor should be started in this country and should meet with so little active opposition? Cannot our people learn a lesson from our neighbors, and cannot they see from their own experience how much easier it is to get their necks into a noose than to get them out again?

President Castro's recent victory over the Venezuelan revolutionists is a blow to the Conservative cause, but in South American revolutions it seems vain to speak of any victory as decisive. It, at all events, brings the prospect of a cessation of the struggle somewhat nearer. The idea that this is nothing more than a conflict in the interest of turbulent leaders in two petty states is a mistake. Venezuela and Colombia, where two revolutionary movements are practically one war, may appear petty in their politics and the weakness of their governments, but geographically they are giants. These two countries forming the north-western corner of South America extend over ten degrees of latitude and twenty degrees of longitude. A country as large as all Europe west of Russia lies wasting amidst the strife of factions, all but useless either to its own inhabitants or to anybody else, through lack of stable government and industrial development. The total population is a little less than six and a half millions, including Indians. About two-thirds of this vast area is uninhabited wilderness, mostly tropical plains of enormous fertility, where civilization has never penetrated either before or since the discovery by Columbus. Known to sailors and buccaneers as the Spanish Main, it has been the field of many myths and romances. The El Dorado of the Spaniards, the Manoa of Sir Walter Raleigh, the empire of the Amazons, the wanderings of the shipwrecked crew in Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' have been situated there, and it still remains an unknown land of mystery. The old colony of Cartagena, now Venezuela and Colombia, was the first to throw off the Spanish yoke. But when the colonists had won their independence they did not stop fighting, for they divided into two parties, who have been fighting with only short intervals ever since, that is, for nearly a hundred years. The Conservatives fight for the old Spanish system of clerical supremacy, the Liberals for the supremacy of civil law. Neither will give in. No compromise is possible between them. And so the desolating, suicidal war continues, the end apparently being as far off as ever. Castro may be all he is represented as a dictator, but he is on the right side in upholding the Liberal cause, the success of which alone can bring a lasting peace as in Mexico.

While our Canadian North-West is filling up with the best class of farmers from the Western States, the immigration returns of arrivals from Europe in the seaports of the Eastern States show that they are getting the most undesirable elements of the population of Europe. From the British Isles last year came only 29,000, while Italy sent 178,000; Austria-Hungary, 172,000; Russia, 170,000. Greece, Syria and other countries raised the total to 650,000 arrivals, of whom 162,000 were unable to read or write, while only 74,000 were under fourteen years of age. What the effect of this overflow from the congested regions of darkest Europe into the United States will be, should it continue, fills Mr. Sargeant, United States Immigration Commissioner, with apprehension. As a check he proposes an educational test, a thing supposed to be in force long ago. He objects to the United States being the dumping ground for 'the offscourings of the most oppressed and helpless people in Europe,' and traces several diseases, hitherto unknown in American cities, to these immigrants. It has also been proposed to restrict the number and quality of immigrants the steamship companies will be allowed to carry. But it is recognized that the movement to America is a natural human migration on a gigantic scale, with which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to deal, by any means short of the ruffianly one applied to the Chinese. What the political and social effects will be, the future will tell. One lesson we in Canada should not be so slack to draw is that education should be enforced on all children. If these immigrants bring on the average few children to the country they multiply enormously after their arrival. Their offspring are Canadians, and it will be largely our own fault if we allow them to grow up other than a gain to the country and other than loyal and patriotic. The people of the United States are seeing to it that the second generation can all read and write, and are all worshippers of the flag, while we not only do not enforce education but for the nondescript among us do not even provide it, and the tendency seems to be to sectionalize our education more and more. Who is training the Greeks and Syrians and Galicians in

our slums, and what are they being trained to?

THE ONTARIO LIQUOR LAW.

'I am not a total abstainer or a prohibitionist, but would hold up both hands to abolish every rum shop.' This is a very common attitude among men who dislike to be extreme in any way. Many hold it conscientiously, and it is practically the attitude towards the traffic of the Roman Catholic clergy, who for the most part, and in view of the way the use of wine is mixed up with both their ordinances and their saintly traditions, do not see their way clear to forbid the use of wine, but who generally condemn the issue of liquor licenses in their parishes. This affords a convenient and virtuous attitude for the opponent of prohibition when that is proposed. 'Oh, yes,' he says, 'I would like to see every barroom in the land blotted out, but to forbid a man a glass at his dinner is more than I am prepared for.' To such a one the law now submitted to the voters of Ontario should be just about the thing. To be sure, it goes a little far in abolishing the grocery traffic as well as the barroom. But the objection which we now hear most loudly proclaimed is in the very opposite direction. It is not that the law goes too far, but that it does not go far enough. It is not prohibition at all; it only removes the poor man's way of getting his glass and forces him to buy his liquor by the bottle somewhere out of the province, or else unlawfully within the province, and carry it home; and home drinking is far worse than tavern drinking; the man who would perhaps have been satisfied with a glass does not rest till he has finished his bottle; and so forth. With these moralists, who would probably call more earnest people hypocrites if they were one-tenth part as inconsistent as themselves, there is no word now about wanting to remove the temptation that flaunts itself at every corner, plotting ruin for young men who have not yet been enslaved and holding out open and resistless temptation to older men who have.

These people know well that for one who would become a drunkard if to do so it was necessary to make a practice of surreptitious drinking, there are fifty who do so under the publicly sanctioned attractions of the social glass at the bar. Let it be granted that the drunkard would still find liquor. Let it be granted that secret liquor dives would be known to the initiated, and that nasty people would secretly peddle to nasty people bad whiskey concealed about the person, say in belts and corsets. Let it be granted that the recognized traveller would still get his wink as to what cellar door to go through. Are we to suppose that men with human dignity would demean themselves to such outlawed and degraded methods with the determined purpose of acquiring habits thus proclaimed by the common sense of most to be perilous to life and happiness and to the public good? As a matter of fact, they do not. In countries where prohibition is enforced there are no doubt always some who have become so enslaved that they will satisfy their craving by any process; there are sure to be mischievous boys who will enjoy the adventure of an illicit picnic behind the barn once in a lifetime; there are always men who like to drink just because the law condemns it. But thousands on thousands of tempted men by the absence of the tavern escape temptation, and hundreds of thousands of boys grow up never having seen liquor or a drunkard. The number who become drunkards after having reached years of discretion without learning to drink is naturally small. They have learned that drink is unnecessary to their happiness and well-being; they have learned to appraise the mischief it is capable of doing, and they are under no temptation at all to begin its use. It is sheer nonsense to suppose, and as a matter of experience it is not true, that drinking is the same curse where the sale is effectively forbidden as where the tavern is a public and recognized institution. Every employer, every solicitous mother, every magistrate knows otherwise. Without claiming more than this for the proposed law in Ontario, we hold that it is the duty of every good citizen to vote for and uphold that law.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

We publish in another column that interesting document, 'The Liberal platform of 1895,' as sent us by Mr. G. W. Stephens. That platform, it will be seen and remembered, is for 'freer trade,' not for 'higher protection,' and certainly these principles have not been altered by time. We are told in that 'platform' that a reduction of taxation is necessary, that the customs tariff should not be based upon the protective principle, which is unsound, and had been used by the Conservative Government as a corrupting agency, but that the highest interests of Canada demanded a tariff which should bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and that it should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States. The more this platform is studied, indeed, the more desperate will appear Mr. Tarte's design of making the Liberal party turn its back upon all it once stood for. Mr. Stephens says with truth and force that the community at large ought not to be compelled to make up losses on watered stock and from mismanagement. Even the colored cotton companies were fighting for higher protection with Mr. Tarte's active approval and aid, although they are now protected 35 percent against the United States, and 23 1-3 percent against Great Britain. A concern that cannot do well on such high protection as that must be ill adapted to success. When the platform was prepared it was thought that a reciprocity treaty might be made with the United States, but soon after the Liberals got into power they found that they had the extreme protectionist leaders to deal with instead of the Cleveland administration, whose principles were the same as their own. Even these they found ripe for a reciprocity treaty, but with a party behind them that could not be suddenly brought to that point. Unfortunately, also, the Alaska Boundary question was bound up with the trade question, and the representatives of the United States would not agree to arbitrate the boundary dispute. The annual expenditure which this manifesto undertook to diminish has increased heavily instead, even per capita, though the population has considerably increased. The only excuse that can be offered here is that the income has increased in even greater measure, and not even those who issued this 'platform' anticipated such an era of amazing prosperity as has supervened. The expenditure upon public works alone last year, included under the heads, 'railways, canals, public buildings, and other public works' amounted to $10,042,790, compared with $5,245,529 for 1895, and the total expenditure on account of consolidated fund last year was $46,866,368.

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

Somaliland, where serious fighting is again reported, is the easternmost projection of Africa, washed by the Gulf of Aden on the north and by the Indian Ocean on the south-east; while the western boundary is described by a line drawn south from Zeyla, on the Gulf of Aden, through Harar to the River Jub or Juba. The country, so far as known, is an undulating plateau, parched and barren in many places, except in the rainy season, when numerous swamps are formed. Generally the vegetation is arid, although under suitable conditions there are found luxuriant grasses, mimosas, acacias, gum-bearing trees, palms, sycamore, cactus, aloe and other plants. It is a sportsman's paradise, as there are game and wild animals in plenty, including elephants, hippopotamuses, lions, leopards, antelopes, water bucks, crocodiles, monkeys, ostriches, vultures, marabout storks and many more. The inhabitants, estimated to number about half a million, are described for the most part as a pastoral people, leading much the same lives as were led by the Old Testament patriarchs. Their herds are numerous and consist of camels, sheep, and oxen, and they also keep horses and goats. On account of their jealousy of strangers the interior of their country is almost unknown, and as they do not know when they are beaten they have shown themselves very awkward neighbors to the Italians, the British, and the Abyssinians. Ethnically, they are said to belong to the Hamite stock, and are closely akin to the Abyssinians, with a considerable admixture of Arab blood. A district nearly identical with the present British Protectorate was annexed by Egypt in 1875 and taken over by Great Britain in 1884. Over this people, all of whom are Mohammedans, Haji Mahomed Bni Abdullah, nicknamed the Mad Mullah, has acquired great influence and has carried on a holy war against the intruding and hated Giaour for several years. His depredations last years in Northern Somaliland and Abyssinia led to a joint expedition being undertaken against him. Col. Swayne, who was recently in such a perilous position, was placed in command of a force of Somalis, strengthened by Indian troops, and organized from Berbera as a base; while the Emperor Menelek raised a force of Abyssinians under Ras Makonnen, who was assisted by two British officers. After several engagements, in which the Mullah was driven from post to post, the British finally chased him and the remnant of his forces into the Mijartain country (Italian Somaliland), where the pursuit had to be abandoned, as the enemy, after the Mullah's huts were burnt, his cattle captured, and several of his relatives killed, scattered in all directions. It would appear from the despatches that the Mullah has since then overrun and terrorized a considerable tract of territory formerly nominally in British possession or at least open to trade in cattle, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory and gum. It is said that the Mullah's forces have now made these rich markets inaccessible. In the engagement fought, on Oct. 6, the British lost some seventy men and a Maxim gun and was only saved from annihilation by the bravery of the English officers, several of whom were killed. It was reported to Colonel Swayne that the Mullah's forces were scattered, and that the Mullah had only a few riflemen left with him. It was this information which decided Colonel Swayne to advance and try to capture the Mullah, but he appears to have been led into an ambush. He is now retreating to Berber, his headquarters, there to await reinforcements, which are being hastened to him from India.

PAYING FOR ECONOMIC SINS.

Mr. Goldwin Smith remarks that the coal strike is the most terrible and destructive battle yet fought in the disastrous and ominous war between capital and labor. Outrage and interference by intimidation with the action of men who are willing to work ought, of course, at once to be put down. But, asks Mr. Smith, can we, looking to the prevailing temper of the commercial world, be much scandalized at the excesses of the Miners' Union? One wrong cannot be held to justify another, but it is almost certainly the fact that multi-millionnairism, fostered by a protectionist tariff, is answerable in part for the present trouble. 'The working-man hears of a multi-millionnaire selling out for three hundred millions after drawing an enormous income for a series of years, and he naturally thinks that he is not getting his share, and to get it must go on strike. He does not see that the pile of a multi-millionnaire is exceptional, and largely the product of protectionist tariffs, for which he has very likely himself been deluded enough to vote.' And may it not be said that the abuses of the trust organizations, made possible by protection, have encouraged the abuse of over-capitalization? That is the opinion of many, including Mr. Knox, Attorney-General of the United States. A trenchant critic remarks that in the bulk of the modern corporations, the stock is not intended to represent assets. The property put in is not represented, or intended to be represented by the stock—certainly not the common stock. The real money or property which the organizers of these corporations put into them is returned to the vendors in the shape of bonds or, at least, preference stock. The common stock is generally issued as gifts to the promoters, as bribes to those granting the franchises, as payments to underwriters or to manipulators acting the part of underwriters or as bonuses given to float the bonds. The real value of the common stock to the promoters is the inflating of the public credit without any responsibility. They create thousands of pieces of paper, which are called securities, which may be pledged and gambled with on the stock exchange. 'It is not,' the critic says, 'to manufacture merchandise or furnish transportation that these immense stock issues are required; but it is for the purpose of making in a few hours the colossal fortunes which the manipulation of the stock markets may afford them that these countless pieces of paper are manufactured. It is the most dangerous form of inflated credit and it serves no useful purpose, but its object and end is gambling.' According to this dictum, it is this undue inflation of credit, the inducement to and opportunity for gambling, and not merely the effort to earn dividends on water which is the great injury which is done by these enormous and fictitious issues.

A RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

The National Reciprocity League of the United States has now organized in Chicago and has published the first and second numbers of a journal devoted to the subject, the title being, 'National Reciprocity,' whatever that may mean. The League is non-partisan. Its platform excludes the protectionist doctrine that there should be no 'modification of the tariff which involves any injury to any home industry' and which permits each industry to be sole judge of whether suggested changes will cause injury to it. This doctrine, says the League, prevents all reform in existing trade laws, however beneficent to the people genrally such reform would be, and subordinates the interests of the many to those of the few. In place of that the League proposes broad, liberal, commercial regulations, beneficial to the people of the whole country. To the second number of the journal, Mr. John Charlton, M.P., contributes a paper entitled, 'Reciprocity versus Repression.' Mr. Charlton advances the indisputable argument that on this continent there are at the present moment two groups of Anglo-Saxon states, possessing about an equal amount of territory, but the southern group far more advanced in all that constitutes national wealth and power than the other. Each of these groups of commonwealths has unrestricted free trade within its boundaries and between all its states or provinces. In the case of the major group this policy has been pursued for a hundred and thirteen years, and 'the lesson taught by the experience of more than a century is that this policy has been productive of unmeasured and unmitigated good.' The minor group of provinces has pursued this free trade policy since Confederation in 1867, and 'the lesson of experience there is exactly the same as in the case of the United States.' Mr. Charlton concludes that if the result of free trade in the case of these groups of commonwealths, between all of their states, has been so eminently satisfactory, 'it may well be doubted whether restrictions upon trade between the two groups are not unfavorable to the interests of each, and it would be impossible to point to any well founded reason why the adoption of a policy which works so advantageously in each of the two grand divisions of Anglo-Saxon commonwealths upon the continent of North America would not produce results equally satisfactory if applied to each of these grand divisions in their intercourse with each other.' The relative importance of the trade of the United States with Canada, as compared with other countries upon the American continent is shown to be overwhelming. Thus all of South America, the Central American States and Mexico, with a population of some 55,000,000, last year imported from the United States $84,000,000, while Canada for the same year, with about a tenth of the population, imported some $68,922,000 of dutiable goods and $60,879,000 of free goods, a total of $129,800,000, or $45,800,000 in excess of the total exports of the United States to Mexico, Central America and South America. Mr. Charlton believes that the time has arrived for putting an end to the repressive and friction-engendering policy that has prevailed for the last thirty-six years. If not, he warns the United States protectionists that they will reap the fruits which this policy is about to ripen and which certainly will be a poor substitute for a broad policy calculated to promote the interests of the two great peoples of this continent. Mr. Charlton does not say that he approves of this method of bringing the United States to terms. If he does he would seem to have got but half way to free trade and that along a road which is as liable to turn backwards as forwards. Our own belief is that the United States would be entirely the gainer if she should remove every duty on Canadian goods, whether Canada did the same or not, and vice versa. To maintain duties against a country, to say nothing of increasing them, because that country maintains duties against us is to cut off our own noses to spite our neighbors, by forcing our own people to pay more heavily for goods which our neighbors wish to sell us more cheaply. However, Mr. Charlton may be simply prophecying what a foolish people is pretty sure to do schooled as it is in the forever-preached doctrines of interested protectionists. 'National Reciprocity' points out that the cause of reciprocity is not lagging in the United States, as the daily press refers to the subject in every issue, but it thus becomes apparent that 'the issues of the present electoral campaign are so closely related to reciprocity that it is taking its true place in the public mind as the best plan for solving the perplexities of tariff revision.'

ANGLO-CANADIAN COMMERCE.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened the new Produce Exchange in Victoria street, Liverpool, on his departure from England for home, his principal topic was naturally the importance of our produce trade with the Mother Country and the gratifying increases that are being made in it. Curiously, on the very same date as Sir Wilfrid's inaugural address at the Exchange, the British Board of Trade published some interesting figures relating to Anglo-Canadian commerce during the past nine months. These figures show that Britain's imports of wheat from Canada increased in value no less than some $3,580,000 compared with the corresponding nine months of 1901, or some 58 percent. In flour the increase was $1,250,000, or some 85 percent. Other increases of Canadian commodities imported by England are found to be very gratifying. Thus bacon alone shows an increase in value compared with the corresponding nine months of last year of nearly $1,200,000, or some 15 percent; cheese shows a gain of $1,380,000, or some seven percent; butter shows a gain of $1,080,000, or some 34 percent; hams gained $460,000, while last year's total trade was only $274,550, and horses, cattle, hewn and sawn wood also show advances. Against this is to be set a decline in value of sheep, eggs, oats, peas and maize, the latter orginating, of course, in the United States, but the total increases amount to some $10,000,000, and the declines to only some $4,350,000, leaving a better balance by more than five million dollars than was shown at the corresponding date last year. Thus it is shown that the sentiment in England in favor of things Canadian is having a very practical effect, and those who would do anything to give this constantly increasing traffic a set-back are no friends to their country. That such a set-back might take place, if we were to raise the tariff wall against British goods, which would now appear an unfriendly act, after the friendship the preference was supposed to reveal, is by no means imaginary, and our rivals who are eager and many, increase the heat of their competition every year for the highly-valued British trade. Great Britain also sold more to us for the past nine months than for the corresponding period of 1901, as it was needful that she should, as in commerce goods have to be paid for in goods. The greatest increase was for iron and steel, and is accounted for by the abnormal activity in the American iron and steel trade this year, but there were also appreciable increases in hardware, cutlery, haberdashery and in cottons and woollens. Thus Canada by being able to sell so much to Great Britain at such good prices has also been able to buy more from her, and both countries have benefited by both transactions. Her buying from us shows that she got better value from us than she could get elsewhere, as our buying from her shows that we got better value from her than we could get elsewhere. But this advantage is largely due to reciprocal trade. How would it profit our farmers if England were compelled to buy less from us, and possibly to cut down the amount she now spends on food, because our manufacturers had made it impossible for her to sell us the things that she produces?

THE HOME RULE EPISODE.

The parliament at Westminster has been the scene of a ruction which recalls tales of the parliament on College Green. The refusal to the Irish members of parliament of an opportunity to discuss Irish questions was doubtless due to a knowledge of the obstructive intentions of that element, but it was probably very bad tactics, as it told the world that parliament, the recognized safety valve for all fermenting discontent, was shut down upon the advocates of home rule and this just at a moment when feeling needed that safety valve most, a number of the members having come to parliament almost direct from prison, whither they had been sent for the too free use of the liberty of speech. There is a great deal of fighting force in the complaint that the liberty of speech denied them in the country under extraordinary laws, and the extreme administration of those laws, was now also denied them in that house where they are held to possess in London the privileges which they are demanding at Dublin. It is no doubt true that the open disloyalty of the Irish members puts them out of court, seeing that parliament is well understood to be a gathering of loyal and sworn subjects of the King. But whatever moral disadvantage that folly brings upon them would be enhanced by letting them talk it out, while it is largely neutralized by giving them a colorable excuse for their disloyalty. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did not mend the matter much by his championship of their cause. He should have demanded that they be heard in the name of free speech and of parliamentary liberty. The course he followed proved maladroit. He said, as Mr. Balfour had refused to name a day for the ventilation of Irish questions, 'at the mere request of the Irish members,' he, as a Scotchman, joined them in that demand. He should have seen where that attitude would land him. The only meaning that could be attached to Mr. Balfour's expression was that such a concession would only be yielded at the demand of the responsible Opposition. If the Opposition were prepared to try a fall upon it the government would feel called upon to consider their demand. When asked if he made this demand as leader of the Opposition, and if he was prepared to support the Irish demand, Sir Henry refused to place himself in that position. We think, however, that the Opposition might, had it been so minded, have separated between supporting the Irish proposition and demanding that the Irish be heard, and that they would have been in a strong position if they had simply, as a party, formulated a demand for that. Possibly Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could not get enough of his party even up to that point to be willing to risk a division upon it, as many of the Liberals are known to feel strongly with Lord Rosebery in cutting loose from a body of men whose leaders lose no opportunity to act as well as to speak disloyally.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

Contrary to general expectations the Landsthing of Denmark has voted against the cession of the Danish West Indies, comprising St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, to the United States. These little islands have only an area of about a hundred and forty square miles altogether, and a population just under thirty-three thousand, but there was always a strong feeling among a section of the Danish people that this population should not be turned over to the government of another country without a 'by your leave,' and this feeling has for the time prevailed. That this sentiment was strong is shown by the bringing in of bedridden members to vote, and by the scenes of excitement after the vote was declared, and it does not bear out the dictum of the United States correspondent, 'that the predominant sentiment throughout Denmark is undoubtedly pro-sale.' The islands have been far from prosperous of late years, but now the Finance Minister intends to send a commission out, we are told, with a view to developing better economic conditions, and the Danish Senate has also some scheme for helping the islands. The attempt of the United States to buy them will therefore result in some good to the people. The island of St. Thomas is just east of Porto Rico, and St. Kitts is a little to the south-east of it. These and St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is in Spanish, are in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles; Martinique, further to the south, being the beginning of the Windward Islands of the Lesser Antilles group. In St. Thomas the surface is hilly and the soil poor and earthquakes are frequent. The port was formerly a busy emporium of European trade with the West Indies, and merchant fleets used to assemble in the harbor to await their convoys. Later, it was the principal port of call in the West Indies, but all these advantages have now passed from it. It was first colonized by the Dutch in 1657, was held by the British in 1667-71, 1801, and 1807-15, and it was covered with sugar plantations before the abolition of slavery. St. Croix has been held successively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, French and the Knights of Malta at different dates and was purchased by Denmark in 1733. Sugar, cotton and rum are the chief products of St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas. The term Antilles applies to the whole of the West Indian Islands, except the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles being Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti and Porto Rico, and all the others being known as the Lesser Antilles. The name is said to be a corruption of the name of the hypothetical island, Antiglia, which figured in old charts as early as 1424, and that name was applied in 1493 by Peter Martyr d' Anghiera to the West Indies. All of these islands are volcanic and liable to earthquake.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents when clubbed with the 'Weekly' or 'Daily' editions. The contents of last week's issue are given below.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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.

Strike is an Object Lesson—Views of a contemporary on the Obligations of Monopolies.—'The Engineering News,' New York.

'Peace with Honor.'—'The Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

The Price Paid—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

Trusts—'The Times,' London.

The Problem of Ireland—By C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.

Municipal Socialism—'The Pilot,' London.

Municipal Socialism — V.—Municipalism Versus Private Trading — 'The Times,' London.

Condemnation of the Education Bill at the Congregational Union—'Daily Chronicle,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Unmechanicalness of Photography — By Bernard Shaw, in 'The Amateur Photographer.'

Sir Joshua Reynolds—By Jas. Greig, R.B.A., in the 'Morning Post,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

October—By Robert Underwood Johnson.

The Dead Letter — By Edward Rowland Sill.

The English Literary Papers on Emile Zola — 'The Spectator,' London; 'The Pilot,' London; 'The Speaker,' London; 'The Academy and Literature.'

Dreyfus at Zola's Grave — 'The Times,' London.

A Distinguished Historian—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

The Genesis of the 'Just So Stories.' — 'The Times,' London.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's New Book — 'The Manchester Guardian.'

Extracts from Mr. Kipling's New Stories—'The Daily News,' London.

A 'Very-Nearly' Story—Not at all by Mr. Rudyard Kipling—'Punch,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Doctor's Chief Need—'Morning Post,' London.

The Power of Observation in Medicine—'The Lancet,' London.

The Future Coal Mine—The Birmingham 'Daily Post.'

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

TRAFALGAR DAY.

London, Oct. 21.—Trafalgar Day, (the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought on Oct. 21, 1805), was celebrated to-day in the customary manner. The Nelson column on Trafalgar square was decked with wreaths sent from various parts of the world. A novel feature, which created considerable interest, was the exhibition of a model of one of the submarine boats just added to the navy. Nelson's old flagship, the 'Victory,' at Portsmouth, was decorated in honor of the day.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

FINAL REPORT OF THE MOVEMENT BEGUN LAST SUMMER.

The experiment of opening certain school playgrounds, provided with sand gardens, during the summer, with a competent matron and assistant in charge, for the use of city children, has proved an undoubted success. The detailed reports from the various people concerned are now all in hand, and testify not only to the pleasure and benefit the children themselves received, but also to the gratitude of hard-working fathers and mothers for having their children off their hands during a large part of the day, in elevating and healthful surroundings.

It will be remembered by the public that the Park Protective Association recently organized a Parks and Playgrounds Association. Their first duty was to preserve from all alienation all parks and open spaces, and their second to establish public playgrounds and sand gardens for the children and older boys. Playgrounds are divided into those on park property with ball grounds, and those sand gardens for the younger children opened in the school yards for three hours daily during the summer vacation under supervision.

These latter were opened for the first time this summer in the morning at Berthelet street school, and in the afternoon and evening at the Royal Arthur school. Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, who was acting president for July and August, expresses in her report unbounded satisfaction at the success of the movement:—

'There are three points which strongly impressed themselves upon my attention. (1) The harmony with which the children played. (2) The pleasure the sand boxes afforded. (3) How much the books from the Fraser Institute were appreciated. The attendance throughout the nine weeks was very good, the total number of boys and girls being 12,930. The matrons spoke highly of the help given them by the girl and boy monitors, who put away the toys and assisted them in various ways. The children were punctual, eager to come, and sorry to leave. . . . . A number of parents expressed their thanks to the matrons for the care taken of their children during the summer, stating what a relief it was to have them out of the house and under such competent surveillance. The conduct of the children was excellent, their manners daily improving, and quarrelling rarely occurring.'

The playgrounds closed informally this year, but it is hoped in future summers to have more formal closings arranged by the children themselves.

HOW THE BOYS PLAY.

Mr. W. J. Jacomb, the well-known physical instructor, had charge of the Royal Arthur school yard in the evenings when bigger boys were present. In his report he says that during the fifty-two evenings the playground was open there was an average attendance of sixty-nine boys. On one evening there were 117. 'The games provided were baseball, balls for "catchers," and "skyers," croquet, quoits, a 12-lb. shot, lacrosse sticks, a long jump and football. The most popular game was lacrosse, the quoits were always in demand. "Catchers" and "skyers" were more popular than baseball. The ages of the boys ranged from 10 to 22 years. The croquet set was always in use. The shot and long jump were not in much demand.' No serious accidents had to be reported. The general behavior was very good, and the boys' interest never flagged. Some French boys also used to attend. Mr. Jacomb recommends that in future the attendant be provided with a small kit for first aid, as minor accidents are apt to occur.

On all sides, from children, parents, committee ladies and visitors, the earnest wish is expressed for an extension of this good work next summer. This, of course, will depend on the interest and support of the public. The need for the work is assured without a doubt. The annual fee of membership is only a dollar, and this amount will keep one child in a sand-garden for ten weeks. It is hoped that the membership will be greatly increased, so that the committee may have some guarantee for continuing and extending their efforts next year. The work is looked upon with favor by our aldermen, who have granted the ladies permission to use for their purposes vacant lots in the city. The ladies have this matter in consideration. The committee is composed as follows:—

President, Mrs. William Peterson; vice-presidents, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. C. Moyse, Mrs. K. R. Macpherson; hon. treasurer, Mrs. F. Redpath; hon. secretary, Mrs. C. Moyse. Committee: Mesdames H. V. Meredith, Walton, F. Robertson, H. Graham, Stanley Weir, J. Hutchison, Waycott, Mme. Dandurand, Miss Blackader, and Miss Watt.

THE EVIL EYE.

'The spread of a superstition is a peculiar thing,' remarked a gentleman lately returned to the city. 'One of the oldest superstitions in the world is that of the evil eye, prevalent to this day to a greater extent than anywhere else in Italy and Sicily. In those countries, governed by one king, a man with an evil eye is called a jettatura, and under that caption Theophile Gautier wrote one of his most interesting novels. Lord Bulwer also handled the subject of the evil eye in "The Last Days of Pompeii." I was greatly surprised, however, to find that this superstition had taken strong hold on an American community. At one of the resorts which I visited I found the people generally believing that an inoffensive man is cursed with the evil eye. This man lives alone. All who pass him on the street cross their fingers and spit. The people have not yet come to carry the coral horns which the Italians and Sicilians point at a jettarura, and so they take this primitive form of warding off misfortune when the baleful eye rests upon them. A pilot first told me of the man with an evil eye, and his story was substantiated by many others. "It may be superstition," remarked the pilot, "but I don't take any chances. When I pass him I cross my fingers and spit. He lives in a little house by himself. His family pensions him, for when he lived with his wife and was in business with his brothers, one misfortune after another happened, until the family had about lost almost everything. Once a man was very sick, but had about recovered, and the doctors had pronounced him out of danger, only they wanted some one to sit up with the sick man for a few nights. The evil eye volunteered. At that time it was not generally known that he had an evil eye. Although the sick man had been pronounced out of danger he died the day after the evil eye had first sat up with him. A restaurant keeper made fun of the superstition. His waiters had always refused to wait upon the evil eye. He himself volunteered and chatted with the evil eye while he ate. The next day he was taken seriously ill, and did not rise from bed for three weeks. Shortly after his business, which had been good, began to decline, and he was forced to sell out at a great loss. I know of many persons who have died or been lamed because they looked on the evil eye." To such an extent has a gross superstition spread in an enlightened country,' continued the gentleman. 'It is interesting to observe that this coast resort of which I speak is full of Italian and Sicilian fishermen, who have a monopoly of the oyster, fish and shrimp business. No doubt the superstition spread from them. At any rate, it is a fact that the poor evil eye leads a miserable life because of this revival of an ancient belief.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

THE CATTLE AND SHEEP WAR.

(Desmoines (Iowa) 'Register and Leader.')

Although cattle and sheep are both domestic animals of quiet disposition, they cannot endure each other, and their mutual hostility communicates itself to their keepers, to such an extent in the western ranges that a bloody feud exists which has already in the past few weeks led to a number of aggravated crimes. Sheep ruin a range for cattle. They not only nibble everything so close to the earth that they have the range nearly barren, but they have an odor so offensive to cattle that the latter will almost starve before they will feed where sheep have been. Once sheep have been over a range it is several years before cattle can be herded there. The first introduction of sheep on the western ranges did not attract the attention of the cow boys. But the sheep have multiplied so rapidly at the same time that the ranges have been growing more circumscribed, that they are now a serious menace to the cattle industry, and the cattle men are resorting to heroic measures to drive them out.

Recent reports indicate that in the past ten years 600,000 sheep have been slaughtered by the cattle men, a dozen sheep herders have been killed and many thousands of dollars' worth of waggons and outfits have been burned. A Denver writer reports that cruelty of the most revolting kind has characterized most of these raids. He says dynamite has been thrown in among peacefully grazing flocks, killing them by hundreds. In 1895 a flock of 6,000 sheep was driven into a narrow canyon and clubbed to death. A short time later another flock of 4,000 was driven over a precipice and all killed. In 1899 Geddes & Bennett, of Cheyenne, lost a flock of 2,400 in Routt county. In 1900 southwest Wyoming was the scene of several raids, where human lives were taken. A Sheridan, Wyo., owner lost 3,500 sheep last year. They were driven over a precipice and killed, and his outfit was destroyed.

The pluckiest of the sheep men has been Griff Edwards, of eastern Oregon, who defied the cattle men. For three successive years he attempted to keep his flocks on the public range along the Colorado line. The cattle men raided him, and he appealed to the authorities. They were fearful of the great influence of the cattle men, and refused to do anything. Then he gathered a little army of his own. But the cattle men gathered a bigger one, bound and gagged his men, and killed his sheep before his eyes. He lost 14,000 sheep before he finally gave up the fight.

The plucky figure now in the contest is a woman from Chicago, Mrs. Irving, who has gone to Colorado to raise Angora goats. Part of her flock has been killed, but she has secured an armed guard, has appealed to the humane society, and in the words of the Chicago goddess, notified the cattle men that she 'will' remain. As her goats are pastured on rocky land that the cattle men cannot use, she ought, with a reasonable supply of ammunition in the hands of fair marksmen to hold the fort.

The public authorities are being compelled to take an interest in the matter, and will undoubtedly before long have to decide where the sheep men may and may not go. But the ranges for both sheep and cattle will inevitably grow less, especially if irrigation does for the range country what it is expected to do, and the cow boy and sheep herder will both soon be things of the past, along with the Indian scout and buffalo hunter. When they finally disappear an interesting and exciting epoch of frontier life will have passed.

LION AND TIGRESS.

HAVE A DEATH FIGHT.

New York, Oct. 20.—It was a fight to the death between lion and tigress in the arena at Bostock's show yesterday before the audience gathered, and the lion won. Last night 'Annie,' the tigress, was gasping out her life in her cage, while 'Romeo,' the big eight-year-old lion, pompously paraded his cage as if proud of his feat. Prof. Charles Millere, one of the animal trainers connected with the show is getting up a new act. In it are two lions, two tigers, a Thibet bear, a Polar bear and a big baboon. Every morning they are marched out into the arena and put through their paces behind the 20-foot iron railing. As yet the animals are not on very friendly terms. Yesterday morning the lions and the tigers did 'their turn.' Everything went well, and Prof. Millere was congratulating himself that the act would soon be ready for public production. Suddenly 'Romeo' and 'Annie' came close to each other. It all happened in a moment.

'Gr-r-r!' snarled 'Annie.' 'Romeo' roared.' Then the tigress flew at 'Romeo' and tried to catch him by the throat. He shook her off with one toss of his head; she tried for the shoulder hold. She missed it by an inch. Either clutch secure, and a tiger will hold on, say the trainers, until it is killed. In a twinkling the arena was in a tumult. The baboon was screeching upon a pyramid, paralyzed with fear, and the bears were lunging madly against the iron bars of their pen in a mad attempt to get away. 'Romeo' batted his paw at 'Annie' and knocked her down. She sprang wildly at him. One savage roar and he buried his fangs in her spine. Deeper and deeper sank his teeth in the soft flesh. The tigress shrieked madly and clawed frantically to get free. Every animal in the place heard the conflict and began echoing a lusty chorus to the fight. The attendants were powerless. Both beasts were fighting for their lives. Millere pronged them ruthlessly, but he might as well have used his weapon on the board floors. 'Romeo' hung on like grim death. Millere whipped a revolver filled with blanks out of his pocket. 'Bang! bang!' went his weapon, but it didn't disturb the death-hold of 'Romeo.' Mr. F. C. Bostock, the proprietor, heard the rumpus and rushed into the arena. In his hand he had a fire extinguisher. He turned the nozzle full into 'Romeo's' nostrils, and the big beast let go. Millere and his helpers drove 'Annie' back with their long prongs. She sank helpless in a corner, while 'Romeo,' with bristling mane and lusty roar, slowly retreated into his cage without a scratch.

The tigress had to be carried to her cage. There was an ugly wound in her back, and the examination showed that the spine had been injured. Last night she was unable to stand up, and it seemed that her death was a certainty. 'Annie' is worth $2,000, and had she submitted to training with the lions her value would have been doubled.

HOW A CITY IS RUINED BY CLOSING THE SALOONS.

Santa Monica, California, nearly a year ago decreed the closing of the saloons. To do so it was predicted would ruin the city. How the city has been ruined, read what the California 'Voice' says:—

First, a very notable increase in the number and character of the population and visitors to the beach.

Second, business men say that since closing the saloons in May there is a decided improvement in business, some going as far as to say that their business has almost doubled. The merchants say that they are now getting more cash in hand for goods than ever before, and what formerly went to the saloons now goes into the legitimate channels of trade. An example or two will show the trend of business under prohibition.

The bank deposits in the Santa Monica bank for the three months of June, July and August, 1900, under prohibition, were $46,000 more than they were for the corresponding months of 1899 with open saloons. Moody's delicacy store for the months of June, July, and August, 1900, under prohibition, took in actual cash, for June, $232.50; for July, $584.83; for August, $427.23, in excess for the cash receipts for the three corresponding months of 1899, when they had saloons.

In May, 1899, there were fourteen arrests for drunkenness; in May, 1900, only four, and all other cases traceable to saloons have fallen off correspondingly. So that summing it all up Santa Monica can very well afford to do without saloons, and the good people of Santa Monica say that they can never again afford to have another saloon in their little city by the sea.—'Evangelical Messenger.'

MAGATO'S KRAAL.

A Canadian's Adventurous Visit to it in the Mountains.

A BIT OF DESCRIPTION THAT READS LIKE RIDER HAGGARD'S 'SHE.'

A young Montreal officer whose letters from the firing line to his father have more than once interested readers of the 'Witness,' has had some experiences of peace times that are as interesting as many episodes of war. The young officer is in one of the Canadian troops of General Baden Powell's force, and is under command of Colonel Steele. He writes as follows:

My trip into the Southpansberg mountains was interesting. I took my servant, a corporal and an interpreter. The fort I am placed in command of is on top of one of the mountains, and commands Magato's chief kraal. Magato is dead, but his son, M'Pafu, is the chief. He was sent to Rhodesia during the war. A man called Rambian is now acting chief or king of the Barenda tribe. The sergeant at the fort sent Rambian word that I was going to visit him. So Rambian sent men to the foot of the hill to meet me and to pack my blankets, etc., up the mountain. Rambian sent in a herald to ask if he was welcome, as he wanted to pay his respects to the white chief. I sent back word he would be welcome; so up he came with five of his staff. I sat on a biscuit box in the centre of the fort and these men, headed by Rambian, came in towards me with their hats thrown on the ground, their hands in the air shouting as they approached 'Tu coss,' 'Tu coss,' which means chief. I then bade them be seated, after saying 'Reavesa' to them, which means 'a good day.' They got down on their knees before me, and, through my interpreter, Rambian wished I was well and that the King of England was well. I exchanged the compliment with him. He said he would come again in the morning and lead me to the royal kraal, where I would be welcome. Then they got up and after shouting 'Tu coss,' they went away. Next morning they came to the fort and led the way to the kraal, which is like a veritable maze to get into or out of.

THE WITCH DOCTOR.

This maze is a natural fortification, built up with stone and thorns. In the gateway of the kraal is an assegai on the ground, put there by the witch doctor to keep out all evil. After winding through the maze of thorns and rocks, we got into the interior, where the huts are. On my approach the men inside lifted their hands in the air shouting 'Tu coss,' and the women fell on their knees with their faces on the ground muttering something in their own tongue. After passing through between the huts, we came to another inner wall of mud about four feet high. In this enclosure—I take it as a sort of Holy of Hollies—there are a few magnificent huts where M'Pafu's nine wives live, and a hut in the centre is the council of war chamber, where the big war tom-tom or drum stands.

STRANGE CUSTOMS.

We passed through the Holy of Hollies and up stone steps cut in the solid rock to a cut ledge where M'Pafu has his house made of corrugated iron. We entered the house and a chair was put at the end of the room. I sat down and the three men with me stood up behind. Rambian and his staff knelt before me. All the talking was done by my interpreter. They said I was welcome and that they were glad I was well. I replied in the same strain to them. They asked for news of any importance regarding the future government of the country. Then Rambian sent for refreshments. In a few minutes four women came into the room on their hands and knees with a large bowl containing Kaffir beer—the bowl is made of pumpkins hollowed out and dried in the sun. They had also a small cup of the same material. Rambian dipped a cup and drank first, then he handed it to me. After I had drank I told my men they could drink. I then told Rambian he could drink, and so with his staff. Then Rambian said M'Pafu's wives would do some homage, so the other women backed out on their hands and knees. M'Pafu's nine wives then came in on their knees before me and all the men and women put their faces on the floor and striking their hands together for about two minutes kept saying things. They were calling me 'big lion,' 'elephant,' and saying the names of all kinds of animals, which is their way of expressing homage to a big chief. After that they, the women, turned sideways so as not to look at me. The wives asked when M'Pafu would be allowed to come back, to which I answered that I did not know.

TAKING REFRESHMENTS.

Then they went out and came in again, always on their knees, carrying a magnificent wooden platter upon which were steaming hot mealy patties or pap. This they placed before me to eat. I ate one and told Rambian he could eat; and when he finished I told M'Pafu's wives that they could eat. Then they said they hoped I was well, and I said I hoped they were well; so they said they would sleep well now that they had seen the chief. They backed out on their knees. I told the king that when the English Lion went to war his hair stood up in his mane, and that he roared like thunder, thus denoting England's power. The Holy of Holies just mentioned is very sacred. The women, when they pass through it, do so on their hands and knees. The men who wear hats take them off, and no children are allowed to enter the court yard. The chief has power of life and death over his subjects. M'Pafu can raise an army or impi of about forty thousand, and is the strongest king in the mountains. Lions and hippopotami are very plentiful.

AN ATTACK BY LIONS.

Three gold prospectors who had been sleeping out in the open one evening near our fort were rather roughly awakened a short time ago. As they were in the open and the night cold they had over them a goodly quantity of blankets, when suddenly a lion dashed in upon them seized what must have seemed to him to be a sleeping man and made off. But it was only the blankets he captured. Though the man's arms and legs were badly lacerated, he escaped by having so many blankets on him. The lion had carried off a mouthful of blankets, but lost the man. After going for three hundred yards the lion dropped the blankets.

Advertisements.

Cross Babies Wanted—Norman's Magnetic Necklace will make them cheerful; 50 cents by mail. STOTT & JURY. Money back if you want it.

TRY FOOT ELM IN YOUR GLOVES.

By sprinkling a little Foot Elm in each finger of a new kid glove you will be surprised how easily it will slip on. Besides this, you will find the glove more perfect fitting, and tearing and splitting will be prevented. Price, 25 cents a box of 18 powders, at all druggists, or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

WILLIAM BASKIN RECOVERS.

Good News for the Friends of the Well-known Norwood Contractor.

He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills for Pains in the Back and Weakness, and Reports that he is Completely Cured.

Norwood, Ont., Oct. 24.—Lumbermen and railroad men all over the country will be pleased to hear that William Baskin, the well-known contractor, is completely restored to health.

Mr. Baskin, who was connected with construction work on the C. P. R. and Parry Sound Railway, was for two years troubled with Kidney Disease. He suffered much from pains in the back and was subject to spells of weakness that caused much anxiety to his numerous friends. Now he is entirely cured and he thanks Dodd's Kidney Pills for it.

Mr. Baskin does not object to talking of his recovery, nor of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the cause of it. He calls them the 'Genuine Kidney Disease Destroyer.'

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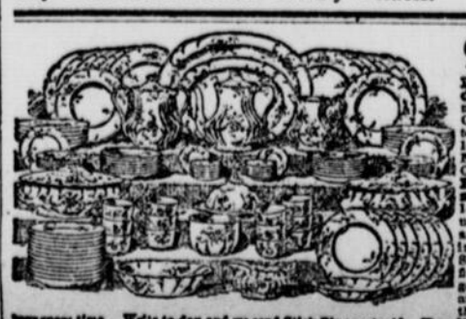

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MEMORABLE DAY AT GRANDE LIGNE.

The New Wing of the Feller Institute Dedicated Last Week.

A GATHERING OF SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES AND SAW AND HEARD MUCH TO INTEREST THEM.

Where, in 1835, Madame Feller commenced teaching a few French-Canadians the principles of Protestantism, and where, two years later, the first French-Canadian Protestant Church was established, there now stands a magnificent pile of buildings, the last wing of which was dedicated on Tuesday last. To Grande Ligne journeyed by a Grand Trunk special train from Montreal four hundred and fifty friends of the mission, among whom were the delegates to the Baptist Convention.

It was a great day for French evangelization. It marked an epoch in the history of the work and many, who had the vaguest ideas of what the Feller Institute was, and what work it was trying to do, were astonished at its magnitude, and inspired by the spirit which animated those whose faith was strong enough to carry on the work which at times seemed almost hopeless, but has now attained such proportions.

The train which left Bonaventure station at one o'clock was crowded, the number of excursionists far exceeding the expectations of those in charge. Visitors from the surrounding country swelled the number until it is estimated that the fine new convocation hall of the Institute contained an audience of seven hundred.

The first hour was spent in inspecting the fine grounds, the college, the church, the principal's residence, the log house, in which Madame Feller taught, and which is preserved as a memento of a saintly life, and the outbuildings. The care which is bestowed upon the maintenance of the place was everywhere manifest and expressions of admiration and surprise were heard on all sides. Then came the dedicatory service in the convocation hall and afterwards the seven hundred visitors were entertained at supper, the arrangements being admirable in every respect. There are at present 173 pupils in the Feller Institute—62 girls and 111 boys.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., the new president of the Grande Ligne Board, presided and with him on the platform were men whose heads have become grey in the work of French evangelization. The doxology was sung, first in English and then in French, and the Rev. E. Bosworth, the indefatigable field secretary, read a number of suitable passages of scripture.

Mr. Gordon delegated the task of making the chairman's address to Mr. A. A. Ayer, the retiring president, who had been at the head of the work for so many years.

MR. AYER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ayer, who had carefully thought out his subject, spoke at some length. Extracts from his address follow:

What think you of these buildings? Are they solidly built and are they comfortably and well finished? Do they present a good account of the board's

THE REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., President of the Grande Ligne Mission.

trust? Is the Feller Institute worthy that it should be so favored? Is it worth the sacrifice you have made to produce buildings in which 230 persons may sleep, eat and work with good accommodation for each person? The buildings have not only been more than doubled in size, but we have at the same time, newly erected within these walls a large and commodious dining-room, a laundry for all the school, a young ladies' recreation room, abundant teaching and class rooms, a large convocation hall, and kitchen and cooking accommodation to meet all requirements. Thanks unto God for these enlarged buildings and for this completed wing. Thanks to the friends for their gifts, whether small or large, which under God have enabled the board to accomplish this result. Size does not measure sacrifice. We build buildings that we may build characters. We thus do our duty as citizens and help to mould the future of our country on high ideals.

The buildings were planned with an eye to the future. Personally I did not expect the building would be fully occupied for at least two years to come—no one was more surprised than I was to find that the first applications for admission to the school exceeded our capacity. We may as well make up our minds right here and now that we shall need to plan more largely if we are to supply the means of education to those who evidently in greater numbers will seek admission to our school.

It may be interesting to note the financial side—not of the gifts to these buildings but of the work in general, as an evidence of growth. I find from the records that the total contributions from the French Baptist churches in 1871 were $237; in 1881, $459; in 1891, about $900, and in 1901, for all purposes, over $2,465, thus more than doubling for each period of ten years.

The contributions from the United States have remained stationary during all this period at about $2,500 each year.

Great Britain has varied and been rather uncertain, from 1871 to 1881, about $2,000 every two years, in 1892 it was $1,000, and in 1902, $1,689.

Until 1892 the contributions from Ontario and Quebec were not separated, but I think we can safely say that at no time did Ontario give over $2,000, the amount from Quebec varied from $1,000 to $2,000 on account of the considerable subscriptions from persons not members of the Baptist Church. In 1892 Ontario, under the influence of the forward movement and the enlarged school, contributed $4,704, and at the same date the Maritime Provinces came in with $1,036. Last year Ontario contributed $7,945, the Maritime Provinces, $1,326, and Manitoba $346.

The growing income from these three sources is encouraging and gives us hope for future development. The total subscriptions for all purposes were, in 1871, about $8,000; 1881, about $8,000; 1891, about $13,755; 1901, about $18,786.

What a history of religious and political prejudices and mistakes will be written about the Province of Quebec. But Quebec is waking up, the people are here now (that is no dream), their wrongs must be righted. The noise of the cubs in the west has been heard, the old lions of the east are no more asleep. The springing into life and the marvellous growth of the coal and iron industries of the Maritime Provinces is wide-world talk. The richness of Ontario and her growth in new and old regions need no word of praise from any one, but what about old Quebec that some people think still asleep?

Quebec, that from the Revolutionary war of the United States, for a hundred years remained almost stationary, its lands being impoverished by unwise farming and raising of crops, its people uneducated and in the hands of a priesthood who ought to have led them into a better knowledge in material things, and of mental and spiritual life. Quebec, as far as the French-speaking people were concerned, almost without a Bible in its homes, almost without a newspaper by its firesides, almost without a modern common public school in any parish or township, and in many of the counties with very little circulation of money. Could any prosperity be expected as long as such conditions continued? It was the remote villages of the obscure parts of Continental France living its sleepy life of the Middle Ages over again in the valleys of the St. Lawrence and other rivers in what was and ought to have been the garden of the new world. And yet, what changes hath God wrought? Then the daily circulation of newspapers among the French people of this province did not exceed from ten to fifteen thousand copies, while to-day it aggregates from a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred and fifty thousand copies. Public schools have been established, the desire for information is spreading and the people are voting, and in some other ways acting as they think best. At the time of which I speak the great dairy industry of Canada had scarcely touched the French districts. The exports of butter and cheese from this province only this year will exceed fifteen million dollars. Most Canadians know that Great Britain consumes from fifteen to twenty million dollars' worth of Canadian cheese annually, but few are aware that Great Britain requires a hundred million dollars' worth of butter annually, and that Canada, with all its great increase in butter-making, does not yet supply ten million dollars of this amount. Quebec produces two-thirds to three-quarters of all the butter made in Canada and no country in the world is better situated for supplying this article. Time will not permit me to speak of its vast forests, its unoccupied fertile lands, its manufactories, and its wonderful resources now being developed, and of those not yet touched. The cultivated farms are not producing half their capacity. I hope to see shortly the mission farm cultivated in a way to be an example and an education to our schoolboys and the surrounding country. What the manual department is to Woodstock, the model farming department ought to be to the Feller Institute.

THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION.

The prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Dr. Lafleur, after which Mr. J. W. Tester read the statement of the Building Committee, which showed that the additions just made had increased the floor area from 24,000 to 51,000 square feet.

The financial statement, presented by Mr. Joseph Richards, the treasurer, was read by the Rev. Mr. Bosworth. The subscriptions included one of $10,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the total number of individual contributors being 3,100; in addition to 2,600 women's missionary societies. The receipts came from the following sources: Ontario, $21,552.11; Quebec, $4,562.72; United States, $15,230; Great Britain, $595.36; Maritime Provinces, $374.40; Manitoba, $11.00; Yukon, $20.60; India, $5.00. Total, $41,371.78. Of this the sum of $40,671.78 was given specially for the building and $700 for the furnishing. About $8,000 was still required to free the building of debt.

Mr. Richards added a few words expressive of his thankfulness for the generosity shown by the friends of Grande Ligne. He had lain awake no nights wondering how the money was to be got to pay the contractors, but he had lain awake nights wondering where the money really came from; it came with such spontaneity. The old men of the board—himself among them—had dreamed dreams; the present magnificently equipped building was one of them, now realized.

Then was sung a beautiful dedicatory hymn written for this occasion by Mrs. A. E. Massé.

Principal Massé, on rising to address the gathering, received a splendid ovation, and he was much affected by his reception. His words were few, but breathed gratitude to God and to the generous people who had given such a building and such equipment. October was a red letter month in the history of the institution, for it was in October that Madame Feller landed on this continent, and it was in October, many years later, that the girls' wing was opened. Would the teaching justify the confidence that had been reposed in the principal and his staff by placing in their hands such splendid opportunities for doing good work? The future would prove it, but, on behalf of the staff, he promised unflagging energy in carrying on the work.

Dr. Lafleur, the sight of whose venerable figure aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, paid an eloquent tribute to Mme. Feller, an oil painting of whom, at the back of the platform, was draped with flags surmounted by the words, 'Jehovah Jireh.' The institute had done incalculable good in the course of its existence, not only to the converts, but to those who still remained Roman Catholics. The work at Grande Ligne had stirred into activity the priests of the surrounding country, and a handsome Roman Catholic church now stood half a mile from the institute, where, but for the presence of the latter, there would never have been one. The speaker recalled the time when three saloons were to be found within six miles of the institute, but they had been closed up and squalor and wretchedness in the homes had given way to comfort and happiness. As they had reclaimed the land around the institute, which formerly was a swamp, so the institute was doing a grand work in building up the morals of the community.

The Rev. J. N. Williams, superintendent of French missions in New England, introduced as an old Grande Ligne boy, was the next speaker. His kindly face, crowned with snow-white hair, secured him a sympathetic hearing before he spoke a word. He told the audience that his choicest possession was a little bundle of letters signed, 'Your affectionate mother, Henriette Feller.' He brought the greetings of the fifteen Protestant missionaries to the French-Canadians of New England and their flocks to Grande Ligne, towards which they had the warmest feelings. He spoke of the grand work and the sufferings of French Protestants for their religion, from the middle ages. He alluded to the natural gifts of the French-Canadian, and quoted the appreciative words of the late Mr. John Dougall, mention of whose name was greeted with a round of applause.

After the French hymn, 'Jesu, fils unique du Père,' had been sung, the Rev. A. G. Upham, D.D., a former president of the Board, was introduced. He recalled the old building which he first saw in April, 1884, and which was afterwards burned down, in the providence of God, he believed, to make room for the present fine structure. As a minister of New England and a citizen of a city which numbered in its population 35,000 French-Canadians, he thanked Grande Ligne for the work it was doing and which was benefiting them so largely across the line.

A surprise was in store for Chancellor Wallace, of McMaster University, when he rose to speak. Several of the tutors of Grande Ligne, former students of McMaster, sang, in French, a McMaster college song. The Chancellor added his congratulations and warned those present against the peril of success. He understood when the voice of Principal Massé faltered and his eye grew dim with tears. The future held great problems which must be solved. There was cause for humble prayer even while they rejoiced. Before resuming his seat, Chancellor Wallace extended to Principal Massé the right hand of fellowship on behalf of McMaster University.

Dr. Black conveyed the greetings of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. He intimated that when the century fund of $50,000 had been raised by

MR. A. A. AYER, Retiring president of the Grand Ligne Mission.

them Grande Ligne would certainly get its share.

The Rev. J. G. Brown, M.A., conveyed the congratulations of the Foreign Mission Board. He was glad to know that the Grande Ligne Mission had already sent missionaries to the foreign field.

The greetings of the Manitoba missions were spoken by the Rev. W. T. Stackhouse. Home missions were represented by the Rev. W. E. Norton.

With a verse of 'All hail the power,' sung heartily, and the pronouncing of the benediction, by Dr. Lafleur, a service which will long live in the memories of those whose privilege it was to be present, was brought to an end.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Grande Ligne Mission was founded by Mme. Henrietta Feller. She was a Swiss woman, left a widow and childless in 1834, who resolved to devote her life to work among the French-Canadians. She came to Canada, but could find no opening for missionary work in Montreal. She went to the small village of Grande Ligne, rented a rude loghouse, and started a school with a few village children. She taught them reading, writing and the Bible. In this way she gained access to the homes of the people, and with the aid of the Rev. Louis Roussy, founded the first French Protestant Church in Canada, in 1837. It began with seven members, increasing shortly to sixteen. They built the rough stone building in which education and worship were carried on until its destruction by fire in 1890.

In 1868, when Mme. Feller, died, seventy or eighty young people were receiving instruction in the Institute, twelve other French-Protestant churches had been organized, 1,300 people had been baptized, and 4,000 had renounced Romanism. When Mme. Feller died, the lack of an able head was soon apparent. Some stations were abandoned; others, and several of the workers, passed to other societies. The girls' school which she had founded at Longueuil, was sold in 1878, and the school at Grande Ligne was made a mixed one, with Prof. Roux, formerly of the girls' school, as principal.

Mr. Roussy died in 1880, and the Rev. A. L. Therrien, converted at the mission twelve years before, became pastor. His pastorate was very successful, as is his work in the Montreal church, where he has been since 1895. He was succeeded at Grande Ligne by the Rev. M. B. Parent, B.A., a McGill graduate. The Rev. G. N. Massé, B.A., who graduated the same year, is now principal of the Feller Institute at Grande Ligne, and several other former pupils of the institute have graduated at McGill, and devoted themselves to the same work.

The jubilee of the mission was celebrated in 1885, with great enthusiasm, and was followed by a religious revival.

The work of 'colportage' or distributing the Scriptures, had been carried on with little success until in 1887, Mrs. Scott, a French woman who had just recovered from an apparently incurable illness, devoted herself to the work. She was very successful as a Bible woman, and remains so still.

The Mission Board felt that now was the time for expansion, and early in 1888 a circular, asking for money to enlarge the buildings, and for $100,000 endowment, was sent to the Baptist churches. By 1890, $35,000 had been collected, and on Jan. 31, a council was being held in the building to sign the contracts, when a spark from a chimney set the place on fire, and the original building was burned to the ground, the girls' wing only being saved by the greatest exertions. The insurance did not cover the loss, but new contributions came in and by Oct. 1, of the next year a new and better building was ready for occupation. Two years ago the girls' wing was enlarged and another one built, and the total floor space is now over fifty thousand square feet.

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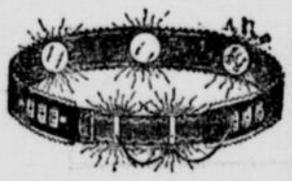

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THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

THE CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE MONTREAL MEETING.

The annual convention of Ontario and Quebec Baptists was concluded on Tuesday, when an adjournment was made to Grande Ligne for the purpose of rededicating the Feller Institute, which has recently been enlarged.

The next convention will sit at Owen Sound.

The report of the Foreign Mission Board was read by the secretary, Mr. J. G. Board. It referred first to the deficit with which the year's work began, and the wiping out of this deficit. An unusually large number of our missionaries had found it necessary to return to Canada this year on furlough, Dr. and Mrs Smith, and the Misses Murary, McLaurin and Hatch al lhaving been home. Seven new misisonaries had been appointed, four for India and three for Bolivia. The four for India are the Rev. H. B. Cross, B.A., and wife, and the Misses Lida Pratt and Edna Corning. The appointees for Bolivia are the Rev. W. P Rukie, B.A., and wife and Miss Annie Louise Copland. These are either already on the field or are going immediately. Miss Folsom, of the Timpany Memorial School, returned from furlough in August, and Miss Priest goes back to India on Nov. 1.

The report then referred to the meeting of the Student Volunteer convention in Toronto last spring. As a partial result of this convention the Dovercourt Road Church, Toronto, assumes the support of the Rev. H. B. Cross and wife.

The total income for the year from all sources is $36,314.64, divided as follows. Churches, $13,101.19; women's societies, $9,875.00; Manitoba and North-West Territories, $1,416.75; British Columbia, $173.53; Sunday-schools, $1,851.55; Y. P. Societies, $411.79; legacies, $762; individuals, $8,206.62; sundries, $515.65; Bolivia fund, $1,317, leaving a deficit of $7,187 wjith which to begin the year. The gifts have largely increased, and the support given to the work has been general.

The additions to the native churches have been: By baptism, 297; by letter, experience and restoration, 59, while the losses by death and exclusion have been 176, resulting in a net gain of 121, and leaving a present membership of 4,363.

BOLIVIA.

The report spoke of open evangelistic work having been begun in Oruro, and its encouragement by the prefect. The work of Don Maximilio Rohrsetzer with which our readers are already familiar, was referred to, and the organization of the First Baptist Church in Bolivia with a membership of five noted. Mr. Rohrsetzer has held meetings also at Cochabamba and La Paz. The door is open for direct evangelistic work in Bolivia, and the missionaries urge that Mr. Rohrsetzer be taken upon the staff, and that the missionaries who know the language should be set free to preach the gospel, and others sent out to take charge of the schools.

The Rev. A. J. Vining expressed the opinion that they had reached the limit of their giving to foreign mission work, and moved a resolution to the effect that it is not wise that the Foreign Mission Board should attempt to raise more than $32,000 per annum for work outside the Dominion of Canada. He stated that they had foreign mission work in the North-West, and it must be done, or the foreign population will prove the destruction of the nation.

This address provoked a vigorous discussion. The Rev. Robert Garside warmly repudiated Mr. Vining's arguments, and the Rev. W. J. McKay, in a calm and logical manner, spoke against retrenchment; Superintendent Norton stated that we should not ask the Foreign Mission Board that they should retrench to the extent of a single dollar on account of the deficit. We are $5,000 better off than we were at this time last year, and many of our churches have not reached the limit of their ability. Mr. Fox, the treasurer, argued that it was better to pay $300 or $350 of interest on the deficit than to cut down the estimates. The Rev. L. S. Hughson opposed the proposition of Bro. Vining. The Rev. W. H. Cline was in favor of individual churches supporting their own missionary abroad, while the Rev. W. C. Weir was opposed to such a policy. Bro. E. O. Weston believed that the churches should exercise their Baptist independence in the matter.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and as Mr. Vining's motion had no seconder, it was allowed to drop.

THE LAST EVENING SESSION.

The last evening session, which was largely attended, opened with a song service led by Mr. D. Bentley. The Rev. J. E. Trotter, second vice-president, occupied the chair. Mr. G. R. Roberts read the Scriptures and the Rev. W. S. Bullock, of Roxton Pond, Que., led in prayer.

The hymn 'Speed away, speed away, on your mission of light' was sung, and then Miss Murray, who is supported by the ladies of the Eastern Convention, was introduced to the convention. She said that God is speaking to the churches saying, 'Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught.' Immediate action is needed. The North-West, Quebec, Bolivia, India, furnish fishing grounds where souls may be caught. When the call of God comes to the heart, there is joy in obedience; this joy she had personally experienced. Baptists, she was convinced, had the truth, and were eminently fitted to carry out the great commission. In India she said many Paedo-Baptist leaders in Christian works were coming to the position held by Baptists; and so she was more than ever satisfied that we can do the best kind of service in that dark country. All the black list of crimes recorded in the first chapter of Romans is characteristic of the people of India. We are bound to carry the gospel to them. Their need is in itself a most important cry for help. The results of Baptist work were epitomized, and some incidents related which showed the power of the Gospel to elevate and save.

Miss Kate McLaurin, born in India, and a returned missionary from the land of her birth, was in a position to speak most interestingly of her work, and right worthily did she acquit herself. Her address fairly bristled with personal references, and facts regarding work among the women of India. She stated that the weak hand of woman moves the world, but it is the heart that moves the hand. In India they were striving to win the heart. Very often it is the women who keep back the men from making an open profession of Christianity. Woman is unspeakably miserable, but she is also unspeakably powerful, and must be won for Christ. The Madras Mail' speaks in the most glowing terms of the striking superiority of the Christian mothers of India. Miss McLaurin held her audience spell-bound as she described her methods of work in the Zenanas; and if she is able to use the Telugu language with the same ability as she does the English, it can well be understood the secret of her success as a missionary. Love for Christ, enthusiasm in his service, and aptness to teach characterized the speaker, and the building rang with applause as she sat down.

Dr. E. G. Smith was the third speaker. He has spent eight years in India, is the pioneer medical missionary, and spoke more especially concerning medical work in that country. The Hindoo looks upon sickness as a visitation from God. Smallpox is very prevalent in India, and there is a smallpox god. The methods of curing disease are often very cruel, branding with red-hot coals being very common. One of the greatest temptations which comes to the Christian to lapse is that which comes in regard to superstitious practices in respect to curing disease. For the sake of the heathen and for the sake of the Christians medical aid is needed in India. The lady missionaries are much helped in their work by doors being opened through the aid of medical missionaries. Medical work, too, is doing much to break down caste distinctions.

The Rev. H. B. Cross and Mrs. Cross, new missionaries to India, were then introduced to the Convention by Mr. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Cross leave on Thursday, Oct. 23, for England, and thence to India. Dr. McLaurin was instrumental in stirring the hearts of the congregation to the needs of India, and prayers have no doubt had a mighty influence in leading him to devote his life to missionary work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cross spoke a few words, and received a very warm reception.

A deputation from the Methodist Church then conveyed greetings to the convention. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Wesleyan Theological College, congratulated Dr. Gilmour on his appointment as president of the convention, and spoke of the warm feelings of the Methodist for their Baptist brethren. They were at one in devotion to missionary work and in all essentials pertaining to the fight with evil and the raising of Christ's standard. They, however, believed in fraternity rather than in uniformity as productive of the best results.

The Rev. C. E. Manning, on behalf of the Methodists, commended the aggressiveness of their Baptist brethren, their splendid endeavor to live up to their ideals, their fidelity to truth, and their zeal in evangelizing.

The Rev. Mr. Gilmour, in replying, referred to the spiritual fire of the Methodists and their marvellous vitality.

Advertisements.

HOW RELIEF CAME.

An Interesting Story From An Icelandic Settlement.

(From the 'Logberg,' Winnipeg, Man.)

The readers of 'Logberg' have long been familiar with the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through the well authenticated cures published in these columns each week. Many of our readers are also able to vouch for cures which have come under their own observation. This week 'Logberg' has received a letter from one of its readers, Mr. B. Walterson, a prosperous farmer living at Bru, in which he gives his own experience in the hope that it may benefit some other sufferer. Mr. Walterson says: 'Some years ago I was suffering so greatly from rheumatism in my limbs that I was for a long time unable to do any work. I tried in many ways to obtain a cure, both by patent medicines and medicine prescribed by doctors, but without obtaining any benefit. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised in the 'Logberg' as being a cure for this trouble and determined to give it a trial. I bought a dozen boxes and before half of them were used I felt a great change for the better. This improvement continued from day to day, and before I had used all the pills I was completely cured. Since that time I have never had an attack of this trouble. After this I used the pills in several other cases and no other medicine has been so beneficial to me. I feel it my duty to publicly give testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine so others similarly afflicted may be led to try it.'

If you are weak or ailing; if your nerves are tired and jaded, or your blood is out of condition, you will be wise to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing cure for all blood and nerve troubles. But be sure you get the genuine, with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' 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.

A case of fatal potato poisoning occurred recently in Bristol, England. A child had eaten some potato peelings, and these, when the tuber has begun to germinate and shrivel, contain a poison which produces symptoms similar to those caused by strychnine.

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.

AMERICA THE LAND FOR FAKIRS.

CHINESE JUGGLER TELLS DULUTH PAPER OF HIS TRAVELS.

(Duluth 'Tribune.')

'America is the best country in the world for a fakir,' said Ah Wing, to a reporter. Ah is the jolly Celestial in a mottled yellow robe who has been selling things, worth nothing, at ten miles their value near the corner of Third avenue west and Superior street, in Duluth, for a week or more.

And he knows whereof he speaks, for he has trod the Orient and Occident in the successive roles of mystic, juggler, and fakir.

'All a fellow has to do here,' went on the Chinaman, who speaks excellent English, 'is to go out and get the money. The people you relieve of their coin like it, and nobody seems any the worse. And, at that, they are the wisest people in the world. Maybe that's the reason they don't kick on little things.

'It's entirely different elsewhere. The meanest people in the world for a fakir to work are the Hindoos, and the next the Turks. The Hindoo knows the game too well, and, although the Turk is ignorant, he doesn't want to let you know it. He brings you to court for little cause, and it is a serious thing to go to court in Turkey, as I will try to prove by an actual happening to me in the land of the Sultan.

'When I was a boy, nearly forty years ago, I learned a few tricks of juggling and other styles of "black art," and thought I was all right. I started to make a living in that line in Canton, but I encountered the competition of a whole school of really good men, and people laughed at me.

'From my native land I passed, with a troupe of wandering jugglers, into India, where we half-starved. Then we went on to Arabia, and earned a precarious existence by following a pilgrim caravan almost to Mecca. As we approached the Holy City, the pilgrims got religion bad, and were not looking for amusement. Our band stranded, in the worse sense of the word, and every one had to shift for himself.

'For several weeks I fared very badly, and square meals did not come with much regularity. In fact, I don't remember having one the whole time. Finally I got work as a camel-tender, with a caravan going north. I did very well until we reached their point of destination, when I was out of a job again.

'A nomad doesn't care much for a juggler and fakir, and I worked through Palestine and up to the Bosphorus, alive, and that was all. I was near Constantinople and the big European cities to the West, and I felt that at least I had reached a land where I could make a name for myself.

'But my troubles had just begun. When I came into the capital of the great Turk, I got busy to amuse the people at once. I set up my stand on a back street, and, after doing tricks, eating chemical fire, and making a few fake trees grow at my bidding, came down to active business.

'The Turks are all Mohammedans, and deeply religious. I decided to turn that fact to profit, and put a glowing display of relics—beads and shells from the Holy City—on sale. I explained as best I could the "sacred things" I was dealing in, and soon was doing a rattling business. I was thinking out a fairly good pun about Mahomet and the profit when the change came.

'A little squad of Turkish soldiers came silently down the street, and one of them stepped over and pointed at me with his sword. I came near dropping dead, but managed to keep my feet. Two of the men arrested me, pinioned my arms, and marched me along.

'Next morning I was taken before a magistrate and sentenced. I learned after that I was tried for profaning their religion, but at the time I was sentenced had no knowledge of what crime I had committed. The magistrate must have known, however. He pronounced my doom, and, after striking me three times over the shoulders with a three-cornered whip, turned me over to the guard. I was hurried from the city, and at every stopping place between there and the Greek border severely beaten on the feet. When I was placed on Greek soil I was without shoes, hungry, ragged, and penniless. The guard gave me not a parting look, and rode grimly away.

'A number of mountaineers I met shortly after gave me food, but they had little clothing for themselves and none for others. After several days I got down to the plains and gave a few performances, earning enough to get a little clothing. An old woman, however, accused me of bewitching her cattle, and made it so unpleasant that I left the district by night. Indeed, had I waited until next morning, the peasants would have hanged me.

'From Larissa I worked my way by boat to Rome and thence to Mexico. There the people were hospitable enough, but in the country districts and smaller towns the Indians, who composed most of the population, thought I was legitimate prey, and robbed me about twice a week. The Church, too, interfered, and I came into the States.

'That is more than thirty years ago, and I do not care to leave. The American is all right. He doesn't take things seriously unless they are worth while. If you fool him with some clever trick, he just wonders how you did it and lets it go at that. It's the best country in the world for my class of work.'

Wing said the Duluth people are pretty easy, but the sofest people he has met here are in the western section of South Dakota.

Advertisements.

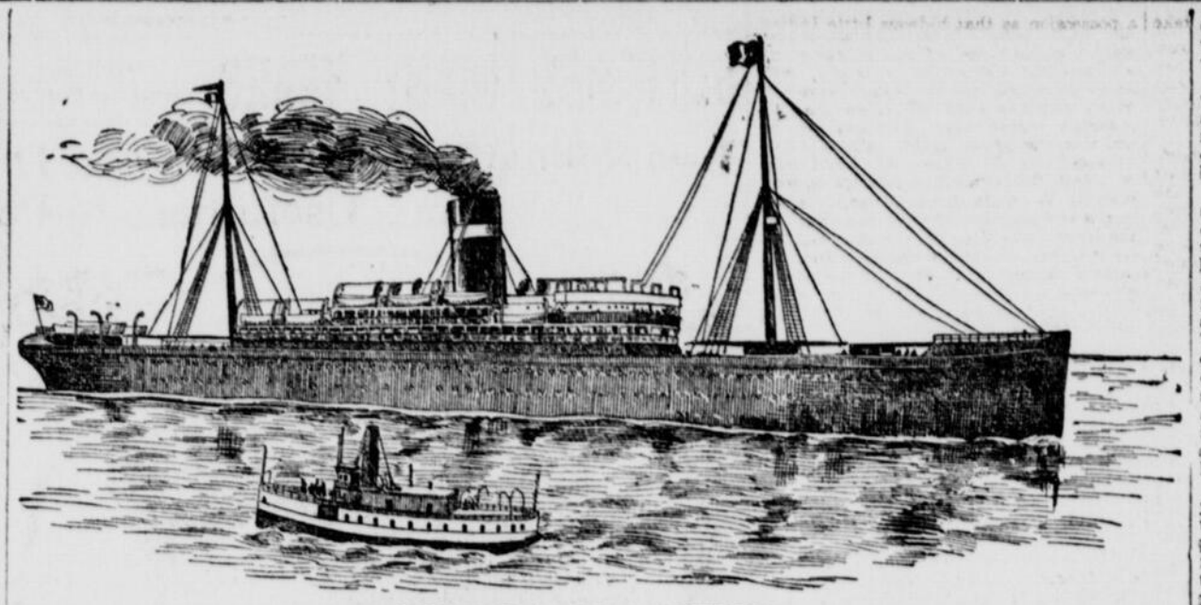
NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



MONTREAL TO CAPETOWN.

The Allan Line SS. 'Ontarian,' which is to open the new South African service, sailed on Oct. 18 from Montreal with a full general cargo, comprising butter, flour, peas, oats, hay, machinery, enamelled ware, stoves, carriages, joiners' work, auto-harps and three cars of dressed lumber. There is also a shipment of furniture and effects for Col. S. Steele. The 'Ontarian' will call at Capetown, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

The 'Ontarian,' which is in every respect an up-to-date cargo steamer, is one of the latest acquisitions to the Allans' fine fleet of steamers. She is 400 feet long, 49 feet beam and has a dead-weight capacity of 6,880 tons. She has been built to Lloyds's highest classifications and has been additionally strengthened against the heavy weather of the north Atlantic. The cargo holds occupy the whole of the ship below the upper deck, except the portions required by machinery and bunkers, and the store-rooms in the peaks. There is capacity for an enormous quantity of merchandise, including insulated chambers for the carriage of refrigerated goods. For the working of this cargo there are powerful and most modern winches.

The 'Ontarian' is commanded by Captain J. Taylor Gambell, who, besides being an officer of ripe experience in the passenger service of the company, has already made four trips to South Africa with troops and horses. The other officers on board are Messrs. W. A. Milne, chief officer; C. McCulloch, second officer; George Prince, third officer; W. Bentley, fourth officer; J. M. Ferguson, chief engineer; W. Dent, chief steward, and W. J. Fulton, purser.

LONDON STREET NAMES

SOME PUZZLES AND SOME HISTORICAL MEMENTOS.

(From the London 'Globe.')

The late James Payn, to whom London stood in much the same relation as a flower stands to the botanist, and who wrote in his own genial and inimitable style upon almost every feature of the metropolis, did not pass over the question of how the London streets got their names, a question which must have puzzled many. 'Who is it,' he says, in his essay entitled 'Double Glo'ster,' 'that stands godfather to the streets of London? Who is it that, in so many cases, in answer to the solemn question, "Name this street?" pronounces, "Glo'ster, Glo'ster." I suppose it is some assemblage, whose heads, being laid together, are said to constitute a board. A Board of Works, is it? Good. Then all I have to say with respect to that august body is this: That it is not a Board of Works of the Imagination. Its total want of originality in nomenclature is most remarkable.' This accusation is confirmed by Augustus Hare, who, after devoting much attention to the subject, has stated that the number of streets bearing the name of King is 95, of Queen 99 and of Prince 78. While even these records are surpassed by the Georges, which number 109, by the News, of which there are 166, and the Churches, of which there are 151 examples.

These disposed of, the question of street names becomes interesting. It is in the City especially that histories are attached to such names. Some are more or less obvious, many being arrived at by the simple process of transferring to the street or court the name of its principal tavern. Bird-in-Hand Court is an instance. Others, such as Birchin Lane, take their title from the builder. Birchin Lane was built by one Bircham. But these are, as it were, merely the easy exercises. To him who makes it his hobby—and there are few more fascinating—to trace each name he finds to its source, difficulties soon begin to present themselves. Stow, the earliest of such searchers, was wont to adopt the simple expedient of guessing, when the stream he explored dried up before the source was reached. Lothbury, for instance, clearly baffled him. He had no shred of evidence to go upon. He was lost. But, far from admitting such a state of affairs, he plunged boldly into the thicket before him, and forcing a way through the brambles claimed to have hit upon the true path. Lothbury, said loathing caused in the minds of the passers by by the sound of the workers in brass and copper, who carried on their business. There is something almost magnificent in this wild, reckless guess, but it is not to be accepted. The modern view is that the street dates back to a certain Albert, a Lotharingian, or, as he would be styled, Albert Lotering. He, it is supposed, owned a manor in this quarter. Hence Lotering's Bury. From which the transition to Lothbury is not difficult.

Another pitfall is offered by Sermon Lane. The natural conclusion is that in days gone by it was a species of open air chapel, and the imagination can conjure up pictures, all fascinating and all more or less incorrect, of wild-eyed, fanatical preachers preaching the word to picturesque, and, for the most part, unruly mobs. Sermon Lane, however, has no reference to ecclesiastical oratory. It is an abbreviation of Sheremonier Lane, the locality of the sheremongers, the men who clipped (or sheared) bullion into shape for coining at the Old Exchange, which was hard by. Transition forms of the word were sarmonneris and sermoneris. Wardrobe Place at first appears obscure. It is so called from the fact that Sir John Beauchamp, Warden of the Cinque Ports, owned a house there, which was converted by Edward IV. into a repository of state garments and royal robes worn at different times and occasions in the City. Bevis Marks is chiefly interesting from the fact that Mr. Sampson Bruss and his amiable sister Sally lived there. The name is derived from Bury's Limits, and indicates the borders of territory pertaining to the town house of the Abbot of Bury Saint Edmunds. Bury's becomes Bevis by the permutation of 'r' into 'v'; Marks is akin to marches, the equivalent of borders or limits. It is interesting to note, in passing, that the title marquess meant originally 'keeper of the marches,' and that it was his duty to defend the frontier against aggressive neighbors.

The majority of what are to the searcher after interesting names the gems of the collection are hidden away in odd corners in the city. It needs an almost contemptuous familiarity with the City before one can find Budge Row. Once found, it is interesting. It was here that the dealers in budge dwelt, as, indeed, the name implies. Budge was a fine lambskin fur, much used in days gone by as edging of scholars' gowns. In the same way as marquess is derived from marches, so the word budget meant originally a bag made of lambskin or leather. Bull and Mouth street, which lies in Aldersgate(was once Boulogne Mouth or Harbor), and owes its name to an event of some historical interest, the capture of Boulogne by his bluff Majesty King Henry VIII. in the year 1544. It has been suggested that the correct name of the street should be Bowl-and-Mouth, but this is probably an error. As a final example, Canon Alley. This alley, in St. Paul's Church yard, formed the eastern boundary of the old College of Minor Canons, and was the site of one of the six gates in the inclosure of the Cathedral territory.

Yes, the City is an interesting place, and a place which, as usually happens, the natives appreciate less than the chance visitor. To work in an office from 9 till 6 leaves the City man little leisure to look around him and discover what an enthralling spot it is in which he spends his life. He realizes vaguely something of this, and wishes, as he hurries to catch his suburban train at St. Paul's or Ludgate Hill, that he had more time to devote to the matter. He resolves that when that glad day arrives which the ancients called the Kalends of Greece and which we know as 'some day or other,' he will take a holiday and 'do' the City thoroughly.

THE TREACHEROUS SULTAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Times' publishes a private letter from Constantinople which throws an interesting side light upon the character of the Sultan. The writer says that there was profound astonishment even in Turkey when Said Pasha, for the second time, was appointed Grand Vizier. It was the general opinion that the Sultan would never forgive him after his flight to the British Embassy. But Abdul Hamid remembered that Said Pasha was popular, especially with the official class whose salaries he had paid, and that he enjoyed an enviable reputation for personal honesty. He, therefore, devised a thoroughly Oriental scheme, by which he could at once discredit his former servant and profit by his good character. No sooner did Said Pasha assume the reins of office than the payment of all salaries ceased abruptly. Up to that time they had been paid fractionally and irregularly, but with his advent supplies were cut off altogether. Never had the officials been in so desperate a situation, and, of course, the whole odium of it rested upon the shoulders of the luckless Said Pasha. From all corners of the empire appeals for money were sent to the Sultan, who gave them no heed, but ostentatiously conferred a gift of T.15,000 upon his Grand Vizier, who, ever since, has been regarded as a man without bowels or conscience. His popularity has vanished and he is now as much hated as his master.

HUNTERS ASK PROTECTION.

DEER HUNTING UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS TOO PERILOUS, THEY SAY.

(New York 'Sun.')

Eighteen human lives was the Wisconsin and Michigan score during the last deer-shooting season. That is to say, there were eighteen bodies found and accounted for. How many men were shot and still lie in deepest woods, their bones now white in the underbrush, nobody knows, nor ever will know. The killing of hunters by other hunters who mistake their victims for deer, begins generally in the Adirondacks, but runs along pretty steadily through the other states as their open seasons come on, until January, when the incautious sportsman if he ventures into the woods, is frozen to death and so cheaply disposed of. The mortality is due primarily, of course, to excitable persons who shoot at anything they see moving, having deer in their heads and not being able to remember that there are other things alive in the forests, but to this cause may be added two others, dress and long-range rifles.

Nearly every hunter, whether experienced or inexperienced, wears a coat and hat of dead grass hue. Seen through the branches at any distance, there is little difference between this color and the color of a deer's hide.

The fellow who has buck-ague, or has just recovered from it, gets a glimpse of this slowly moving brown and fires at it. If it were a deer, he would inevitably miss it, but, being a man, he plunks it every time.

It is easy enough to correct the dress. Men will wear brown naturally, since it is the most indistinguishable color, but few of them would be shot if they would discard their hats, which are needless in the woods, and, taking a leaf from the book of the Indians, wear a bright red handkerchief bound around the head.

This gleaming bit of crimson can be seen whenever the sleeves or body can be seen, and often when they are invisible. It would serve as warning to the rapt gunner that the object upon which his staring eyeballs are fastened is bi-pedal, not quadrupedal.

It has been objected that the handkerchief, while it would be a protection, would alarm the deer, but this is not true. Scarlet or crimson seems to have no power to terrify animals. Sometimes it angers them, sometimes arouses their curiosity, but never urges them to flee. The Indians found this out long before clothes were brought to America. They dyed strips of bark brightly and wore them as head dress.

As for the use of long-range rifles in the woods legislative action would seem to be necessary and in several of the states this winter there will be an effort to regulate the kind and calibre of arms that men may take into the forests.

It is true that the modern small-bored high-powered gun is of no more value among trees than a weapon of older model; in fact, it is not so good, since it has less shocking capacity; but it would be impossible to persuade the city sportsman of this.

In the Adirondacks or elsewhere, it is rare that a deer is shot at a greater distance than a hundred yards: two hundred yards is practically the limit at which one may be seen and then the woods must be unusually open.

At that distance the rifle or 45 calibre with a black powder cartridge is as good as a Krag or Mauser, so far as its killing capacity is concerned, and a good deal better for anything living that may happen to be in line further on.

It has got to be an idea with certain sportsmen, however, that they are out of date and subject to laughter and contumely if they take any gun except the latest into the wilds, so they go ahead and slay a friend, or shoot at a deer, for that matter, seventy-five yards away and kill a man twenty rods further on. There were instances last year of hunters struck and killed or seriously wounded when five hundred yards from the shooter and unconscious that there was a man within a mile of them and these instances will continue to occur so long as steel-jacketed bullets driven by smokeless powder are fired in the woods.

One of these projectiles at a hundred yards will go through a hemlock of twelve inches diameter as if it were paper and slay man, dog or deer on the further side. It is interesting to note the demand for an inhibition of high-power rifles in the North Woods comes mainly from old hunters themselves, who like to shoot deer well enough, but do not like to be shot.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN DUBLIN.

NOW KNOWN AS THE BANK OF IRELAND.

It is just a century since the last meeting of the Irish Parliament took place in the magnificent and historic building in College Green, Dublin, so familiarly known now to every Dubliner as the Bank of Ireland. In the autumn of 1802 an Act of Parliament was passed transferring the premises to the governor and directors of the Bank of Ireland. The present edifice was erected in 1729 on the site of the old Parliament House built in the reign of Eilzabeth by Sir George Carey. The building was intended for a fine hospital, but its original purpose was never carried out, and the Law Courts held their sittings in the new building early in the seventeenth century. Round about the mansion at that time was a large garden and trees. It passed subsequently to different owners, one of whom—Sir Arthur Chichester—gave it a name by which it was known for many a year. There is not space here to tell of the various occupiers of Carey's Hospital or Chichester House, as it was indifferently called, nor of their history, which is, indeed, full of interest, and bound up with that of Ireland. But it is of importance to notice that the first parliament held in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. was in this house. The Crown took a lease of it after some years, buying out the owners, who named the exact portions of their property that His Majesty was to get. There are many detailed accounts of how the Lord Deputy and great lords, with the judges and commons, journeyed down from the Castle to College green to open the session, and many curious scenes were enacted within its walls. In addition to the ordinary business of parliament, the Court of Trustees dealing with forfeited estates in 1699 was held here. Some of the persons tried in the courts of justice were brought publicly through the streets down to the Parliament House as part of the penalty inflicted if they were found guilty. Several books that were regarded as dangerous or objectionable were by order burnt before the House by the common hangman. Great trials took place within its precincts, and counsel appeared for their clients in wig and gown, and the old building held its own until 1728, when its long dilapidated condition rendered a new structure necessary.

Sir Edward Pearce was the principal person concerned in the plans. When he died in 1733 the work was finished by Arthur Dobbs. There are many records of strangers who visited it in those days to listen to debates or witness the transactions of the legislators. Malton tells us that 'the Parliament House of Ireland is the noblest structure Dublin has to boast.' He describes the interior, and says: 'The Viceroy on his throne appears with more splendor than His Majesty himself on the throne of England.' The Rev. John Wesley, who came to this country on several occasions in the eighteenth century, writes: 'The House of Lords in Dublin far exceeds that of Westminster, and the Lord Lieutenant's throne as far exceeds that miserable throne (so-called) of the King in the English House of Lords. The House of Commons is a noble room, indeed it is an octagon, wainscotted round with Irish oak, which shames all mahogany, and galleried all round for the convenience of ladies. The Speaker's chair is far more grand than the throne of the Lord Lieutenant.'

THE GHOST IN THE INN.

'Speaking of ghosts reminds me of something that happened to me about two years ago in the suburbs of Guthrie, Mo.,' said a man who has travelled considerably, 'and the incident has often made me believe that it is sometimes predetermined that a man will be placed in a position to believe that he is about to see or hear something supernatural. It occurred in an inn in which I had stopped for the night. A few minutes after I had gone to bed I was startled by hearing a sound which made me imagine some one was strangling in my room. I had blown out my lamp, and consequently I was unable to see anything, but I believed that the sound originated in my room. From what part of it I could not say. It was one of those mysterious sounds which puzzles its hearer, but, what was worse, it had a fearful hollowness. When I had gone to my room I had undressed and jumped in bed without examining the room closely. I had noticed, however, that it was well furnished. While thinking over what I had seen in it I remembered that a large armoir stood in one of its corners. I looked, but could see nothing which could account for the noise. I afterward extinguished the light and went to bed.

'A short while after this the sound again commenced, this time being more horrid than before. It seemed to come from the armoir this time and there seemed to be a terrible struggle in the windpipe of a human being. The next thing I discovered was that something was walking in the room. There was no mistake about this, for I could hear the footfalls. I heard the ghost—for such I concluded it was—walk to the armoir. I leaned out of bed to reach some matches that I had put on a table nearby and struck one violently. I could see nothing, but the stifling sound continued, and again seemed to come from the region of the armoir. I relit the lamp and looked behind it once more, and, to my surprise, I saw a chicken. This was evidently the thing that had walked about in the room. I then unlocked my door and stepping outside called to the hotelkeeper at the top of my voice. The mysterious sound ceased, and in a few minutes I was informed that the noise had been only the snoring of a man who was occupying a room adjoining mine. I never was more frightened than I was that night, and since that time I can sympathize with the man who believes in ghosts.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

TWO MORE CASES OF ITCHING PILES

That Could Not Be Cured By Any Treatment Except

Dr. Chase's Ointment

There is probably no other medical preparation in this country which has been so thoroughly endorsed by the best and most respected people as Dr. Chase's Ointment. This is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that people who are free from the misery of itching piles are anxious to let other sufferers know what has cured them and because Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual cure for this torturing and frightfully common disease.

Mr. John Harvel, Mayor of Arnprior, Ont., states: 'Only persons who have experienced the torture of itching piles can form any idea of what I suffered from the horrible disease. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and can positively say that it has completely cured me. I had tried very many so-called cures for piles, and can truthfully say that there is no remedy on the face of the earth like Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose. I would not be without it for any amount of money, and can heartily recommend it to all sufferers, as it is the best thing I ever used.'

W. E. Talbot, of Talbot Bros., tobacco merchants, 382 George street, Peterborough, Ont., states: 'It is from a desire to help other sufferers that I offer a statement of my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for itching piles. I was for a long time troubled with this unpleasant and torturing disease, and though I tried very many treatments, remained uncured until I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was highly recommended to me, and I find that every word of praise that is given it is true. I can truthfully say that I am completely cured, and, knowing the misery that the ailment produces, I am anxious to have others know of the surprising virtues of Dr. Chase's Ointment.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or by mail, post paid, on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

OUTSPOKENNESS OF PROF. VIRCHOW.

It may be truly said of Rudolf Virchow that he was no respecter of things or persons. He never hesitated to speak his mind on any subject that came before him, and when an opportunity to relieve his feelings was not supplied by circumstances, he deliberately created it, availing himself of his position as professor of physiology and director of the Pathological Institute of Berlin to lecture on subjects with which physiology and pathology had no connection whatever. Thus he publicly delivered addresses in which he declared himself an atheist and materialist, and laid himself out to prove the non-existence of hell and the devil, saying on one occasion with reference to the so-called Prince of Darkness that 'only a benighted Mecklenburg pastor could be so foolish as to believe in him.'

To the end of his life the great Pomeranian scientist remained a real 'enfant terrible' in many respects, though he had become sufficiently reconciled to the existing order of things to refrain from such sayings as the one which made him famous during the revolutionary period of 1848. At that time he was speaking of hereditary ailments, and by way of citing an example explained significantly: 'I know a family, a very exalted one, in which the grandfather had softening of the brain, the son a hardening of the brain, and the grandson no brains at all.' Everybody understood that he referred to the Prussian royal house—Frederick William II., III., and IV., and the phrase went the round of Germany.

Politically, this phrase made Virchow's fortune. He was long one of the most ardent democratic Progressives of the Prussian Landtag, and again and again he did battle with Bismarck. When the latter in 1865 introduced a project (the first of its kind) for the establishment of a Prussian navy, it was Virchow who led the Opposition and foiled the minister. The latter was so irate that he sent the professor a challenge, but nothing came of it, and Virchow continued his opposition for years, still struggling against the militarization of Germany, even after 1870. His very last political exploit was to denounce Great Britain with respect to the Boer war. Virchow the politician will soon be forgotten, however, whereas Virchow the scientist will be held in grateful remembrance.—'Westminster Gazette.'

About 300,000 cases of dynamite are used at the mines of Johannesburg annually.

THE BARBER OF TWO CZARS

REMINISCENCES OF A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH HAIR-DRESSER.

(Paris correspondence of the London 'Globe.')

Chatillon-sur-Indre, chief town of the canton of the Indre, possesses a church of the eleventh century and the ruins of an ancient fort. But it is not of these that the natives are proudest; they are much more communicative on the subject of M. Maulle, a son of Chatillon, who enjoys the rare distinction of having acted as hairdresser to two Emperors of Russia. M. Maulle, who is now over 70, was for twenty-five years attached to the Russian court, and from frequent contact with the Czars and grand dukes it is alleged by his neighbors that the shadow cast upon the ground by the former 'coiffeur,' when he takes his walks abroad, has quite an imperial outline. The old man has many interesting souvenirs of his royal masters. Alexander II., he states, was very regular in his appearances at the barber's. Every fortnight, on the Sunday morning, he confided his august head to the keeping of M. Maulle, who remembers with sadness that the last time he trimmed the imperial hair was the Sunday which preceded that on which the Czar was killed.

Alexander III., on the other hand, was exceedingly capricious. He would send for his barber any day and at any time. But he was not unreasonable. For instance, one evening, at 9.30 o'clock he suddenly decided to have his hair dressed, and immediately he sent a general to M. Maulle with this message: 'The Emperor desires to have his hair cut, but as at this late hour he does not wish to disturb M. Maulle's rest, he requests him to send one of his assistants.' M. Maulle confesses that he felt much touched by the delicate action of the Emperor, and he at once followed the general. The monarch was a great talker, and liked to converse with his barber of France and of Gambetta, of whom he was a great admirer. Sometimes the Empress sat near her imperial husband while he was being shaved, and joined in the conversation.

One day, as the three were commenting on a political incident, which had happened in France, the Empress asked the 'coiffeur' to what political party he belonged. The question vexed the Emperor, and, turning quickly in his chair, he said: 'Why did you ask M. Maulle that question? He is not obliged to tell you that. You should have addressed yourself to me. But as you wish to know, I shall answer you: M. Maulle is a good Republican—and he is my friend.'

Of the present Czar M. Maulle says: 'I was the first man to touch his hair with the scissors, after it had been spoiled by his mother. He was very gay and full of fun when he was young, and liked to play pranks on me. When I left Russia he presented me with a pair of superb sleeve links.' M. Maulle has several other handsome presents received from court dignitaries, the most curious being a trinket, on which the Roman numerals XXV. are engraved in gold, the first X formed by a pair of scissors, the second by a pair of curling tongs, and the V by a half open razor. This quaint gift was a present from the Grand Duke Vladimir.

MUST BE VERY DISCREET.

WHY HAVANA EDITORS ARE CONSTANTLY LIABLE TO ARREST.

'Yes,' said Mr. Bosworth, the editor and manager of the Havana 'Post,' in an interview the other day, 'the life of a newspaper man is vastly different in Havana to what it is in Worcester.'

'In what way?' he was asked.

'Well, in the first place, if you say a word against a politician he comes into the office and wants to fight.'

'Then life is one continual fight?'

'Oh, no,' he continued, 'I only said he "wants to fight," but before he gets down to real business he backs out.

'I got my tips when I first went there, he went on, 'and knew just how to take them. All I had to do was to peel for gore and let the fight stick out all over me and that was the end of it. They talked "duello" more than a Worcester "fan" does baseball, but they are very much afraid of getting their skin punctured.

'Then, again, the laws are very strict, and one is liable to arrest for the least little statement, and not only is the writer arrested, but the entire force, even to the man who sells the paper. I remember once 'El Mundo' said something about a police captain, and they arrested the entire staff except the American pressman, who was out to dinner. They took the owner, Mr. Gonine, into a room where there were three officers with the flaps of their revolver cases tucked inside of their belts so they could draw quickly, and called him everything they could think of, even going so far as to insult his wife and the women of his family.

'Their object in this case was to make him lose his temper and draw his own gun. Had he done so he would have been a dead man, but luckily he did not have it on him. He was shot, however, while walking up the street just a little while before I came away.

'The worst case I had was with the Mayor of Matanzas, who was bound to have my blood until a friend of mine told him that I was a dead shot. Then he changed his mind and we became good friends. Then I had a little trouble with General Wood, who, by the way, is more afraid of a little printer's ink than any Cuban I ever saw. I was defending General Rathbone, and General Wood ordered me to stop it, and, when I refused, had me arrested. He had no case against me, but I was writing things which were contrary to what he had said, so he ordered my arrest, and I was promptly arrested, which was setting the coming rulers of Cuba a most beautiful example.'

Mr. Bosworth was then asked if he thought the Cubans could govern themselves, to which he replied:

'Yes, they can, but they will not, because they are so sensitive. An official must not be criticised in the least or denied one pet scheme. If he is he will get mad and refuse to play.

'But as far as brains go there are some very brainy men upon the island, but they all have that one failing.'—Worcester 'Spy.'

CORONATION PHOTOS.

THEY DO THE CEREMONY SCANT JUSTICE.

(Special Cable to the New York 'Herald.')

London, Oct. 12.—I have just been shown some new photographs of the King and Queen in their coronation robes. I have also seen one of the Queen surrounded by her pages and another with the pages holding her train. It seemed to me that everybody looked very cramped in the last mentioned picture, which is not artistic at all. To do the subject justice requires something bigger than a cabinet photograph.

As said at the time of the coronation, the Queen looked perfectly magnificent in her coronation robes. The few who saw her enter Westminster Abbey, supported by a bishop on either side, with her train of purple velvet extended at full length, will never forget her beautiful appearance and really regal manner.

This is all lost in the photograph. One gets little idea of the brilliant display made of her jewels. But it is interesting to note in the photographs the Koh-i-noor diamond in the front of Her Majesty's crown. Even in the small photographs this is easily recognized.

With regard to the pages, too, it is unfortunate that red always comes out black in a photograph, so no idea could be got of their smart scarlet and gold lace coats.

There is also ready a portrait of the King and Queen in full robes and another of the King standing alone. From these authentic portraits it will be seen how very ridiculous are all the imaginary portraits of their Majesties in their coronation robes. I don't think I have seen one in which the Queen is not depicted with a veil. As a matter of fact, she wore no such headgear on Coronation Day.

THE KRUGER DIAMOND.

Your mention of the Koh-i-noor last week recalled to my mind (writes a correspondent) another famous stone—the large diamond which Mr. Kruger took with him when he left South Africa, and which has a very curious history. The diamond originally belonged to Meshesh, a Basuto chief, from whom it was extorted by T'Chaka, the Zulu king. T'Chaka's brother killed him and stole the stone. The brother came to grief, and the gem passed into the possession of a Zulu chief, who soon afterwards was assassinated. The natives say that no less than sixteen of the successive possessors of the diamond either were killed or driven out of the country for the sake of the gem.

The diamond then was seen by white men, who set out to possess it. A party of whites attacked the natives who had the stone in their possession and a fierce fight ensued, in which three hundred lives, mostly natives, were lost.

Memela, a native chief, took the gem and concealed it in a wound which he had received in the battle. Afterwards Memela was caught by the Boers and set to work as a slave. Kruger, hearing his story, released him, and in gratitude, Memela gave the stone to his liberator. Some years passed, and then Kruger shared the fate which had overtaken all the former possessors of the diamond who had not been killed—he was driven from power and forced to leave his native country. Where the fatal diamond is now is not certain, though it is certain that the ex-president of the Transvaal has parted with it. Some say that it is in the coffers of the Vatican, and some that it was sold to the Emperor of Austria, and is now among the crown jewels of Vienna.

The stone is said to be two hundred karats in weight, but is not perfect. Its history is one which would not recommend it as a talisman to any one of a superstitious turn of mind, no matter if it was the largest and finest diamond in the world. It is almost as gruesome a possession as that hideous little Indian idol which Mme. Carnot directed in her will to be destroyed. This idol was given to President Carnot by a friend, who laughingly told him a legend attached to it, which was to the effect that its possessor would attain supreme power, and then die by the knife. The idol had belonged to the Rajahs of Khadjurao, of whom five certainly—perhaps more—died by the knife of an assassin. Carnot laughed when his friend told him of the legend attaching to the idol, but after it came into his possession Carnot became President of France, and died by an assassin's dagger. No wonder Mme. Carnot ordered that the terrible thing should be destroyed.—'M. A. P.'

LITERARY DOG

THE INTELLIGENCE DISPLAYED BY LORD AVEBURY'S PET.

(London 'News.')

The experiments recorded in the 'London Magazine' of Lord Avebury in teaching his dog to read are very curious and interesting, and deserve to be studied. We use the word 'studied' strictly and specially. A mere hasty and superficially wondering perusal of the experiments and their results will not unlikely be misleading. These results are certainly in one sense surprising, and no doubt show that in some respects the intelligence of the lower animals resembles that of man more closely than is usually supposed. But they by no means make out that the intelligence of animals is of the same kind as that of man, and only different in degree. Between the mind of Lord Avebury and his little dog Van there is still a great gulf fixed, and not merely a long gradation separating the two. In point of fact, the dog was not taught to read at all in the true sense of the word, or in the sense in which it is used when we speak of a child learning to read. What the dog acquired was simply to associate certain signs, not with certain ideas, but with certain definite action likely to follow. The dog gained no general idea applicable to circumstances differing from the single occasion, or some events with which the sign was associated. To take only one instance, the dog learned that if it brought a card having a particular mark it would be taken out for a walk. If the mark had been, say, a red colored disk, the dog, after a sufficient number of trials, would associate the red disk card with a walk out of doors. This, of course, would not have been learning to read, whatever else it might have been. Neither is it learning to read when the mark upon the card, instead of being a red disk or anything else, happens to be the printed word, 'Out.' This word is to the dog nothing but a sign which, through repeated trials, it has learned to connect with a certain action.

'Out,' as expressing a general idea of going from an enclosure to a more open space, it has not learned, and until we have indisputable proof to the contrary we must believe that it cannot learn this. The proof would have to be that the dog had, by associating 'out' with a walk in the garden, acquired the power of applying this sign with, say, being let out of a kennel in a stable only to walk about within the stable itself, or with taking a biscuit out of a box. The proof would not be complete if a separate training had to be given in each separate case. So far, Lord Avebury, while obtaining illustrations of a faculty in dogs of associating signs with actions more curious than any generally observed before, has not broken fresh ground, nor shown that the mental power of animals is of any higher quality than it was previously believed to be. What is understood by the association of ideas is that from two things occurring together or in sequence a sufficient number of times we come from the occurrence of the one to expect the occurrence of the other. But neither in men nor in animals is the doing so an act of reason, though it must, of course, be an act of some sort of intelligence. It is reasoning, however, which differentiates men from animals. All instances of animal intelligence, even that of the elephant testing the bearing power of a bridge before trusting its whole weight upon it, can be resolved into nothing higher than the association of two separate events. It is well known that cows, after being brought in for milking by a dog that has to be whistled for, soon learn to obey the whistle without waiting for the dog. Such instances are fully on a level with the intelligence displayed by Lord Avebury's dog in learning to connect certain definite marks on cards with corresponding actions.

SEEING CIVILIZATION

INDIAN CHIEF FINDS MUCH TO ASTONISH HIM IN WINNIPEG.

(Winnipeg 'Telegram.')

Two pioneers from the verge of civilization are in Winnipeg, in the persons of Rev. John McDougall, of Norway House, and Chief Ross, of Cross Lake. The Rev. John McDougall is here to attend the Methodist conference, and Chief Ross is seeing civilization for the first time.

The chief is a man of about fifty years of age, and is almost a full-blooded Indian. His home is at Cross Lake, which is 500 miles north of Winnipeg and two-thirds of the way to York Factory, on Hudson's Bay. He is a particular friend of Rev. Mr. McDougall, who taught school and first met him at Norway House in 1860.

Chief Ross speaks no English. He has a quiet bearing, born of long years spent in the wilderness and solitude of the Far North. He seldom met a white man, and yesterday's was the first glimpse of the outer world he ever got, except perhaps in the settlements at Norway House, Fort Churchill or other remote trading posts. He was greatly interested in everything he saw and looked with amazement at the elevator in the hotel where he is staying, at the electric cars and other things, marvels of city life.

His great charm, however, was the shop windows, and Mr. McDougall could hardly tear him away from some of the stores. He looked in the clothing establishments with as much interest as he looked in the jewellery stores. They were all wonderful and extraordinary to him. The gaudy colored delivery rigs also attracted his attention, and he was always engrossed in watching them go by. Such prosaic objects as pavements, hydrants and telegraph poles received an equal share of his attention, and although he examined all closely he asked no questions, admitting by his silence that it was all incomprehensible to him.

Small parties of people passing up and down the street also attracted his attention, and he gazed after them with wonder in his eyes as though he were curious to know where they all came from and where they were going. A piano startled him in the hotel, but after it had been played a while he liked the music and wanted more.

STORY OF TWINS.

A good story comes out of the West about twins. It may be true or it may not, but if it is not, it ought to be. The Wichita (Kan.) 'Eagle' is responsible for it. The twins were John and Wilbur Stites, and they lived in Wichita for many years, it is asserted. In 1873 John and Wilbur were married to Alice and Carrie Worth, in Clay county, Mo., and these brides were twins. Furthermore, an older brother of the Stites twins married an elder sister of the Worth twins. Both John and Wilbur were well known, and respected citizens of Wichita, and for years it had been noticed by their friends that they thought alike on every subject. Often, as a test, they were questioned separately, and each gave the same reply, differing, perhaps, only a little in their forms of expression. Their business partner had been with them thirty years. He knew them apart, but he could not tell how he knew. 'I have,' he said, 'made the most minute examination of their faces and forms, of their arms, and expression of their voices, and their laughter; of their habits, and manners, and for the life of me I can't tell how I knew them separately. We who have known them for a quarter of a century have noticed that they cut their tobacco in exactly the same form; that they walked exactly alike, and that they thought precisely alike. Once, when John broke a limb, Wilbur immediately suffered corresponding pains in the same limb. They had never been known to disagree on any matter. They lived together in the same house for thirty years. They never separated if they could help it. One died suddenly in a hospital, and at the moment when he expired his brother, though far away, threw up his hands and cried, 'John is dead.' The latter incident furnished the occasion of the narrative.

Advertisements.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., MONTREAL.

Be sure to get "Radway's."

Advertisements.

SUFFERED MANY YEARS With a Complication of FEMALE DISEASES.

Two Robust Women Who Owe Their Restored Health and Usefulness to Pe-ru-na.

Tens of Thousands of Testimonials Received Yearly.

Thankful Women Who Have Been Cured by Dr. Hartman's Free Treatment.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Sycamore street, Buffalo, N.Y., writes:

"I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peruna cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."—Miss Ruth Emerson.

"I want to do what I can to let the whole world know what a grand medicine Peruna is. For eleven years I suffered with female troubles, and complications arising therefrom. Doctors failed to cure me, and I despaired of being helped. Peruna cured me in three short months. I can hardly believe it myself, but it is a blessed fact. I am perfectly well now and have not had an ache or pain for months. I want my suffering sisters to know what Peruna has done for me." Miss Marie Johnson.

The above testimonial is from Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East Detroit, Mich., was Worthy Vice Templar in Hope Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have done, found in Peruna a specific for a severe case of female weakness.

Pelvic catarrh is a phrase coined by Dr. Hartman, covering all that large class of diseases that used to be known as female weakness. The lower portion of the abdomen is called by anatomists the pelvis. The organs contained in this portion of the body are known as the pelvic organs. There are several of them, very delicate and very subject to catarrh. Few women escape entirely catarrh of these organs. While each case presents some minor difference as to detail, they are all in reality alike.

Pelvic catarrh, therefore, is a generic term that covers all cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs. There is no cure equal in promptness and permanency to a short course of Peruna.

Peruna does not relieve these cases by temporarily mitigating some symptom, but by a removal of the cause. Many a woman can testify that local treatment does not permanently cure. A large multitude of women are constantly going from doctor to doctor to receive local treatment with little or no result.

In Peruna these women find a prompt and permanent cure. Thousands upon thousands of testimonials to this effect are received by Dr. Hartman every year. The good that Peruna has accomplished in this class of cases can scarcely be overestimated.

Imitations of Pe-ru-na.

All good things are imitated. The world is full of imitations of gold, imitations of diamonds and imitations of everything that is costly and useful.

Peruna has come to be recognized as the greatest remedy for catarrh in the world. At first competitors tried to deny this, and insisted that their remedies were just as good. This was found to be impossible, however, and now imitations are springing up everywhere.

Peruna is imitated in the kind of bottle. Imitators think that if they get a bottle that resembles the Peruna bottle, they will be able to sell more of some alleged catarrh cure.

The color of Peruna is imitated. Sometimes the taste. The claims that are made for Peruna are imitated verbatim. The literature concerning Peruna is imitated. The style of advertising Peruna is imitated. All this is done to reap some of the benefits to which Peruna is so justly entitled.

Incidentally Peruna is injured by cheap imitations, and yet it is a great compliment to Peruna to have such a host of imitators. Why do they single out Peruna from among the proprietary medicines? Simply because Peruna is the greatest seller in the world. Everybody knows this.

To successfully palm off an imitation of Peruna even for a short time is sure to be a money-making scheme, but no one who has ever taken Peruna can be fooled on these imitations. No conscientious druggist would sell one of them. Every purchaser should look carefully at each package of Peruna he buys, to be sure that he is getting only genuine Peruna.

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, O.

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.]

MANAGEMENT OF THE FLOCK

WOOL AND MUTTON TWO OF THE MOST PROFITABLE FARM PRODUCTS.

Sheep are easily managed and the most profitable animals the farmer can keep, because they yield two products to help pay their expense—wool and mutton, says 'Wool Markets and Sheep.' There are few other farm animals which do as much to pay their way. If something happens that a sheep cannot be marketed when desired it can be carried over another winter or year without loss to its owner, for when spring comes the wool will pay all the expense that is chargeable to it.

Sheep are very dainty about what they eat. They like plenty of good green feed, such as grass and the many kinds of weeds that grow on the farm and are destructive to the crops. The sheep will leave the green, tender grass and eat the rough weeds that cluster about the fences. Few other animals will do this. Sheep will go through the winter with less feed than other stock and come out in the spring in good condition. With all the hay they could eat I have known them to go through the winter without grain; but I have found it the best plan to give them some grain. It makes the ewes more vigorous and strong and better mothers. In feeding sheep it is best to have a shed for them to eat in and go in and out when they please. When it is raining the sheep will always go to the shed, and in cold weather they will generally go there; but the cold does not hurt them as rain and snow will do.

When sheep are fed out in the fields or pastures they are inclined to become wild, and when the shepherd comes around they will run away and will not come to the trough until he has fed them and gone, but sheep fed in a shed will become gentle and will come to the shepherd and lick salt from his hand, and when he goes to drive them in a separate lot he does not need a half dozen men to help him, for they are gentle and will not become frightened when he goes to separate them. By having the sheep gentle when the lambing season comes the ewes are easy to manage, and when the ewes have to be put into a stall by themselves they will learn their own places and will go into their own pens.

When the lambs begin to come, the shepherd should spend all his time in the sheep pens, and to have good success with sheep one must be patient and take time, whether he has it to spare or not. The ewes should have plenty of good feed, such as hay. Clover hay is preferred, and some grain, but not too much corn; some oats and bran and plenty of water and salt should always be kept at hand where they can get it at will. The salt should be placed in a small box near the pen. Salt gives the ewes a better appetite, and will keep them vigorous and stout, and the lambs will be more vigorous and playful, and when turned out will run and exercise. Exercise is one of the things that aids in the growth of lambs, and when they are about eight or ten days old they will eat small bits of straw and some clover heads, and when they are about two weeks old they should be fed some corn meal and oats and should be separated from the old sheep. The lambs will soon learn the pen in which their feed is placed, and after being fed a few days will stand and eat like old sheep.

The feed trough must be made to prevent the lambs from getting their feet into it, for they like better to eat standing in the feed than on the ground. Therefore, the feeder should place a board about five inches above the outside boards of the trough, so the lambs cannot jump into it. By feeding the lambs when they are young, there is no danger of getting them off their feed, and when properly fed they will not have the scours. They will eat all they want and will not have any trouble from eating too much. By keeping the feed accessible to them, they will not get off their feed till they are ready for the market. When the grass comes, do not stop the feed, for sheep will gain faster on grass than when confined to the lot. It is not best to feed the lambs that are to be kept as breeders so much, for if this is done they become so fat that their hoofs become long and the whole body is broken down by overfeeding. If overfed they will not have the vigor of those that have been fed more roughness and not so much grain.

CHARCOAL FOR HOGS.

Theodore Louis, of Wisconsin, is one of the best authorities on swine in America, and he would no more be without charcoal in his fattening pens or feedlots than he would be without bread on his own table. He never has any sick hogs. He keeps continually accessible to his swine a charcoal self-feeder, which is a box with a trough at the base, so constructed that only a little of the coal can drop down at a time, and this only as fast as that exposed is removed. Any one handy with tools can make one from this description. If no self-feeder is made, then give the animals daily on a floor as much as they seem to eat greedily. But charcoal from wood is not often to be had now when the country is so nearly and generally cleared of its timber; yet coal from corncobs is just as good. Nearly every farmer has the cobs, and it is easy to change them into coal. To do it, make a pit in the ground four or five feet deep, about eighteen inches in diameter at the bottom, and five feet at the top. Have a sheet-iron cover made large enough to cover the pit and project six inches over the edges. Start a fire in the bottom with shavings, and add by degrees a bushel or more of cobs and let them get well aglow. Then add three or four bushels more, and when well on fire, add more, and so on until the pit is rounding full. Should the cobs burn faster on one side than the other, lift the cobs to the side that is burning least with a sharpened pole. Get some iron rod long enough to lay across the centre of the hole to keep the iron cover from sagging. When all the cobs are well blazing, cover the pit with the sheet iron and press fresh earth all around the edges to keep the pit airtight. Leave the pit so until the next day, when the charcoal can be taken out, and there will be about ten bushels. If one wants to know now whether his hogs need charcoal or not, let him get a handful of coal from among any wood ashes, and place it before his swine. Should they eat it readily it will be a sure indication that they require it to correct something that is interfering with their digestion.

LIME IN THE CREAMERIES.

On a recent lecture, Mr. B. Boggild, dairy instructor, of Denmark, gave a practical hint to the Danish veterinarians which might well be taken to heart by the various milk commissioners and boards of health when they propose to instruct the practical milk producers.

Ten or twenty years ago heat was used in the fight against bacteria. Steam was employed liberally and the result was the warping of churns and creambarrels. The floors were scrubbed with boiling water and it was even proposed to scald the drains which increased instead of decreasing the smell.

At present it is an exception when a churn is steamed. All wooden utensils are rinsed and scrubbed first with cold or lukewarm water to remove the milk and then they are covered with a coat of thick mush or slacked lime. After ten or twenty minutes or later, the churns (or other utensils) are scrubbed with the lime and cold water after which they are rinsed twice in warm water and at last with water hot enough to make the wood dry quickly.

Lime is used for cleaning in nearly all Danish creameries, not only for woodenware but also for tinware and for scrubbing the floors.

Lime is now also used more and more in place of oil-paint which is often ruined by the dampness or heat in the creameries and porcelain tiles are, as a rule, too expensive, whereas lime is cheap and easily applied. It is often objected that the lime will peel off, but the lecturer did not deem that a drawback in the creameries or stables, because it was so much easier to clean. To wash a painted wall is in no way easier than to brush off a whitewashed one with a stiff brush and give it a new coat, and it is certainly cheaper to start with.

The drying which used to be laid stress on in the old Holstein dairies has sometimes been neglected in the steam separator creameries, and he illustrated this by mentioning the case of a cheese cloth. Be it washed and boiled ever so carefully if left wet it will smell and soon rot, but if it is hung up to dry every day it will remain fresh and smell all right.

In view of these facts the author suggested the necessity of suitable ventilation of the creameries, good floors, properly drained, and more light. Summarizing, he says:—

'Let light and fresh air have full access.

'Use lime all the time.

'Keep the floors as dry as possible.'

INFERIOR APPLES.

Owners of large orchards often have large quantities of culls and windfalls on their hands after the local market has been fully supplied, and they are puzzled to know what to do with them. A few for home use may be preserved by canning, but whenever canning apples is undertaken on a large scale for commercial purposes it does not pay. This is because the canned product must compete with the fresh fruit almost the entire year, and it is only in years when the apple crop is a failure that the canned stock can be sold at a profit. On the other hand, there is always a steady demand at regular and remunerative prices for evaporated apples, which are easily and cheaply prepared for market. An evaporator is undoubtedly the best solution of the problem where there is a large quantity of the unsalable apples to dispose of. A small-sized evaporator costing but a few dollars can be operated at home, but whether or not it will pay to invest in one will depend upon the supply of apples and upon other circumstances. The market for apple jelly and like products is too limited to render it possible to dispose of any considerable quantity of apples by this method. The cider and vinegar question next comes up for consideration. Chemical vinegar has ruined the market for pure cider vinegar, as the former can be produced much cheaper than the latter, and people are unwilling to pay the higher price for cider vinegar. This shows poor taste on the part of the public, but the orchardist is not to blame. He should, however, provide enough cider vinegar for his own use and all he can sell at profitable prices. Sweet cider, like grape juice, is a palatable and nutritious beverage, but soon ferments, and as hard cider contains a greater percentage of alcohol than beer, it is our opinion that cider should be neither made nor sold. There is a final way of getting rid of culls and windfalls, and that is giving them to the poor.

FEEDING PIGS.

As practical, experimental evidence is of vast importance to the farmer in choosing foods for his live stock, I submit some results on the authority of one of America's leading stock food experts, Professor Henry:

Results of pigs living on corn meal with and without bone meal at the Wisconsin Station:

Four hundred and eighty-seven pounds of corn meal required to produce 100 pounds of gain when fed bone meal, and 629 pounds when not fed bone meal.

Those fed bone meal had a breaking strength of thigh bone of 680 pounds, and without the bone meal 301 pounds.

In this experiment six pigs were in each lot from the same litter and ranged in age from 105 to 128 days old. The previous feed had been liberal in variety and supply. The experiment lasted 112 days, and each pig fed bone meal was given a spoonful with each feed and consumed five and a quarter pounds for the whole time, 112 days.

From the results above, a saving of about 25 percent in the amount of corn fed to make 100 pounds gain is quite an important item in economy and feeding of bone meal, besides a much stronger and healthier lot of animals.—'American Swine Herd.'

THE FARM COLT.

HE CAN BE RAISED ECONOMICALLY IF SENSIBLY LOOKED AFTER.

A farmer who was showing me his fine bunch of young horses recently, remarked that it costs no more to raise a colt than a calf, says the 'Farmer's Tribune.' In fact, he said that from the first cost there is little expense or trouble the first year. This applies only when the proper method is employed. To raise a profitable farm colt, one must have the proper mare as a mother, one that can raise a colt and at the same time perform her duties as one of the farm animals. A farmer cannot afford to keep a mare for the sole purpose of raising colts, and with proper care and management the dam may be used on the farm and not lose more than ten days out of the harness. The colt will be as healthy and fine an animal as though monopolizing the mother.

For the farmer who raises colts, teams of good-tempered mares will be required. These can be as valuable work animals as horses, and in every way their equal. They should be good-tempered, well-shaped animals of good breed. The idea of getting good colts from an inferior dam, no matter how much blood and breeding there may be on the other side, is one that brings disappointment to many a farmer and makes him one of those fellows who declare that it does not pay the farmer to raise horses. It used to be the practice, and is still so on many farms, to use the mares that are old and crippled in some way, unfitting them for work. It is needless to say that the usual result is a scrub colt. It is better to shoot the useless animal than to attempt to make a profitable business of colt raising with such a foundation. A colt must have proper hereditary qualities and proper nourishment after birth. A worn-out, decrepit mother can furnish neither.

It is generally conceded now that the heavy horse is the best adapted to the work about the farm. While not wishing to take up this still rather warmly contested point, if one studies the markets and wishes to raise horses that will be most in demand and bring the best prices in the market, he will incline toward the draught horse. For this reason his mares should have the build of these breeds and no points in opposition to them. They should then be bred to a stallion that has proved himself able to stamp his vitality and good qualities on his progeny. The importance of this cannot be too highly appreciated. All the difference between a scrub and a first-class animal may be involved. Considering the price between the two, it seems strange that men let a few dollars or miles' travel settle with them the point of raising scrubs or good marketable stock. But such is often, one may almost say generally, the case.

Given good parentage the colt still has its owner to look to to make of him a scrub or a fine animal. Breeding cannot make a good horse, nor after care and feeding, if as a colt it has been neglected, misused or stunted in any way. As with all young animals, the colt should receive proper nourishment, be made comfortable and kept growing healthy. The farmer who solves this problem is well on the way to successful horse raising and can add no small amount to his yearly income thereby. As he will need his teams, he must study out the season when best he can spare them from the fields for the length of time necessary. He must study to plan his work so that no harm will come to either dam or colt from the work the mother performs. And he must consider all the points when raising the colt, and be prepared often to inconvenience himself and his work on account of the colt. But it should be worth it.

On account of the work some farmers are inclined towards the idea of raising fall colts. This has its disadvantages, as in winter the colt will not get the run of a pasture with the healthful exercise and the green, succulent picking. A colt should never be allowed to follow the dam when in harness, and will not fret or be in so much danger of injuring itself if left in a grassy lot as though it were shut up in a stall or dry yard. On the average farm if the farmer is a careful man with his teams, there is little doubt but early spring is the best time for the colt to come. The dam can then have been given but light work previously and can be brought gradually back to doing her full share of work without seriously inconveniencing the farmer's work. On most farms there is not such heavy work in spring and early summer that a large horse will be forced to work until it becomes heated to a dangerous degree.

The colt should never know what it means to be with its mother except at feeding times. The dam should never be allowed to have the colt by her only when sucking. The two will thus be content apart—as the dam will be reconciled when she sees that no harm comes to her offspring. She should be treated always in the most gentle manner, and the colt, too, should always receive nothing but kindness from the hands of its owner or caretaker. Where treated in this way neither the mother nor the colt will fret when she goes into the fields. She will certainly do better work than if kept in a constant worry by having the colt linger at one end of the field, getting separated from her and getting in her way. The colt most certainly will be better off quietly grazing about with companions in a grassy pasture than wearing itself out tagging the teams about all day over soft cultivated ground. The farmer will not be forced to drive a fretting team nor be bothered by having a couple of colts trampling the crops, crowding around in the way of the team and insisting on taking the mother's milk at every stop, regardless of the heated condition she may be in. No harmful results will follow the separation if it is begun at once. The colt will quickly learn his place, and if never allowed to taste liberty, there will be no trouble.

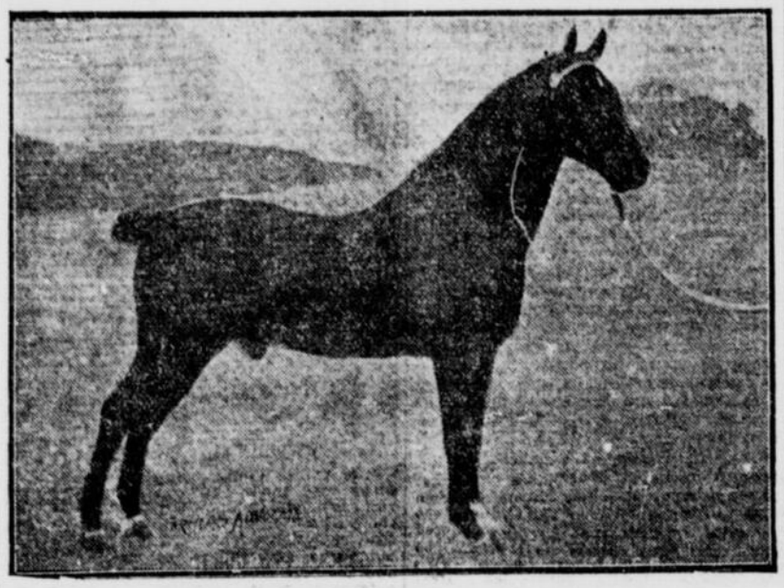
SOME SILAGE RESULTS.

In Bulletin No. 92, of the New Hampshire Agricultural College Experiment Station, the results of several years' study of corn silage are published. The investigations were conducted by Professor F. W. Morse and included the differences between varieties, effect on crop of different quantities of seed per acre, composition of the crop when cut at different stages of growth and the changes occurring in the silo.

The greatest weight of green fodder was obtained when the plant was cut while in full bloom, i. e., tassels and silk formed, but more nutrients were obtained when the corn had fully formed ears at the roasting stage. This was because the plant at the earlier stage contained more water and the practical effect of harvesting at these two stages was that it would take sixteen tons of corn fodder in bloom to equal twelve tons when the ears had filled out. This is a point on which the experiments of different stations in different sections of the country with different varieties uniformly agree. A variety of corn which reaches this stage of maturity is therefore better for the silo than a variety which has to be cut before the ears are much developed.

The Leaming corn, a yellow dent variety, fulfils this requirement for the southern half of New Hampshire. For sections where Leaming will not reach the roasting-ear stage, Sanford corn, a white flint variety, is good. In milk production, Sandford silage was slightly superior to Leaming and a late southern variety was inferior to it. This variation in quality was evidently due to the differences in maturity, Sanford being most advanced. The Leaming, however, yielded one-fourth more fodder per acre than the Sanford, and as much as the southern corn.

The most prominent change occurring in the crop after putting in the silo, is the destruction of the sugars in the fodder during the fermentation. The sugars are most abundant in the corn plant, while the ears are forming, but change to starch as the kernels fill out. Starch suffered little change in the silo. This makes an additional argument for allowing corn to become fairly mature before harvesting for the silo. Not only is there more water at the earlier stages; but on account of the higher proportion of sugars, at those periods, there will be greater losses after storage.



A CELEBRATED HACKNEY STALLION.

'Danebury,' 4724, was the winner of the first prize this year at the Royal Agricultural Show at Carlisle and many other honors. He is owned by Mr. A. A. Haley, Endlethorpe, Malton, England.

IS EGG PRODUCTION DECREASING?

The exports of eggs from Canada have fallen off very materially during the present season and many in the trade are becoming concerned lest the farmer may permanently reduce his egg production, says the 'Farming World.' At a conference held last week between Professor Robertson and the poultry and eggs branch of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, the president and members represented that owing to the attention that was lately being given to chicken fattening, they feared that farmers were fattening and killing a large number of pullets. This practice, if followed to any great extent, would result in a large falling off in the production of eggs. They advised, therefore, that farmers be encouraged to fatten only cockerels and to rear as many as is practicable of the good pullets for supplying eggs during the summer and winter. The eggmen further advised that farmers be encouraged to kill off the cocks after the first of June in order that the eggs collected during June and later would be infertile and would therefore have better keeping qualities during the summer.

Canadian eggs have won a good reputation in England, so much so that many English dealers are repacking eggs from the Continent, notably from Russia and Austria, into cases similar to Canadian standard egg cases, holding thirty dozen each. While these eggs are not labelled or sold as Canadian eggs, they are sold as eggs in Canadian cases and to that extent have an unfair advantage in that they may lead people to believe that Canadian eggs are similar to these Continental eggs in size, quality and condition.

The egg merchants petitioned the government to assist them to secure a large number of ventilated cars for the carriage of eggs on the railways.

SELECTING LAYERS.

My method of obtaining and holding great layers is as follows, no matter what the variety kept, writes one of the best known poultry raisers. As soon as the pullets are fully matured, they are carefully watched. As soon as one starts to lay she is removed to her permanent quarters, punch-marked, a record hung up, date of hatch, pen hatched from, etc. This goes on until pens are full. Those that are backward in starting are put in a different building, we counting them as culls. The pullets and records are carefully watched. We do not breed from these as pullets, but will breed from the cream of them as yearlings. They are now yearlings, and we start to hatch. Each egg is marked with pen number. When put in incubators same is set down in a ledger for that purpose, also giving the number of male bird, and what he was hatched from. When the eggs are due to hatch they are put in pedigreed egg trays. This keeps each pen of chicks separate. They are then punch-marked and placed in brooders, which are grouped in colonies, separated with fine meshed wire so that the chicks cannot get mixed. The cockerels are removed as soon as possible, and fattened for market. We pick out a few, those that we think will make extra good ones, and then turn them on free range. Soon the pullets are removed, each lot to a separate house and yard, and then we wait for the first eggs, which brings us to the beginning of this chapter. I believe more damage is done by letting cockerels remain with the pullets while growing than from any other cause; it will put them back two months on their laying and they will never make as good birds. It certainly stunts them. A pullet must be in the best of condition if you expect her to be a heavy layer, and you must keep her that way if you want her to keep on laying. My experience teaches me that we must have large framed birds, and to get that kind you must start feeding as a little chick. You can put on flesh any time, but there is only one time to form large bones, and that is on the start.

PITTED POTATOES.

Some years by far the larger percentage of potatoes pitted are spoiled by freezing. To a considerable extent this is probably due to insufficient covering. If one watches the weather closely and adds covering according to the frost there is no reason why potatoes cannot be taken through a very severe winter when buried.

In pitting potatoes the first essential is a dry place. If possible select a sandy hillside with an exposure protected from the prevailing winds. If soil be sandy it will be dry and easily dug. Care should be observed that water will not be apt to drain in, either from rain or melting snow. It will be a great advantage if the bottom is covered with three or four inches of straw and the sides lined with straw to protect the potatoes from coming directly into contact with the earth. Round the pile over at the top, and then cover with sufficient straw so that there will be at least six or eight inches when covered with earth. On top of this one may put as much soil as the winter temperature demands. It is safe to say that the more soil the less the danger from frost—say from ten to twelve inches. When the pit is thus covered it can be left until danger of severe freezing, then covered with horse manure to a depth of several inches. If this work be carefully done, a pit ought to keep safely during almost any kind of weather.

DRESSING CHICKENS.

Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately very cleanly, and without breaking the skin, then 'plump' by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin. To dress turkeys, observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

In selling fowls it won't pay to sell a three-year-old for a one-year old. Know what is killed—don't guess at it. There is a vast difference in cooking and tasting qualities between the one-year-old fowl and the two-year-old and older one.

All food consumed by the fowl must pass from the crop into the gizzard, where it is ground and prepared for assimilation. Unless the fowls are supplied with an abundance of good sharp grit the food cannot thus be prepared, and we find as a consequence that they suffer very much as does a person from an attack of indigestion or dyspepsia.

To make a success with our hens, we must commence by providing them with a comfortable, roomy, well lighted, and cleanly kept house, which need not necessarily be a costly structure, but can be constructed of ordinary material, so long as it is roomy, well lighted, free from cold draughts and sufficiently warm in winter to keep its inmates from freezing their tender parts. It should contain two rooms, a smaller one in which they sleep, and a larger one in which they are fed and take exercise during the day, scratching and hunting for their grain feed, which should be scattered among cut straw or chaff, in order to make them work; for a lazy hen, like a lazy boy or girl, never amounts to anything, and is only a source of annoyance.

IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD UDDER.

The 'Dairy and Creamery' says: 'Unless a cow possesses a good udder she cannot make a good milker. That is as impossible as it is to expect the poor and scrawny steer to produce the same amount of good, juicy and high-priced meat, as the steer that has been well fatted and finished before going to the block.'

There are exceptions to all rules. While a good udder is an indication of a good milker, we would not make so unqualified a statement as the above. We have seen cows with large udders of almost perfect conformation, that would not produce enough butter to pay for their keep in times when feed was plenty and cheap; while in the same herd were cows with smaller udders, of unequal development, that yielded a large net return.

We have in mind one particular cow that violated all rules of dairy qualifications. The udder of this cow was under medium size and the quarters were unequally developed, but as a four-year-old this cow produced four hundred and fifty pounds of butter in twelve months. This cow received the same care as the rest of the herd, having only the grass during the greater part of the pasturing season. There are a number of points that are indicative of dairy excellence, but the only infallible test is the amount and quality of milk produced.

It is no longer open to question that sunlight is not only the cheapest and most effective germicide, but it has in addition certain life invigorating effects very easily noticed but not so easily explained. There is a much closer analogy between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms than we are wont to realize, but experience teaches us that conditions favorable to one are usually favorable to the other. The potato sprouting in the cellar struggles for the light and, if it cannot obtain this, produces a poor, sickly, abnormal growth. In like manner, the animal shut up in darkness fails to thrive. The admission of abundant light into the stable makes it necessary to keep the stable unusually clean as there are no dark corners where filth and dust and cobwebs can hide themselves. The admission of sun heat with sunlight assists also in the ventilation of the stables.

Advertisements.

Flower Bulbs

CUBAN LILY.
Beautiful Winter Bloomer, producing enormous clusters of star-shaped blue flowers, often 3 feet in circumference. Bulbs very large and strong and sure to bloom. **Largest Picked Bulbs, each 25c., 3 for 60c. First size Bulbs, each 15c., 2 for 25c.**

HOUSE BULBS.
10 different sorts, 25 Bulbs, —including Hyacinths, Chinese Lily, Tulips, Narcissus, Freesias, etc., for **ONLY 50c.**

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Eight different kinds, 50 Bulbs, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crocus, etc., for **ONLY 50c.**

Giant Cuban Lily.

HYACINTHS.
Single or double—any color or mixed. **3 for 18c.; 12 for 65c.; 100 by express $3.35.**

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Single or double—all colors. **12 for 20c.; 100 by mail $1.20; by express 80c.**

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Each 10c.; 3 for 25c.; 12 by express 60c.

EASTER LILIES.
1st size—**each 18c.**
Monstrous—**each 40c.**

CROCUS, SNOWDROPS, JONQUILS.
6 for 10c.; 25 for 25c.

FULL DIRECTIONS "HOW TO GROW BULBS" Free with Orders.

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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.

TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

J.W.H.—What was the largest number of troops Great Britain had in South Africa at any one time? Ans.—250,000.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Pictou Co., N.S.—Please tell me to whom one should apply to enlist in the North-West Mounted Police. Ans.—Write to Mr. Fred. White, Comptroller North-West Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ont.

POEM WANTED.

A.E.S.—I wish to get the words of a poem of which the last stanza is:

'And then with a warmth he could not smother,
Out spoke the youngest, frailest brother;
"You talk of saving wood and oil
And sugar and tea all the while,
But you never talk of saving mother."'

Can any reader supply the lines?

POETS OF ITALY.

C.A.M.—Who are the 'Immortal Four' poets of Italy, alluded to in Longfellow's 'Tales of a Wayside Inn'? Ans.—First and foremost, the poet of the Divina Commedia, Dante Alighieri, born in Florence 1265, died at Ravenna 1321. Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca) 1304-1374; Ludovico Ariosto, 1474-1533, chief work the 'Orlando Furioso'; Torquato Tasso, 1544-1595, chief work, 'La Gerusalemme Liberata' ('Jerusalem Delivered').

YORK AND WASHINGTON.

J.W.H.—What was the name of the British Capital burned in the War of 1812? Was it destroyed before the Capitol at Washington? Ans.—York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, was attacked by the Americans, April 27, 1813, and the legislature and other public buildings were burned. The capitol at Washington was burned by British troops August 24, 1814.

FUR OF THE SKUNK.

W.E.M.—Please inform me as to the best method of catching skunks, the best bait to use, and the seasons in which their fur is best. Ans.—Set traps in the places which the animal is thought to frequent, or near its burrow. The best bait is a piece of chicken or other fowl. A dead-fall or 'figure 4' trap properly constructed will kill the animal at once, which in the case of the skunk is a consideration. The fur is at its best in the winter, from October to April being the best season for trapping. The skunk burrows in the coldest part of the winter.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN ENGLAND.

Dakota Subscriber.—Are there any Sunday newspapers published in Great Britain? If so, what are the names and characters of those papers? Did not the English people boycott a certain London paper a few years ago which began to issue a Sunday edition? Ans.—There are no 'Sunday editions' of the big dailies as in the United States. A number of weeklies, such as 'The People,' are got out especially for Sunday, and others like 'Lloyd's Weekly' are published on Saturday and read largely on Sunday. One of the London dailies attempted to bring out a Sunday edition, but the movement was decried from the pulpit and platform. The 'W. H. Smith & Sons' book-stalls at the railway stations refused to sell it, and it was given up.

KID GLOVES.

Inquirer, Quebec.—1. From what are kid gloves made? How are the skins prepared? 2. Are the skins from which chamois gloves are made prepared in exactly the same way? Ans.—Some are made from the skin of the kid, or young goat, but many of the so-called 'kid' gloves are made from goat, sheep or lamb skins. The skins for dressed kid gloves are tanned or tawed by a special method, in which great care and cleanliness are observed in all the operations. The dressed skins are submitted to a brief fermentation under the influence of heat, to increase the softness and flexibility of the leather, and are treated with a mixture of flour, yellow of egg and alum. They are stretched by hand and worked about, planed on the flesh side, and the outside polished and dyed. Suede gloves are specially treated on the inner side of the skin, which is carefully pared, smoothed and dyed. 2. No.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

'An Enquirer' asks how the metric system of weights and measures could be applied to all manner of pipes and tubing. He goes into some detail and asks how, for instance, twenty-five feet of five inch sewer pipe would be expressed in metrical terms. Ans.—We must say that it would be clumsily expressed. A metre equals about 3 ft., 3⅜ in., so that twenty-five feet would equal about 7.683 metres. But let our correspondent work out £19 19s 11½d in dollars and cents, and then he will understand why changing the monetary standard of the country appeared to be so difficult at the time. How well it has worked, however, and who would go back again to pounds, shillings and pence—and farthings. No one who advocates the adoption of the metric system pretends for a moment that everything will go smoothly from the start. But the experience of other countries, the conclusions of the leading thinkers and workers of the world, and our own common sense and experience of the metric system, fully bear out the contention that the adoption of the metric system and the discarding of the present obsolete system of weights and measures, would justify itself abundantly from the start. All civilized nations will use the metric system so soon as the Anglo-Saxon nations adopt it, and that in itself will be an immense service in simplifying the world's business.

TAXIDERMY.

G.F.R., Manitoba—Please publish a simple recipe for stuffing and mounting small birds, like prairie chickens, and also for mounting wolves. Ans.—For skinning animals a few tools, such as scalpels, scissors and forceps, are required. In the case of birds, break off the wing-bones close to the body, lay the bird on its back on a table, and make an incision under the wing on one side so that the thigh protrudes when pushed up slightly. Cut the thigh through at its junction with the body, and with the knife separate the skin from it, and from the back and the breast until the neck can be cut off. Deal with the other side in the same way. When the body is freed from the skin, the skull and some of the wing, leg, and tail bones are left in place, and all the flesh must be cleared away. The skin is painted on the inside with a preservative, and then turned right side out in proper position. A preservative can be made by using powdered arsenic, one part; alum, one part; oak bark, two parts; camphor, one-half part, applied to the inner surface of the skin when moist. To mount a bird, make a false body of tightly wrapped tow upon a wire pointed at its upper end. This is not the kind of 'body' used by taxidermists, but it is the best the amateur can do. Insert through the incision under the wing, the pointed end going up the neck and through the skull. Thrust pointed wires through the soles of the feet, up the legs, and clench them in the body. Wires are also thrust through the butts of the wings, and clenched into the body. A stand, or perch, is provided, and the bird fixed upon this, the eyes having first been inserted. To stuff and mount a specimen is not an easy thing for an amateur to accomplish with even moderate success. Care must be taken not to stretch the skin, or to get the plumage spoiled. For a wolf or other mammal, a cut is made along the stomach, from nearly the middle of the breast. The hind legs are worked out first, being cut out under the skin. Carefully strip the skin off the lower back and front until the tail is reached, the flesh and bones of which are removed from the skin, leaving the operator free to follow on up the back and the chest until the fore legs are reached, and cut off under the skin. The neck and the head are very carefully skinned out down to the inner edges of the lips and nose. The flesh is cleared off, the brain and eyes extracted, and the skull left in place. All the flesh is removed from the bones of the legs. The head, where the flesh was removed, is shaped by tow and clay, and put in place. A wire is tightly bound with tow, making a body through which wires are thrust by way of the soles of the feet. The leg wires and bones being wrapped with tow and clay into shape, the points of the wires are pushed through the tow body and clenched. They and the body are beat into the desired position, modelled with clay and tow to as close an imitation of the natural body as possible, and the stomach is sewn up. A board is provided on which to fix the specimen, artificial eyes are inserted, the lips and eyelids fixed into place by means of pins, and the specimen placed in a warm place to dry.

'LITTLE ORPHANT ANNIE.'

Round Hill, N.S.—Will you please give me the poem about 'The Goblins Will Get You.' Ans.—It is one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems.

Little orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,
An' wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away,
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep,
An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her board an' keep;
An' all us other children, when the supper thinge is done,
We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun
A-list'nin' to the witchtales 'at Annie tells about,
An' the gobble-uns 'at gits you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

One't they was a little boy wouldn't say his pray'rs—
An' when he went to bed at night, away upstairs,
His mammy heerd him holler, and his daddy heerd him bawl,
An' when they turn't the kivvers down, he wasn't there at all!
An' they seeked him in the rafter-room, an' cubby hole an' press,
An' seeked him up the chimbly-flue, an' ever'wheres, I guess,
But all they ever found was thist his pants an' roundabout!
An' the gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' one time a little girl 'ud allus laugh an' grin,
An' make fun of ever'one, an' all her blood an' kin,
An' one't when they was 'company,' an' ole folks was there,
She mocked 'em and shocked 'em, an' said she didn't care!
An' thist as she kicked her heels, an turn't to run an' hide,
They was two great big Black Things a-standin' by her side,
An' they snatched her through the ceilin' 'fore she know'd what she's about
An' the gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' little orphant Annie says, when the blaze is blue,
An' the lampwick sputters, an' the wind goes woo-oo!
An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon is grey,
An' the lightnin' bugs in dew is all squenched away,
You better mind yer parents, an' yer teachers fond an' dear,
An' churish them 't loves you, an' dry the orphant's tear,
An' he'p the pore an' needy ones 'at clusters all about,
Er the gobble-uns 'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

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.]

GAS ON STOMACH.

'Reader' has been troubled for some time with gas on the stomach. Often wakens at night with a feeling of weakness about the heart, which passes away after belching gas. Asks if there is any fear of repeated attacks weakening the heart, and for some cure for puffiness under the eyelids. Ans.—You will get the greatest benefit from dieting. Do not take much starchy food, such as potatoes, corn-starch cereals. Use all bread toasted; use plenty brown bread, syrup, molasses, fresh and preserved fruit; use plenty of milk and eggs. Take a glass of milk warm, and a biscuit every night before retiring. The trouble with the heart is most likely due to a distended stomach. When you feel it coming on take a hot drink. It will not injure the heart. The puffiness about the eyelids is probably due to the stomach condition, and the fact that your health is not good. Take plenty of out-door exercise, and if robust, take a cold sponge bath every morning.

SWOLLEN JOINTS.

M.D., a young woman, is troubled with swelling of the joints. It is usually in the hands and feet, but occasionally in the ankles, knees, elbows and shoulders. Has had it in the hands for three years. The joints swell up and are always sore, sometimes aching like toothache, and are swollen. The joints are not discolored further than being a little red. Every year it is becoming more troublesome, and more joints are becoming affected. Ans.—It is difficult to say at this distance what is the matter with you. Your description resembles what is called rheumatoid arthritis, a sort of chronic inflammation of the joints. It is a serious affection, and we would strongly advise you to see the nearest doctor, for if it be this disease, you will need every endeavor to stave it off. In the meantime, however, take a warm, or better, a very hot bath, twice weekly. Always go warmly clad, and avoid catching cold. You should take plenty of nourishing food, especially milk, eggs, cream, meat; also use cod liver oil freely. A change to a warmer climate might do you good. Be sure to get plenty of sleep. Gentle rubbing of the joints with the application of heat will be beneficial.

BRITTLE NAILS.

J.H.R. asks for the cause and remedy of the nails breaking down at the crescent and peeling upward. Ans.—The disease is a form of onychia, and may be hard to get rid of. With a sharp knife or a piece of window glass pare down the nail at the point of trouble until it is pretty thin. Then paint three or four times with tincture of iodine. Follow up with some mild ointment like ointment of boracic acid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Subscriber' sends a great number of questions for solution. They are as follows:

1. Are the color, clearness and density of the urine, a test of the condition of the kidneys and the body generally? Ans.—By no means. These characters merely assist as among other things in forming an opinion. The only reliable information is obtained from making a chemical analysis. The color is of no importance. In some forms of inflammation of the kidneys the urine may contain blood, or be high colored and very dense. In other forms it may be almost like water. A high colored urine that deposits a reddish dust quickly after passing sometimes is found in fevers, or in an excess of uric acid in the blood.

2. What are the elements of the urine in general as shown by analysis? Ans.—Water is the largest constituent. Of solid matters the chief is chloride of sodium, common salt. Among others the chief are urates of soda and ammonia, phosphates and a certain amount of mucus and pigment.

3. Which is the more suitable for drinking, pure rain water or well waters? Ans.—Rain water is the purest natural water, but it is not the best for drinking inasmuch as it contains little or no mineral matter. The first part of a shower should not be collected for drinking as it contains the dust of the atmosphere. Such water is not good for growing persons. Well water is the best unless it be very hard. The best water should not contain more than thirty grains of solids to the gallon. Well water can be made softer by boiling or adding a little lime.

4. Is it necessary to use hard water instead of soft so long as the food eaten contains the minerals found in hard water? Ans.—No.

5. Is it true that water may contain that measure of mineral that will render it dangerous to the internal organs and the blood? Ans.—Yes. Very hard water is said to produce dyspepsia and predispose to certain skin diseases, or even goitre or enlargement of the neck. Again, many mineral waters contain so much mineral matter that they can only be used for medicinal purposes, and then with great care.

6. What are the effects in the system of not taking sufficient water? Ans.—It thickens the blood, thus preventing the fluidity necessary(to(the proper interchange of fluids between the tissues. It leads to the accumulation of mineral and poisonous matter in the blood, and so may lead to kidney diseases. It interferes with the proper dissemination of food throughout the body. It interferes with proper digestion. It lessens perspiration and may lead to loss of flesh.

7. Is pure water stimulating in any degree as intoxicating liquor? Ans.—No. Water cannot be called a stimulant, any more than any food or necessity of the system is a stimulant.

8. Is the color and density of the urine more or less determined by the character and quantity of water we may drink? Ans.—In health, yes. Water always acts by increasing the excretion of the kidneys. Water containing certain salts like alkalies increase markedly the excretion of urine. When water is taken in abundance both the color and density of the urine are lessened. In disease this is not necessarily so.

9. After urine stands for some time it deposits a stone-like substance. What is this? Ans.—It consists of earthy phosphates mainly, or urates of lime and soda; urates are generally pinkish in color.

10. Is such a deposit compatible with the observance of health laws in eating and drinking? Ans.—Probably not. Urine should not deposit unless it has stood some hours. Normal urine may deposit somewhat when it cools. The amount and nature of the deposit must be taken into account. A very slight irregularity of the system may produce such changes.

11. Does not insufficient water in the diet likely result in a deposit of poisonous substances in the system which affect the blood? Ans.—Yes. Not only is perspiration and excretion of urine lessened, but the substances which should pass off are retained and may cause serious disturbance.

12. What is the effect on the mind of inhaling carbonic acid gas instead of pure oxygen and hydrogen? Ans.—By pure oxygen and hydrogen we suppose you mean air. No one inhales hydrogen or oxygen unless for medicinal purposes. Carbonic acid gas is a rank poison to the system. In small quantities it causes headache, dulling of the mind and sensibilities and interferes with proper interchange of gases in the blood. In fairly large amount it leads to death by suffocation. Oxygen when respired produces exhilaration and increases the power of the heart to some extent. Hydrogen cannot be respired.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

CARRYING OUT CONTRACT.

T.E., Ont.—A few months ago an agent took an order from me for nursery stock. Later on, I found through failure of the crops that I could not meet payment. I wrote the firm, asking them to cancel the order, stating the reason. They refuse to do so. Am I bound to take the stock and pay for it? Ans.—Yes.

MINING RIGHTS.

A Subscriber.—I have discovered a mine of mineral on a neighbor's farm, and he knows nothing of it. How shall I proceed so as to secure something for myself? If I employ an expert to discover a mine (I not knowing anything about law), can he take advantage of me, and buy that right from the government, or from under the proprietor whose farm the mine is on? Tell me the whole law. Ans.—Better consult a solicitor personally.

A LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACT.

A Reader, Wiarton.—A young man insured his life for $15,000, to be paid at the end of twenty years. When he got the policy it was for one thousand dollars, and he would not pay for the policy. Can they make him pay? Ans.—Upon the foregoing statement of facts alone we would say that he could not be compelled to pay, but it is probable that there is much more in the case, material to be considered, than has been submitted to us, and we cannot be positive regarding the young man's liability.

DIVISION OF ESTATE.

A.B., N.S.—My grandfather married my grandmother and settled down on her property, the conditions being that he should have a life interest in the property, which at his death would go to the children. My grandmother died, and my grandfather married again, but had no children by second marriage. Then my grandfather died, and according to conditions, the property went to his children, of whom there were several, my mother being one of them. My father, on marrying my mother, settled on her share of the property on the same conditions as my grandfather, a life interest, which at his death would go to his children. My mother died, and my father married again, and lived on the property until his death, having children by his second marriage. Previous to his death he made a will bequeathing all of the property which was my mother's, as well as the property he had acquired after marrying my mother, to his second wife and her children, his first wife's children not being mentioned at all. Now what I want to know is this: 1. Could he will property that he had only a life interest in? 2. Could his second wife's children have any claim or share in his first wife (my mother's) property? 3. Could his second wife and children have any claim to property acquired by my father before he married his second wife? Ans.—1. Not effectively. 2. No. 3. Yes.

DOUBTFUL DIVISION.

Farmer.—1. Two years ago the government road inspector employed a man to run the dividing line between our lots for the purpose of making a road, and as the road cannot be made straight on the line, but turns through the lot opposite mine, and the man claiming this lot has erected a fence on what I consider is a corner of my lot, I shall be glad to know whether I am compelled to call in a surveyor before I can force this man to move the fence, as the man employed by the inspector was not qualified? I am sending you a sketch of the road now being made for you to see. 2. If I have to have the line surveyed again am I bound to notify the neighbor in writing? 3. Can he be made to pay half the surveyor's fee? My brother and I have given the road allowance, and it seems strange if I am to be put to extra expense after the line has been decided by the government inspector. Ans.—1. No; but inasmuch as you would hardly care to venture upon legal proceedings against your neighbor without being first satisfied that you might safely do so, and as apparently the only practicable course for you to take in order to be so satisfied, is to employ a surveyor, it would seem to be necessary that you should call one in. 2. No. 3. No. But it might be well for you to endeavor to arrange with your neighbor for a joint employment of a duly qualified surveyor, and a division of expense accordingly.

AN ABSENTING EMPLOYEE.

L.L., Grey.—I hired a man for eight months for $150; I willingly allowed him every holiday. He went away and stayed away three days in the middle of seeding, one day right in the middle of haying, and now one day again when I need him to attend threshing machine, and while he is away my team stands in the stable idle. 1. Can I take, say, three dollars a day off his wages for loss for man and team? He takes every Sunday, and I would excuse him if he were sick, but he is not sick, but just goes off to see friends. He knows men are scarce, and acts as though he can do as every Sunday, and I would excuse him if he likes with this time, and I cannot do? Ans.—He should be remonstrated with, and given to understand that you are entitled to deduct compensation for loss of time when you come to settle with him, and intend to do so. We cannot say that you are absolutely entitled to the allowance you propose for yourself. The amount cannot be arbitrarily fixed. It must be what is to be considered reasonable under the circumstances. But the figure you mention seems to us to be fair.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

J.M.—I have a really valuable young cow, three years old; I have just noticed a lump appearing on her under jawbone. I know of no reason for this, as the cow has not been exposed to any rough usage, but always kindly treated. Do you think the lump is dangerous? The lump does not appear anyway hard. Kindly give treatment. Ans.—Evidently the cow is suffering from 'lumpy jaw.' Give her night and morning in a mash one drachm of iodide of potassium; continue it for ten days, unless it produces symptoms of iodism, loss of appetite, absence of thirst and irritation of the eyes and nostrils of a catarrhal nature, with general lassitude, then stop it. Rub the lump with the following: Iodine tincture, hartshorn, tincture of cantharides, an ounce of each, in olive oil, two ounces, twice daily till blistered, and repeat occasionally as the skin heals.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Inquirer.—Valuable young mare, five years old, took distemper last winter, and it was hard to get the cough, which seemed to be in the throat, stopped. This fall I left her out some cold nights, but not wet, and she seems to have taken the distemper over again, with the cough; eats well and feels well. Please prescribe. Would blistering the throat be good? Ans.—A mild blister will help her. The following liniment will answer the purpose: Olive oil, 3 oz.; liquor ammonia (hartshorn), 1 oz.; spirits turpentine, 1 oz.; mix. Rub a little every morning till the throat is blistered. Give her the following balls twice daily: Camphor, opium and digitalis, of each one drachm. Make into a mass with linseed meal and molasses.

HALTER PULLER

Bill.—Could you tell me how to cure a mare I got some time ago, of halter pulling. She always runs back when untied in stable, and sometimes will not let you tie her outside, and runs back and tightens rope when you go to untie her. She is a valuable mare only for that habit; she is eight years old. Ans.—Various methods are employed to cure horses of this habit, which is entirely the result of bad breaking. One is to use a strong rope, pass it as a noose round the neck and through the shank ring of the halter; tie it to a strong post or bar, and let her partially strangle herself a few times, when she will give up the habit. It should be so tied that it can be let loose at once.

THE BREWER

HIS METHODS AND HIS VIEWS.

It is not often that we get so full a revelation of the soul of the brewer as the letter below purports to be. We do not know who the brewer is or any more about the letter than is given by the Toronto 'Liberator,' in which it appears, further than the statements which we copy from that paper.

(The 'Liberator,' Toronto, Oct. 10.)

A startling epistle, from a brewer of Quebec to one of his customers in Pictou County, N.S., is published by the Rev. H. R. Grant, of Trenton, N.S. It appears that the brewer had been shipping his beer into the county, but that recently the Scott Act, which is in force in the county, has been rigidly administered, and the illegal traffic stopped. The customer who received the letter from the brewer was one of the several violators of the law who publicly pledged themselves never to violate the law again, and have kept their pledge for months. The brewer discovered that the Scott Act can be enforced, and that prohibition does prohibit in Pictou County. He, therefore, decided to take a new method of getting his goods into the county, and this method he sets forth in a most remarkable letter to his old customer, as follows:—

'I have come to the conclusion this morning, that I would write you and ask you to call on your head temperance man in your place, and say to him for me, that, if he is willing that I show dm ake and ship so you by the car-load, a light beer that you could not call intoxicating, as it is a very light thing, we will make a very light beer which we call Hopenade and ship it as such. There is a little alcohol in this. We will ship this Hopenade to you by the car-load, if the temperance people will undertake to let you alone. This is not like the regular heavy ale, which would not do to ship this way. It is a light beer, which will give satisfaction to the people down there, and which cannot possibly intoxicate them. It would be much better to let them buy this light beer than to be doing a sneaking business. This would satisfy me, as it would give me back your account, and I am willing to make an agreement with the temperance people to this effect.

'You can also say to these gentlemen that in Brome County, and in Richmond County, in the province of Quebec, where the Dunkin Act was in force for seventeen years, I appealed to the temperance people in the way I am writing to you, and they paid no attention to my proposal. They would not accept it. I went myself to the distillers and liquor dealers in this province, and also in Ontario, and, in just ten days from the day I started out I had $10,000 in cash deposited in the bank to fight the temperance people who had laughed at me. This is only two years ago in Brome County and one year ago in Richmond County. What happened? We defeated them in Brome, and now they have open bars everywhere; and we defeated them in Richmond County with a very large majority, and they have open bars everywhere in that county, too. I was the originator and ring-leader in this affair; and the expert speaker and organizer who managed this for me under my directions and instructions, is the brightest man in Canada, and there is no temperance man who can stand up against him for a minute. He has carloads of literature and statistics sworn to by clergymen and he can go over the whole question for the last twenty-five years. We have got this thing down fine, and we can defeat the Act in Nova Scotia, as we did in these two counties. And, it would be a good deal easier fight, too, because here we had to contend with the French people who did not understand English, and had to have both French and English speakers. But, in Nova Scotia, there would only be English speakers required. . . . . And I want you to tell your temperance leader that I will set the machinery in operation down there and we'll have open bars everywhere in Nova Scotia, in the same way, if they want to force the matter so far. We can get all the money we want and we need not appeal to any of the small dealers down there to subscribe, who have had bad luck enough. I can get $50,000 from the big distillers and liquor dealers and brewers in Canada for a fight down there, if it is necessary. The Montreal and Toronto brewers and liquor dealers are thoroughly disgusted with Nova Scotia and they have promised to join me for any amount I wished them to subscribe. I am willing to put up $2,000 myself to start with. I will head the list and guarantee that I can get from ten to twenty thousand dollars in one week's time without leaving my office.

'I might state here that, in thirty-seven counties in Ontario, the same organizer that I had to defeat the Scott and Dunkin Acts down here, defeated these acts in these thirty-seven counties there. The two here make thirty-nine, and we can make it up to an even forty with Nova Scotia. And unless this request is granted, we will make it forty right off. The money is all ready.

'You can show this letter to your temperance committee and we will give them an opportunity to say yes or no. But I want to know at once, whether they are willing to allow this proposition or not.

'I do not think that they can promise to you that you can sell, but they can promise that they are willing to let you alone. And, if they are not willing to allow this, I will fix it so that they will have to. Now it is up to them to move. Let me know immediately.'

The above letter was submitted to the Rev. H. R. Grant, a Presbyterian minister, who printed it for submission to the County Committee, and readers of the 'Liberator' are given the privilege of reading the marvellous document. It is timely and will help our friends to understand the liquor maker's viewpoint, the unscrupulousness of his methods, and his fear of prohibition, even when it is in the limited form of a county Scott Act.

A WITCH DOCTOR'S REMEDIES.

(London 'Chronicle.')

At Ballygore Police Court, County Galway, Ireland, a few days ago, a 'witch doctor' was charged with having obtained money by false pretences.

The accused was a small farmer in the district and the prosecutor another farmer named Moore, who had been ill. The accused met Moore and told him if he carried out his instructions he would be as sound as a rick. As a first instalment he demanded about twelve shillings from Moore to get through the preliminaries and when he came to the real 'cure' he said it would be necessary to have gold, silver and copper coins. The sick man provided a sovereign, a two-shilling piece and a penny. The witch doctor then stripped him, wound him in a sheet and placed him in a chair on which were two hot bricks. The patient underwent terrible agony, but he bore it patiently, while the witch doctor went on his knees and uttered some unintelligible prayers. After the burning the 'doctor' put the coins separately into the sick man's mouth, refusing to allow him to touch them with his hand. Then he buried the coins and told Moore he was cured, but warned him against looking for the coins, saying that if any one dug the place up they would very likely instead find a couple of 'dharkdiels'—insects credited by the ignorant and superstitious with the powers of evil.

The police subsequently dug up the ground where the coins were supposed to have been buried, but none was found there. The prisoner was held for trial.

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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.

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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.

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Scan the first column of the Eighth Page. There are many good offers there.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. L. Stone has a letter in your issue of Oct. 18 re the Education Bill of England, in which he speaks not only with contempt of Nonconformists, but refers to our statesmen as electroplate, whatever that may mean. His great argument in favor of the bill is that Mr. Chamberlain evidently believes in it. It is extremely doubtful if Mr. Chamberlain does believe in the bill, although the exigencies of the case make him support it. While all will acknowledge the great ability of Mr. Chamberlain, his conference with his Birmingham supporters show that in relation to this bill he is simply the politician. All he has to say to them is, that the government cannot withdraw this bill without loss of prestige, that if the bill is defeated they will resign and then the country will be governed by pro-Boers, Little Englanders, etc. Can any one conceive of statesmanship of a lower order than that. In 1871 Mr. Chamberlain said :—'Much as I love the cause of education, I love the principles of religious freedom more. Although I feel that the future prosperity and welfare, and perhaps even the future history of the country depend upon the speedy solution of this problem yet I would rather retard this solution a little longer than imperil those great principles which are the groundwork of religious freedom and the guarantees of religious and political life in the land.' These are the words of Mr. Chamberlain when he could freely speak his mind, and they are worth infinitely more than any utterance on this question in support of a bill which circumstances force him to accept. Mr. Chamberlain also knows that it was a Liberal Government that in 1868 began to deal with educational matters when there were 1,803,416 children of school age in England without school accommodation, the voluntary schools only making provision for a little over one-half.

I should think Mr. Stone also, in telling us the value of Anglican school property might have informed Canadians, and that I belive is the purport of the letter, that public money has been given for the purpose of building these schools. State funds have been drawn on to the amount of £1,315,385, and, besides, they are used by the Church for other purposes than mere secular teaching.

We are told by Mr. Stone that the change will be at a very considerable saving to the state and taxpayers, but what is really the case? The previous grant to schools from the state was £860,000, under the new bill £1,760,000, more than double what had been given since 1896.

But really, Mr. Stone must have a very poor idea of the teaching that we Canadians have received when he tells us that the voluntarists, if they accept their own bill, are 'making considerable concessions to the state. They will allow a minority representation of the ratepayers on their boards and will maintain their schoool buildings.' The minority representation means two out of six and the teaching of the tenets of the Church of England cannot be interfered with by these two, neither the removal of the teacher, who must be a member of the Church of England. Now, there are 8,000 parishes in England where it is not possible to maintain two efficient schools, and in these the Nonconformists are asked to support teachers who are to teach their children that their father's religion is false. 'This is British fair play all round,' we are told. The sneer at the godless board schools is in contradiction to the sayings of such good Churchmen as Archbishop Benson and the late Bishop Westcott, and the Bishop of Carlisle claims that there are Church schools in which there are no Bibles.

In writing this I do not wish to be understood as not appreciating the grand work that the Anglican clergy have done for education, but are not those the best friends of the Church of England who will try to save her from trepassing upon the rights of others. Persecution may win external power; it will never achieve the end for which the Church exists—the spiritual uplifting of man. All broadminded men, whether Churchmen or not, acknowledge that the Nonconformists have a grievance; would it not be more in keeping with the history of a great Church manfully to see to it that by greedy grasping for more influence she will not be found offending any of those who believe in God. In Canada, where the only claim any can assert to be the Church is their loyalty to the spirit and claims of Christ, we regret to see in the Mother Country anything that would embitter the feelings between the different churches. When intemperance and gambling, and the estrangement of the workingman call for united effort it will be the church's shame if she wastes her opportunities and powers in fostering strife.

JOHN MACINTOSH.

Hopewell, Oct. 22, 1902.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Replying to your comment on my letter re the English school bill (wherein your presume I 'will not deny that the bill puts the church schools upon the rates for support'), it is these half-truths that mislead people. I have no wish to deny that the bill does as you say with regard to the cost of the secular education, which will be given in those schools, but I must emphatically deny that it puts them on the rates as to the support of the religious instruction which will be given in them. No payment is to be made out of the rates in respect of religious instruction given in denominational schools. Denominationalists will have to maintain their buildings. The state assumes the duty of the secular education of all children, which is what our opponents have been demanding for years. To provide board schools to take the place of the voluntary, and give this secular education, would cost the ratepayers millions of pounds more than the plan proposed by the bill. If you will suppose the provision for the up-keep of denominational schools at their expense be retained, and that allowing them the right to give religious instruction therein be eliminated, you may be able to form an idea of the immense saving to the ratepayers which is actually made on the cost of the secular part of the instruction to be given there. The principle that the state may assume the whole, or a share, of the cost of the secular education of children in any schools was recognized by the bill of 1897, when state aid was given voluntary schools to assist in the secular side of the education they were imparting, a fact proved by a concurrent bill which gave a like measure of relief to necessitous board schools. From the outcry made one would suppose dissenters alone paid rates. Thousands of Churchmen in school board areas have for thirty years been paying them (even where Church schools existed), to support a system of education they do not believe in, because, if religious instruction be given at all, it is often uncertain and always unsatisfactory. That they may have a grievance has never been so much as thought of by some of the ardent upholders of liberty. Because churchmen believe that religious instruction should be closely allied to, and go hand in hand with, secular education they must not be allowed to get that secular education at the cost of the rates, to which they are such large contributors, but must pay for it, besides paying their share of the rates, which must go, forsooth, to provide an educational system such as dissenters approve of, and to whom alone it appears satisfactory. Our opponents must not fill the role of spoiled children of the state and expect to get everything they cry for. If the line be strictly drawn the bill does not do full justice to churchmen, but it is a certain measure of fair play to be thankful for.

'L. STONE.'

LESSONS OF THE STRIKE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The recent coal strike raised more serious problems and injured more people in the United States than anything that has happened since the Southern rebellion. Every family in the land, of every class and race and climate, has suffered more or less. I have no fault to find with either the Republican or Democratic form of government, but our neighbors have themselves to blame for the late condition of things. As children are taught by their parents and teachers, so the workingmen of the United States have been taught by their government, by the professional politician, by the managers of all business interests and by the votes of the majority, to do just what they are doing. They have heard from every quarter, especially at every election, that they cannot exist without protection. Not only have they had their coveted high protection, but the manufacturers, the railways and the coal operators must combine to monopolize results. Not only do they combine on land, but on sea. Is it more than a natural consequence that the laboring men should feel the necessity of uniting, that they as well as others might get their share. They have united and have a capable leader, and now we have seen the two classes facing each other, both suffering, both anxious for a settlement, but unable to surrender their several demands. Now, Canada, one of the most prosperous countries in the world, should learn a lesson. Capital and labor are each dependent on the other and must work in harmony. Our wheat fields, our forests and our mines are the envy of the world, and the country which not many years ago was despised as a petty country practically dependent on the neighboring republic, is now looked on with respect. Our good form of government, nature's gifts, just alluded to, and the mutual good will that exists between races have brought about this result. Let us not ruin it all by combinations for taking advantage of each other.

CANADIAN.

Massawippi, Oct. 21, 1902.

RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—To help a person out of a great pressing difficulty is a duty. There are those who know that they are saved by or in a belief or faith in God. There are no doubt others who are probably dreadfully certain that their believing in God or in Christ does not save them. Here is a great practical difficulty.

Again, there are those who say that faith and corresponding actions are necessary to salvation, while others assert that one is saved by and in faith alone. 'God gave his Son, that whosoever believes on him should have everlasting life,' and 'He that believes on the Son has everlasting life.' Now, in this is a solemn theoretical and also practical difficulty. The difficulty is solved by using the proper translation instead of the imperfect translation 'believe on' or 'believe in.' The true translation is 'believe into.' But what does 'believing into' God, or into Christ, as the manifestation of God or as the revelation of God and of his wishes mean? It means getting into the spirit of God, into the mind of God, into the truth of God (that is, those truths that he has set forth to men in his holy word). To get into the spirit mind and truths of God is to get right into the personal knowledge of them, into the living touch of them, so that they become a part of one's spirit life living and acting.

But for one's mind to grope in the infinite obscurity of the universe about him after the unseen Spirit of God seems a hard thing. Yet it need not be any harder than those spirit or mind actions which people are always doing when they are recalling thoughts or fancies, or when they are thinking in any way, for they are then viewing the unseen. The Spirit of God is always about us, and though he is unseen, if we 'seek him' (that is, pray to him) 'with our whole heart,' we 'will find him' (Jer. xxix., 13). 'With my whole heart have I sought thee'; 'Blessed are they that seek him with the whole heart' (Ps. cxix., 10, 2). So God will help us, re-create us, save us, when we search for him (though unseen) with the whole heart, or mind, or spirit, that is, when on the same side as our praying, or in line with or alliance with our praying, is all our active strength, and willingness and wisdom; when whatever knowledge we may have is arrayed on the same side as our prayer to help ourself; when we are baptized or made clean and new in mind, in spirit, in body; when we are willing to have every part and quality of the disease of sin eradicated or cut out of us, that the pure right, perfect kind of life may grow unchecked and unpolluted and finest, that is, divine. This is believing into the Spirit of God and of Christ, and he who does this 'has everlasting life.' It is a possibility for every one to get this life.

M. R. ROWSE.

A GREAT NEED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reminding your readers again of the great need for speedy contributions for the lumbermen, I quote the following timely suggestions from the Rev. H. C. Walsh (successor to Mr. Brewer): 'I would like to refer again to the special value of marked Testaments for the men. Clothing is always needed, and very welcome. Illustrated texts, wall next rolls or comforters, and in fact anything that will help Christ's work in the homes or Sunday-school, or that would make useful Christmas presents to needy children, and be of use in a gospel room, for transient lumbermen, and wayfarers, when the way is opened up for it.' Please address any contributions to Mrs. Toller (Hochelaga County W. C. T. U.), superintendent of lumber camp work, 60 University street, Montreal.

DENIES NEGOTIATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your statement made in the issue of Oct. 14 is wrong and misleading. You state that there are negotiations pending between the Nova Scotia Hotel Association and the Ontario liquor organizations, looking towards the repeal of the Scott Act, and that I had written inviting co-operation. The statement is untrue and misleading. I did write the secretary on another matter and he quoted two sentences of my letter in an editorial, and only two, neither of which is an appeal to them or anybody else to take part in our affairs. What the editor was pleased to say on his own account is his affair, and he never stated that 'negotiations were in progress with that end in view.' In fact there are no negotiations in progress between the two bodies mentioned, nor have they been asked to assist. Kindly give this the same publicity which you have the one I complain of. D. McDEARMID.

New Glasgow, N.S., Oct. 21, 1902.

A HOMELESS PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FROM SMYRNA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Being a Canadian and a regular subscriber to your excellent paper for many years, I take the liberty of presenting to you, and through you to the readers of the 'Witness,' if you will grant space for this letter, some of the facts connected with the saddest calamity that ever visited a most important city of Asia Minor. Afion Kara Hissar is a city of twenty-five or thirty thousand inhabitants, situated about 260 miles north-east of Smyrna. Of a thousand Armenian homes, only 200 remain, and among these not a prominent building, with the exception of one church and the community school.

On the evening of Aug. 27 a fire broke out that had its origin in the accidental upsetting of a lamp by a servant. For over thirty hours the fire raged, sweeping everything before it. There is not a fire engine in the city, and but two or three antiquated hand pumps, that were out of repair. Water, too, at this season of the year is scarce, and the people in utter confusion, seizing such household effects as they could carry, fled to the hills surrounding the city, and helplessly witnessed the destruction of their homes.

Only about 250 Turkish houses were burned, and as the Turkish population is large these families will receive such aid and protection as they need. The Christian population is in almost hopeless despair. They are crowded together in the few houses that remain, and in four large khans put at their disposal by the government. This mode of herding the people together is opposed to one of the strongest sentiments of the East. Not only are the ideas of the segregation of the sexes violated, but ordinary privacy and common decency are alike impossible in the present conditions. Whole families are housed in rooms so small that it is impossible to find sufficient space upon which to lie down when night comes.

During my recent visit to Afion Kara Hissar, I witnessed scenes of great distress. One old woman of over seventy, a good, old Protestant, came to me in tears, and stated the condition of her family in the khan. There are so many in the room given them that they cannot lie down at all, but must sleep in a leaning posture. We took her into the house we have rented for missionary purposes, although we had then over twenty-five in the house. The government is doing what it can, both in providing room for these poor unfortunates, and in giving the most needy food from funds that have been collected, but the distress is great, and the need most urgent. That the masses of people thus herded together can long remain healthy is beyond expectation, that before winter some epidemic will break out among these poor unfortunates, can hardly be doubted. The only physician in this large city has protested but in vain.

It will be months before building operations begin, for the burned section is to be resurveyed, and 40 or 50 percent less buildings built on the same space. Even if the government should grant immediate permission to build comparatively few could avail themselves of the opportunity as most lost all they possessed in the general conflagration.

In view of the above representation you will see that two most important needs are urgently felt; i. e., food and shelter. As the autumn and winter months approach the suffering will be intense. May I not hope that the good people of Canada will come to our aid in supplying us with means to help these poor people. The question of shelter will soon be a most pressing one, but how to solve it is the difficulty.

A partial solution I should like to suggest. The American Board owns a vacant lot beyond the boundaries of the burned section of the city, and in the Christian quarter. If funds were at our disposal we could build a house large enough to accommodate eight or ten families, or perhaps even more. They could occupy the building, say for one or two years, till the distress in its most urgent features had passed, and this could then be used for the purposes of education and evangelization. This building would serve two most important purposes. First, it would relieve the congested and unhealthy conditions of Khan life, and, second, its erection would give work to a large number of men, thus enabling them to support their families. This would be an infinitely better mode of charity than almsgiving. We would deprecate adding a spirit of dependence on the bounty of others to the poverty that now exists. If men work for the aid they would receive they would thus conserve the manly spirit of independence that every man should possess.

Trusting for a speedy response to this appeal,

I remain, most sincerely yours,

(REV.) JAMES P. McNAUGHTON,
Missionary, American Board,
Smyrna,
Turkey.

Smyrna, Sept. 8, 1902.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme the revising barrister struck off the parliamentary list for Keele the name of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, on the ground of his being an alien.

A new lightship has been erected beneath Beachy Head. It is 142 feet in height and has a flash of 22,000 candle-power. The Kitson oil incandescent burner is being used in it.

The Corporation of London has accepted Viscount Kitchener's gift of ex-President Kruger's state ox-waggon and a Boer Long Tom, which were brought by him from South Africa for presentation to the city.

At the little church of St. Colomb Minor there is a parish clerk aged 97 who is actively discharging his duties. He has held office for fifty-five years, his father before him fifty-two years, and his grandfather fifty years.

By way of experiment oil was poured on a road between Farnborough and Aldershot to abate the nuisance caused by the clouds of dust raised by motor cars. The road quickly absorbed the oil, leaving the surface like wet sand, which as the traffic passed over it became hard.

An unusual incident took place on the Great Western Railway, near Wantage-road station, recently, a female otter weighing fourteen pounds, being killed by a passing train. There is a piece of water near by, but otters are very rare in the neighborhood.

Noticing that the cellar-flap outside a grocer's shop in Forest Gate was partly open P. S. Connelly shut it down and shouted: 'How many of you are there down there?' A voice replied, 'Only me, guv'nor. Let's get up. You've got me all right.' The owner of the voice, one Terns, is in custody.

A second war medal—to be known as 'the King's South African medal'—is to be granted in recognition of services rendered by soldiers and others in the later phases of the campaign. It will be the first war medal to bear the King's effigy.

At Daresbury (Cheshire) the revising barrister allowed the claim of a Boer, stating that as the Transvaal was now a part of the British Empire any of its inhabitants who were in England and fulfilled the necessary conditions were entitled to a vote. Objection had been made on the contention that proof of swearing allegiance was essential.

One of the objects of the British Dairy Institute, whose annual exhibition has been held at the Agricultural Hall this week, is to get away from 'rule of thumb farming' and to introduce into British farms the scientific methods adopted so successfully by our foreign competitors.

The bluejackets who in stages of the King's recent illness carried His Majesty when required, have been presented with silver watches engraved with the crown and royal monogram, and, in addition, the non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the naval party, and who has now retired from the navy, has received the coronation medal, and been provided with a permanent post in the household of the Prince of Wales.

What is supposed to be the continuation of the Yorkshire coalfields is said to have been discovered a few miles to the north-east of Antwerp. The geological formation of the strata composing the Yorkshire deposits is (says the 'Westminster Gazette') at all events so faithfully reproduced in the new Belgian field that the prolongation and existence of the vein beneath the North Sea is a strong presumption.

By the death of John Hudson, in his eighty-eighth year, there has passed away the oldest policeman in England. With his regiment, the Royal English Fusiliers, he was reviewed by William IV. in Windsor Park. He joined the Leeds constabulary when there were only eighteen members in the force. Hudson had enjoyed a pension for over thirty years.

A remarkable sight was witnessed at Scarborough recently, when the harbor was packed with vessels of the Scotch herring fleet. Fully 400 vessels and their crews, numbering 3,000 men, were resting over the Sabbath, as is the custom with the Scotchmen. About 70 vessels which could not find room in the harbor were moored across the harbor mouth and along St. Vincent's Pier. When the tide was low many of them were left high and dry. Special religious services were held for the fishermen, whose conduct ashore was excellent.

A Wellington tradesman had posted to him from Edinburgh some months ago a letter, the address of which did not, unfortunately, give the name of the county. The post officials forwarded it to Wellington, New Zealand. Then it travelled about that colony for a time, but, becoming tired—it was virtually 'worn out'—a kind-hearted official patched it up with a gummed label and despatched it to England again. On its arrival in this country it found its way to Somersetshire, but eventually, after a well-earned rest of a few days, it went to Wellington, Shropshire, and was correctly delivered. There was no extra charge!

SCOTLAND.

A monument to the memory of the late Major-General Wauchope, who was killed at the head of the Highland Brigade at the battle of Magerstonteim, has been unveiled at Yetholm.

The proposal to add to the attractions of Ayr as a watering-place has met with almost universal acceptance there, and a deputation may visit English watering places for ideas.

It is reported that the Turbine Steamers Company intends building a pier at West Loch, Tarbert, in connection with their steamer service to Oban, which is to be inaugurated next year.

Messrs. Scott and Company's workmen, Greenock, completed their work on board the 'Shamrock I.,' and the old challenger looks as trig as when she sailed from Gourock Bay for America.

A seam of coal, three inches thick, extending for a hundred feet and a few feet below the surface on the highway, has been discovered at Crowborough, near Tunbridge Wells.

Aroused by her tampering with their hives, a little girl was attacked and badly stung by bees at Moulin, Perthshire. The bees had to be literally scraped off the child, who has since recovered.

A prolonged discussion took place recently with regard to the question of introducing the electric light into Dumfries for the purpose of lighting and also for running an electric tramway to Glencaple.

Some weeks ago seventy-nine South African medals with clasps were stolen from the orderly room at the Berwick Barracks. Another burglary was committed last week, when money was stolen. Whilst searching unavailingly on the ramparts for the stolen money the police found the missing medals concealed in a hole dug in the earth.

The peculiar case of an unburied corpse being kept in a Glasgow hotel has again come before the public on a threat of the Health Department to make the name of the hotel public if the order for removal is not complied with. The hotel proprietor, who intends to take the body with him to America, has hitherto refused to remove it, holding that, as it is a hermetically sealed coffin, it constitutes no nuisance. The Health Department have now intimated that steps must be taken at once, as the scandal has been permitted to go too far.

A London journalist, Mr. Richard Thirsk, has arrived in Glasgow at the conclusion of one of the most interesting Highland tours on record. Since the beginning of August he has visited almost every glen between Loch Lomond and Loch Maree, in Ross-shire. The whole journey, considerably over 500 miles, has been done on foot, and the pedestrian has never once during the eight weeks he has been on the road slept inside a house. Recognizing that hotel comforts were not always to be found away in the Highlands, Mr. Thirsk preferred to carry his house with him. For this purpose he took with him a pack pony, and in the two panniers which it carried were stowed away all the necessary comforts of campaigning.

Another explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at Nobel's Dynamite Works, Ardeer, recently. The explosion took place in the final washing-house in No. 5 dynamite factory, near the spot where a similar explosion occurred in January last. Two tanks of nitro-glycerine, each containing two thousand pounds weight, exploded. Only one man was near the place at the time, and he was literally blown to atoms, fragments of his clothing being found afterwards several hundred yards from the spot where the explosion occurred. He was named William Carson, was married, and resided at Bog street, Stevenston. He was thirty-five years of age, and has left a widow and seven children, the eldest of whom is under fourteen. The officials at the factory have not the slightest idea as to how the explosion occurred. The explosion was remarkable as being the loudest which has been heard for many years. Windows in Saltcoats were blown out or injured, and the sound of the explosion was distinctly heard as far away as Arran.

The stability of the new lantern has been subjected to a fair strain by the heavy weather experienced on the rock during the past few weeks. The lantern is composed of gun metal astragals, narrowed to the utmost limit compatible with strength, in order to intercept as little light as possible, and may be looked upon as a huge hollow cylinder of glass, which in itself seems but a feeble barrier to the onslaughts of the storm. But the three tiers of triangular panes are of heavy plate glass, and the apparently slim-like astragals are braced together in the most effective manner to ensure the greatest degree of strngth, and need cause no uneasiness to the stranger viewing the outlook during the progress of a gale. The old fog bell, as has been stated, has found a fit resting-place in the Arbroath Museum. Should the date upon it happen by any chance to be erased, controversies may yet arise among posterity as to its possible connection with that mythical personage, Ralph the Rover.

IRELAND.

The Cork exhibition has proved an unqualified success. The buildings and grounds cost $400,000, but this has been wiped out. The exhibition closes on Nov. 1.

A meteorite fell in County Antrim recently, near Crumlin. Before it fell a sound like distant guns or beating of drums was heard. A loud explosion accompanied the fall.

The Ordnance Survey have recently published a folding pocket map of Dublin and the surrounding district on the scale of one inch to the mile. The map is printed in colors, on sheets eighteen inches by twelve inches, mounted on canvas, in a cover.

The announcement is officially confirmed that a provisional agreement has been signed, subject to the sanction of the proprietors of both companies and of parliament, for the amalgamation of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway with the Midland Railway Company.

Within the past few days a warrant has been issued by one of the Dublin Police Magistrates for the arrest of Mr. Abraham White, an official in the Irish Land Commission office, Upper Merrion street, in whose accounts, it is alleged, serious defalcations have been discovered. It is stated that the defalcations amount to several hundred pounds. Before the issue of the warrant, Mr. White had disappeared.

At Longford, Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., brought before the notice of the Board of Guardians the action of a local newspaper in referring to the United Irish League and the conferment of contracts upon that body, and amidst an exciting scene the representative of the newspaper was ejected from the place of meeting. Tenders were then considered for workhouse supplies, and it was resolved to give the contracts to members of the United Irish League.

At a meeting of the Limerick County Council Technical Education Committee a report was brought up from a subcommittee recommending the appointment of Miss Robinson, of Birkenhead, from whom an application had been received, as instructress in cookery and laundry work. Several members objected to appointing an Englishwoman to the position, and eventually, by thirteen votes to eight, decided to advertise afresh, despite a statement that an Irish instructress was unprocurable.

At a special meeting of the Galway Harbor Board the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously passed with reference to Galway's claims to be the terminal port of the proposed new Canadian mail route :—(1) 'That we, the Galway Harbor Commissioners, having regard to the claims of Galway port as a terminus for the proposed trans-Atlantic line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, and in consequence of the interest in the matter by the representatives of the Canadian Government, who admit a paramount advantage of Galway, hereby respectfully request the Chief Secretary of Ireland that he might, through the British representatives in Canada, place before the Canadian Government the advantages of Galway as a mail port. (2) That our engineer be instructed to make plans of the harbor, giving depths and moorings, and to draw up a report showing the advantages of the harbor, and have the same printed. (3) That a committee be appointed to wait on the Chief Secretary in reference to this matter, and also on the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, to ask them to co-operate with Galway in this movement.' A committee was thereafter appointed to wait upon the Chief Secretary and the M. G. W. R. directors.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Candid Irishmen must see that Ireland has made great progress in the last quarter of a century. That a great deal of this progress has been the result of the home rule agitation, of which Parnell was the leader, may be admitted without admitting that Irishmen are bound to maintain his purpose. The tangible results of this long agitation are seen, not only in the facts set forth by Mr. Davitt, but in the great improvement in the condition of the Irish who come to our shores to settle. Once the Irish contributed largely to the column of illiterate immigrants. Now those who land here are among the most literate of peoples that seek homes in the new world. Fewer Irish are coming now, because Ireland is more prosperous now than she was a quarter of a century ago. Ireland is, indeed, so prosperous that with her fruitful soil and with the natural quick-wittedness of her people only her own mistakes can cast her back into the slough of despond again. A mistake most rapidly prolific of misfortune will be for her to listen to politicians who have no other platform than eternal hatred of England, Scotland and Wales.—Boston 'Transcript.'

THE STORK EXPECTED AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will spend the autumn months at Sandringham, where the royal confinement will take place in November. All the Princess's children have been born at York Cottage, except Prince Edward, who was born, in the late Duchess of Teck's lifetime, at White Lodge.—London 'Express.'

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I enclose herewith the Liberal platform of 1895. Mr. Tarte has stated that principles change, and that what was true fifteen years ago is not necessarily true to-day. Any person will be able to decide whether the principles therein enunciated have been affected by the lapse of time. It was well understood when this platform was adopted that free trade, pure and simple, was impracticable. But the principle of a revenue tariff only was the true policy for the Dominion. That our object being to people the vast territory with an agricultural population, the guiding principle should be to make this the cheapest country in the world for the consumer to live in. Anyone who has read the platform of the Democratic party in the United States will see that this party is adopting the idea of a revenue tariff. They are tired of enriching the few at the expense of the many. It is calculated that 1-25th of the population of the United States is engaged in manufacturing. Why should 24-25ths of the population be saddled with a bonus and subsidy tariff for the benefit of the few?

The high tariff of the United States has enabled the manufacturer to water his stock to conceal his unreasonable profits. The bounty on steel has created a large industry, and it has enabled the steel interest to water its stock, and the consumer is paying the piper, while 'Johnny Morgan' plays the tune. We are constantly reminded of the great manufacturing interest. The total farming wealth of the United States is estimated at twenty thousand five hundred millions of dollars. The farmers are worth nearly as much as the railway magnates and manufacturers combined.

Where would the great railways be without the farm produce to carry? A wise government will consider the best interests of all the Canadians. It is not because a company has put a million and a half of watered stock into its capital and mismanaged its affairs that the community at large should be compelled to make up the loss. The men who get the watered stock for nothing and sell it to innocents on the stock market ought to return the profits to the company, reorganize on reduced capital, and work out their own salvation.

G. W. STEPHENS.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1902.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM—1896.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1. Freer trade—Reduced taxation.—That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used as it has been by the Government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury; all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people; to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient Government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCITY.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations, and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them.

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations.

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American Colonies.

That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest, and intended to deceive the electorate.

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty.

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries.

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity.

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION—CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of enquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The Government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong-doing. We arraign the Government for retaining in office a Minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the Government, with one hand, was receiving Government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the Governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 623.

(By Otto Wurzburg.)

Black—6 Pieces.

White—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 624.

(By Otto Wurzburg.

Black—2 Pieces.

White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Problem No. 625. By F. Mazel, Bohemia.

White—K at K R 8; Q at K sq; Kts at Q 4, Q Kt 4; Ps at Q Kt 3, Q. B. 6. Six pieces.

Black—K at Q R 4; B at Q R 6; Ps at Q B 4, Q R 2. Four pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO.

Problem No. 626. By B. Stritechy, Bohemia.

White—K at K R sq, Q at K 6; Kts at K Kt 2, Q R 4, P at K 2. Five pieces.

Black—K at Q 8; Q at Q Kt 5; R at Q B 8; B at Q Kt 8; Ps at K R 7, Q 7, Q. B. 7. Seven pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO.

Solutions published Nov. 15, must reach Editor Nov. 8th.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 614. A typographical error made this position a stumbling block to most of our solvers. B at Q K 7 for B at Q R 7—not so hard to guess when you know. H. W. Barry saw what was the matter, and sent the correct solution, viz., R—K Kt 7, remarking 'very ingenious variations. Leaving out of consideration the "monogram" business, this might possibly be developed in an orthodox manner into a pleasing problem of its class.' A white pawn at Q R 2 should be added. Two points all round to those who claimed no solution, and to the solver.

No. 615. Birmingham 'Post.' Two moves. R—R 4. Correct from Pawn, H. W. Barry, 'this is a 2er of high rank. The theme I have never seen more forcibly expressed. Outside of the fine variations, the key is unusually subtle. A great defence (Q—Kt sq) to moves of the white Kt on K 5, and other equally fine tries.' G. Patterson. Novice is caught by Kt x P.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pawn.—Yes; your card to hand. Get down to business now, as we have some hard nuts storing for you.

E. W. Allen.—Will you kindly let us have your address, so that we may forward you your prize?

SOLVERS' SCORES.

Novice, 37; H. W. Barry, (1) 4; E. W. Allen, (1) 2; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 6; Pawn, 19; Patterson, 6.

GAME NO. 552.

A fine game played by correspondence by the author of the 'Grand Tactics':

Vienna Opening.

White. E. R. Blanchard.	Black. E. K. Young.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P— KB 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P x Q P	4 P—K 5
5 Q—K 2	5 B—Q 3
6 Kt x P	6 Castle
7 Kt x Kt ch	7 Q x Kt
8 P—K Kt 3	8 B—K B 4
9 P—Q 3	9 Kt—Q 2
10 Q—B 3	10 Q R—K sq ch
11 Kt—K 2	11 Q—Q 5
12 K—Q sq	12 Q—B 3
13 P—K Kt 4	13 B—Kt 3
14 P—K R 4	14 P—K R 3
15 P—Kt 5	15 Q—K 2
16 B—R 3	16 P—K R 4
17 P—B 5	17 Kt—K 4
18 Q—Kt 2	18 B—R 2
19 P—Kt 6	19 B P x P
20 B—Kt 5	20 Q—B 2
21 P x P	21 Q x Kt P
22 Kt—B 4	22 R x Kt
23 B x R	23 Kt x Q P
24 B x B	24 Kt x P ch
25 K—B sq	25 Kt—Q 6 ch
26 P x Kt	26 Q x Q P
27 Q—Q 2	27 Q—B 5 ch
28 K—Q sq	28 Q—K 5
29 R—R 2	29 Q—R 5 ch
30 K—B sq	30 R—K 5
31 B—B sq	31 P x B
32 B—Q 3	32 Q—Q 5
33 R—Kt sq	33 Q—B 4 ch
34 K—Q sq	34 Q—Kt 8 ch
35 K—B 2	35 Q—B 4 ch
36 Q—B 3	36 R— QB 5
37 B x B ch	37 K x B
38 Q x R	38 Q x Q ch
39 K—Kt 2	39 Q x Q P
40 K R—R sq	40 P—Q Kt 4
41 Q R—Q sq	41 Q—Kt 4 ch
42 K—B 2	42 P—Q R 4
43 Q R—R sq	43 P—Kt 5
44 K—Kt 3	44 Q—Q Kt 4
45 K—B 2	45 P—R 5
46 K—Q 2	46 Q—B 5
47 K—K 3	47 P—Q 4
48 K—B 3	48 Q—K 5 ch
49 K—B 2	49 P—Q 5
50 K—Kt 3	50 P—Q 6
51 K—B 2	51 P—Q 7
52 K—Kt 3	52 P—Q 8—Q
53 Q R x Q	53 Q—K 6 ch
54 K—Kt 2	54 Q—K 7 ch
55 K—Kt 3	55 Q x R P

Black wins.

GAME NO. 553.

A fine game by correspondence between F. Arthur Hill (White), tS. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., and Mr. Ezra Smith, Yozoo City, Miss. (Black), for special prize:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 Castles
6 P—K 3	6 P x P
7 B x P	7 Kt—B 3
8 P—Q R 3	8 P—K R 3
9 P—K R 4	9 P x B
10 P x P	10 Kt—R 2
11 Q—B 2	11 P—K Kt 3
12 B—Q 3	12 Kt x Kt P
13 B x P	13 P—B 4
14 Kt x Kt	14 B x Kt
15 Q—K 2	15 K—Kt 2
16 R—R 7 ch	16 K—B 3
17 Q—R 5	17 P—K 4
18 B—B 7	18 P x P
19 Q—Kt 6 ch	19 K—K 4
20 P—B 4 ch	20 B x P
21 P x B ch	21 K x P
22 K—B 2	22 Q—Kt 4
23 P—Kt 3 ch	23 K—K 4
24 Q x Q and wins.	

GAME NO. 554.

A brilliant companion to the above:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

White. F. A. Holloway.	Black. F. A. Hill.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 Kt—Kt 5	4 P—Q 4
5 P x P	5 Q Kt—R 4
6 B—Kt 5 ch	6 P— B3
7 P x P	7 P x P
8 B—K 2	8 P—K R 3
9 Kt—K B 3	9 P—K 5
10 Kt—K 5	10 B—Q 3
11 P—K B 4	11 Q—B 2
12 P—Q 4	12 P—K Kt 4
13 Q Kt—B 3	13 K R—Kt sq
14 P x P	14 P x P
15 Castles	15 B x Kt
16 P x B	16 Q x P
17 B—K 3	17 R—R sq
18 P—K Kt 3	18 P—Q B 4
19 R x Kt	19 Q x R
20 B—Kt 5 ch	20 K—B sq
21 B x P ch	21 K—Kt sq
22 Kt x P	22 Resigns

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

The draw for the Robert Reid Consultation Tourney is:

Round 1.

1. Davies and Dreyfus vs. Kurrie and Ross.
2. Stuwe and Marler vs. Short and Kent.

Round 2.

A.—Winner of 1 vs. winners of 2.
B.—Falconer and Bemrose vs. Robertson and Leo.
C.—Barry and Orkin vs. Anstey and Lindsay.
D.—Sawyer and Lomer vs. Slack and Jones.

Round 3.

a.—Winners of A vs. winners of B.
b.—Winners of C vs. winners of D.

Final.

winners of a vs. winners of b.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The death is announced at Berlin, of Carl August Walbrodt, at the age of 31. He acquired a local reputation at Berlin when, a youth still at college, he joined the Berlin Chess Club. His fame as a rising star spread to wider circles, after beating Schallopp and Bardeleben in a match before the Dresden Tournament, 1892, and his reputation as one of the foremost German masters was established at that contest. He played periodically with tolerable success in various tournaments, and later on at Hastings, 1896; Nuremberg, 1896; Buda-Pesth, 1896; Berlin, 1897; Vienna, 1898. His best performance must be considered the one at Berlin, being second, his score only topped by the famous Charousek. At Nuremberg the previous year he only tied for seventh and eighth place, but the scoring in that memorable contest was very close, as may be gleaned from the fact that he beat Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Showalter and Winawer, and drew with Lasker, Steinitz, Maroczy, Schlechter and Tarrasch, the elite of the chess world. Since Vienna, he was prevented by ill-health from participating in serious contests. Davosplatz only delayed the inevitable end. At the Hanover tournament he was but the shadow of the former Walbrodt. He took a lively interest in the tournament, and appeared regularly at the close of the daily rounds to learn the results.

Farewell! British Chess Club. — The British Chess Club, as a separate organization, ceased to exist at the end of September. The majority of its members have joined the Pall Mall Club, where special accommodation will be provided for chess players.

Hastings Chess Club.—For next summer the Hastings Chess Club is arranging, as its third biennial chess tour, a round in Germany. It is proposed to include in the tour a trip up the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence, and visits to Berlin, Dresden, Hanover and other places in Germany. Only the strongest players can be invited to play in the matches, but the tour, which is expected to be a very enjoyable one, will be open to all the members of the club.

Prince Dadian, of Mingredia has again accepted the presidency of the committee for the forthcoming Monte Carlo tournament, and gives two prizes for brilliancy. It is also announced that the Prince has prevailed upon Dr. Lasker to play on this occasion, and that the latter, who is leaving for a starring tour in America, had accepted the invitation.

The Quadrangular Tournament, in Paris, between Albin, Janowsky, Scheve and Taubenhaus, was won by Janowski with half a point only ahead of Taubenhaus. M. Janowsky has been appointed chess editor of 'Le Monde Illustre,' in lieu of the late S. Rosenthal—a good selection.

LIQUID AIR.

MADE BY NEW MACHINE AT McGILL.

Liquid air is one of those things that everybody has heard of, but comparatively few have seen. The experiments that may be done with it are familiar. The liquid air machine donated to McGill by Sir William Macdonald was not, however, got merely to repeat these experiments, but for definite scientific researches. Indeed, as Prof. Cox announced at the meeting of the Physical Society, on Thursday, within sixteen hours of the completion of the machine, one of the points in debate was settled, and some interesting, possibly important, results gained. These will be announced in due time.

Dr. Cox spoke of the early experimenters in liquefaction of gases: Davy and Faraday, who produced gases by chemical means in closed tubes, sometimes succeeding and sometimes filling their eyes with fragments of the tubes; Cailletet and Pictet, working by compression and sudden expansion, and freezing one gas by the vapor of another of slightly higher boiling point; Prof. Dewar, who succeeded by Pictet's process in making liquid air and even hydrogen, at great expense, and finally Linde and Hampson, who perfected the process, producing an efficient and economical machine like that now installed in the basement of the physics building.

The principle of the machine is much the same as that by which air is cooled in many cold storage plants. The air is first compressed, and, after the heat of compression has been removed by cold water, expanded, cooling itself.

The compressor used is the same as used for compressing the air that drives Whitehead torpedoes; an 11-horse-power motor, with two cylinders attached, in which the air is compressed first to 16 and then to 200 atmospheres, or 3,000 pounds per square inch. For cooling, the air passes through coils of copper tube, immersed, like the cylinders, in cold water. It then passes through a separator, in which the free moisture settles out by its own weight; then through a cylinder of caustic potash, which dries it and removes the carbonic acid gas. If this prifying was not done, not only the water, but also the carbonic acid gas, would freeze in the tubes and block them.

Finally, the dry pure air, always at a pressure of 3,000 pounds per square inch, is passed into an unimposing black cylinder about 18 inches high and six wide, in which the wonderful liquid is made. The air passes down through four thin copper spiral tubes with dozens of turns, to a valve at the bottom. As this valve is opposed, the air streams out, and, suddenly expanding about two hundred times in volume, cools itself very considerably. It then passes up, among the tubes that it came down through, and so cools the compressed air inside. The cooled air cools itself more by its own expansion, and cools the next lot of air still more, so that finally the cold is so great that the air in the tubes begins to condense as liquid, and drip through the valve into the receptacle below, from which it is drawn off by a valve from time to time.

About five percent of the air becomes liquid; the rest goes back to the condenser, and is used over again. The machine produces about a quart an hour.

Mr. F. Soddy showed some experiments with the liquid. Some mercury in a test tube was put in the tumbler of liquid air, and froze like so much melted lead in water, indeed, one had only the professors' word that the mercury was not lead, and the air water. The air boiled and sizzled and sent up steam, and the mercury froze solid. The only difference between the experiment shown and the cooling of melted lead, was some five hundred degrees Fahrenheit. Alcohol was frozen in the same way.

A small soft rubber ball underwent a wonderful transformation when some air was poured on it; it rattled in the tumbler like a stone, and when thrown out on the slate lecture table, it smashed like an egg-shell.

Advertisements.

Modern Martyrs.

The age of martyrs is not passed. There are thousands of women all over the country enduring physical torture and mental anguish almost beyond description. They are not victims of persecution, like the martys of old; they are not called on to face the scaffold or the stake; but their sufferings borne in silence and hidden from the world at large, are scarcely less intense.

These ladies as a rule, are women and girls of refined and sensitive temperaments. Knowing that their suffering are due to a disordered condition of the female functions, their native modesty deters them from seeking relief in the earlier stages; and when they do consult a physician they usually get some drug mixture to take internally which is not more effective for troubles of this kind than it would be for toothache, a bruise or any other strictly local ailment. The seat of the trouble being in some of the female organs, the remedy, to be effective must act on this portion of the anatomy.

This is the secret of the success which always follows the use of ORANGE LILY in derangements of this kind. It is a strictly local treatment. It is absorbed directly into the parts that are inflamed and congested, and its beneficient, soothing influence is noticeable from the start. The irritation of the delicate membrane is relieved; the congestion is overcome by the discharge of the watery matter which served to oppress the nerves and cause mental depression; the nerves are toned and invigorated; and the sunshine and joy of life again becomes part of her being. Read the following letters:—

Archer, Ont., Feb. 1, 1902.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I received your kind letter some time ago, but was feeling so well and not needing medicine, that I neglected replying sooner. I must say I have more confidence in ORANGE LILY than in any other thing I ever used. Before I knew or found out anything about this medicine, I doctored away hundreds of dollars and when I thought I was dying with inflammation of the womb, a box of ORANGE LILY was sent me through the mail from a friend. The first suppository I used I was greatly relieved, and in a few months completely cured. That was nine years ago this winter, so you can imagine with what esteem I hold your ORANGE LILY. I am thankful there is such a relief for poor, suffering women, for I have been one of them and can sympathize with others.

Your sincere friend,

MRS. NORMAN WEAVER.

Brinsley, Ont., Feb. 8, 1902.

Dear Friend,—I always feel glad to hear from you. I am real well and feel so much indebted to you and Dr. Coonley for my good health. I am so strong now that I will not need any more medicine unless I overwork myself and that is very easy for a woman at my age to do, I am 53 past and have 7 in family to work for, and four men boarders besides. Now, don't you think that is pretty good for your medicine. People wonder when I tell them about ORANGE LILY, but if I were to tell them you would cure them for nothing, I believe they would try it. But most of them would rather undergo an operation than do so simple a thing as I have been doing. Please tell Dr. Coonley I am cured of womb trouble. I can testify to its wonderful curative properties, and for building up the nervous system and general health. I enclose $1.00 for a box to have it in the house in case I overdo myself.

Yours very truly,

MRS. GEO. LEE.

ORANGE LILY as a remedy for these ills, as well as for leucorrhea, painful periods, irregularities, cancers in their earlier stages, tumors, displacements, lacerations, and all ovarian troubles, has long since passed the experimental stage. So confident am I of this that I will send 10 days' treatment, which is worth 35 cents, to any sufferer, ABSOLUTELY FREE. The treatment is inexpensive, used at home, and no physician is necessary. Send at once for the

Free Trial Treatment

which will demonsrate that ORANGE LILY will cure you. Inclose stamp and address Mrs. Frances I. Currah, Canadian Rep. Coonley Med. Inst., Windsor, Ont.

(Delays are Dangerous.)

OPIUM VICTIMS IN CHINA.

(From 'American Medicine.')

Intemperance and self-indulgences vary with different nations, but none is so thoroughgoing and horrible in results as that of the Chinese. A recent traveller describes the opium villages of northern China in a way that should make the living writhe who are directly or indirectly profiting by the Chinese opium war. Mr. Nichols says:

'Every year a number of the mountain settlements succumb to the blight of the land and sink into "opium villages." The entire population becomes addicted to the habit simultaneously. The drug is introduced into a village. Some one delighted with the sensations which follow his first smoke tells his neighbors. They all experiment with it. They, too, are all charmed with the happy oblivion it gives to cold and fatigue and the dull monotony of their lives. Men, women and children begin systematically to smoke opium. It is only a question of time before they become its victims. Their fields are neglected; they cease to care for nourishing food; the only interest they have in life is the fatal fruit of the poppy; they cease to be recognized as human beings; they are only dwellers in an "opium village." From that time their doom is sealed. Their village is shunned so far as possible by every one, and they are referred to as a company of the lost, very much as though they were already dead. By degrees all that they have in the world is spent to satisfy their cravings for opium. Either as a direct result of its use or because of the exposure and neglect incident to it, they die, one by one, until what was for centuries a dwelling-place of peaceful, contented husbandmen becomes only a shapeless mass of crumbling walls and roofless houses, deserted and untenanted, where no sound of human voices breaks the mountain stillness, and where the bitter Mongolian winds of winter sweep unchecked through the wrecks of homes.'

A LIQUOR TRICK.

LICENSE APPLICATION PROVED TO BE MADE UP OF IMPROPER SIGNATURES.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The temperance residents of the locality, aided by the officers of the various churches and Knox College, have once more defeated an attempt to plant a liquor shop in the neighborhood of that college. An application for a transfer of a liquor license was placed before the License Board having nominally the required number of names. The liquor shop was to be opened at the corner of Major and Harbord streets. The committee of workers opposed to the application found that the petition contained a number of names of persons who left the neighborhood months ago, and that was in various regards not bona fide. In consequence the License Commissioners had no alternative but to refuse the application.

STARTLING DISCOVERY MADE AT THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ORANGEVILLE CENSUS.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The prohibitionists of Orangeville report the discovery of a deliberate plot not only to pad the special liquor census, against which they are petitioning to the authorities, but also the astounding fact that out of the four wards three of the enumerators officially reported a false count. When the census was first reported a hurried examination of the lists showed that a number of non-residents and duplicate names were upon them. It was at that time taken for granted that the totals given of the names in each ward would agree with the number of those recorded on the lists. Instead of this being the case the official investigation made on Saturday showed that the census was fraudulent in every respect. While a number of the names had no right to be upon it, the aggregate, in place of being 4,066, as reported by the representatives of the liquor interests, amounted all told to but 3,803, a shortage of 197 on the number requisite to enable the hotel-man concerned to get his license. This discovery has created a lively sensation, and action against those responsible is demanded. The License Board has postponed action for two weeks, and the temperance men and women are confident of winning. A rather remarkable fact is commented upon, that in the case of a license reduction in Orangeville twelve years ago a similar plot was hatched to count in a liquor man by a precisely similar bogus count of a liquor census.

NEW FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE TORONTO DISTRICT.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The West Toronto prohibition executive has secured McMath's Hall, Parkdale, as headquarters for the referendum campaign. It will be opened on Monday as the central committee headquarters, and be open daily, including evenings, until Dec. 4. The West Toronto executive has decided to raise and expend upon organization work the sum of $1,000 in addition to co-operating in raising a substantial contribution from the riding to the provincial fund necessary for the general campaign work which falls upon the Ontario Alliance executive. A very encouraging feature of the work in West Toronto this week has been the formation of an auxiliary prohibition campaign committee composed of the ministers of the various churches in the constituency. This was effected at a conference held to consider the matter at the West End Y. M. C. A. building. The attendance included almost all the pastors of West Toronto. The Rev. L. Gegzie, pastor of the Parkdale Presbyterian Church, who was so widely known in the Maritime Provinces for the vigor with which he led law enforcement work, made a rousing address. Mr. W. G. Fee, the organizer for West Toronto, explained the various ways in which such an auxiliary could render valuable aid. The conference unanimously decided upon the organization suggested, and formed an auxiliary with these officers: The Rev. T. Dunlop, pastor of the North Parkdale Methodist Church, president, and the Rev. Mr. Scott, Baptist, secretary. The chairmanship of the executive for the riding has been accepted by Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor Royal Templars of Temperance. Mrs. Owen Hitchcock, of the Dominion W. C. T. U., will speak in the riding next week.

The importance of the referendum campaign was presented to the members of the Metropolitan Church by the pastor, the Rev. William Sparling, and Dr. Price at the week night service. A number of those present gave their names as workers in South Toronto.

A meeting of the West York Alliance executive will be held at Toronto Junction on Monday to receive reports from the vice-presidents of the organization work in their municipalities, and to arrange for a vigorous campaign in that constituency during the remaining weeks of the contest.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS

GOVERNMENT WISH MORE DIRECT RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

London, Oct. 20.—That the recent reports of Russia's desire to establish direct relations between St. Petersburg and Cabul (Afghanistan) were well founded, was admitted by the under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, to-day. Replying to a question of Sir Seymour King (Conservative), Lord Cranborne said the British Government had received a communication from the Russian Government proposing that direct relations be established between Russia and Afghanistan in regard to frontier matters, Russia setting forth that the relations would not have a political character, as the Russian Government maintained its former engagements and continued to consider Afghanistan outside the sphere of Russian influence. The British Government replied that it was impossible to consider any change in the existing arrangements without more precise information regarding the proposed relations and the limitations to be placed on them and the means for ensuring the observations of such limitations. Lord Cranborne added that no answer had yet been received to Great Britain's reply.

SAMOAN CONTROVERSY.

KING OSCAR DECIDES IN FAVOR OF GERMANY.

New York, Oct. 22.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has decided the Samoan controvery in favor of Germany, says a despatch to the 'Tribune' from Washington, D. C. This fact became known on the return of Mr. Grip, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, from a long visit to his home. Mr. Grip called at the State Department, but did not, of course, disclose the decision of his Sovereign, which must be formally presented simultaneously to the three powers concerned. The controversy was relative to the joint landing of American and British marines at Apia in 1899 to sustain the decree of the Samoan Supreme Court and end the revolution.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The news has reached here that King Oscar, of Sweden, the arbitrator of the issues between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, growing out of the Samoan rebellion of 1899, declares that the facts presented to him warrant him in proceeding to assess the damages sustained by foreign residents of Samoa, as a result of the landing of a combined force of American and British sailors and marines, and the destruction of property incident to the ensuing fight with the rebels. By the terms of the treaty, the arbitrator was first to declare whether or not the Americans and British were at all liable for damages, and if so to determine the amount of that liability, so he has concluded to decide the first question in the affirmative. The next step is to fix the amount of damages. This must be done by King Oscar upon the basis of the facts now to be presented by the representatives of the governments concerned. The German claims are far larger than the others, amounting to $103,818, while the American claims are $77,605, and the British only $6,285.

It is not the amount of money involved in this decision of the arbitrator that concerns the Government of the United States, but rather the enunciation of a principle which, if accepted as a precedent, would most seriously restrict the assertion of American rights in foreign countries in case of revolution or rioting. This principle can never be admitted, and so it may be positively stated that while the United States Government will accept the arbitration loyally and pay any damages assessed against it, it will utterly refuse to be bound by such a principle or to recognize it as establishing a precedent. Otherwise the United States Government could be held liable for enormous damages in cases such as landing troops upon the Isthmus of Panama, with the result of a collision with rioters, or rebels, even though the government is bound by treaty to preserve free traffic across the Isthmus. These considerations will lead to the declination to recognize the decision as a precedent, and incidentally to the submission of the next similar case to The Hague tribunal, in the hope of another and different decision.

THE BOND-BLAINE TREATY.

CANADA HAS NO DESIRE TO BLOCK RATIFICATION.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The recent telegram from Washington respecting the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, and the alleged action of the Canadian Government against the arrangement, have attracted some attention here. It is believed that the telegram is the work of an imaginative correspondent, and not in any way authorized by the Newfoundland Government. There is no such difficulty between Canada and Newfoundland as is alleged in the telegram. It would be a convenience to have commercial relations with the United States arranged on grounds common to both Canada and Newfoundland. But if such an arrangement is not available, no one will question the right of Newfoundland as an independent colony to act as she thinks best, so far as her policy is not inconsistent with Imperial interests. When the Newfoundland negotiations were initiated several years ago, some misunderstanding arose. The idea prevailed, both in the United States and in Canada, that it was contemplated to give the Americans some exclusive privileges in Newfoundland which would operate to the disadvantage of Canada. It is understood that the Canadian Government has obtained satisfactory guarantees that no such privileges will be granted to the United States, but that whatever privileges are granted to the United States in the Newfoundland market will also be extended to the products of Canada, and the other British possessions. Under such circumstances Canada will not press objections to the proposed treaty.

GRANT FOR LOYALISTS

PARLIAMENT WILL LIKELY VOTE A LARGE SUM.

London, Oct. 25.—The 'Daily Mail' this morning says it understands that the government will next week ask parliament to vote a grant of $10,000,000 for the benefit of those residents of the Transvaal, who remained loyal to Great Britain during the war in South Africa, in addition to the $15,000,000 granted under the peace treaty.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The Irish Members Again Make Things Lively in the House

MESSRS. BALFOUR AND CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN HAVE A TILT.

London, Oct. 22.—There was another lively, though futile, discussion in the House of Commons to-day on the subject of granting a day for a debate on the state of Ireland. It only led to a great deal of straw-splitting, allegations of discourtesy and a considerable increase in the ill-feeling prevailing. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, again supported Mr. Patrick O'Brien's request for a day, saying that since the Premier had declined the concession 'on the mere request of the Irish members,' he as a Scotchman gladly supported the request.

Mr. Balfour explained that he could only grant a day at Sir Henry's request, on the understanding that the motion took the form of a vote of censure on the government, and that it was supported by the Opposition as a whole. The Liberal leader, however, disclaimed any such intention. He refused to identify himself so completely with the Nationalists, although he strongly contended that the request of the Irish members should be granted.

Mr. Balfour—'I think the right honorable gentleman had better make up his mind. If he cannot go any further and take a full plunge he had better defer this discussion.'

Sir Henry resented what he termed a discourtesy, but Mr. Balfour disavowed any such intention.

During the altercation Messrs. William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor and others interjected comment on Mr. Balfour's insulting attitude towards the Irish, and the discussion concluded with Mr. William O'Brien exclaiming: 'If we are not given a day we will take one.'

Mr. William O'Brien afterward gave notice of a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the operation of the Crimes Act in Ireland was not justified by the condition of the country, was unfair in its application, opposed to civilized usage in the manner of its administration, and calculated to undermine respect for the law, estrange the people of Ireland, and deeply injure the interests of peace between England and Ireland. The Nationalists refrained from voting on any of the amendments to the Education Bill.

Mr. William O'Brien created a great deal of excitement among his fellow Nationalists by questioning Mr. Balfour regarding President Roosevelt's letter to the convention of the United Irish League at Boston, Mass. Mr. O'Brien asked the Premier if he had observed that Mr. Roosevelt sent a letter, and whether, in view of future friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, he could make any announcement that this country was not indisposed to learn wisdom regarding Irish affairs from the head of a great and friendly nation. The Speaker promptly ruled the question out of order, to the evident chagrin of the Nationalists, whose excitement increased as Mr. O'Brien continued to press his point. He urged that this letter of the President was an international fact of the first importance to the future of Great Britain, and that it would not be a friendly thing to the head of a great nation that his letter should be treated as if the House of Commons was disposed to 'avenge an insult to the Chief Secretary for Ireland and his removables.' The Speaker maintained his ruling, and Mr. O'Brien tried to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the matter, but the Speaker ruled that it was not a matter of definite importance.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 22.—Following is the text of the letter sent by the President's secretary to the United Irish League at its convention in this city:

'White House, Washington, Oct. 16.

'Dear Sir,—Your communication of recent date has been received, and in reply I would state that while the President very much appreciated the cordial invitation extended to him by your league, he regrets that his public duties will prevent him from being present on the occasion to which you refer. Owing to the pressure upon his time, incident to the preparation of his annual message to Congress, he is at present unable to accept any invitations.

'Permit me in the President's behalf to thank you, and through you, the members of your organization, for this courtesy, and believe me, very truly yours,

'GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary.'

ANOTHER SCENE.

London, Oct. 23.—Another scene was caused by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons to-day. The Nationalists bombarded the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, with all kinds of relevant and irrelevant questions, and when the Speaker barred further attack in this direction, the Nationalists moved an adjournment of the House in order to discuss some triviality which happened during the last session.

When the Speaker ruled the motion out of order, great disorder followed. Nationalist after Nationalist sprang to his feet and violently challenged the Speaker's ruling. Mr. William Redmond was specially prominent in this, insisting on arguing with the Speaker. He was urged on by frantic cheers and shouts from the Nationalist benches.

Finally, Mr. Devlin obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss certain rioting in Belfast, on Oct. 19.

The motion will come up to-night.

Mr. Balfour declined to change his attitude regarding granting a day for Patrick O'Brien's resolution of yesterday that a day be granted for debate on the state of Ireland. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, declined to say he would accept the motion or would support it as a vote of censure against the government.

THE NEW PROTESTANT MEMBER.

London, Oct. 23.—The evening session of the House developed recriminations between the Irish Catholic members and Mr. Thomas Sloan, the new Protestant member from South Belfast. There was much cheering and counter cheering. In moving the adjournment of the House to discuss the Belfast rioting, Mr. Devlin, while disclaiming any motives of religious bigotry, attacked the Irish executive for permitting disorderly Sunday meetings on the steps of the Belfast custom house, during the course of which he charged that itinerant blasphemers insulted the Catholic community and fomented infamous attacks on certain Protestants.

Mr. Devlin said that the result of the Belfast election, however, had served to frighten the Irish supporters of the government.

Mr. Sloan, in his maiden speech before the House, replied that there had been more rowdyism in the House of Commons in the past week than he had seen on the steps of the custom house. He said that none of the speakers at the latter place were ever jailed for boycotting and intimidation, for the simple reason that they were all loyal subjects, who did not believe in such conduct. Mr. Wyndham praised what he characterized as the success of Mr. Sloan's first appearance, and denied that there had been any rioting at Belfast on Oct. 10.

Mr. William Redmond then rose to speak, but Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by 188 to 121 votes. Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by 200 votes to 98. The House then resumed the discussion of the Education Bill.

INDIGNATION EXPRESSED

New York, Oct. 24.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says strong indignation was expressed in the parliamentary lobby last night by a great many Unionists and not a few Liberals at the scene which the Irish Nationalists enacted in the House of Commons at question time. There is a growing impression that a definite conspiracy exists among the Irish members to promote disorder in Westminster. The Speaker, with a self-restraint that deserves the highest admiration, dealt most patiently with the persistent interruptions from the Nationalist benches yesterday. His gentleness and courtesy, however, were treated as weakness, and the disturbance only grew more violent. Neither the Speaker's patience nor the patience of the House will last much longer, and the Unionist newspapers are advising Mr. Balfour to suspend all the members of the Irish party for the remainder of the session.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

WILD STATEMENTS BY THE ENVOYS—MR. BOURKE COCKRAN, OF NEW YORK, MORE SENSIBLE.

Boston, Oct. 20.—The first convention of the United Irish League was opened at Faneuil Hall, in this city, to-day. Messrs. John E. Redmond, M.P., Michael Davitt and John Dillon, M.P., envoys from Ireland; the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., the Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York; ex-United States Senator Smith, of New Jersey; Mr. Patrick Egan, ex-United States minister to Chili; Mr. Patrick Ford, of the 'Irish World'; Mr. T. B. Fitzpatrick and Mr. T. J. Gargan, of Boston, were among the delegates who filled the body of the hall. The gallery was well filled with spectators.

The convention was opened by Mr. John F. Finerty, national president, who read an address.

Following Mr. Finerty's address, Mr. James Doyle, acting mayor of Boston, welcomed the convention to the city. He said that if the Puritans could have foreseen the north Atlantic states of to-day in prophetic vision they might have christened the land 'New Ireland,' instead of New England, and that the Emerald Isle had better right to the title 'mother country' than any other land. The Hon. Bourke Cockran was chosen temporary chairman. Addressing the convention, Mr. Cockran said that an appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotism, but that when the truth of the Irish question became apparent to the world, an adjustment of the difficulty would be possible. The committee on credentials reported 852 delegates present, including 127 delegates at large, representing 21 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. The convention organized, with Mr. John F. Finerty, of Chicago, as permanent chairman. Committees were then appointed.

The evening session was wildly enthusiastic, especially during the speeches of Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Michael Davitt. The delegates frequently jumped to their feet and cheered and applauded while the resolutions which closed the session were carried unanimously. Mr. Dillon, in opening his address, said he was amazed at the strength of the movement, and the success of the convention, both of which, he declared, would give courage to the brethren in Ireland and bring consternation to her enemies. He said that the league needed assistance in Ireland because the people there were disarmed, because they were not allowed free speech, a free discussion in the press and public meetings, and lastly a trial by jury. This, he declared, is tyranny. He urged sending to Ireland steady contributions, that the contest against England might not lag. He also urged that every effort be made to spread before the people of this country the true state of affairs in Ireland, that public opinion might be aroused. Mr. Michael Davitt began by reading the list of branches of the league in Ireland. This, he said, he did as an answer to Mr. Wyndham's statement that there were scarcely forty of these branches in Ireland. According to Mr. Davitt there are organized in Ireland 1,312 branches, with an average membership of more than 80, a total membership of 110,000. He said also that there were 300 branches in England, Scotland and Wales. Mr. Davitt told of a plan to establish an independent news agency, with headquarters in Paris, so that the truth might be known. The Boer general, Botha, whom he had met, asked him how many Irishmen came from America to fight for the Boers, and Mr. Davitt replied that the number was only 40, he was ashamed to say. General Botha asserted that if, after Paardeberg, 5,000 had come from America to help the Boers, the power of England would have been smashed in South Africa. Mr. Davitt said that he believed brethren in this country at that time deserted the cause of Ireland in not fighting against England. The platform and resolutions were then presented. They pledge the convention to undying allegiance in the cause of Ireland's independence; assert the right of the Irish race to carry on the war against England by means of honorable weapons, the belief that the leaders in Ireland are best fitted to direct and carry on this contest, demand the arraignment of England at the bar of public opinion through the dissemination of the facts of her rule, and assert that the United Irish League is the only menace to England's rule in Ireland. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND TO BE RAISED.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Two important features of to-day's sessions of the United Irish League convention were the report of the officers, giving a detailed account of the organization of the league, and an address by ex-Governor George A. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. When the president, Mr. John F. Finerty, called the convention to order, the report of the officers was read by Mr. John O'Callaghan, of Boston, the secretary. From the time of the inception of the league, on Dec. 4, 1901, the report showed, the organization has spread with remarkable rapidity. The report also reviewed the work performed by the various officers. The convention sent congratulatory messages to President Roosevelt and to Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Union. The committee on credentials reported 706 delegates at the convention. A resolution that $100,000 be raised within the next six months for the cause of Ireland; that the convention pledge itself for that amount, and that after the sum had been raised the league shall give dollar for dollar for the landlords' fund while the struggle continues, was adopted.

At the afternoon session of the convention Mr. John E. Redmond and the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., made speeches.

The following officers were named:—President, Mr. John F. Finerty, Chicago; vice-presidents, Messrs. Patrick Egan, New York; Michael J Redding, Baltimore; secretary, Mr. John O'Callaghan, Boston; treasurer, Mr. T. B. Fitzpatrick, Boston.

THE CRIMES ACT.

MR. FARRELL REFUSES TO BEHAVE, THEREFORE SENTENCE MUST TAKE EFFECT.

Dublin, Oct. 24.—The sentence of the Crimes Court imposed on James P. Farrell, M.P., who was convicted at Longford on Oct. 10, of publishing intimidating articles in his newspaper, the Longford 'Leader,' and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to an additional three months in default of bonds for good behavior, has been confirmed by the Longford Assizes. Judge Curran offered to reduce the sentence to a month and to omit hard labor if Mr. Farrell would promise to cease boycotting and intimidation. This the prisoner refused to do.

A TYPICAL IRISHMAN

EARL CADOGAN ENTERTAINS HIS TENANTS, AND REFERS TO THE AGITATORS.

London, Oct. 24.—Earl Cadogan, the ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, entertained his tenants and the employees of his estate at Bury St. Edmunds to-day. He said he could not forget the generous demonstration on his departure from Ireland, and added: 'Those who are supposed to represent Ireland in parliament do not really typify the feelings and desires of the Irish, who, owing to the prevalence of agitators, appear to all nations far worse and less Christian than they really are.'

ABANDONS PORT ARTHUR.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WILL LIKELY ESTABLISH NEW ARSENAL AT PORT DALNY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The Russian Government is contemplating the abandonment of Port Arthur as an arsenal and the establishment of a new stronghold at Port Dalny.

Port Arthur was acquired by Russia in 1898 on a lease of twenty-five years from China. The port was converted into a first class naval arsenal as a base for Russia's Pacific fleet. A torpedo boat was built there last year. The place has been described as the strongest and most strategic in the Far East. During the short period of her occupation Russia has acted with the utmost energy in transforming the port into a veritable place of arms.

The new Russian seaport of Dalny is on the Gulf of Pechili, in Manchuria. It is the Pacific coast terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway and its connections, the Central Manchurian and the Great Siberian Railway. Dalny is one of the finest deep water harbors on the Pacific, and is free from ice. Russia is vigorously pushing the construction of the port and town of Dalny and is building piers. Twenty-three thousand men are said to be daily at work there on improvements, and it is reported that Russia intends to spend a total of $18,000,000 in completing the harbor and city. It is intended that the city shall be free to people of all nations.

IN THE REICHSTAG

GERMAN MINISTRY DEFEATED ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The government was defeated in the Reichstag to-day in test votes on the tariff bill. The Conservatives and Centrists inserted in the ministry's bill amendments fixing the minimum wheat duties at $1.50 per metric hundred weight, in place of $1.37, and the rye duties at $1.37 instead of $1.25. The votes were: Wheat, 194 to 145; rye, 187 to 152. The minority was composed of National Liberals, Socialists and Radicals. Previous to the roll call, Chancellor von Bulow again firmly announced that it was impossible for the government to accept the amendments.

Three courses are now open to the ministry—to dissolve the Reichstag, negotiate for a compromise, or let the majority pass the bill in any form it chooses and suppress it in the Bundesrath. In the latter event, commercial treaties will be negotiated on the basis of the present tariff. The chancellor's plan appears to be to do nothing immediately and to see if the majority will yield.

MR. BORDEN IN THE WEST.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER MET WITH WARM RECEPTION IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, spoke here to-night. The audience was a large one and represented all shades of politics. The banquet was held in Alhambra Hall, the largest hall in the city, a building which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Flags and bunting and mottoes of welcome were plentifully used, and, conspicuous on the walls, were two oil paintings, one of the Hon. John Norquay, and the other of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, acted as chairman. To his immediate right sat Mr. Borden, and to his left was Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C., M.P. There were also at the guest table, Sir Chas. Tupper, the Hon. George E. Foster, Senator Kirchoffer, Senator Bernier, and Messrs. A. A. C. Lariviere, M.P., James Clancey, M.P., W. B. Northrop, M.P., E. F. Clarke, M.P., N. W. Boyd, M.P., Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P., D. Henderson, M.P., Richard Blain, and all the members of the local Cabinet. There were also present all the leading Conservatives, both of Winnipeg and the surrounding country, and not a few Liberals. Places were set for five hundred, but another hundred and fifty succeeded in crowding in, and, though uncomfortable, listened patiently to the many speeches that were delivered.

After proposing the health of the King, the Hon. Robert Rogers, the chairman, proposed the toast 'Our Guests,' coupling with it the names of Messrs. Borden and Monk.

Mr. Borden thanked the audience for their hearty reception. He said that the manner in which he had been received throughout the West had exceeded all his expectations, and it augured well for the success of the Conservatives at the next general election. He briefly outlined the party's policy, and expressed his perfect confidence in its future. He would take back to his eastern friends an assurance of support from all parts of the West.

In a speech which was frequently interrupted by applause, Mr. Monk told the audience that his inability to take in the whole trip was owing to the fact that he had to fight the Philistines in his own province. He said he was hopeful of the outcome of the next election, and was sure that the people of Quebec were united with the people of Manitoba, of Ontario, and of the other provinces in a desire to build up a great nation.

He said that the policy of the Conservative party, however, was to see that the farmers and the North-West were protected from the industrial combines of the United States. He regretted the inactivity of the present administration in regard to transportation, especially its neglect of the country's highway to Europe, the St. Lawrence. He then took up the situation in Quebec.

'There were there,' he said, 'many who had been loyal to the party all their lives and recruits were joining every day. The result in Laval for the House of Commons, and in Stanstead and Soulanges for the Legislature, bore tribute to this fact.'

The names of Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. George Foster were coupled with the toast of 'Canada, Our Country.' Both expressed their confidence in Messrs. Borden and Monk, and in the future of the party.

The toast of the 'Parliament of Canada' was responded to by Senator Kirchoffer, Senator Bernier, Messrs. A. A. C. Lariviere, M.P., James Clancy, M.P., W. B. Northrop, M.P., E. F. Clarke, M.P., Nathaniel Boyd, M.P., Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P., Richard Blain, M.P., David Henderson, M.P.

The toast of the 'Legislature' was responded to by Premier Roblin, who assured the Federal leaders of his implicit confidence and his unswerving support. He thanked Mr. Borden and his associates for their interest in the West as evidenced by their visit.

AUSTRIA'S WAR ON DRINK.

GOVERNMENT BILL TO IMPRISON INTOXICATED PERSONS AND RESTRICT SALE OF BOTTLED SPIRITS.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—The bill for the purpose of combating drunkenness, which is being prepared by the Austrian Government, is the first measure of its kind in the history of Austria. It is an outcome of the strong pressure of public opinion and the efforts of the temperance party. It provides for the imprisonment of persons found intoxicated in a public place over a certain number of times within six months, and restricts to holders of special licenses the sale of bottled spirits, which, it is declared, leads to home drinking. Only one such license is to be granted for every five hundred inhabitants.

THE DARDANELLES

MR. BALFOUR DENIES THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE PENDING.

London, Oct. 31.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, said the statement attributed to Dr. Von Koerb, the Austrian Prime Minister, that the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by warships which was raised by Russia would be settled by arbitration, was founded on a telegraphic error. No negotiations on this subject were going on between the powers.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

Concluding Sessions of the Great Gathering at Portland.

SOME NOVEL FEATURES WHICH STRIKINGLY DEMONSTRATED THE POINTS MADE.

The frosty air of Saturday week was followed by a midnight thunderstorm, then Sunday dawned bright and warm, almost sultry. The streets were filled all day long with hurrying crowds, as many of the best known W. C. T. U. speakers filled the various pulpits. Miss Greenwood gave the annual convention sermon in the Jefferson Theatre, in the afternoon on the position of women in the twentieth century. The elaborate charcter of the sermon may be judged from the fact that it occupied nearly six columns in the daily papers. The event of the day, however, was the evening meeting in the City Hall. It was to open at 7.30 but for an hour before that time people were coming away disappointed from the door, unable to obtain seats. The first speaker was the Rev. Henry S. Sanders, whose parish is in the east end of London.

Mr. Sanders was applauded frequently and especially when he said he could not accept stained money for his church work. He told of a brewer who recently sent him a sum of money and the brewer was much angered when it was returned to him. Mr. Sanders asked: 'How could I build up the Church of God with that which is pulling it down?' He told of the two millions of poor people in East London, so many of whom are suffering because of the drink curse. He spoke of sin and its remedy, saying: 'The face of the captive is pressed toward the prison bars, and too often only delusive hopes are held out to him of freedom; this is Christ's supreme hour; he is able to draw back the bolts; he does not descant on art; he does not stay to talk of amelioration or change of environment, but he looks deep down into the captive's inmost being; he knows that it is a cleaner soul he needs, a purer air; he understands that there must come a personal contact, a personal trust, and then with his own pierced hands he draws back the bolts, and by the ransom he himself has paid he sets the captive free; he delivers from the past; he provides for the new life of the future.'

Mrs. Stevens then introduced Lady Henry Somerset. She spoke of the last time that she had stood upon that platform when a good old white-haired man, the father of prohibition, the Hon. Neal Dow, had sat beside her and near him the bright radiant presence of Frances Willard. She spoke of the importance of thought being crystallized into action. She spoke of Joan of Arc and what she had accomplished, of Luther, whose acts had followed his thoughts. She hoped to see the Church of God united in attacking all that was evil in the world. With eloquent words she said that she had been led to study the conditions herself in London. She told about the women who frequented the London saloons and said, 'What is to be the future of our nation if English mothers shall fall into these pits which have been dug for them?' In New York she had found that women were also frequenting the saloons and she sounded a note of warning to the United States from the old world and advised her hearers to act while there was yet time to prevent the growth of this terrible evil among women. She related the story of the village which had been formed for the reclaiming of women in England who were inebrites, and said that in seven years there had been ten thousand applications for admission to the institution from those afflicted which could not be granted so great is this curse among English women.

'Why is it that so few people place themselves on the side which is fighting against this terrible thing,' she asked. It is because if they do so they must sacrifice something, they must put aside political aspirations and social status, they must give up something which they think is necessary for their happiness. She urged it upon the thinking and those who love the right to make this sacrifice if it be necessary; to give up the little thing in order to bring about the good of humanity in general; to fight the foe which is causing so much of suffering and of misery in this world. When political aspirations and temperance principles conflict, then put aside the political aspirations and fight for the temperance principles. 'You owe it as a duty to God and you owe it as a duty to man,' she said. 'Only when the churches wake up to the great privilege which is theirs then is reform sure to come.'

She said that she was astonished and pained beyond expression to think that a bishop of her own church, the English church in this country, could utter what he had about this question. She could not believe that he had been rightly quoted. She thought there must be some mistake. She then read from one of the utterances of Bishop Potter who had said, considering the poor and the downtrodden, that he did not blame those people much who have so little in life in finding a variety in getting drunk once in a while. She couldn't understand what blight had fallen upon him to cause him to utter such words. She drew many pathetic pictures of what this evil has caused in the world and said that if Bishop Potter thought these people needed a litle variety in their lives, and she thought that they did, she could not understand why, as a bishop of Christ's church he had not gone to the haughty millionnaires of New York and demanded something of them to add variety to the lives of those of whom he spoke. Christ would not have uttered such words as these Bishop Potter had spoken.

She then told how the children suffered because these people whom Bishop Potter speaks of, want variety in their lives by getting drunk and told a great many stories which moved her hearers to tears. She could not understand how any man could uphold a system which creates misery such as this among children. She then appealed to all to take the side of right, no matter how unpopular it may be and follow in the footprints of him who suffered all things for the world.

WHAT BRAVE WOMEN ARE DOING.

Portland, Me., Oct 22.—Quite four thousand people are said to have crowded the Jefferson Theatre on Monday evening for what is called Demonstration Night, when the forty departments of 'Mother National' gave illustrations of their work on the stage. High on the roof of the building in letters several feet in height was the electric illumination 'W. C. T. U.,' while within the hall was gorgeous with lights and banners. We cannot give all the departments, but here are some of the more important. Several hundred people, young and old, must have taken part in the brilliant show.

The opening was given by the Evangelistic department, led by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, who said that 'during the year this department has delivered 37,690 addresses, 142,485 visits have been paid to the sick, 5,268 sermons have been delivered, 3,694,000 pages of literature have been distributed, 1,666 conversions have been made, and 973 addresses delivered before Christian Endeavor conventions.'

The twelve organizers who assisted Mrs. Fry marched upon the platform headed by a lady bearing a placard labelled, 'Department of organization.'

Mrs. Fry said that these women go into all the states organizing unions and 'Y's.' They receive no salary and make the best terms for themselves as to their expenses, which are paid. They are sometimes sent for to go outside of the country, to Cuba, Porto Rico, and some of them are now in Mexico. One of the organizers now in Mexico is introducing scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. One of these women has secured 1,200 paid up members during the past year. This board has secured between 6,000 and 8,000 new members during the year. Some of them have travelled over 10,000 miles this year. They go in all kinds of conveyances. One travelled in a farm waggon many miles to keep an engagement; another on a freight train and was billed as live stock in order that she might ride in the caboose. Another one rode on a furniture dray holding on to a standard which supported the canopy.

The next demonstration was that of the 'Y' or Young Women's work. Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright came upon the platform followed by a group of young men and women, among whom was Mrs. Waycott, of Westmount, provincial superintendent of 'Y' work, bearing a globe around which was entwined a white ribbon. Mrs. Wright said that this organization is sending money and workers all over the world, to China, Burmah and elsewhere.

Then marched upon the stage a hundred or more boys and girls headed by the senior L. T. L. Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Massachusetts, introduced these young people, and each state as introduced gave its mottoes, such as 'Over thorns we march to victory,' from the State of New York; from Indiana the motto was, 'We work to win,' and many others. Then the boys gave their rally cry, 'Prohibition,' and afterwards sang to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' a temperance song.

The department of work among colored people was represented by half a dozen young colored women from Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Among these women was an old black mammy with a white cap on. She was bent with age. They sang a patriotic song, and suddenly the old mammy was transformed as though by magic into a young and nice looking colored girl.

Then Mrs. Cleveland, of Oklahoma, came upon the stage with two Indians, fantastically garbed, and their appearance created much amusement. She said that they were trying to give the truth of total abstinence among the Indians, and told how this was being accomplished.

Mrs. Irvine, of Missouri, demonstrated the open air meetings. On the stage were several baby carriages with babies in them, and in each carriage was a different national flag. The work showed how these workers care for the babies at the big fairs and how they serve refreshments at the fair grounds to weary women.

Miss Moore, of Rockland, Maine, came upon the stage with several young ladies carrying trees and flowers. She said that in the last year the children in the Tree and Flower department have planted 50,000 trees, 20,000 potted plants have been distributed, 7,000 packages of seeds have been given to the unfortunate, flowers and fruit for the sick, and 200,000 visits paid to the sick, and as many or more bouquets sent them. She presented a bunch of chrysanthemums to Mrs. Stevens and white chrysanthemums to Lady Henry Somerset, with the love of the Maine young people, and a large bunch of roses to Miss Anna Gordon, who, she said, was like a rose in the hearts of the young women of Maine.

'Social meetings and red letter days' was demonstrated by Mrs. Tomlinson, of New Jersey, and several state superintendents. There was a solo first and then Mrs. Tomlinson said that 10,000 social meetings had been held in the past year, and at them over 5,000 members had been gained. 'We hope we shall have more next year,' she said, 'that they may be set as gems in the crown of Mother National.'

Work among soldiers and sailors was demonstrated by twenty or more soldiers of the 107th Company of Fort Williams, by several old soldiers who carried American flags. The audience arose and sang the National Anthem and applauded vigorously. Mrs. L. M. Thatcher, who has charge of this department, said that comfort bags by the thousand were distributed among the soldiers and sailors.

Work among railway employees was demonstrated by Mrs. Graham, the superintendent. Among those on the stage who took part in this demonstration was the veteran Maine Central conductor, Mr. John Jewett: Patrolman Phillips, a street railway conductor, a letter carrier and a fireman.

Miss Jennie Smith said: 'Pray for all of these brave men, because they guard you in your homes, protect your homes and bring you your letters. Don't forget the debt you owe all of these men.'

The press work was represented by Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, who came on the stage followed by a dog cart drawn by a real live horse with the Portland 'Daily Press' placard on the cart. The cart was supposed to be filled with clippings. 'Eighty thousand columns represents our work for the year,' said Mrs. Horning.

Mrs. Bullock demonstrated her work by coming on to the stage with a lot of mothers and their children and some young men. 'The motto for our work is a 'white life for two,' she said.

'Nearly one thousand mothers have been linked to the W. C. T. U. by the White Ribbon cradle roll,' said Mrs. Hunt, of Illinois, who is in charge of the 'White Ribbon cradle roll.' This department educates mothers to bring their children up to live pure and temperate lives.

Mrs. Bullock spoke on the curfew law. Behind the scenes a bell rang, and the dozen or more children on the stage ran as if terror-stricken, apparently towards their homes, amidst applause.

The medal contest demonstration was in charge of Mrs. Carmen, of Illinois. She said that 3,525 contests have been held during the past year and over two millions of pages of literature have been sent out. Over two thousand people, young and old, have taken part in these contests and the literature sent out for them to commit, mostly temperance literature, has been recited in public gatherings and thus have been reached over four hundred millions of people. In all $18,000 has been collected in this department this year. Miss Cogshall is the owner of a diamond medal won in this department and is the organizer of this work in Illinois.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, at the head of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, the only woman in the world who has been invited twice before the Berlin University, an honor paid to her scientific training, demonstrated her work by a map hung over the stage without a black spot on it as this woman has secured in all states laws for scientific temperance instruction in the schools. With a score or more of boys and girls bearing the flags of all nations she showed how millions of all kinds of people are coming to this country. 'How can we teach all these people to be temperate, these people who come from the countries of beer, whiskey and wine unless we educate them ?' she asked. 'We cannot. We must teach them not to use liquors.

'And, children, are you Italians and Russians and Poles now ? What are you ?' she asked.

'We are Americans,' shouted they, suddenly dropping the foreign flags and each waving the American.

Then the children and the audience sang 'America,' and then came on Uncle Sam dressed in the proper costume, who thanked the W. C. T. U. for helping him to get these laws for scientific temperance instruction and he further asked that the women help him to enforce these laws.

While the anvil chorus was played, Mrs. Mary G. Streckenberg, of North Cambridge, Mass., came upon the stage to represent the department of temperance and labor. This department shows that the great mother heart of the W. C. T. U. has in mind the labor movement all over the world. 'Do we want little children like this working in the mines, in factories and elsewhere ? She made a strong argument for organized labor the world over and said she hoped the time would come when labor leaders would be temperance leaders too.

'Cigarettes are destroying our boys' body, soul and mind,' was the banner borne by boys with Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, of California, the head of the anti-narcotic department. 'We ask you not to smoke because if you do your children will learn to smoke the cigarette. We are trying to pledge five millions of boys in the anti-cigarette league.' And then came on the stage a lot of children bearing banners labelled 'Anti-Cigarette League.'

'We take care of our habits and our pennies,' was the legend on a banner borne by a boy who came on with the demonstration of the school savings bank department, with Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer as its superintendent.

Mrs. Oberholtzer said school savings banks are in 1,500 schools and 170,000 pupils have deposited $1,350,000. These banks are in twenty-four different states, two hundred and fifty of them in Pennsylvania.

A young lady dressed as Portia bound around with red tape, came on with Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, who demonstrated the 'legislation' department. This young woman showed how the women are tied with red tape and bound down with it. With the demonstration was a postman and a telegraph boy who represented the way petitions and telegrams are received to press on the legislative bills which are pending in Congress. Mrs. Ellis said that woman was in a terrible position because of her being bound down and not allowed to vote. 'What shall we do,' asked Mrs. Ellis.

In came Columbia and cut the red tape which bound Portia's arms and then she gave a woman's suffrage lecture.

Mrs. Stevens said in conclusion : 'You have this evening had a chance to see how broad were Frances Willards' views and how wide the scope of the work she inaugurated.' This ended the meeting.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Portland, Oct. 23.—Among the interesting incidents of the convention was the presentation of two little great-grandchildren of the Hon. Neal Dow Another very significant incident was the call that all delegates who had been Sunday-school teachers would rise. So far as appeared not one on platform or floor of the house remained seated. Then the request was made that all that had been teachers in public or private schools would rise, and perhaps two-thirds of the delegates rose, showing how the training women receive as teachers fits them for convention work.

When the call was made for the original crusaders, about twenty rose.

The election of officers was not an occasion of much interest, as all officers were re-elected, from Mrs. Stevens, the president, to Mrs. Clara Parish Wright, the secretary of the National 'Y' branch. With regard to Mrs. Stevens, no one can fail to be struck with her unfailing courtesy, her strict impartiality, and her remarkable skill in calling by name at most every speaker among the five hundred delegates. Mrs. Stevens's deeply spiritual words in accepting a renewed term of office, will long be remembered by those who heard them.

RESOLUTIONS.

There was a great deal of fine debating and very earnest expressions of individual feeling in connection with the passage of the resolutions. Among the more significant of which were the following :—

We will strive with renewed vigor to arouse a stronger public sentiment concerning the dangers threatening our country by the spread of Mormonism, and will do our utmost to secure an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal constitution.

We condemn the lawlessness manifested through mob violence and anarchy in various parts of our country and hold that no man, however guilty, should be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law.

We express our gratitude to the 57th congress for the passage of the bill appropriating $500,000 'for the construction and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations already established and occupied, for the conduct of the exchange store, school, library, reading, lunch and amusement rooms, gymnasium, etc.,' thus providing environment conducive to better morals.

We render honor to the chief executive of our nation for his earnest effort to terminate the strike in the anthracite coal region.

We protest against all employment of children in mines, factories, department stores, and other lines of industries. We reaffirm our sympathy with labor in its just demands for a living wage, an eight-hour day, the right to organize for mutual protection and advancement, and the right to claim equal justice in our courts.

We are encouraged by the fact that in England, Austria and Belgium, some of the most influential leaders of organized labor are also leaders in the total abstinence movement, and we will combine our efforts to secure in America a like recognition of the importance of Total Abstinence.

PLATFORM NIGHT.

On Tuesday evening hundreds stood through the whole service, though there was an overflow meeting in a neighboring church. The main feature of the evening was an address from Sheriff Dunn, the successor of Sheriff Samuel Pearson. He said that Sheriff Pearson had assumed office on Jan. 1, 1901, and by the end of July there was not a single open drinking place in Portland. The courts were kept busy trying liquor cases, the saloonkeepers were fined heavily, and many of the law's violators put in jail. The business of liquor-selling became exceedingly unprofitable. Then the business of pocket pedling was taken up by men, women and worthless individuals. Most ingenious hides and traps were constructed in various buildings about the city which had been used as liquor saloons, and from time to time these were unearthed and destroyed. The difficulties under which the officers labored were very much increased by the army of pocket pedlers and the ingenuity of the hides, but it was generally admitted at the end of the year 1901 that never before in the history of this county had so small a quantity of liquor been sold as during that period.

The speaker then called attention to the provisions of the Maine prohibitory law. He said that responsibility for its enforcement rests as much upon the citizens as upon the sheriffs. 'Nobody knows better than the sheriff that liquor is sold in Portland at the present time, that drunkenness exists, but I repeat to you that liquor is sold in the most secret and guarded manner and in the most disreputable places and by the most abandoned people that it is possible for you to imagine, and that is practical prohibition.'

'Does prohibition prohibit? Look at those places where the law has honestly and coldly and impartially been enforced. Consider the rural communities throughout Maine, where not a single rumshop has a place, and where the operation of the law is absolute in its effect. The unprejudiced observer looking upon these facts must admit that prohibition prohibits.'

The Rev. Anna Shaw, in the course of an eloquent address, said 'that the law compelled people to get vaccinated. That was an infringement of their personal liberty, but when the safety of the whole community was in danger that personal liberty was not regarded. Nor was such liberty regarded when there is a big conflagration and the destruction of private property becomes necessary to save other property, and,' she argued, 'when the whole material welfare of the humanity is in question how much more right has the law to take away that liberty which is being used to the injury of communities. The W. C. T. U started out with an idea of using moral suasion in the temperance work, but found by experience that what was necessary was to get at the fountain head of the evil and absolutely close the saloons. Few men kept the pledges they made when they were tempted by the allurements of the saloon. She said that the whole trouble is that the government is in partnership with the rumsellers, and until this partnership is dissolved drunkards will continue to be made. Then, and not till then, can men grapple with this question as they should.'

Farewell words were said by Dr. Saunders, of London, and Lady Henry Somerset. The former was presented with the 'Life of Neal Dow,' and the latter was presented with a gavel made from the tallest tree in California and bound with California gold.

THE CLOSING DAY.

Portland, Oct. 24.—Wednesday, the closing day of the convention, was, like the other days, full of interest. A special point, however, was the exhibition of 'traps and hides.' At an appointed moment the sheriffs appeared carrying an immense trunk and a large box, and Deputy Sheriff Skillings went on to tell about the liquor hides and traps, a motley collection of all manner of devices used to fool the liquor deputies. His explanation of the hides was very interesting to the delegates. Mr. Skillings proved to be a good exhibitor. He told about the body cans, the beer sprinklers and related many of his personal experiences in the liquor seizing business. Among the interesting things shown was an ash box with a fake bottom filled with six-gallon whiskey jugs. This was found in a drug store.

Mrs. Brehn wanted to know if this box was a sample of Maine hypocrisy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon said a man told her that he could show fifty places where liquor is sold to-day. She wanted to know if this was true.

Mr. Skillings said that there were no doubt fifty men on the street with bottles of whiskey in their pockets to sell.

He showed a contrivance with mirrors with which he could look around corners to see rumsellers. He called it a 'corner scope' and devised it for use in his work of hunting rumsellers.

He told about a gavel made from the leg of Jim Walsh's 'dump tub' taken from Jim Walsh's saloon. Mr. Skillings said he had sent a gavel like this to Mr. Manierre, prohibition candidate for governor of New York, and he had used the gavel in his campaign. Mr. Manierre said about his gavel that 'David had his sling and Devery had his pump, but he had Jimmie Walsh's wooden leg.'

One woman asked what the price of whiskey was. Another asked if it was dangerous for sheriffs to do the work. Mr. Skillings said he never thought of that.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, who is superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, made a most interesting report. She displayed on the stage a map of the United States which a year ago had several black spots on it showing where there were states which did not have a law as to the scientific instruction regarding temperance in the public schools. This year there was not a spot on the map, the last state to adopt such a law being Georgia.

A vigorous debate followed on the question as to how far the national superintendent would dictate to the state superintendents as to the best methods of enforcing the scientific temperance law as it was felt that different states required different methods.

The last evening was called jubilee night, when the six states which had each made a net gain of over five hundred members took possession of the platform. Many prize banners were presented and many bouquets and other presents were given, each presentation being the occasion of two or three bright speeches and much fun and laughter. The amusement culminated when a shower of souvenir handkerchiefs fell upon Mrs. Stevens, one from each state and territory over which she rules as national president.

By general consent the convention just closed was pronounced the most successful and the most joyous one ever held. Every note sounded was one of encouragement. The debates were conducted with the utmost courtesy and good feeling, although with strong convictions.

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

INVITED TO MEET AT VICTORIA, B.C.—IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN THE WEST.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The first official visit of a Dominion president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the North-West Territories has accomplished results which exceed the expectations of those who planned the effort. The Canadian White Ribbon president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, who has just returned from the golden North-West, was interviewed by the 'Witness' correspondent at her residence at Parkdale yesterday afternoon.

One unexpected and important outcome of the visit west which included attendance at the British Columbia provincial W. C. T. U. convention, was the extension by the Victoria W. C. T. U. of an invitation to the Dominion W. C. T. U. to hold its convention there next year. This invitation is coupled with an invitation, tendered by the Mayor of Victoria. Mrs. Rutherford has called a special meeting of the Dominion executive to be held at the Toronto district headquarters on Nov. 1, at which Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's W. C. T. U., will be present, and become personally acquainted with the Canadian W. C. T. U. officiary. This special meeting of the Dominion executive will decide upon the Victoria (B.C.) invitation and fix the date of the Dominion convention.

In British Columbia Mrs. Rutherford addressed W. C. T. U. gatherings at five central points and inaugurated the 'Y' movement in the Pacific province by organizing a 'Y' branch at Victoria. The journey to the Territories included a trip through the Crow's Nest Pass. 'In the Teritories,' said the Dominion W. C. T. U. president, 'it was simply marvellous to see how new towns are springing into existence, and how ready the women are for this organization.' In consequence of this growth and the readiness of the women newcomers it was an inspiring task to organize five new unions. The W. C. T. U. superintendent of the North-West Terirtories is Mrs. Bulyea, of Regina, wife of the Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Minister of Agriculture. Mrs. Bulyea accompanied the Dominion president to a number of places in the Teritores.

At Winnipeg the W. C. T. U. tendered their Dominion chief a reception. The Manitoba W. C. T. U. was found to be preparing to take a new departure in arranging for a number of district conferences at which groups of W. C. T. U. branches will meet and be organized as districts.

Returning to Ontario at a critical stage of the referendum campaign Mrs. Rutherford says that the duty of the moment for Ontario temperance workers is to close up the ranks, and show a united front to the liquor forces on December 4.

A LIQUOR PARTY THREAT

UNLESS LOW PERCENT-OF-ALCOHOL BEER IS ALLOWED.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Word has been received here from a prominent clergyman in the Maritime Provinces that pressure is being brought on temperance workers to allow the sale of low percent-of-alcohol beer, and the threat is made that unless this is done money and organizers who had charge of the liquor campaign in Richmond and Brome will be sent to conduct a Scott Act repeal campaign. The organizer referred to is now engaged until Dec. 4 by the Ontario Liquor Committee.

This month's official organ of the Ontario liquor organizations, the 'Wine and Spirit Journal,' has an editorial advocating Scott Act repeal in the Maritime Provinces, and quotes a letter from the secretary of the Nova Scotia Hotel Association : 'The people down by the sea are getting tired of the Scott Act,' writes the secretary of the Nova Scotia Hotel Association. They are satisfied that this and the Nova Scotia Act are failures and they will soon be ready for a change.

BARS WILL BE CLOSED

ON DEC. 4, THE DAY OF THE GREAT REFERENDUM VOTE IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Many enquiries have reached the license branch of the Ontario Government as to whether bar-rooms must be closed on Dec. 4, the day of the vote on the Liquor Act. Mr. J. K. Stewart, chief inspector of licenses, says that by a clause in the Prohibition Act the provisions of the general election law respecting closing of bars, corruption, etc., would apply to the coming vote.

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THE ROYAL PROGRESS

The Great Pageant Witnessed by Many Thousands of People.

THEIR MAJESTIES ATTEND ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

London, Oct. 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on the royal progress toward the city shortly after noon to-day in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off, and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham Palace, which naturally was one of the greatest centres of attraction, a great crowd had been waiting for hours, watching the arrivals and departures and the forming up of the procession. The brilliancy of the latter was greatly detracted from by the fact that all the troops were cloaked. The only touch of color was from the lance pennants of the lancers and the brass helmets of the heavy cavalry. The khaki-painted guns of the artillery and a naval gun of the same hue added to the general tone of sombreness. The roofs of houses near the palace and other points of vantage giving a view of the picturesque panorama in Green Park and the historic Mall, were filled with spectators, whose cheering announced to the less privileged public the starting of the state carriage with their Majesties. The procession formed up outside the gate and had already moved off when the first carriages containing royal personages and members of the household emerged therefrom. The veteran Duke of Cambridge, who was in a carriage with Princess Victoria, came in for considerable cheering, but Lord Roberts and his staff passed almost unnoticed.

There was a somewhat tedious interval before the appearance of their Majesties, who drew forth the first real cheers of the day as they passed through the rows of bluejackets from the first-class cruiser 'Terrible,' lining either side of the main entrance to the palace. The King wore a field marshal's uniform, with the cloak thrown back, showing his decorations. The Queen had on a straw-colored toque and a fur collarette and cloak. Both the King and Queen looked extremely well and continuously bowed their acknowledgments of the warm welcome extended to them. The King's escort of Life Guards, equerries, etc., was about the only detachment of the procession not wearing cloaks, and these troopers made a brilliant display.

Partly in consequence of the length of the route, there was nowhere a great crush of people, with the exception of open spaces like Trafalgar square, where the London County Council presented the King with an address of welcome, and where the Boer generals, Botha, De La Rey and De Wett, were prominent among the spectators, and at the city boundary, Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other city officials welcomed His Majesty and presented him with the city's sword.

At the Mansion House most of the procession stopped, their Majesties from there being accompanied only by the Sovereign's escort and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other princes, equerries and aides, to the Guild Hall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incidents.

London, Oct. 25.—The progress of the King and Queen through the city of London on Saturday was witnessed by many thousands of people. The procession started from Buckingham Palace shortly after noon. The weather was somewhat dull, but the rain kept off and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. At the Mansion House most of the procession stopped. Their Majesties from there being accompanied only by the Sovereign's escort and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other princes, equerries and aides, to the Guildhall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incidents.

Owing to the King's carriage being the last some confusion occurred at the entrance of the Guildhall in an endeavor to empty the carriages quickly and avoid keeping His Majesty waiting. Several of the princesses were rather unceremoniously deposited on the sidewalk, where they tried to throw their wraps into carriages, which were being hustled off down a narrow street, and a confused mass of princesses, ladies-in-waiting and such generals as had time to dismount, gathered under the canopied entrance. When the King arrived he looked tired and stepped heavily from his carriage. The Queen threw off the wrap which covered her straw-colored dress, trimmed with gold. Her Majesty, who looked marvellously youthful and well, accepted a bouquet from the Lady Mayoress and the King shook hands with her. The procession then started off down a long picturesque row of 'beef-eaters.'

In the great hall the seven hundred persons waiting about the luncheon tables cheered as the King came in. His Majesty accepted the Corporation's address and then the members of the royal family sat down and the luncheon commenced.

The most interesting feature of the royal progress up to this point was the King's reply to the address of the London County Council on Trafalgar square. The Boer generals occupied prominent seats in the centre of the County Council stand, immediately facing the King. His Majesty's reply was clearly audible to all in the vicinity. He said: 'It gives much pleasure, both to myself and the Queen, to receive in person the loyal and faithful address of the centre of municipal authority on the occasion of our progress through the capital of the Empire, and to receive the greetings of our people on our coronation. Your confidence that my favor will be extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well founded, and of the numerous important questions which come under your consideration none appeals more strngly to my interest and sympathy than those directly touching on the welfare of the poorer classes of this and other great cities. I thank you for your good wishes for myself and my house. I cordially share your aspiration that it may be granted me by the same divine providence which preserved my life from imminent danger to reign over my firmly established and peaceful empire, and in the loyal hearts of my contented and prosperous people.'

The interior of the great hall of the Guildhall presented a brilliant scene. It was filled with members of the royal family and diplomats, officers and officials, all in full uniform, with their breasts blazing with orders. The King's reply to the address in the Guildhall was much on the same lines as his speech at Trafalgar Square. After lunch the common crier called for a toast to His Majesty the King, and Mme. Albani, stationed in one of the galleries, sang the National Anthem, in which the whole company joined.

After other formal toasts the party left the hall, the procession re-formed and it re-started on its progress across the river. The pageant traversed several miles of streets on the Surrey side of the River Thames.

Their Majesties returned to the palace at 3.30 p.m.

FIRE AT THE GUILDALL.

The Gildhall caught fire shortly after their Majesties left the buildings. The fire was in the dome of the Guildhall, some distance from the part of the building where the luncheon was held. The firemen easily subdued the flames.

AN INSANE CLERGYMAN.

During the procession the Rev. Mr. Martin, a clergyman, was arrested for having a quantity of gunpowder in his possession. Mr. Martin was arrested at the time of the coronation of King Edward for a similar escapade, and he was again arrested at Buckingham Palace, where he ws demnding an audience of the King on the subject of the erection of the stand around St. George's Church. When taken into custody to-day he made no secret of his intention to cause damage with the powder. The arrested clergyman proved to be a religious enthusiast who objected to the erection of a stand around St. George's Church in the Borough, and who purchased a small quantity of gunpowder, insufficient to do much damage. He will probably be placed in an asylum.

AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, Oct. 26.—The last ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the reign of King Edward VII. occurred today, when the King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and almost all the members of the royal family, drove to St. Paul's Cathedral, and offered up thanks for the recovery of his health.

The weather was rainy, and small crowds marked the royal progress through the metropolis. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor of London and the Corporation met the King, and escorted him to the Cathedral, where in the nave were gathered several thousand persons, including Mr. Balfour, leading members of the nobility, almost all the members of the cabinet and the foreign ambassadors to Great Britain, among whom was Mr. Choate.

The Honorable Artillery Company formed an imposing line, but before the service was over, several of the artillerymen had fainted as a result of long standing.

The choir, the chapter and the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram, escorted the King and the Queen to the throne under the reredos. There was a full choral service of thanksgiving, followed by a sermon from the Bishop of London, who laid special stress upon the fact that this was the second time in His Majesty's life that he had entered St. Paul's to give thanks for his recovery from a dangerous illness. At the conclusion of the sermon the Te Deum was sung. The royal party then returned to Bookingham Palace, being greeted wherever the crowds were large enough to raise a cheer. In spite of the rain, the King ordered the carriages to be kept open, and the Queen bowed and smiled behind a small umbrella. The King was dressed in the uniform of a field marshal and wore the decoration of the Order of the Garter.

IMPORTED STOCK

SHORTHORNS FROM THE KING'S HERD FOR SIR WILLIAM MULOCK.

Mr. William Linton, Aurora, Ont., has returned home from Great Britain, where he went to purchase Snorthorns for Sir William Mulock's farm at Aurora, and also for himself. He has been in England nearly four months during whic time he inspected all the leading herds in the old land. He had some trouble in securing animals just suited to his purpose. He, however, was successful in securing ten very fine cattle which are now in quarantine at Levis, Que.

The following are the names of the breeders from whom the cattle were purchased: One male and one female of the most fashionable Shorthorn family in England, from King Edward VII.'s herd; one female from the Right Hon. Lord Polworth, of St. Boswell's; two females from the Rev. G. S. Smith, of Boyle, Ireland; four females from Mr. Hornsby, of Hovenham Spa, also a female from Mr. Green, of Colchester. In addition to the above he brought over a ram for Whitlaw Bros., of Guelph; two Berkshire sows, which were purchased from King Edward VII. for Mair Bros., of Oak Ridges, also one sow for himself which was purchased from King Edward VII.; a Berkshire hog which was purchased from His Royal Highness Prince Christian, near Windsor Castle, for Mair Bros.

NEW POWER CANAL

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 25.—At noon to-day Miss Helen Clergue turned the gold switch, which set in motion the wheels in the power house at the power canal and marked the beginning of a new era for the 'Soo.' The switch was of gold, set with jewels. The turning of it developed 60,000 electrical horse-power. The first use to which the current was turned was the running of an electric car.

THE SOMALILAND FIGHT

Col. Swayne Led a Brilliant Charge Which Saved Disaster.

THREE BRITISH OFFICERS AND SEVENTY MEN WERE KILLED.

Aden, Arabia, Oct. 26.—Details of the fighting in Somaliland, Oct. 6, between the British expeditionary force and the followers of the Mad Mullah show that a serious disaster was only averted by the splendid example of the few white officers. As it was, the British force lost a Maxim gun and 70 men kill, while 62 of their dead enemies were counted close to the firing line.

Shortly after the British expedition left their zareba (fortified camp), for Mudug, Oct. 6, the Mullah's forces were reported about a mile ahead, and within half an hour, while the British were advancing in single file through a dense jungle, the enemy charged the British right flank. But the Mullah's troops were met with such a severe fire that they swung round towards the British centre and left. In the meanwhile the transport got mixed up with the firing line, which was thrown into confusion, and a Maxim was rushed and captured, as were many camels.

Major Phillips was shot while gallantly attempting to rally his men, and Lieut. Everett was wounded while attending Major Phillips. The disorder spread to the gun teams, which were driven back. Capt. Angus was killed while serving a gun. Col. Cobbe, with a single sergeant, continued serving a Maxim, and then Col. Swayne (the British Commissioner in Somaliland, and commander of the expedition), led a splendid charge, checked the Mullah's hordes and recaptured some of the transports, but he was unable to recover the Maxim. The British then formed a zareba and sent out parties to collect the scattered transport. The enemy later tried to get away with the captured camels, but Col. Swayne took out three companies of troops, and after a sharp fight, recovered the majority of them, and picked up seventy rifles.

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Simla, India, reports that Col. Swayne and his forces are continuing their march from Bohotle to Berbera, Somaliland, East Africa, and that they are not pursued.

The correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' who is with the force under Col. Swayne, says in a communication to his paper, that the Mad Mullah's original idea to hold and fortify Mudug, where he could command the only wells available and compel Col. Swayne to attack him at enormous disadvantage, was a good one, but was spoiled by an unexpected drought and terrible heat, which dried up the wells and killed the Mullah's live stock and ponies by the thousand. Finally, the beginning of October, it was reported that the Mullah's forces were scattered and that the Mullah himself had only a few riflemen left with him. It was then that Col. Swayne decided to advance on the chance that a decisive engagement would result in the Mullah's capture.

THE FRENCH TREATY

SPECULATION AS TO WHAT SIR WILFRID LAURIER HAS DONE IN THE MATTER.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—An important feature of the Canadian ministers' sojourn across the Atlantic this summer was the effort put forth for an improvement of our commercial relations with France. It is known to the writer that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his finance minister were very cordially received by the French authorities and had an opportunity for full discussion of the trade question. It remains to be seen from official announcement later what concrete results have been achieved. If nothing more were gained than an interchange of views between the governments and a renewal of the friendly relations and interest which exists between us the time might not have been entirely thrown away. But rumor says that more has been accomplished by the mission than that.

The present French treaty, as it is familiarly known, that is to say, the arrangement negotiated on our behalf by Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper, and which engaged the attention of the Canadian Parliament for several sessions down to its final ratification in 1895, was never a bargain that the Liberal leaders looked upon as entirely satisfactory to Canada. Doubt was expressed as to whether we got enough for the concessions we made to the other party but the main attack upon it by the then Opposition in the final stage of the measure was that it bound the Dominion to a most unjust declaration in that because we wished to enter into a reciprocity arrangement with France alone we were called on to specifically declare the same concessions due to all the other nations with whom Britain enjoyed what are known as favored-nation treaties.

On this question Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then leading the Opposition, said: 'We imagined that we were giving to France advantages in return for favors received from France. But instead of that what is the position? While we get from France some advantages—scanty advantages, I must say—we are bound to extend the same privileges as we extend to France to some ten or twelve different nations from which we do not receive any adequate compensation whatever. That is to say, under the operation of this treaty we shall be bound to receive free, or at a certain rate of duty, the goods stipulated in the French treaty, not only coming from France but coming from ten or twelve other nations as well.'

Sir Richard Cartwright remarked that the government leader's explanation 'only shows how exceedingly little value the treaty is.'

Still another important member of the Liberal party, the Hon. David Mills, now on the Supreme Court bench, said with regard to the clause in the treaty which specifically declares that Germany, Belgium, Austria, Spain and other countries having favored-nation treaties with Britain, must have the same duty rates in Canada as France: 'In order that we might freely negotiate with the United States this legislation would stand in our way. It would restrict that freedom. The Government of England would say: You have conceded to the United States the free entry of certain articles, manufactured in the United States, or otherwise, and you must concede to Germany and Belgium, and all other countries with whom Great Britain has this most favored-nation clause the same rights and privileges that you concede to the neighboring republic. Could we negotiate a treaty with the United States on those terms? Would it be possible to carry out an arrangement with the neighboring republic, no matter how anxious they might be to negotiate with us, under such a restriction? It is preposterous to suppose that we should.'

Sir Richard Cartwright said in another place: 'I entirely dissent from the idea that we are bound by the favored-nation clause and I desire to so record my protest.'

Sir James D. Edgar, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons, said: 'If we make a treaty with any country under the sun we are bound, and we here admit for the first time, that we are bound by this legislation to give these twenty other countries, with which Great Britain had entered into most-favored-nation treaties, exactly the same benefits which we might have from any country that we negotiate with. What would be the result if that condition of affairs remains? We will never be able to make a reciprocity treaty with any other country in the world.'

Sir Louis Davies, now on the Supreme Court bench, but then one of the chief exponents of Liberal opinion in parliament, said in the same debate: If we should make a reciprocity treaty with the United States should we not be bound the day after to introduce a similar bill to extend to every nation of Europe the advantages granted to the United States? It will be argued you have done it in the case of France.'

The foregoing remarks go to show that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues would be but following up the ground they took in Opposition by improving on the compact with the French republic.

Will Britain, at the request of the Canadian ministry, free us from any liability to participate without our so wishing in her most-favored-nation conventions with her European neighbors? Is Sir Wilfrid able to secure from France a change in the clause which required Canadian shipments to be made to France direct in order to participate in the benefits of the preference, whilst French wares can come in by whatever routes they choose and still pay but the minimum tariff rates laid down in the treaty? This is a feature of the bargain which largely neutralized the benefits which Canadian trade with France might otherwise have enjoyed. It is something which Canadian business men doing an export trade to France would like to see changed. Can the French authorities be induced to make such additions to the list of specified Canadian goods entitled to the minimum tariff rate as will include all the wares we are able to-day to ship abroad, and for which there is a market in France? If the Prime Minister has met some of these objects he will win the applause of Canadian manufacturers and others who clamor so loudly for more government assistance to keep them afloat.

For the benefit of those not fully acquainted with the terms of the existing French treaty it may be said that Canada is declared entitled to the French minimum tariff on the following lines of goods: Canned meats, condensed milk (pure), fresh water fish, eels, fish preserved in their natural form, lobsters and crawfish preserved in their natural form, apples and pears (fresh, dried or pressed), other preserved fruits, building timber in rough or sawn, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, cellulose, extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts, common paper (machine made), prepared skins (whole), boots and shoes, furniture of common wood, furniture other than chairs of solid wood (common), flooring in pine or soft wood, wooden sea-going ships.

In return, France gets in this country a reduction of duty of one-half in the rate on Castile soap. Non-sparkling wines containing not over twenty-six percent of alcohol and all sparkling wines are exempt from the thirty percent ad valorem surtax. Nuts, almonds, prunes and plums are also given a cut of one-third.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARY

APPREHENSION FELT AS TO THE FATE OF MR. COOPER'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.

London, Nov. 24.—The English missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, who was murdered at Fez, Morocco, recently, had a wife and two children there, and there is considerable apprehension as to their fate as well as that of four other women missionaries. It is known that there has been a considerable recrudence of anti-foreign feeling. Letters from the Kansas mission of Mequinez, composed of twelve Americans, describe the situation there as critical. Those missionaries say that they are shut up 'like rats in a hole.' More recent telegrams from Mequinez, however, indicate that the rising of the Berber tribes has been suppressed.

BRUCE AND LEWIS CASES.

London, Oct. 24.—The Chinese Inland Mission has received an official report of the murder of the two English missionaries, Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, in August last, at Chanchoufu, in Honan province, from a missionary who investigated the crimes. The rioters posted placards urging the destruction of the chapel, and the annihilation of the foreigners. Mr. Bruce sent a remonstrance to the local magistrate, who proceeded to the mission accompanied by troops, but he was too late. Mr. Bruce had been murdered when the magistrate arrived there. Mr. Lewis was startled by a stone crashing into his study and he escaped to a neighboring house, the occupants of which thrust him out. The military force on duty at the Yamen slammed the door in his face, and Mr. Lewis was murdered in the street. Of thirty persons arrested relative to these crimes only two were beheaded.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE

HE WAS FORMALLY INSTALLED AS RECTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

St. Andrew's, Oct. 23.—At the formal re-installaiton of Mr. Andrew Carnegie as rector of St. Andrew's University yesterday afternoon, the rectorial address of the millionnaire philantaropist consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the paths of industrial ascendancy, with a striking commentary on their future. In his speech, which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophecies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to the Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe, under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, can Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who had already taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to ensure a satisfactory union in Europe. 'The Czar,' he continued, 'having taken the first step toward the peace of the world in The Hague Conference, the other mighty Emperor might some day be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and to Germany to play a great part upon the wider stage of Europe, as her deliverer from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, the appalling, paralyzing fear of war and of ruin between members of her own body.'

Mr. Carnegie, in the course of a glowing tribute to Emperor William, said he could not help believing that 'one so supremely great' could 'influence the few men who to-day control Europe to take the first step, not to federate, but by an alliance to ensure international peace, which is all that can be expected at present.'

Unless the powers agreed to something of the kind all they could look forward to was to 'revolve like so many liliputians around this great Gulliver, the American union, soon to embrace two hundred millions of the English-speaking race, and capable of supplying most of the world's wants.'

For the best essays on this subject Mr. Carnegie offered a rector's prize.

Dealing with the events which caused the industrial supremacy, 'once yours but now passed to your lineal descendants, who bear the industrial crown', Mr. Carnegie maintained that it was a physical impossibility for Great Britain to produce material things rivalling in amount those of countries the size of America, Germany and Russia, nor would a union of the Empire change the situation, for neither Canada nor Australia gave promise of much increase in population or industrialism. All thought of material ascendancy even with the British Empire united, must therefore be abandoned.

'America,' Mr. Carnegie said, 'now makes more steel than all the rest of the world. In iron and coal her production is greatest and it is also in textiles. She produces three-quarters of the world's cotton. The value of her manufactures is about triple that of your own. Her exports are greater and the clearing house exchanges at New York are almost double those of London.'

Germany, the speaker also said, now threatened to oust Great Britain even from second place. France was not likely to increase her trade much further. It was only thanks to the frugality and virtue of her people that she remained amongst the first-class nations. He emphasized the assertion that the most powerful weapon in conquering foreign markets is a profitable home market.

'Invasions of Europe, especially of Great Britain, by American manufacturers are not to be apprehended to any considerable extent, except at rare intervals,' because the home market in America took 96 percent of the manufactured articles, hence her prosperity. 'Foreign commerce is a braggart always in evidence at home, commerce is the true king.'

The work accomplished in American commerce by 'the German element can scarcely be believed, except by those who like myself know it by experience.' The sobriety and determination of the Germans formed an example for England, whose enormous drink bill and money spent on tobacco they cut in half, while the gambling of both masters and men was abolished. 'The great secret of success in business and in millionnaire-making is to make partners of valuable managers of departments.'

Mr. Carnegie described as a dark cloud on England's horizon the fact that 'in twenty to twenty-five years the supply of Cleveland iron will be practically exhausted. The Cumberland supply is already, nearly exhausted. This will bring dearer iron and steel.'

'However,' Mr. Carnegie added, 'even the United States has only a proved supply of first-class ore sufficient for sixty or seventy years. With the reserve of inferior grades it might last another thirty years, unless the rate of consumption greatly increased.'

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was subsequently conferred by St. Andrew's, on Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Choate, ambassador, and Mr. White, ambassador; Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, and Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy in London.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt quietly celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of his birth to-day. Many messages of congratulation were received and numerous remembrances arrived during the day.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS

PROF. KOCH HOLDS TO HIS FORMER VIEWS AND CREATES A SENSATION.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The sensation of yesterday's session of the international tuberculosis congress came towards the end of the sitting in the form of a paper by Prof. Koch, in which he maintained all his former positions regarding the non-transferability of animal tuberculosis to man. Prof. Koch began by stating that he spoke at the desire of the central committee. He wished it to be understood, he said, that his statements referred exclusively to the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings. He asserted that statistics on the subject of intestinal tuberculosis were too incomplete to establish the frequency of that disease. Some authorities claim, said the professor, that intestinal tuberculosis is very common in the Umted States and in England, while other authorities hold contrary views. Cases of the disease are not frequent in Germany. An enquiry instituted by the government has proved the rarity of such cases. Taking up the alleged proofs that human beings may be infected with bovine tuberculosis through skin lesions, Professor Koch admitted that cases of tuberculosis do occur among butchers and other persons who handle animals, but he asserted that the percentage of sufferers from the disease among joiners is equally as high as among handlers of animals and meat. He could not see, he declared, any connection between a skin lesion and tuberculosis, ending in death, like the cases alleged of a certain workman who scratched his hand and finally died from consumption. The experiments on monkeys which were inoculated with bovine tuberculosis bacilli and died subsequently, are, according to Professor Koch, only, indirect proof of the transferability of animal tuberculosis.

'If,' said the professor, 'infection is so frequent through milk, positive proof of this ought to be obtainable. When poisoned meat is eaten in a community, widespread effects follow. How is it that no general infection follows the eating of tuberculous meat or the drinking of milk from a tuberculous cow? Experts assert that large amounts of tuberculous meats are consumed daily, and that not only the flesh, but even tuberculous organs are made se of for food; yet no widespread infection follows. In view of the qantity of tuberculous meat eaten and the rarity of intestinal tuberculosis, the question must be asked why a general infection is not more frequent. If tuberculous meat is apparently so harmless, why is it not the same with milk? People think that boiled milk is harmless, but boiling does not exterminate tubercule bacilli, and sterilizing milk impairs its quality. Why is it that the public is so nervous about milk, but yet we eat butter, in which bacilli are equally nurtured, without hesitation? The fact is that most people have eaten tubercular bacilli. Why is not the infection widespread?

Last year Professor Koch received a number of letters from people who had drunk tuberculous milk for years and who had discovered only upon the death of the cow the milk of which they had been drinking, that the animal was tuberculous. He appealed to the central committee to collect trustworthy data, and, especially to ascertain what proportion of persons using the same meat and milk remained unaffected where transmission of tuberculosis was reported. As the matter stands, no satisfactory proof exists.

'If measures are taken to combat animal tuberculosis,' went on Prof. Koch, 'they must be on economic, not sanitary, grounds. In order to combat the disease we must find the root of the evil, establish better dwellings and workshops, avoid overcrowding and isolate persons who are affected with tuberculosis. This is the only way to meet the enemy. Experience with other infections proves that tuberculosis can be successfully combated.'

M. Nocard, a well-known French veterinary authority, spoke in opposition to Prof. Koch's views. He said the statements made by the professor led to two conclusions, that the transmission of tuberculosis does not occur and that precautions are unnecessary. The speaker said a number of experiments made since Professor Koch's London address, proved that animals rarely take tuberculosis from man, but that no doubt exists that lower animals can be infected from human tubercule bacilli. It seems that tubercular bacillus exists in great varieties of virulence, and also that some animals are more suceptible than others. The different degrees of virulence, he said, depended upon environment. The bovine bacillus, M. Nocard asserted, was more virulent than the human bacillus. All tuberculous animal products could infect through alimentation. Milk from a tuberculous udder is highly infectious, though a great number of bacilli are necessary for infection through the digestive organs. M. Nocard said he himself had killed five monkeys through inoculations with bovine bacilli, and he asked why human beings should be immune. The speaker said he regarded the danger from tubedculous animals as established; and he declared that such animals should be destroyed and those suspected of being affected should be isolated.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

One hundred young men wanted sounds like an old wornout style of advertising, but it expresses a condition of things in Canada to-day that has never before existed in over thirty years of experience in supplying office help; and it is not confined to Canada alone. We are receiving call after call for male stenographers that we cannot fill, and positions at $50 and $60 per month are begging for young men to fill them. We have now eleven unfilled calls of this kind and the number keeps increasing. Too few young men take up this line of work and this is the reason why, year after year, the supply is so far short of the demand. If you will make this known to your readers, you will be doing them a favor and perhaps help us to meet the demands of the business public in a more satisfactory measure. D. McLachlan & Co., Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

The Delegates Voted Unanimously in Favor of Arbitration.

THE COMMISSION HAS ALREADY ENTERED ON ITS LABORS ---ANTHRACITE MOVING AGAIN.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—By an unanimous viva voce vote the convention of the United Mine Workers accepted President Roosevelt's arbitration plan, shortly before noon to-day. Much cheering greeted the announcement of the result. The resolution, as adopted, carries with it a declaration that the strike is off, and provides for an immediate resumption of work in the mines throughout the anthracite region.

Mr. Mitchell told the convention that President Roosevelt had informed him that he would call a meeting of the arbitration commission immediately after the convention's acceptance of his proposal. Mr. Mitchell said further that it was his opinion that the findings of the arbitrators would be announced within a month.

President Mitchell, after the convention had given itself up to heated debate for an hour and a half, calmly told the delegates that it must be apparent to all of them that there was no doubt whatever that the President's proposal would be adopted. There had been a renewal of the serious opposition of the steam men, and sharp words had passed between delegates. Explanations of the President's proposal had been made in four foreign languages. There seemed to be more opposition than ever to settlement when suddenly a motion for it was made by a delegate down in front, near the presiding officer. The strike leader immediately called for a vote on the all important question, and at once there was a roar of 'Ayes!'

The next instant messengers were dashing in all directions from the convention hall to give the news to the world through the newspapers.

Hundreds of miners, who were not delegates, thronged the sidewalks and streets near the entrance to the Nesbitt Theatre, where the convention met, and the first persons who came from the hall, after the strike was declared off, were almost seized hold of to get the result. The news quickly spread among the men and the faces of those who have suffered more or less of hardships since last May at once became brighter.

After the strike had been declared at an end, some routine business was transacted and then shortly before one o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

The resolution to resume at once means that the pumpmen will go to work to-morrow, and that the mining of coal will be started at seven a. m. on Thursday.

The report of the resolutions committee is as follows: We, the committee on resolutions, beg leave to recommend that the following communication be adopted and forwarded to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America:—

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D.C.:

Dear Sir,—We, the representatives of the employees of the various coal companies engaged in operating mines in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having under consideration your telegram of Oct. 15, 1902, addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows: 'I have appointed as commissioners Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge Geo. Gray, E. E. Clark, Thomas R. Watkins, Bishop J. L. Spalding, with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay.'

We have decidid to accept the proposition therein embodied and submit all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal region for adjustment to the commission which you have named.

In pursuance of that decision we shall report for work on Thursday morning, Oct. 23, in the position and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike.

We have authorized John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistance as he may select, to represent us in a hearing before the commission. (Signed), John Mitchell, chairman of convention; W. B. Wilson, secretary of convention.

MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Shortly before three o'clock this afternoon, President Roosevelt received a telegram from Wilkesbarre, Pa., informing him that the convention of the miners had declared off the anthracite coal strike. The telegram was signed by John Mitchell, chairman, and W. R. Wilson, secretary of the convention, and was identical with that made public at Wilkesbarre before noon to-day. Immediately upon receipt of the information, the following telegram was sent to Mr. Mitchell:—

'Upon receipt of your telegram of this date the President summoned the commission to meet here on Friday next, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

'GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
'Secretary.'

News of the termination of the strike was received by the President with great satisfaction.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Wilbesbarre, Oct. 22.—Thousands of men began work to-day, repairing the mines and placing the collieries in condition for the general resumption of coal mining, which will take place throughout the anthracite region to-morrow. Those men who are directly engaged in cutting and handling coal will not return to the mines until to-morrow morning. While there are thousands of men to-day who are able to again earn their daily bread there are hundreds who were disappointed when they applied to the superintendents of the collieries where they were formerly employed. These latter were principally steam men, engineers, firemen and pump runners, who struck on June 2 for an eight-hour day, and to help the miners to win. The position of engineer or pump runner is not so arduous as that of miner or mine laborer and the wages paid are comparatively better. These men wanted their old places back, but in many instances the company officials refused to discharge those who stood by them during the strike. Many in the Wyoming Valley, however, were fortunate enough to find employment. The company officials maintain that they will not discriminate against union or non-union men, and that work will be given all when there are vacancies. During the strike the companies were compelled to employ many incompetent men to help keep the mines free from water or from 'squeezing,' as a result of the lack of proper timbering. The majority of these workmen are still in the employ of the companies, but the recent strikers feel that they will gradually be dismissed, and that more competent workmen will be engaged. Although the strike is over, the path of the non-union workmen is still a thorny one. They are disliked by the unionists, and it is not expected that the relations between them will be improved when they go into the mines together. Reports were received here to-day that scores of non-union men have given up their positions and are leaving the region.

Mr. Mitchell to-day began the work of preparing the miners' side of the case for presentation to the arbitration commission. He will be leading representative of the workmen before the tribunal, and will gather around him such experts in anthracite mining as he thinks necessary to properly present his case to the Commission. He said to-day that the did not know when he would make his first appearance before the Commission.

GETTING TO WORK.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 23.—Much clearing up of gangways is necessary at many of the collieries before normal production will be obtained. Fully seventy-five percent of the mine workers are already employed, and others will be as soon as places are ready for them.

Conditions are favorable at Brookside, Good Spring and Eagle Hill collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, and at the St. Clair colliery for large shipments in a day or two.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—The mining of coal with union miners was resumed in the Wyoming valley this morning. There was much activity at all of the collieries, but owing to the condition of many of the mines the full quota of men could not be employed. The fire bosses reported that many places were in a dangerous condition, and the superintendents refused to allow the miners to enter those places. At least fifteen percent of the mines in this department will not be able to resume work for several weeks, as the lower lifts are still flooded. The Stanton mine, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which employs six hundred men, will not be able to start up for two months.

There was no friction between the union and non-union men when they reported for work this morning. It is reported that in a few isolated cases miners who took a prominent part in the strike were not given work. The non-union engineers and pumpmen are holding their positions, and refuse to give them up to make room for union men. A number of old engineers, pumpmen and firemen again applied for their old positions this morning, but were told that there were no vacancies at present. Old employees who have failed to get their places back are reporting the fact to President Mitchell at strike headquarters. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company will have 110 cars of coal ready to move from the Wyoming region to New York at noon.

Reports are coming in from all over the mining region that many engineers, firemen, pump men, carpenters and company hands have failed to get their old places back. The old employees are faring better with the individual companies than with the large companies. A delegation of carpenters made up of employees from many collieries in the Wyoming region, called at Mr. Mitchell's headquarters at noon and laid their grievance before him. They said miners and laborers had no trouble in getting work but other employees holding good paying positions before they went on strike generally found their places filled by other men and the mine superintendents said that there would be no changes at present. Mr. Mitchell advised his callers to be patient and await developments of the next few days.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 23.—When the Alaska shaft, owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, was reopened this morning, an explosion of gas occurred. Robert Mowney and Aaron Dreher were blown about twenty feet and were badly burned. The gas extended deeper into the mine, and while a rescuing party removed the two men another body of men began working their way into the breasts, where five men are thought to be imprisoned. Up to ten o'clock the breasts had not been reached. Nearly all of the collieries in this district were reopened to-day, and the miners actively began the work of getting out coal. A number of fire bosses, engineers and stablemen who had been on strike were not reinstated.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Reading Railway Company officials do not expect any coal mined to-day to be brought down before late to-morrow or early next day. They do not believe that anthracite will be moving in any great quantities before early next week. About a hundred thousand tons is looked for this week against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All coal trains are to be given preference and there will be no delay in the unloading of the coal in the yards of the cities and towns. Every facility for speedy work is being provided for train crews and shifters. Last night three thousand tons came down the railway.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—Reports from the entire anthracite region show that about sixty-seven percent of the mines are in operation to-day. The collieries in the Lackawanna region are in better shape than those in any other part of the anthracite fields. The collieries in the Wyoming region with a small output are in good shape, being free from gas and water, but the large mines are still hampered by water. The same conditions prevail in the Lehigh region. In the Schulykill region the large mines are reported as in better condition than was expected. All the mines in operation will be short in the normal output to-day, but by to-morrow it is expected almost the full output will be reached. After such a long spell of idleness the miners and laborers are 'soft,' and not capable of doing as hard a day's work as when they were 'seasoned.'

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Thomas Doran, aged 30, and Henry Rupp, aged 23, two returned strikers, who were working with a gang of rock men on the night shift at the William 'A' colliery, in Lackawanna, to-night, were buried beneath a fall of rock and badly crushed. Doran died from his injuries, and Rupp is in a critical condition from internal injuries and a broken leg.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—It is stated here that not fifty percent of the men who went out in the Lykens Valley region when the coal strike was declared will get their places back, and that only a small number have started to work. Others will be given employment, but the coal company has refused to discharge those who took the places of men who struck. The miners are incensed at this action by the company, and there is a feeling of unrest in the Lykens Valley. The company has issued an order to the effect that only a limited number of men will be re-employed, and that it will not discharge the men who have taken the places of the strikers.

TEN THOUSAND TONS OF ANTHRACITE IN NEW YORK AT $6.50 A TON.

New York, Oct. 27.—With tracks comparatively free from passenger traffic, all the anthracite railways rushed trains eastward yesterday to fill the gap in the coal marts caused by the great strike. More than ten thousand tons reached the receiving yards and piers in Jersey City and its neighborhood. That coal will be divided into small lots and put on the retail market to-day with the understanding that consumers shall not be required to pay more than $6.50 a ton for it in any instance. Some dealers even went so far as to promise that they would sell it to the poor at the rate of ten cents a bucket, which really would be $6 a ton. Many dealers who still have coal bought at high prices during the strike will still charge $2.50 more than the dealers who are handling the new supply.

SEVEN MORE COLLIERIES OPEN.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 27.—Operations were resumed to-day at seven additional collieries in the Hazleton region. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company took back most of its former employees. Room has not yet been found for all the strikers at the C. Pardee workings. At Beaver Brook all of the old hands were reinstated. The Coxe employees at Beaver Meadow were not required to sign any agreement, but all who applied for their old positions had to do so as individuals. The Coxe Bros. officials announce that this will be the procedure at all their mines.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

CONFERENCE OPENED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The members of the strike arbitration commission appointed by the President met at the White House shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and went into conference with the President. Mr. E. E. Clark, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the first member of the commission to arrive. Bishop Spalding, accompanied by Dr. D. J. Stafford, of this city, was the next to put in an appearance. General Wilson, who arrived a moment later, was followed by Mr. Thomas H. Watkins and Mr. Carroll Wright, the recorder of the commission. Then came Mr. E. W. Parker, the mining expert. Judge Gray, of the United States District Court, was the last member to reach the White House. With his arrival the commission was complete. Several of the members had never before met. The introductions were made in Secretary Cortelyou's office, and immediately thereafter the commission ascended the stairs to the President's reception room.

The President greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The President impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition, and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented to them their instructions, as follows:

'White House, Washington, Oct. 23, 1902.

'To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:—

'Gentlemen,—At the request both of the operators and of the miners, I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the interested parties have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage-workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as the members of the commission, Mr. Wright being named recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell. I appointed Mr. Mosely and Mr. Neill as assistants to the recorder. (Signed)

'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Mr. Wright to organize and prepare for their work. The commission went into executive session at Mr. Wright's office at eleven o'clock. Judge Gray was chosen chairman.

An adjournment was made until Monday.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 24.—The employees of the C. B. Markle & Co.'s collieries and the men working at the Drifton mine of Coxe Bros. & Co., voted last night to continue on strike until the conditions under which they are to be taken back by these firms are changed. One of the officials of the Coxe Bros. & Co. said to-day: 'We insist that all the men formerly employed at our mines, who went on strike, shall apply to the respective foremen as individuals if they wish to return. If we have room for them, and they committed no acts of violence during the strike they will be taken back with the understanding that the non-union men must not be molested. Every man who struck is considered by us as having left our employ, and that is why we will not resume operations by permitting the men to return to work in a body.'

At Silverbrook colliery, operated by J. S. Wertz & Co., the men must also make applications as individuals before operations are resumed.

LOSSES BY STRIKES

Washington, Oct. 22—The annual volume on the mineral resources of the United States for 1901 prepared by Dr. David T. Day, of the Geological Survey, has been sent to press and will be issued soon. An interesting feature of the report is a compilation of statistics showing the number of working days lost in strikes in the coal industry. These figures include the present year, and are brought up to date. The total number of days lost during the present year is placed at 20,000,000 days compared with 733,802 days in 1901; 4,878,102 in 1900, and 2,124,154 in 1899. The report places the total mineral output of the country for the year at $1,086,529,531, a gain of a little more than two percent over the production of 1900. The gain was made in the non-metallic products, and amounted to $55,065,882 against a loss of $32,156,909 in the metallic products.

As heretofore, iron and coal are shown to be the most important of the mineral products. The value of iron in 1901 was $242,174,000, as compared with $259,944,000 in 1900, and the value of coal was $348,910,469, as compared with $306,671,364 in 1900.

The value of fuels increased from $408,359,351 in 1900 to $442,295,304 in 1901, a gain of almost nine percent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except petroleum, which showed an increase in quantity of 5,768,665 barrels, but a decline in value of $9,571,978, due largely, the report states to the less valuable character of the increased product of the new petroleum fields as compared with the older fields.

Anthracite coal increased 9,021,207 long tons in output, and $26,746,169 in value. The average price of anthracite coal per ton at the mine was $2.05, the highest figure obtained since 1888, and the average price per ton for bituminous coal at the mine was $1.05, about one cent more per ton than in 1900.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

At the end of the coal strike, which has lasted exactly twenty-three weeks, the estimated losses are as follows:

Loss to operators in price of coal	$ 55,100,000
Loss to strikers in wages	28,700,000
Loss to employees other than strikers	6,300,000
Loss to railways in earnings	13,400,000
Loss to business men in the regions	16,800,000
Loss to business men outside the regions	10,300,000
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	2,300,000
Cost of maintaining non-union men	650,000
Cost of maintaining troops in the regions	850,000
Damage to mines and machinery	6,500,000
Total	$142,500,000

DANISH WEST INDIES

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE DANISH LOWER HOUSE.

Copenhagen, Oct. 22.—In the Landsthing to-day the result of the voting on the bill, providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies, was doubtful until the last moment. One member had not taken a definite stand and it was uncertain whether two sick members would be able to attend. The ages of these, Thygesen and Rabe, are 97 and 87 years respectively. Both had been expected to die for several weeks past. They were both bed-ridden, and their homes, 150 miles from Copenhagen, but they were brought to the city. Prominent anti-sale political leaders were sent to transport them here. The sufferers, who were accompanied by physicians, were carried into a saloon car, which was rolled into a ferryboat, on which it crossed from Jutland. On their arrival at Copenhagen they were met by leading anti-sale men and were driven in carriages to a hotel. There the two men were guarded and nursed over-night, and were eventually carried to their chairs in the Landsthing Hall an hour before the meeting. They had a prompter on hand on assist them in voting.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the house the streets outside the Rigsdag building were crowded with excited seekers for admission. Thousands were turned away. The hall and galleries were packed. The vote was taken amid suppressed excitement and the announcement of the result was greeted with a storm of cheers and hisses. The exhibitions of joy on the part of the anti-sale men were almost unbounded. The disorder was not suppressed for a considerable time. Crown Prince Frederick, all the Ministers, and many members of the diplomatic corps and members of the Folksthing were present.

The Cabinet held a meeting immediately after the rejection of the bill, and the Ministers unanimously agreed that the action of the Landsthing did not necessitate their resignation.

The Finance Minister intends to send a commission to the Danish West Indies to investigate the situation, with the view of assisting the islands in developing better economic conditions. The Senate, which recently promised to help the islands, has been requested to submit its plans and prepare to carry them out so soon as possible.

The predominant sentiment throughout Denmark is undoubtedly pro-sale, and the rejection of the treaty is attributed chiefly to a domestic political effort to embarrass the government, and bring about the resignation of the Ministry. The question of sale of the islands may not remain dead for any length of time. The inability of the Rigsdag to agree on a policy for bettering the conditions of the islands is expected to be a factor in again forcing the sale question to an issue.

THE ASSOUAN DAM

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WILL OPEN THE GREAT SLUICES ON THE NILE.

Cairo, Oct. 24.—Official arrangements for the dedication of the dam on the Nile at Assouan are complete. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive here on Dec. 6, and, along with the Khedive, will go by special tram next day to Luxor, whence they will take a steamer to Assouan, arriving on Dec. 9. The inauguration takes place on the afternoon of Dec. 10. On Dec. 10, the party, including the guests, goes to Assiout on steamboats. The following day the supplementary dam at Assiout will be inspected, after which the party will return to Cairo. The ceremony of inauguration consists in laying the last stone and opening a number of sluices to let the water flow down the river.

The Assouan dam, built across the Nile, is the greatest work of the kind ever attempted. As a triumph of engineering it stands perhaps at the head of human achievements. It has cost a little more than $25,000,000. It is nearly a mile and a half long, thirty-eight feet high, and is pierced by a hundred and eighty sluice gates, which are opened and shut by machinery and regulate the flow of water in the river. The supplementary dam at Assiout, a few miles up the river, is intended as a reinforcement of the great dam to assist it by breaking the force of the spring floods and restraining them in a local reservoir capable of storing more than 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. By means of these dams the surplus waters will be stored in the rainy season and released in the time of drought. This system of irrigation will make capable of cultivation vast areas of what is considered the richest soil in the world, and the effect of the harvests thus obtained on the food markets is worth considering.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION (1902-03) will begin Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902.
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NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Weldon Champness, of the outside customs service, Ottawa, died on Wednesday..

The Scotch machinists employed at the Kingston locomotive works, are bringing their families out.

James Dillon, for fifty years a resident of Hamilton, and many years in the hotel business, died on Wednesday.

The Pintler evaporator at Parkhill was on Wednesday totally destroyed, along with its contents, by fire.

Addison McDonald, a barber at Hamilton, is charged with keeping a common gambling house. He made a book on a road race.

Frank Mitchell was sentenced at London to five years in the penitentiary for cattle-stealing. William Connell and Fred Butler got two years each.

George G. Boyd, a laborer employed at Brain Bros'. brewery, has been drowned in Sixteen Mile Creek, in Esquesing Township, Halton County.

Lightning struck the barn of Mr. Wm. Woods, of Bryanston, London Township, destroying the same and contents, including ten good milch cows.

It is now rumored that the Deering Harvester Company will establish a steel and iron plant at Hamilton or buy out the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company.

Fred Germains, a conductor on the Canada Atlantic Railway, crushed between two cars near Pembroke about ten days ago, died at Brockville on Wednesday.

John Pendleham took a dose of strychnine in a Hamilton drug store, then repented, and rushed into the street and told a policeman his troubles. He will recover.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, addressed an immense crowd in the Centenary Church, in Hamilton, on Thursday night, and the crush was so great that two women fainted.

While playing football, Percy Syer, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. S. Syer, of Milton, ran a rusty nail into the calf of his leg, and died of lockjaw as a result.

The request of the Young Women's Christian Association and Technical Institute of Hamilton for the remission of its taxes for 1899, a hundred and twenty dollars, has been granted.

Miss Mary Hamilton, of Collingwood, eldest daughter of the city postmaster, Mr. W. A. Hamilton, died on Wednesday from heart failure, brought on by a violent fit of coughing.

William Perry, 5 Elgin street, Hamilton, was using soft coal in his furnace when gas escaped, very nearly causing the death by asphyxiation of his two-weeks-old child.

The Michigan Central Railway has bought the Cascades property in Main street, Dutton, and will build a handsome station, as well as preparing a fine park west of the Cascades residence.

Edward Ernest, aged 24, second son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lindeman, on Tuesday shot himself at his home at Eagle, near St. Thomas. Despondency brought on through illness was the cause of the act.

The barn of Mr. Adam Mohr, of Tavistock, was burned on Thursday night, with the season's crop within, making a loss of three thousand dollars, covered by insurance with the South Easthope Farmers' Mutual.

The barn of Mr. M. Westlake, concession 7, London township, was struck on Thursday evening by lightning, set on fire, and destroyed, with the year's crop of grain and a valuable three-year-old colt.

On Nov. 19 the visiting delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce will be banqueted by the Ottawa Board of Trade. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Premier will probably be present.

At Mitchell on Thursday, during a storm, lightning struck the barn owned by Mr. Timothy Pepper, in Hibbert, setting it on fire, and destroying it and contents, including a threshing machine belonging to John Jefferson.

An interchange of courtesies by the mayors of Port Arthur and Fort William were the first messages over the municipal telephone line just established between the above-named places, but individual telephones will soon be in operation.

Robert Johnson, a painter of Carp, was awakened at three o'clock in the morning by the barking of his dogs, to find a pile of sticks saturated with oil blazing against his house and two men making for the railway tracks, with the dogs after them.

At the Cornwall Assizes on Thursday a boy nineteen years of age, by the name of Glasgow, won his suit against the Toronto Paper Company, obtaining $2,500 damages for right hand, thumb and three fingers of his left, amputated while operating the above-named company's paper cutter.

It is reported that ducks are more plentiful in Essex county this year than ever before. Mr. J. F. and Mr. C. T. Burke are said to have killed 265 in two days, while another sportsman is reported to have shot 62 in one day. The varieties include all of those known to that part of the county.

Mayor Hendrie, of Hamilton, has received a contribution of five thousand dollars from an unknown donor, three thousand dollars to go to the city conditional upon the erection of a home for incurables, five hundred dollars to the Boys' Home, five hundred dollars to the Girls' Home, five hundred dollars to the Orphan Asylum and five hundred dollars to the Aged Women's Home.

Hugh Cameron, a sixteen-year-old boy, was acquitted at Cornwall Assizes of a charge of shooting with intent to injure a neighbor's boy who was stealing apples in his father's orchard. Capt. Magwood, of the 59th Regiment, swore that to injure the apple thief the boy would have had to point the gun at a high angle in order that the shot would carry the distance between them. The boy in the tree had sworn that the gun had been pointed directly at him.

QUEBEC.

A bazaar in aid of the Sacred Heart Hospital at Sherbrooke realized $1,934.

The banns of eleven couples were called last Sunday in Valleyfield Cathedral.

Mr. Thomas Christie, a son of the late member, was nominated by the Liberals of Argenteuil for the House of Commons.

The old Magog House, at Sherbrooke, is being torn down, to be replaced by a new and modern structure. The house was built about seventy-five years ago.

Many of the Eastern Townships' cheese factories have paid their patrons a fraction over a dollar per hundred for their September milk. October will make a still better showing.

The conductor of a C. P. R. freight train named Lacasse was knocked off while standing on top of a car passing through the bridge across the St. Maurice River, at Three Rivers, Que., on Wednesday, and fell under the train and was killed.

Granby had three fires last week. The first on Tuesday, destroyed the barn of Joseph Desaurier. The second, on Wednesday evening, did $300 damage to the Granby Iron Works, and the third, on Thursday morning, totally destroyed the Granby Steam Laundry, and $200 worth of customers' goods. There was an insurance of $1,000, which will only partially cover the loss.

At the annual match of the Sherbrooke Ploughmen's Association on Wednesday last Mr. A. McLymont won the silver cup, for he second time, thus becoming its owner. The second prize-winner in the open match was Mr. C. McLachlin. In the other matches the prize-winners were: For Scotch ploughs, 1, Thomas Ward; 2, F. A. Burton. For mutation Scotch ploughs, 1, David Keith; 2, Harry Dundin. Boys' match, 1, Walter Holyou; 2, Harry Johnston.

Arthur Drolet, a brakeman employed on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, met a shocking end at Riviere a Pierre on Friday. He was engaged in coupling cars when he lost his footing and fell on the rails when one of the wheels passed over his head, killing him instantly. His fellow workmen found him some minutes later, and the body was taken to Quebec. He was twenty years of age and his parents reside at St. Charles de Bellechasse.

After a deal of squabbling the Coaticook Council and the Penman Manufacturing Company have settled their differences over a bonus by-law. The company having failed to live up to the terms under which the bonus was voted, the council stopped payment of the instalments and sent in a bill for taxes. Under the new arrangement the company is to enjoy tax exemption for ten years on condition that it employs a hundred and fifty hands the year round and pays out $3,600 a month in wages.

The jubilee of the Presbyterian cause in Joliette was enthusiastically celebrated Sunday week by the opening of a beautiful new church edifice. The little band of Protestants there, English and French, have been most active during the past year and have greatly strengthened their hold upon the community. The men who have been foremost in church work are the men who are also foremost in public industries, and these men stand before the community as men of the highest integrity and worth. The strength of the cause therefore is not to be measured by the number of families or communicants, but rather by the strength of influence exerted by men who are dead in earnest in the advancement of the gospel in their midst The new building is a credit to the town and will prove a great boon to the work, both in accommodation and comfort, and also as a witness to the strength and earnestness of the Protestant cause. The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, of Chalmers Church, preached an impressive and helpful sermon in the morning. The Rev. Mr. Morin and the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, together with the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Paradis, assisted in the service. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Morin preached in French, which was understood by all the English-speaking people, followed by addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Heine, Cruikshank and Paradis.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

A Sunday car by-law has been introduced in the Winnipeg City Council.

B. Stephenson had his legs broken by being struck by a train at Norwood bridge, crossing. Winnipeg, on Wednesday, while on his bicycle.

The British Columbia Legislature has refused to grant the petition of the Doukhobors of Assiniboia to be allowed to move to British Columbia.

Mr. H. M. Martin has been appointed Crown Timber Agent in the Yukon, vice Mr. F. X. Gosselin, appointed assistant gold commissioner.

Superintendent Arundel, of the Winnipeg division of the C. P. R., has accepted a position with the Canadian Northern, and will be made divisonal superintendent.

The Department at Ottawa has issued notice forbidding vessels to anchor in the eastern channel and Banfield creeks, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, for fear of fouling the Pacific cable.

The large dwelling of J. A. Simpson, a farmer residing two miles east of Poplar Point, Man., was totally consumed by fire on Monday. Loss, $2,000. The cause was a defective stovepipe.

Of the one thousand odd properties advertised for sale at the Winnipeg city tax sale on Wednesday, six hundred and forty were redeemed before the sale opened. The sale was a successful one.

Somerville Beamish, who had been employed on the Canadian Northern Railway, only for a month, was killed at Winnipeg last week. He was crushed between two cars which he was coupling.

At a meeting of the British Columbia Cabinet on Wednesday, the Premier, Mr. Dunsmuir, contrary to expectation, assured the members that he would retain the Premiership until Mr. Wells, who left for England on Thursday, returns.

The Rev. Isaac Barr, M.B., of Tollington Park, London, England, was in Winnipeg last week conferring with Commissioner Smith in regard to the procuring of a settlement for the two thousand British settlers leaving from Liverpool early next March for the North-West.

Complications are said to be probable between Great Britain and the United States over the action of the Canadian Mounted Police in driving back into Montana a band of wandering Cree Indians who are terribly infected with smallpox, and were returning to the Cypress Hills, where they have been the wards of the Canadian Government.

At Fishing River, twenty miles north of Dauphin, a Galician woman named Stefisher, was shot in the head with a rifle ball, being mistaken for a deer, by John H. Richardson, a sectionman. The unfortunate woman leaves a family of children. A coroner's inquest was held and Richardson was exonerated, the shooting being found to be accidental.

Julia Moscow, the six-year-old daughter Mrs. Moscow, who lives on Fourth avenue, Ladysmith, had her gown set on fire while passing a burning stump where some clearing was going on. She was painfully burned before her stepfather, Mr. Rignar, could extinguish the flames. Although everything was done for the unfortunate little sufferer, the reaction was too much for her and she expired in agony.

The Bank of Commerce announces the managers of its new western branches as follows: Medicine Hat, F. L. Crawford; Calgary, C. W. Rowley; Edmonton, T. M. Turnbull; Carman, E. C. Complin; Neepawa, G. M. Gibbs; Moosomin, E. M. Saunders. The Imperial Bank has placed H. H. Morgan in charge of its branch at Wetaskiwin, N. W. T., and J. S. Gibs at Victoria B.C. E. C. Bowker will manage the new branch of the Dominion Bank at Brandon, and F. W. Young, at Boissevain.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The trial of George W. Cook at Halifax for the killing of his wife by cutting her throat in July last, was concluded on Saturday afternoon, when the jury found him guilty of murder.

The coroner's jury at Bathurst, N.B., has found a verdict of murder against Frank Lyman, a seaman, for the slaying of Burns Mason, the mate of the American schooner 'Georgia.'

Robert Polley, of Port Elgin, who was sent to Dorchester for trial for stabbing H. G. Thompson on the night of Oct. 2, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

A coroner's jury has decided that the murdered American pedler found near Tenny Cape came to his death by the hand of his comrade, who is now in custody, a razor and a stone covered with blood having been found near where the body was discovered.

In the Supreme Criminal Court at Sydney on Thursday the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Horace Charbonneau, of Quebec, who was tried for killing a man named Fraser at Glace Bay.

At Sydney Dominick Hayes, an old man taken from the coke ovens to the infectious diseases hospital, suffering with smallpox, died on Friday. Deceased was 70 years of age and belonged to Amherst, N. S.

The Rev. C. O'Doll Baylee, who has been rector of Derby, Northumberland, for the past thirteen years, has been elected to the parish of Westville, Nova Scotia.

The employees of the machine shops of the Dominion Iron & Steel Works at Sydney, C.B., have struck because their foreman was discharged for knocking the night superintendent down in a brawl.

The barquentine 'Blanche,' which arrived at Halifax from Blanc Sablon, Newfoundland, brought nineteen men and six women who had been taken off a wrecked Newfoundland schooner. The party were returning from Labrador with the season's catch of fish when their schooner was wrecked. They were seven days on the wreck and part of that time without food. When rescued by the 'Blanche' they were all pretty well exhausted. The name of the schooner was the 'Sweet Briar,' and she was abandoned on Oct. 12 and set on fire. The party includes two fishing crews and they were sent home to Newfoundland on the 'Silvia.'

The Chatham 'World' says: Two religious communities are to settle down in Rogersville. They are the Eudist Fathers, a teaching and preaching order, and the Trappists, whose mission it is to teach theoretical and practical agriculture. The Trappists are considered the best farmers and most competent educators in agriculture the world over. They work themselves, and their model farms wherever they are established are a credit to any country. They are expected this month, and the installation will likely take place on the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock a.m. Father Richard is said to have given the Murphy mill and a thousand acres of land to them.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

The French fishing boat, the 'Cecelia,' was lost on Newfoundland banks, and her crew of eighteen men perished.

In the election on Saturday of a rector of Glasgow University in succession to Lord Rosebery, Mr. Wyndham, the Irish Secretary, defeated Mr. John Morley, the Liberal leader, by 674 to 645 votes.

A despatch to the Dominion Government says that all who served in the South African Constabulary up to May 31, 1902, were entitled to gratuity, and that application must be made to the staff officer, South African Constabulary,

MONTREAL NEWS.

On his return from his western trip on Saturday last Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., the Conservative leader, was entertained at luncheon by the Junior Conservative Club.

The annual dinner of the Bar of Montreal took place at the Windsor Hotel on Saturday night. The guest of honor was the Hon. Alton B. Parker, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals for the State of New York.

Arrangements are well advanced for the new home of the Railway Y. M. C. A. The G. T. R. Company has given the site and $15,000, the Montreal Y. M. C. A. has contributed a similar sum, and $10,000 will be required to open it free of debt.

Herbert G. Johnston, clerk in the audit office of the C. P. R., who is charged with conspiracy and giving away valuable information, was committed on Thursday to stand his trial at the November term of the Court of King's Bench, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

A. Desormeau, who was knocked down and run over by a carriage at the corner of Panet and Dorchester street, on Tuesday, died Sunday at the Notre Dame Hospital. The death was due to shock, the man being seventy years of age, and not possessing sufficient vitality to withstand the injuries received.

Zenon Mainville, a longshoreman, residing at 373 Beaudry street, was struck and instantly killed Saturday night by a package of freight, which was being carried on board of the Donaldson line steamer 'Lucania.' The impact of the blow knocked the man through the open hatchway to the hold, about fifty feet below, and when picked up he was battered almost beyond recognition.

Frank O'Connor, formerly band sergeant of a United States regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, was arrested Thursday on board the SS. 'Lake Erie' as he was about to sail for England. He is wanted at his former residence on a charge of stealing $350, the pay of the band, from the government. Before Commissioner Sicotte he consented to go back, and is waiting for the American officers to come for him.

Mrs. Elzear Morin died at the Notre Dame Hospital on Saturday morning from burns received on Friday at her home, 2 Elizabeth Terrace. She was taking clothes off a line in her kitchen, when the line broke, and the falling clothes upset a lamp, which set fire to her dress. A neighbor named Tremblay heard her cries, rushed in and smothered the fire, and the woman was taken to the hospital, but she was too badly burned to recover.

The political tour of Mr. Borden is over, and the leader is at present in the city. He states that the success of the tour was beyond his most sanguine expectations. He spoke at forty organized meetings, seven impromptu meetings, and met thousands of enthusiastic Conservatives in Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia. British Columbia will go Conservative at the next election, Mr. Borden asserts. The west is great. The hopes of the people are high. Politically, they are united in favor of the great Conservative cause, and Mr. Borden thinks that the tour will be productive of the best results. Indeed, the Conservative leader is strongly of the opinion that Conservatism is very much alive all over the country at the present moment, and that it may be heard from with signal effect before long.

Judgment was rendered by Judge Langelier on Friday n a case of J. Morin vs. the Dominion Cotton Mills Company. The plaintiff claimed $380 damages for having had the first finger of his right hand crushed between two cylinders, and afterwards amputated, while he was working in the service of the company. Morin had been instructed to attend to the wringing of pieces of cotton, a work in which he had no experience, and the cylinders having commenced to revolve just when he was placing the cotton between them, his finger was caught, with the above result. The Court held that the operative in charge of the cylinders should have made sure that Morin heard the warning cry that the cylinders were about to be put in motion. He did not do so, and consequently the company must be held responsible. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $260.

THE BOER GENERALS

DE WET, IN ROBE DE NUIT, ADDRESSES A THRONG.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—General De Wet spoke in his nightshirt at two a.m. on Sunday at the Hanover railway station to a thousand persons, who almost stormed the train. The general leaned out of a window as he addressed the assemblage, recounting the warmth of the Boers' reception in Berlin and the liberality of the Germans. The generals collected a total of $87,500 here. They undertook to give autographic receipts to every contributor of $1 25, and had to spend several hours daily signing receipts. De Wet said that if the thing kept up his right arm would be in a sling as the result of writer's paralysis. Envelopes containing money were thrown into the Boers' carriages when they were out driving.

Rotterdam, Oct. 22.—Generals Botha, De La Rey and De Wet have started for London. It is understood that General De Wet will proceed direct to South Africa, where members of his family are ill. It is expected that meanwhile the others will seek to resume negotiations with the British Government.

ALL BUT DE WET WILL COME.

London, Nov. 27.—General De Wet said to-day that he will sail for South Africa on Nov. 1. He added: 'Botha and De La Rey still intend paying a visit to the United States.'

TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO VISIT THE SCENES OF THE BOER WAR.

London, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, has decided personally to visit South Africa and examine on the spot the problems presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new colonies. The King has given his approval of this plan. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to start for South Africa towards the end of November, and to return in the early part of March. His visit will embrace the Cape, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

The striking precedent to be established by Mr. Chamberlain in visiting a colony during his term of office is a subject of universal and approving comment this morning. The 'Daily Telegraph' thinks that the step will be the precursor of similar visits to Canada and Australia. Various references are made to the 'new diplomacy,' and the 'new statesmanship,' as well as to the political aspects of the absence of the strongest minister at a time when the government is passing through a critical phase of its existence. There are also some hints that Mr. Chamberlain will be glad to be absent during the awkward discussions arising from the government's Education Bill. On the whole, however, the Colonial Secretary's decision is warmly welcomed as timely and sensible.

The 'Times' says it understands that Mrs. Chamberlain will accompany her husband to South Africa, and that his son Austen (who is Postmaster-General), will answer colonial office questions in parliament during his father's absence.

BANQUET TO LORD MILNER.

Johannesburg, Oct. 26.—A banquet and enthusiastic reception in honor of Governor Milner was given here last night. In the course of a speech the Hon. Mr. Towley, the Lieutenant-Governor, announced that satisfactory progress was being made in repatriation and land settlement, which he announced were at present the principal aims of the government. Lord Milner promised an elective municipal council for Johannesburg next year. He stated that there was no necessity for haste in deciding the question of the war contribution, and he endeavored to allay the fears in reference to the Colonial Secretary's (Mr. Chamberlain) intentions. The representatives of the mining interests present received this part of the governor's speech in silence. These interests hold that the delay and suspense threaten to strangle the progress of the colony and are disappointed that no definite announcement of the government's intention was made.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ENGAGING THEIR ATTENTION JUST NOW.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—The Boer delegates now visiting Canada, who arrived in Toronto yesterday morning, from Ottawa, spent the day inspecting the leading manufacturing and other industries of the city, under the chaperonage of Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. G. C. Creelman. To-day they went to Guelph where they visited the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. On Monday morning they will inspect the Parliament Buildings and several industrial establishments, and in the afternoon, probably, will visit the carriage works at Oshawa. Berlin, Woodstock and the Niagara district are among the places which is hoped to get over before Wednesday evening, when they leave for the 'Soo.' They sail from Vancouver for Australia on Nov. 14.

WAR HONORS

THE KING INVESTS MANY RECIPIENTS.

London, Oct. 24.—Nearly four hundred recipients of coronation war honors were invested by King Edward at Buckingham Palace to-day. The investiture was carried out in the ballroom with unusual ceremony. All the great officers of state were present and the scene was particularly brilliant, for all the participants, in accordance with His Majesty's instructions, wore all the ribbons, orders or medals that they possessed.

WILL EVACUATE SHANGHAI

FORCES OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY WILL WITHDRAW.

Paris, Oct. 23.—From authoritative sources the correspondent of the Associated Press has learned that France, Great Britain and Germany have made an agreement providing for the military evacuation of Shanghai by their forces. The negotiations have also brought about an important extension of the 'open door' policy as urged by Secretary Hay. The agreement affects not only Shanghai, but the entire Yangtsekiang Valley, which the powers are seeking to develop for commercial purposes. The date of the evacuation is still open, but a leading official of the Foreign Office expressed the belief that it will undoubtedly be accomplished by Jan. 1. About 12,000 troops will participate. Each power has furnished about an equal number of troops since the Chinese crisis became acute. France initiated the negotiations because it was felt that there was no further need for maintaining a military establishment at Shanghai. The first stages of the negotiations resulted in an agreement on two points, the first favorable to the evacuation; the second, that in case any power intended to resume the military occupancy of Shanghai the other powers were equally entitled to resume its occupancy. Germany then proposed that China be asked for assurances of neutrality of treatment of the powers. China gave these assurances, and the officials here say this branch of the agreement amounts to an extension of the 'open door' policy in the Yangtsekiang region. Although the nature of the commercial equality is not specified, the agreement is that the military and other rights of the powers shall be on an equal footing. The United States is not a direct party to the negotiations, but has been fully advised of the intentions of the three powers. At one stage of the negotiations Secretary Hay advised M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, through the Ambassador, Mr. Porter, that the United States Government was in full sympathy with the plan and hoped for an early agreement on the subject. The officials here say the United States shares in the benefits of the agreement as to equality of treatment. The date of the evacuation of Shanghai, it is expected, will be settled in a few days.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WANTS NONE OF THEM.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 22.—The provincial government has received a petition from the Doukhobors of Assiniboia, in the Canadian North-West, asking that they be allowed to move to British Columbia, stating that they are not allowed to practice their religion as they would wish, for their religion holds that they must obey the laws of no country, no laws other than those of God. The executive of British Columbia has declined to entertain the proposition.

MRS. CADY-STANTON DEAD

LEADER OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT PASSES AWAY.

New York, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton died this afternoon at the age of 87, after a short illness at her home in this city.

Mrs. Stanton was a figure of national importance in the United States, and was known over the world as the greatest advocate of woman suffrage. Mrs. Stanton was born at Johnstown, N.Y., on Nov. 12, 1815. Her father was Judge Daniel Cady, of the New York

THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Supreme Court, and her mother was Margaret Livingstone, daughter of Col. James Livingstone, of General Washington's staff. In 1840 she was married to Henry Brewster Stanton, an anti-slavery orator, senator and lawyer, who died in 1887. Mrs. Stanton called the first women's rights convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848. Mrs. Stanton canvassed many states in advocacy of woman suffrage, and was president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association from 1865 to 1893, when she was elected honorary president. In 1895 her eightieth birthday was celebrated under the auspices of the National Council of Women by 3,000 delegates from all women's branches throughout the world. Mrs. Stanton was the author of a number of works on woman suffrage.

BISHOP OF PLYMOUTH DEAD.

London, Oct. 25.—The Right Rev. William Vaughan, D.D., Bishop of Plymouth, died this morning at Newton Abbot, Devonshire. He was eighty-eight years of age.

The Right Rev. William Vaughan, D.D., was born in London, Feb. 4, 1814. He was the second son of William and Teresa (Weld.) Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthshire. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire; St. Acheul, in France, and at Oscott College. He was ordained a priest at Prior Park College, Bath, 1838; appointed to Lyme Regis, 1838; made president of St. Paul's College, Prior Park, 1845; moved to Clifton Cathedral, 1848; selected canou penitentiary of the Clifton Chapter, in 1852. He was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth on Sept. 16, 1855, and named assistant at the Pontifical Throne on June 8, 1862. Dr. Vaughan was an uncle of Cardinal Vaughan.

AN EDUCATIONAL JAUNT

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY TORONTO TEACHERS THE GUESTS OF DETROIT.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Four hundred and thirty public school teachers, accompanied by Messrs. James L. Hughes, chief inspector; W. C. Wilkinson, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Bishop, superintendent of buildings, and Messrs. Jones, Lobb and Smith, trustees, left on two special trains over the G. T. R. and C. P. R. on Thursday afternoon for Detroit, where yesterday and to-day they are the guests of the Education Board and teachers of that city. It was the largest delegation of teachers that ever left the city to attend a convenion in the United States.

Yesterday was spent by the teachers in looking over the Detroit school system, and in the evening there was a reception in the Central High School, at which Mayor Maybury spoke.

The fastest running time ever made by a passenger train between Toronto and Detroit was made by the big Toronto teachers' special over the Grand Trunk. The train left Toronto at 4.11, in the afternoon, and arrived at the Grand Trunk depot in Detroit at 8.05, central time. Between Komoka and Chatham the train was timed for fifty-five miles in fifty-four minutes. At times the train was driven at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

Advertisements.

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With Psalm and Hymn Selections.

—OXFORD PRESS EDITION—

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Witness' Office,
MONTREAL.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WEEK OPENS DULL AND FEATURELESS WITH BUYERS SCARCE.

'Witness' Office,
Oct. 27, 1902.

Notwithstanding the brighter feeling manifested on the local exchange on Saturday the session opened this morning dull and heavy. Prices receded fractionally and there was neither buying nor selling worthy of notice. The same situation prevailed in both London and New York markets.

During the past week the local market has been subject to constant fluctuations, but the range was small and the closing prices on Saturday as will be seen in the weekly table, do differ greatly from the opening prices on Monday last. The amount of business done during the week was rather larger than last week, but this is due in great measure to a large block of Payne mining stock.

Can. Pac.—25 at 136½, 25 at 135¼, 100 at 135¾, 4 at 136½.
Dom. Steel Com.—100 at 57¼, 10 at 58, 5 at 57½, 50 at 57, 100 at 57¼, 25 at 57½.
Dom. Coal Com.—50 at 133.
Halifax Ry.—50 at 102½, 25 at 103½.
Twin City—10 at 121, 25 at 120¼.
Laur. Pulp—15 at 99¼.
M.S.R. xd—6 at 275.
Toledo Railway—125 at 35.
Mont. Power—25 at 97¾, 50 at 97½.
Toronto Railway—25 at 118½, 25 at 118.
Detroit Railway—20 at 89, 25 at 87½.
Dom. Steel pref—5 at 96½.
Com. Cable—50 at 175.
Dom. Steel bonds—3,000 at 90.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Bank of Montreal—4 at 262¼, 2 at 262.
Dom. Steel bonds—2,000 at 90.
British Bank—10 at 130.
C.P.R.—50 at 136, 50 at 135⅞.
Mont. Power—5 at 98.
Twin City—25 at 120.
Com. Cable—50 at 176.
Dom. Steel common—50 at 57¼.
Toronto Railway—25 at 118.

The following were the fluctuations of stocks on the Montreal stock market during the week ending Oct. 25, together with total sales:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
C.P.R., old	138¼	138¾	136	137	4657
Do., new.	138⅛	138⅛	136½	137	260
M.S.R.	276	276	276	276	112
Tor. S.R.	117½	119½	117½	119	560
Hal. S.R.	102½	102½	102½	102½	50
Twin City	SR.120½	120¾	119¾	120½	1150
Detroit S.R.	88	90	88	89¼	2060
Toledo S.R.	36	36	34	34	125
Richelieu	100	100¼	99½	100	bas
Cable	180½	180½	175	175¼	179
Telegraph	165½	163½	165½	165½	7
Telephone	165	165	165	165	9
Dom. Steel, com.	58½	58¾	56	58¼	8616
Do., pref.	97½	98	96½	96½	231
Mont. Power.	98½	99¼	96¾	97¾	666
U.S. Steel	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	50
Laurentide Pulp	99¾	100	99	100	265
Dom. Cotton	53½	56	53½	56	35
Mont. Cotton	130	130	130	130	4
Con. L. Sup.	24	24	24	24	50
Ogilvie pref.	132	132	131½	131½	50
D'nd Glass	140	140	140	140	133
Dom. Coal	133½	134	131½	133½	975
Do. pref.	117½	117½	117½	117½	7
War Eagle	18½	18½	18¼	18½	5000
Payne	15	15¼	15	15¼	14250
Banks—					
Montreal	261	262	261	261	16
Molsons	215	216	214½	215¼	102
Toronto	240	240	240	240	1
Merchants	160	160	160	160	3
Quebec	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	16
Ottawa	218	218	218	218	14
Commerce	164	164	162½	162½	55
Hochelaga	135	135	135	135	25

Total sales shares 30,393

Bonds—					
Dom. Steel	90	90	89¾	90	$53000
M.S.R.	106	106	106	106	1000
Col. Cotton	100½	100½	100½	100½	3000
Ogilvie	118	118	118	118	10000
City 4's 1925	103	103	103	103	2000

Total sales bonds $69,000

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Values in the local share market this morning sympathized with weakness in foreign markets, but declines brought few sellers. The feature was in the demand for bank shares, partly on the exceptionally favorable situation as regards earnings, and partly in expectation of issue of new stock on account of the expansion of the banking business. Hamilton was especially in demand, advancing 1¼ to 137½. Commerce sold unchanged at 162, and Dominion 1¾ lower at 240 1-8. Ottawa changed hands at 225. C.P.R. opened ⅜ to lower at 135⅞; sold off ⅜ and rallied to 135⅝, with a five share lot at 136. At the morning close, 135¾ was asked and 135⅝ bid. Western Assurance was strong at 99, and Canada North-West Land preferred at the same figure. Cable sold at 176½ to 178 for small lots. Tractions were neglected, sales totaling but 95 shares of Twin City, which sold at 120, a decline of ⅝. Toronto Railway was held one point lower at 119, with 118 bid, and Sao Paulo half a point lower at 94¾ bid. Steel shares were neglected. Dominion Steel preferred was firm at 97. Coal firmly held at 134, with but 132 bid. Dominion Steel was held ¼ lower at 58, with 56¾ bid, and Nova Scotia Steel half a point lower at 107, with 106½ bid.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

MARKET DULL AND HEAVY AND BUYERS REMAIN ALOOF.

New York, Oct. 27.—Lower prices were reported in London for American securities and the market opened under pressure in sympathy. Saturday's realizing sales were continued in the coalers and leading railways, but the losses were limited to small fractions. Colorado Fuel was the only future and advanced 2⅝ on a few transactions.

Noon—Prices steadied momentarily and there was some recovery, but the movement was hesitating and business was very small on the rebound. Reports of labor dissatisfaction in the west and uncertain local monetary conditions encouraged bear selling and liquidation of long stock by tired holders. Toward midday St. Paul was sold anew and dropped 2¼ to 189¾, causing a set back all round. Atchison and the Pacifics declined to the lowest, but the general selling was not as large as during the early decline. Bonds were easier.

Laidlaw & Co., bankers, Wall street, wired the 'Witness' at noon to-day as follows:—The stock market has been depressed from the outset, selling off on reports of general labor disturbances in the western railway field. The loss of $1,500,000 by total banks to the sub-treasury has had ana unsettling effect. Short selling and moderate realizing was aggressively resisted, nor did low prices bring any particular demand even from short sellers. The bears used labor trouble and election uncertainties as a basis for hammering prices. After early animation the market became dull and promises to remain so during the remainder of the session.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 27.—Noon—Money on call easy at 4½ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 percent. Sterling exchange, steady and dull with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.375 and 486.75 for demand and at 483.125 to 483.50 for sixty days bills. Posted rates, 484 and 487½. Commercial bills, 4.83 to 483.375. Bar silver, 50⅝. Mexican dollars, 39¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railways bonds easier.

London, Oct. 27, 4 p.m.—Closing — Consols for Money, 93; do., for account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90¼; do., preferred, 103; B. and O., 110½; Canadian Pacific, 139; Chesapeake & Ohio, 52½; Chicago, Great Western, 30½ Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 196; De Beers, 22 1-8; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¼; do., preferred, 93½; Erie, 39¾; do., first preferred, 69½; do., second pfd., 64; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30 1-8; do., preferred, 62½; N.Y.C., 159½; Norfolk and Western, 77¾; do., preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 24½; Pennsylvania, 83½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 34¾; do., first pfd., 45¼; do., second pfd., 40½; Southern Railway, 38; do., pfd., 96; Southern Pacific, 72⅝; Union Pacific, 106⅞; U. P., pfd., 93½; U. S. Steel, 41¼; do., pfd., 90¾; Wabash, 35½; do., pfd., 60½; Spanish fours, 85⅝; bar silver, steady, 23 5-16d. per ounce; money, 2½ to 2¾ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ to 3½ percent; do., for three months' bills, 3½ to 3⅝ percent.

COMMERCIAL

There is practically no change in the local grain market from that obtaining last week. Oats are a little firmer, but otherwise there is no change. Flour is ten cents higher for Manitoba varieties owing to approaching winter freight rates and the excellent demand. Feed is also firm. There is not a great deal of export trade doing in either flour or feed as the local decand absorbs almost the total output of the mills which are all working full time.

Provisions remain unchanged. There is a small amount of poultry coming on the wholesale market now and as the demand is good and the supply not large prices are firm. Cheese and butter are both firm on an advance an eighth in comparison with last week. Eggs are also firm, but unchanged.

GRAIN—No. 1 hard Manitoba, 73c, Fort William; No. 1 Northern, 71c, Oct. shipment; Ontario red and white wheat, 73c, afloat; new crop peas, 77½c afloat, and do., oats, No. 2, 34½c afloat to arrive, and 35c in store; rye, 54½c afloat; No. 3 extra barley, 49c; buckwheat, 55c afloat.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 strong bakers, $3.80; Ontario straight rollers, $3.45 to $3.60; in bags, $1.65 to $1.75½; patents, $2.70 to $4.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $3 in bags, and $4.50 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $16 to $17; shorts $19, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $14.50 to $15; shorts in bulk, $18.50.

HAY—No. 1, $8.75 to $9; No. 2, $8; clover $7 to $7.50 in car lots.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2.00 in cars on track. Car loads are sometimes snapped up, however, at higher prices than this.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; light short cut, $23.50 to $24; compound refined lard, 9c to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed, abattoir, $9.25 to $9.50 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Chickens, 8c to 9c per lb.; ducks, 9c to 10c; turkey, 12c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 11½c to 11⅝c, and Townships, 11⅝c to 11½c.

BUTTER — Fancy Townships creamery, 20½c to 20⅝c; fine creamery, 20⅜c to 20½c; Ontario creamery, 19¾c to 20c; dairy butter 16c.

EGGS—Selected, 19½c to 20c; candled stock, 18½c; straight receipts, 17½c; No. 2, 14½c.

HONEY—Best clover in sections, 11c to 12c per section; in 10 lbs. tins, 9½c to 10c; in bulk, 8c.

ASHES — Potash, firsts, $4.15 to $4.25; seconds, $3.65. For pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs., is offered for limited quantities.

CROP REPORT.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 26.—The North-West Grain Dealers' Association crop report just issued, gives interesting details of the Manitoba and North-West Territories grain crop of 1902. The estimated yield of the Manitoba crop is now placed at the following figures: Wheat, estimated yield, 50,243,722 bushels; average, 24.63 bushels per acre. Oats, 36,615,530 bushels, averaging 50.50 bushels per acre. The grand totals for Manitoba and the North-West Territories are:

	Acres.	Estimated yield, bushels.	Average per acre, bushels.
Wheat	2,624,928	64,283,334	24.53
Oats	1,100,212	49,514,589	49.82
Barley	359,562	13,108,614	36.42
Flax	46,550	618,693	13.14

Grand Forks, B.C., Oct. 25.—During the week ended to-day the ore output of the mines of the boundary district amounted to 125.58 tons. Shipments as follows: Granby mines, 45.60 tons; Snowshoe, 9.99 tons; Mother Lode, 4,928 tons; Sunset, 630 tons; B.C., 710 tons; Fauna, 638 tons.

APPLE SCAB.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Although this has been one of the big crop years for apples, returns from all parts are going to be very disappointing for growers and shippers. The trouble is not lack of quantity, or even of quality in the ordinary sense, for the samples are large and well formed, and this year the crop has been unusually free from worms, but the scab is worse than it has been for years. There are thousands of bushels of greenings this year that it would have been better for all parties if they had never been picked, says Fruit Inspector Elmer Lick. The wet season is given as the cause of all the trouble, as it favored the growth and spread of the scab.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale trade at Montreal is fairly active. The approach of the cold weather is causing a good demand for heavy goods for the winter. Stocks in the hands of the retailers in the country are not particularly heavy, and it is believed that considerable sorting will yet have to be done by them in preparation for the coming season. The increase in business with western firms is quite marked this season, and it is confidently expected that it will show a still further expansion when the full effects of the big harvest up there are felt. The shipping trade is very active now. Large quantities of produce and other freight are arriving daily for shipment. The outlook for general trade is encouraging. There is a good demand for money and rates remain firm.

There has been a steady demand for fall and winter goods at Toronto this week. The sales this month will probably show a large increase over October last year. A feature in the movement at present is the increased business being done with trade centres in the West and in New Ontario over previous seasons.

Cold weather at Quebec has caused a demand for seasonable goods, and trade in wholesale and retail circles has been active during the past week. Future prospects are promising, and, as a rule, general trade is reported healthy.

Fine weather has stimulated the sorting demand from jobbing firms at Pacific Coast cities lately, and trade is in a more satisfactory condition. The outlook for the winter is promising. Real estate is more active than for years. A great deal of building is going on. American and British capitalists have been buying good business blocks and paying good prices for them. A number of important timber deals have also been put through.

Trade has been active at Winnipeg this week. The fine weather has greatly increased the offerings of grain, the movement of which is now very large, and there is already heard some complaint about scarcity of cars. The sorting demand for fall goods is increasing, and trade generally is showing renewed activity.

In London trade is being favorably affected by the increase in the grain deliveries at country markets. The retailers are remitting money to straighten out accounts and are sending in liberal-sized orders for sorting parcels of goods for the coming season. The outlook for trade is very promising. Thee is a good demand for money.

In Ottawa, as reported to Bradstreet's this week the volume of trade is large compared with previous seasons at this time. In some departments a good increase in sales is shown. Retailers are now buying freely and getting their stocks in shape for the coming season which, it is generally expected, will be very satisfactory. Prices in the wholesale markets are generally firmly maintained.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅛	72¾
May	73⅝	74½	73½	74⅜
Corn—				
Dec.	51⅝	51⅞	51¼	51⅝
May	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43⅝
Oats—				
Dec.	31¼	31⅜	31	31⅜
May	32¼	32⅝	32	32¼
Pork—				
Jan.	15.50	15.65	15.45	15.65
May	14.65	14.82	14.62	14.82
Lard—				
Jan.	9.12	9.30	9.15	9.27
May		8.55	8.37	8.52
Short Ribs—				
Jan.	8.15	8.27	8.15	8.27
May	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.90

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 25.—Flour, $1.70 to $2; red wheat 67c; goos ewheat, 60c to 65c; bran, $14; shorts, $19; middlings, $19; barley, 37c to 43c; oats, 30c to 34c; rye, 50c to 56c; peas, 65c to 67c; hay, $8 to $8.50; potatoes, 70c to 80c; sheepskins, 50c to 60c; hides, $6 to $6.50; live hogs, $6.50 to $6.45; butter, 17c to 20c; eggs, 17c to 20c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 27.—White wheat, 65c to 66c per bushel; red fall do., 65c to 66c per bushel; spring do., 65c to 66c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 68; to 70c per bushel; oats, 29c to 30c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $15 to $16 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.95 to $6.20 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; do., creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 18c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that the roads are very muddy in the country there was a large attendance of farmers on By-ward market this morning. The offerings were fully ample to supply the consumptive demand and prices ruled steady to firm.

The supply of poultry was almost excessive, nevertheless prices ruled precisely the same as on Thursday. Dressed turkeys showing good quality sold at from 12c to 15c per lb., $1.25 to $1.50 each; geese, 75c to 80c and ducks 75c per pair. Dressed chickens were also in good request at prices from 60c to 75c per pair, according to quality.

The receipts of dressed pork, while not large were equal to the demand. The ruling figures ranged from $7.50to $8 per cwt., the latter price being paid by householders for selects.

Lambs sold at 7c for fronts and 9c per pound for hinds, dressed beef showing choice quality brought from 5c to 5¼c by the carcase and 5½c to 6c for hind quarters.

Oats commanded 30c per bushel; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag, and apples, 75c to $1 per bag; $2 to $3 per barrel.

Strictly fresh eggs realized from 20c to 23c per doz., while held stock brought 18c to 20c per doz., by the case.

Choice dairy butter was also in active demand and under limited receipts prices ranged at from 18c to 20c for rolls and pails, and 20c to 22c per pound for prints.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Wheat, the deliveries are light; there is a good demand, and the market is firm at 67c for No. 2 red, and 68 for white east, and 66½c for red, and 67½c for white, middle freights. Goose, 66c for No. 2 east. Spring, 65½c for No. 2 east; Manitoba, 83c for No. 1 hard; 81c for No. 1 Northern, and 79c for No. 2 Northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—There is a rather better demand for export, and prices are steady at $2.65 in buyers' bags east or middle freights. The choice brands are held fifteen cents to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is firmer at $4.10 for cars of Hungarian patents, and $3.80 for strong bakers in car lots, sacks included on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Steady at $15 for cars of the shorts, and $12.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $19 for shorts, and $17 for bran in car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The better grades are scarce and wanted. Prices for these are firm. No. 3 extra is quoted at 43c; No. 3 at 40c, and feed at 39c east or middle freights, west.

Buckwheat—Steady at 58c east or middle freights.

Rye—Steady at 48c to 48½c for No. 2 east and 47½c to 48c middle freights.

Corn—Steady at 68½c for Canada yellow, west; American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 69c for car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Firm—No. 1 white quoted at 32c east, and No. 2 white 31c, middle freights.

Oatmeal—Steady at $4 for cars of bags, and $4.10 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25 more for broken lots.

Peas—Steady at 72c for choice milling east, and 71c middle freights.

Butter—There is a keen demand for the choice grades of dairy rolls and creamery prints. The offerings are fairly liberal, but include a deal of stale and made-over stuff. Prices of choice are steady to firm. Creamery, prints, 20c to 21c; do., solids, fresh made, 19c to 20c; do., earlier makes, 17c to 18c; dairy tubs and pails, choice, 15c to 16c; do., medium, 13c to 14c; do., common, 12c to 12½c; do., pound rolls, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 13c to 15c.

Eggs—The inquiry for strictly choice fresh gathered is good, and the market is firm for them at 18c to 18½c. Seconds are selling at 12c and 13c, and splits at 11c to 12c; limed eggs are quoted at 15c to 17c.

Baled Straw—Dull and easy; cars on the demand is only fair, and the market is easy. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 to $9.50.

Baled Straw—Dul land easy; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.25.

Dressed Hogs—The offerings are light, an dare not likely to increase till the weather gets colder. Farmers' lots on the street market here are bringing $8 to $8.25 per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

PRICES IN CHEESE AND BUTTER GRADUALLY ADVANCE.

Exports of butter and cheese from port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending Oct. 25, 1902:

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Bavarian	11,141	1,286	12,427
Lake Erie	6,439	1,147	7,586
To Manchester—			
Manchester City	8,618	....	8,618
To Glasgow—			
Sardinian	1,369	3,811	5,180
To London—			
Devona	31,171	5,805	36,976
Brazilian	20,730	7,619	28,408
Virginian	4,599	....	4,599
To Aberdeen—			
Escalona	1,712	443	2,155
To Bristol—			
Montfort	18,366	847	19,213
Total	104,204	20,958	125,162
Corresponding week last year	81,681	16,684	98,365
Corresponding week 1900	62,911	7,687	70,598
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	1,491,441	324,744	1,816,185
Corresponding period 1901	1,293,211	256,197	1,549,408
Corresponding period 1900	1,467,096	395,113	1,862,209

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Bavarian	2,974	634	3,608
Lake Erie	3,515	350	3,865
To Manchester—			
Manchester City	6,311	....	6,311
To Glasgow—			
Sardinian	621	....	621
To London—			
Devona	7,946	400	8,346
Brazilian	660	1,363	2,023
Virginian	4,946	....	4,946
To Cape Town—			
Ontarian	4,956	....	4,956
To Bristol—			
Montfort	8,696	890	9,586
Total	40,625	3,637	44,262
Corresponding week last year	27,450	1,816	29,266
Corresponding week 1900	4,838	822	5,660
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	420,133	45,266	465,406
Corresponding period 1901	329,499	41,387	370,886
Corresponding period 1900	204,484	39,218	243,702

SHIPMENTS VIA PORTLAND.

Cheese.
Total shipments since May 1, 1902.. 41,006
Corresponding period, 1901 170,224

CHEESE BOARDS.

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 23. — On the cheese board yesterday forty-two factories boarded 5,591 cheese, all colored, last half of September make, with the exception of 115. Six buyers in attendance. The buyers tried hard to get the cheese at 11 3-16c, but the salesmen would not accept price. At last, Mr. Whitton bid 11¼c, and at this four factories sold to him. The Fitzgeralds-Rollins, Kerr & Co., paid the same. All sold at this figure with the exception of one bullying factory, which went at 11 3-16c. Board then adjourned for three weeks.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 23.—Ten buyers were present at the cheese board meeting here yesterday, and eleven salesmen boarded 3,735 boxes of white and 425 boxes of colored cheese, the product of the first half of October. On the first call 11 cents was freely bid, but nothing in advance offered. No sales, as the salesmen are holding out for 11½c.

Russell, Ont., Oct. 23.—At the Russell regular cheese board meeting last night, 300 cheese boarded; 11c bid; no sales; three buyers present.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 24.—At the cheese board yesterday 2,996 boxes registered; 1,335 white and 1,661 colored. Eight buyers present. First call, 11 1-16c refused. Last calls, 11 3-16c for white and colored, at which price almost all sold. Total sales on board and curb at 11 3-16c were: Bissell, 1,500; Webster, 1,000; Derbyshire, 1,000; Earl, 300; Dickey, 100; Howe, 700; total, 4,600 boxes.

Vankleek Hill Ont., Oct. 24.—There were 1,423 boxes of cheese boarded here yesterday; all sold on the board, but 250 boxes, which were too green for shipment. Salesmen expected to get 11¾c, and held out for it. After several sales at 11¼c, the board adjourned for about half an hour, and after reopening, McRae got 519, Welsh 411 Bennet 158, Fraser 85. The board meets again two weeks from yesterday.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 24.—At Frontenac cheese board yesterday 987 boxes boarded; sales, 600 boxes at 11¼c.

Tweed, Ont., Oct. 24.—At the cheese board yesterday, 600 boarded. All sold at 11⅜c.

Cowansville, Oct. 27.—At the Board of Trade on Saturday 28 factories offered 966 boxes cheese; 17 creameries offered 934 boxes butter. J. Odell bought 210 boxes butter at 21c, 28 at 20⅝c, and 20 at 20¼c; A. J. Brice bought 229 at 20⅝c, 32 at 20¼c, and 30 at 20¼c; J. Sadler bought 270 at 21c, 35 at 20⅝c, and 25 at 20¼c, and G. W. Payne bought 25 at 20½c. A. J. Brice bought 127 boxes cheese at 11 1-8c to 11 3-16c; W. P. Hibbard bought 147 at 11 3-16c; Ferguson, 188 at 11 1-8c; R. Arthur 74 at 11 3-16c; Payne, 150 at 11 1-8c to 11⅜c; Odell, 133. Balance unsold. Adjourned to Friday, 31st. Eleven buyers present.

St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the cheese board, held on Saturday, 30 factories offered 2,699 boxes cheese. All sold at 11 1-8c except 275 boxes. Sales were as follows:—D. A. McPherson & Co., 868; Wm. Nivin & Son, 432; F. Fowler, 370; J. A. Vaillancourt, 356; Lovell & Christmas, 230; Hodgson Bros., 143; Alex. W. Grant, 25. Fifteen creameries offered 542 boxes butter. Fifteen boxes were sold at 20¾c to Crawford and McGarry. The balance unsold.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 27.—Cheese advanced a trifle on the Cornwall cheese board on Saturday, all the Canadian clearing at 11 3-16 for both white and colored, and American at 11 7-16c. The offerings were 1,482, of which 1,195 were white, 277 colored and 31 American. J. A. McRae got 599 for Hodgson Bros.; J. Welsh, 831 for Jas. Alexander, and Thos. Keenan, 61 for A. W. Grant. At this date last year 1,901 boxes sold at 8¾c to 8⅞c.

London, Ont., Oct. 27.—There was 1,635 boxes offered on Saturday, 100 boxes sold on board at 11 1-8c; balance selling on street at same price; market quiet.

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 25—There were 3,900 boxes white and 850 colored cheese offered. All sold at 11 3-16c. Buyers: Cooke, Bissell, Thompson, Alexander and McKinnon.

Perth, Ont., Oct. 25.—Nine hundred and ninety boxes of white cheese and 400 boxes of colored, October make, boarded. All sold at 11 1-8c. Fowler got 1,000; Bissell, 160; Webster, 70, and Ferguson, 60 boxes.

Iroquois, Ont., Oct. 25.—Six hundred and eighteen boxes of colored and 25 white cheese were boarded here yesterday. Buyers—Ault, Weir and Johnson; 11 3-16c highest bid; seven lots sold on the board; balance on curb. Board adjourned for one week.

Kemptville, Ont., Oct. 25.—Offerings at last night's cheese board meeting were 725 colored. Nearly all sold on the board at 11 1-8c.

South Finch, Ont., Oct. 25. — Regular meeting of the cheese board held last night. Number of cheese boarded, 1,000; 50 colored; balance white. Prices offered on board, 11⅜c; a few sold. Buyers present: Weir, Pruner, Bissell, Logan and Keenan. Board will meet next Friday as usual.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Bidding on the Ottawa cheese board yesterday opened with a bid of 10¾c, and advanced to 11 1-8c, beyond which the buyers would not go. Lovell & Christmas and Hodgson Brothers were the only purchasers. Eight factories boarding refused to sell at this figure, demanding the price realized at Brockville on last Thursday of 11 3-16c. There were 780 cheese boarded, 543 white and 237 colored. Lovell & Christmas got Independent, 65 white, and West Templeton, 25 white; Hodgson Bros., bought Leonard, 28 colored; East Templeton, 27 white; Russell's combination, 60 white, and Primrose, 36 white. Factories boarding, but not selling, were Ross's combination, 83 white; Daisy, 60; Grant, 40; Hazeldean, 52; Blue Bell, 60 colored; Hardy's combination, 25 white and 25 colored; Stevenson's combination, 150 white, and Century, 44 white.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Oct. 24.

The showery weather and muddy roads are not conducive to large markets, yet the market gardeners and farmers living near to the city were out in large numbers this morning, crowding all the available space—now that the repaving of Commissioners street prevents the usual double row of produce-laden vehicles from assembling in front of Bonsecours Market—in the vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square, making vehicular traffic rather tedious on some occasions. All kinds of seasonable produce seemed to be in liberal supply, excepting oats, which were rather scarce, and higher prices were being asked for them than will be the case when the frost seals up the cultivated fields and hardens the roads. The basket brigade nearly filled both of the market halls and pork pieces and dead poultry, especially turkeys and geese, were very plentiful and lower in price, but the turkeys do not seem to be as fat as is usually the case at the end of October. Inferior apples are still very plentiful and enormous quantities of grapes are still being brought from Western Ontario. Fresh laid eggs are very scarce and petty high priced. Oats sold at 80c to 90c per bag; buckwheat, $1 do.; potatoes, 65c to 75c do.; beets and carrots, 40c to 50c do.; turnips, 50c do.; onions, 65c to 75c do., or from $2 to $2.25 per barrel; parsnips, $1 per barrel; cabbage, 15c to 25c per dozen; celery, 15c to 35c do.; cauliflowers, 35c to $1 do.; pumpkins, 50c to 75c per dozen; citron melons, 75c to $1 do.; green tomatoes, 15c to 20c per box and very plentiful; dressed hogs, 8¼c to 8½c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 12½c do.; geese, 6½c to 7½c do.; ducks and chickens, 10c to 12½c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; older eggs, 18c to 28c do.; inferior and spotted apples, $1 to $1.50 per barrel; good apples, $2 to $3 do.; blue grapes, 2¼c to 3c per lb.; red grapes, 3½c to 4c do.; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 to $5 per barrel; cranberries, $9 do.; pears, $3.50 to $5 do.; lemons, $3 to $3.50 per box; bananas, $1 to $2 per bunch; Malaga grapes, $4.50 to $5 per small barrel; hay, $6 to $7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, OCT. 23.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were also about 300 cattle and a good many mutton critters sold here yesterday. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but nearly all the best butchers bought their supplies of beef yesterday, and were looking for small stuff this morning. There were no really prime beeves on the market, and 4¼c per lb. was about the highest price paid here to-day, and scarcely a dozen head were sold at over 4c per lb. Mr. Angus McKay, of Lingwick, E.T., sold a large bull to a trader for $76, or nearly 4c per lb., he also sold several other pretty good animals at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Common stock were very dull of sale, and brought from 2c to 3c per lb. A lot of 16 small bulls and lean cows were sold for canning purposes at 1¾c per lb.; they weighed 11,800 lbs. Calves sold at from $3 to $10 each, or from 3¼c to 5¼c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and lambs at from 3½c to a little over 4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, OCT. 27.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 2,800 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The muggy weather is not favorable for keeping fresh meat in good condition, and as the butchers had considerable stocks on hand, they did not care to add to it at present. Trading was slow, and prices are rather lower all round. Mr. G. W. Robertson, of Stanstead, sold 20 pretty good, large steers, the pick out of two carloads at 4c per lb. They were bought by a shipper, and were about the best on the market to-day excepting six head bought by Mr. George Nicholson at 4¼c per lb. Pretty good animals sold at from 3¼c to 4c, and the common stock at from 2c to 3c per lb. Mr. A Richard paid $25 for the two best calves on the market at a little over 5c per lb; the other calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each. Sheep sold at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb., and the lambs at from 3¼c to 3¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; no demand; feeling easier. Veals—Receipts, 450 head; steady; tops, $7.75 to $8.25; common to good, $5.50 to $7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,800 head; fairly active; 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $7.20 to $7.35; mixed, $7 to $7.15; Yorkers, $6.80 to $6.90; light do., $6.65 to $6.75; pigs, $6.50 to $6.60; roughs, $6.25 to $6.60; stags, $5 to $5.75; closing lower. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 17,000 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 15c to 25c lower; top lambs, $5.15 to $5.35; culls to good, $3.50 to $5.10; yearlings, $4 to $4.25; ewes, $3.25 to $3.75; sheep, top mixed, $3.50 to $3.60; culls to good, $1.75 to $3.40.

New York, Oct. 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,645; steers, slow; top grades about steady; others 15c lower; bulls and cows steady to 15c lower; steers, $4.50 to $7; oxen, $4.25 to $5.20; bulls, $2.80 to $3.60; cows, $1.55 to $4.10. Calves—Receipts, 257; veals weak except for choice stock; grassers and westerns nominal; veals, $5 to $8.50; tops, $9; little calves, $4 to $4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,340; sheep, 10c to 15c lower; lambs slow and 15c to 25c lower; heavy lambs, 25c to 35c lower; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; lambs, $5 to $5.50; choice, $5.60; Canada lambs, $5 to $5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,828; weak; State and Pennsylvania, $7 to $7.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 13.—Beast supplies showed decrease of 350 head, chiefly due to falling off amongst fat butchering cows, number offered being smallest noted this year, consequently rates were shade dearer. Fat butchering cattle almost unsalable, except at extremely low prices. Fat beasts met very slow trade, all qualities selling 1d, and in many cases 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Arrivals—286 Irish, 36 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,208 midland, home and Western counties, 50 Devon. Sheep trade slow at last week's currencies, though anything really choice sold 1d per

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