Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1905. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Demand for Autonomy in Poland Maliciously Distorted Into a Separatist Movement.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT PRUSSIAN INTERFERENCE.

(London 'Times' New York 'Times' and Montreal 'Gazette' service.)

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—Intrigues which in the case of Finland all but prevented a peaceful issue of the struggle for freedom, are having a counterpart in Poland, whose demand for autonomy is being maliciously distorted into a separatist movement. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland. I am assured, however, in view of the continuance of the general strike, that autonomy is bound to be granted, and that extraordinary measures now being taken are directed as much against a possible declination on the part of Prussia to intervene as against a possible insurrection.

The government has decided to be merciful to the Cronstadt mutineers. A majority will be sent on a foreign cruise, no doubt. The disgraceful conduct of the officers, all of whom, with the exception of two junior lieutenants, deserted their posts and fled at the first sign of danger, had a great deal to do with the disorderly developments of what was intended to be a peaceful demonstration.

MARKED FOR ASSASSINATION

A MYSTERIOUS LIST OF ONE HUNDRED ODESSA CITIZENS.

(London 'Times,' New York 'Times' and Montreal 'Gazette' service.)

Odessa, Nov. 12.—There is no evidence here of the immediate recrudescence of the outbreak. There is, however, in circulation a list of mysterious origin, naming a hundred prominent Odessa citizens as proscribed for assassination. Seven thousand of the better class of inhabitants, including many foreigners, are leaving Odessa, train and steamer tickets being heavily booked in advance.

THREATENED RISING

WAS TOO THOROUGHLY ADVERTISED TO SUCCEED.

(London 'Times,' New York 'Times' and Montreal 'Gazette' service.)

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The threatened mob rising was too elaborately advertised to succeed and was easily averted by the precautionary measures of the authorities, but, coming immediately after the Cronstadt affair, it caused a genuine panic, not only among Jews and students, but the wealthy middle class residents, and foreigners from every country are booked on outgoing trains, and numbers who were unable to leave spent the night at hotels. Firearms were hurriedly purchased, and among the novel expedients adopted for resisting the mob, an American lady had in readiness a large bottle of ammonia to smash on the entrance to her staircase, so that the fumes might render the place impregnable. Many Jews of the decent apprentice class live in the purlieus around Sadovia and Voznesenki streets, where there are numerous inns and shops and low lodgings, which are all lurking grounds for ruffians ready at the least incitement, to attack, and, as few police are visible, naturally the terror was acute in these quarters, as these Jews are unable to obtain weapons or leace the dangerous environment.

The Cronstadt mutiny has caused a profound impression, although the number of mutinous troops are being considerably exaggerated. It is possible that had a few hundreds more joined the rioters the entire garrison might have followed suit, and what happened at Cronstadt may at any moment be reproduced on a more complete scale elsewhere. The Nevski Prospect and other thoroughfares this morning were gay with hawked copies of the 'Zritel,' displaying a red-flagged frontispiece. Among other contents of the journal are violent caricatures of Pobiedonostseff, Witte and Trepoff. The relaxation of censorship promises an enormous output of this hitherto forbidden luxury.

A private correspondent at Rostoff-on-the-Don, who was an eye-witness of the recent outbreak there, confirms the accusation that the military fired on any person who attempted to check the pillagers.

PANIC IN WARSAW.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Warsaw, Nov. 12.—The proclamation of martial law in all of the ten governments of Russian Poland has caused surprise and exasperation here, and there are apprehensions that it will provoke disturbances worse than those that have already taken place.

The city is panic-stricken. There are persistent rumors of the organization of anti-Jewish riots, and the houses of the Jews are barricaded and watched day and night. The Jews are arming themselves with knives, revolvers and rifles.

Owing to the general strike the distrust is hourly increasing. There is a scarcity of coal and food.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—Perhaps the most interesting phase of the confused situation in Russia caused by the sudden loosening of all the political forces is an attitude of Social Democrats, who claim all the credit for the overthrow of absolutism, and who are determined that they shall not be cheated of the fruit of victory by bogus Liberal leaders. Not only a democratic republic, but a universal socialistic utopia is their dream. Their far-reaching programme is announced in two new papers, which have just been launched. The 'Novaia Shizn' ('New Life') and 'Nashala' ('The Beginning'), in which their aims and views are set forth, will repay careful consideration on the part of foreign students of the present political struggle in Russia. The staffs of the papers are composed of forty of the most brilliant writers in Russia, including Maxim Gorky and Kieff, author of 'The Red Laugh.' Political visionaries these men may be, but they have embraced the doctrine of international socialism with their whole hearts and are bound to exercise great influence on Rusisan thought in the present chaotic conditions. They openly scorn the teachings of history, claiming that the world is entering on a new stage of social and political evolution. After the complete overthrow of the present régime in Russia they propose to erect upon the ruins a new politico-social edifice which will form the nucleus of the future utopian system of international democracy and the achievement of political equality. The next step will be the levelling of all social ranks. They already speak with contempt of their present allies as the bourgeoisie, for whom the overthrow of absolutism was the final goal.

MAXIM GORKY'S STRONG WORDS.

Gorky says: 'For the proletarian, the political revolution is only one stage on the road to social revolution. The bourgeoisie are content with half measures and half reforms. We unite with them for the purpose of securing guarantees of political freedom, but later we will demand guarantees from them, and we will be entitled to them. All the former despotic governments of Europe were overthrown by the people under the leadership of the bourgeoisie. They resulted, however, only on setting up constitutional monarchies, which are paradises of the bourgeoisie perhaps, but economic hells for the workmen. Russia is the only country owing its evolution to an organized army of workmen who are able to oppose the forces of the government with a weapon which has paralyzed the nation's heart. The greatest credit for the victory thus far achieved belongs to the noble-minded body of students who years ago began to realize their historic mission. They acted the part of an alarm clock for the working classes, and have the yeast of the proletariat movement. For years they unsuccessfully tried to arouse the peasantry, and wandered through the villages, but they preached to deaf ears, and finally were driven to follow the line of least resistance and turned back to the cities, and in the shops and factories found the men who accomplished the October revolution.'

Gorky makes a scathing characterization of the attitude of the bourgeoisie, in which he classes the zemstvoists and other constitutionalists, who now, he says, would like to play the rôle of 'The progenitors of Mark Twain,' adding, while the workman's army marched to battle, they hung in the rear, but when the army returned, after destroying the outer bulwarks of the autocracy, they were at the head singing songs of triumph.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—The law giving freedom to the press, which will remain operative until the douma meets, has been completed, and will be promulgated early next week. It sweeps away all the old restrictions, leaving newspaper editors and proprietors subject only to the present criminal laws against lèse majesté, inciting insurrection, libel, etc. Editions of papers can still be confiscated under the new law, but the censor must immediately place his reasons for so doing in the hands of the public prosecutor, who may summon the proprietor and editor before a legal tribunal for trial.

A CHEQUE FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

New York, Nov. 12.—It was announced to-night that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has contributed a cheque for $10,000 for the relief of the Jews in Russia. The gift was attached to a letter sent to Isidore Strauss, of this city. The letter follows:—

'New York, Nov. 11, 1905.

'My Dear Mr. Strauss,—I am only too glad to send you the enclosed as a contribution to the fund for the relief of your co-religionists in Russia. The terrible crimes being committed there are such as might lead one to lose faith in humanity had not the history of the past shown us scenes equally demoniac.

'Do not be discouraged, however. Under the law of evolution we must steadily, though slowly, march upward, and finally reach the true conception of the brotherhood of man.

'ANDREW CARNEGIE.'

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.



A Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired Thursday at St. Helen's Island, at noon, in honor of His Majesty the King, who reached his sixty-fourth birthday that day. A comapny of artillerymen, in winter dress, left the armory shortly after eleven o'clock and proceeded to the Island, where, sharp on the stroke of noon, the first gun was fired. Major W. E. Lyman was in command, the other officers present being Lieutenants J. T. Summerfield and G. E. Hall, and Captain Church, M.D., and Sergt-Major Wilson. All the ships in the harbor are prettily decorated with flags, and some of them fired off rockets. On the government buildings and many of the public places of business flags were flying mast high.

AGAINST TURKEY

Fleets of Combined Powers to Make a Demonstration

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET ORDERED TO REMAIN AT GIBRALTAR.

London, Nov. 10.—It is stated in official circles here that the reports that an agreement has been arrived at between the powers concerning a naval demonstration against Turkey, owing to the Porte's continued refusal to agree to the financial reforms proposed for Macedonia, are correct. All the powers, it is asserted here, including Great Britain and Germany, have agreed in principle that a demonstration shall be made. A despatch from Gibraltar says that the Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to remain there pending further instructions. The vessels, the despatch adds, have been ordered to take a full supply of coal, ammunition and provisions, but that the objective of the fleet is unknown.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—It is estimated that increasing the size of the battleships of the German navy and the addition of six large cruisers to the programme, as the government is about to ask the Reichstag to do, will add to the naval budgets during the next eleven years two hundred million dollars.

KING HAAKON VII.

The Title to be Adopted by Prince Charles of Denmark

NANSEN TO BE NORWEGIAN MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Christiania, Nov. 7.—The future King and Queen of Norway, (Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark), are expected to arrive in Christiania on Nov. 25 or 26. The Prince will take the oath before the Storthing immediately after his arrival.

Christiania, Nov. 11.—The municipal authorities are discussing arrangements for the triumphal entrance to the capital of King Haakon VII. (Prince Charles of Denmark).

Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has been appointed Norwegian minister to Great Britain. Hauge, at present charge d'affaires at Washington, has been appointed minister at that capital.

SPANISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The municipal elections throughout the country yesterday resulted favorably to the government, but the republicans show increased majorities at many points. The police arrested sixty repeaters in this city. Election affrays occurred at various places. The university here was reopened to-day owing to the subsidence of the student disturbances.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

Jerome and McClellan Carry New York City.

REFORM MOVEMENT TRIUMPHANT IN PHILADELPHIA—CLEAN SWEEP FOR REPUBLICANS IN CHICAGO—OTHER RESULTS.

New York, Nov. 8.—This city yesterday elected George B. McClellan, the candidate of the Democratic party, mayor by a plurality of 3,485 over William R. Hearst, the nominee of the Municipal Ownership League. Mr. Hearst refuses to admit McClellan's election, and will make a contest in the courts.

In the districts reported, McClellan received 228,631 votes. Hearst 225,166, and Wm. M. Ivins, the Republican candidate, 137,049. William Travers Jerome, independent candidate for District-Attorney, was apparently elected. With 46 election districts to be reported to-day he had a lead of 3,525 votes over James W. Osborne, the Tammany candidate.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The new city government, exclusive of aldermen, will be constituted as follows:

Mayor, George B. McClellan, Democrat.

Comptroller, Herman A. Metz, Democrat.

President of the Board of Aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan, Democrat.

Borough presidents, Manhattan, John F. Ahearn, Democrat; Bronx, Louis F. Haffen, Democrat; Brooklyn, Bird S. Coler, M.O.; Queen's, Joseph Bermel, Republican and M.O., Ind.-Dem.; Richmond, George Cromwell, Republican.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

New York, Nov. 7.—Returns received up to midnight indicate that the New York Assembly will consist of 110 Republicans, 34 Democrats and 5 Municipal Ownership. The last Assembly had 104 Republicans to 46 Democrats.

BALLOT BOXES FOUND IN RIVER.

New York, Nov. 9.—Attorney-General Mayer stated to-night that he had received information of the recovery from the North river of certain ballot boxes used in the election of Tuesday last. He said the matter was under investigation.

TROY, N.Y.

Troy, N.Y., Nov. 8.—Elias P. Mann (Republican), was elected mayor in a four-cornered fight here yesterday. The count was not completed until to-day.

Buffalo, Nov. 7.—Revised figures show the election of J. N. Adam as mayor of Buffalo, by 9,898 majority. The Democrats have elected their entire city and county ticket with the exception of the Republican candidate for the office of overseer of the poor, who is elected by 1,008 majority. The next common council will stand: Republican councilmen, 4; Democratic, 5; Republican aldermen, 9; Democrats, 16; Democratic majority on joint ballot, joint session, 8. The Democrats elected 16 out of the 25 supervisors in the city.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Nov. 7.—Ogdensburg is Republican by 134. St. Lawrence county has been carried by the Republicans by an estimated majority of 4,500.

Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 7.—The Republicans carried this city in the election to-day, electing John K. Smith, mayor; Norman S. Bentley, recorder; five of eight aldermen; also supervisors and county officers, by reduced majorities.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 7.—The Republicans carried Albany county and this city by large majorities. Mayor Charles H. Gaus was elected for a third term by 6,000 majority.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 7.—Mayor Jas. G. Cutler, Republican, has been re-elected by 4,400 over James J. Johnston, Republican, who ran on Democratic, Prohibition and Citizens' tickets. Entire city ticket elected by Republicans.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 7.—D. W. Cahill, Republican, was elected mayor of Watertown over C. W. Clare, Democrat, by a majority of 358.

Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 7.—The Republicans carried this city to-day by nearly 6,000 for Mayor Alan C. Forbes. The entire Republican city ticket was elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—The political revolution in this city and the state yesterday was the greatest that has occurred in Pennsylvania in nearly a generation. There have been previous upheavals, but this is the first time in years that every office for which there was any semblance of a contest has been lost to the Republicans. It is also the first time in a quarter of a century that the regular Republicans have been defeated for control of the State Treasury.

The plurality of Wm. H. Berry, who was nominated by the Democrats, Independence party, Lincoln party, and Prohibitionists for State Treasurer, will be nearly 100,000. J. Lee Plummer, the Republican candidate, ran far behind his ticket in nearly every county in the state. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected by the usual Republican pluralities.

The victory of the city party over the regular Republicans in Philadelphia exceeded the expectations of the reform leaders. The city party's plurality is 43,333.

The city party claims that inasmuch as 51,000 alleged fraudulent names were stricken from the voting lists since the fight against the Republican organization began last May, the vote cast yesterday was the largest ever polled in the city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 8.—A revision to-day of the vote in yesterday's election in Massachusetts shows the following result:—

Governor Guild (Republican), 197,512; Bartlett (Democrat), 174,396. Guild's plurality, 23,116.

Lieutenant-Governor Draper (Republican), 182,197; Whitney (Democrat), 180,201. Draper's plurality, 1 996.

Chairman Lyman, of the Democratic state executive committee, stated to the Associated Press to-day that the Democratic leaders would request a recount for the vote for Lieutenant-Governor.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 8.— The Republicans swept Chicago yesterday, electing every candidate on their ticket. The complete returns early to-day show the following figures:—

Judge Superior Court Gary (Republican), 98,938; McEwan (Republican), 90,922; Ball (Republican), 91,835; Kavanagh (Republican), 100,348; Ramsey (Democrat), 71,227; Smietana (Democrat), 65,203; Sheperd (Democrat), 78,322; Werno (Democrat), 69,594.

Judge of Superior Court, to fill vacancy—Smith (Republican), 83,953; Tolman (Democrat), 81,718.

Judge of Circuit Court—Pinckney (Republican), 88,278; Doyle (Democrat), 77,439.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—Managers of the Fusion party to-night announced that they had decided to contest in the courts the election of Democratic municipal officers and members of the Legislature. It is alleged that in 14 precincts no elections were held at all, owing to the disappearance of the election paraphernalia.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—That John M. Pattison, Democrat, of Cincinnati, has been elected Governor of Ohio for three years by a plurality running about 40,000 over Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, Republican, is settled to-night, as also is the Democratic working majority in both Houses of the State Legislature, but there is still some uncertainty as to the rest of the state ticket.

AN AWFUL TALE

Horrifying Details of the Massacre of American Missionaries.

Hongkong, Nov. 8.—Advices from Canton say that the anti-American feeling there is growing more intense. A lady was spat upon in the street, and the American consul has received an anonymous letter threatening his life if the imprisoned boycotters of American goods are not released. The consul has written to the Viceroy asking him to prohibit an anti-American mass meeting which it is proposed to hold in Canton, but the Viceroy apparently is indifferent.

The consul to-day proceeded to Lien chen in order to make an official investigation of the recent massacre of American missionaries there.

Hongkong, Nov. 9.—Mr. Machle, the American missionary who escaped the massacre at Lienchow, confirming the previous accounts of the outbreak, adds horrifying details of the atrocities committed on the American women. When the disturbances commenced the mob seized Miss Chestnut and Mrs. Machle and exposed them to public view in the Chinese Temple. Amy Machle, a ten-year-old child, was carried off and flung alive into the river. The rioters stripped Miss Chestnut naked and flung her into the river. While the two were struggling in the water, three Chinamen speared them with tridents. Miss Chestnut's body and Amy Machle's head were pierced. Mrs. Machle appealed to the rioters but they stoned her brains out, stripped the body and flung it into the river. The mob then captured Mr. and Mrs. Peale, stripped them naked, exposed them for fifteen minutes, clubbed Mr Peale to death in his wife's presence and subsequently killed Mrs. Peale in the same way.

Hongkong, Nov. 10.—The trouble at Lien Chow and in its vicinity is spreading. The villagers are reported to be arming.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Tokio, Nov. 8.—It is semi-officially reported that negotiations to admit Canada to the benefits of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be shortly and successfully concluded. The prize court sitting at Yoksuka has condemned the American steamers 'Australia' and 'Montana,' which were seized for violating neutrality.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Petitions for Increase of Duty From Many Montreal Manufacturers

MINISTER OF FINANCE SAYS HE MUST DRAW THE LINE SOMEWHERE.

The Tariff Commission met last week at the Board of Trade building. The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, presided, and the other members of the Commission present were the Hon. William aPterson, Minister of Customs, and the Hon. Louis P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Mr. J. C. McCormick, representing the various wire manufacturers in the city, asked that no change be made in the present duty on wire nails or upon wire and further asked that various classes of wire now on the free list be transferred to dutiable list at not less than twenty percent. He also asked, on behalf of the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company, for a duty on galvanized wire and barbed wire. He said that during the year ending June 30, 1905, there was imported into Canada the following: Galvanized wire, 16,692 tons, valued at $658,123; barbed fencing, 20,579 tons, valued at $892,367. Ninety-three percent of the galvanized wire came from the United States and 86 percent of the barbed wire. The remainder came from Great Britain and other countries. Had this quantity of galvanized wire and barbed fencing been manufactured in Canada, there would have been distributed in the country in labor, supplies, power, freight, etc, $845,000. The barbed wire used in Canada last year was 22,000 tons, all of which was imported with the exception of some two thousand tons, which was manufactured by the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Com- under an agreement with the United States Steel Company. Providing that they purchased rods from the United States company they were allowed to manufacture and market in Canada a certain tonnage of barbed wire at such prices as might be fixed from time to time, based on a price f. o. b., Cleveland. They asked that a specific duty of 50 cents per 100 pounds be placed on galvanized and barbed wire. If this were done not only would this $800,000 worth of labor and supplies be kept in the country, but the Canadian Steel Mills would have additional market for nearly 40,000 tons of rods, equal to over $1,000,000 in value, or a total of about $2,000,000 in all being retained in the country and paid for labor, supplies, and freight. The Dominion Company, he added, had machinery and plant costing over $150,000 practically lying idle through not being able to operate their galvanizing and barbed iron departments.

Mr. J. R. Kinghorn, on behalf of the Montreal Rolling Mills and the Peck Rolling Mills, asked that no changes be made in the present rates of duty on rolled iron or steel products, and added that the rolling mill interest in the city was in favor of the government continuing the bounty system for the purpose of encouraging the production of pig iron and steel in this country.

Mr. John Millen, of John Millen & Sons, asked that a special duty be placed on seamless steel tubing, which was at present classified as iron pipe though it cost much more.

DUTY ON PAPER SHOT SHELLS.

Mr. H. B. Grainer, representing the Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited, said under the present tariff on paper shot shells, English houses were securing from 75 percent to 90 percent of the total consumption in Canada, and were preventing manufacturers making any profit whatever on the balance. The Dominion Cartridge Company, therefore, asked that the present ad valorem rate of 30 percent, which only amounted to 20 percent under the preference, be changed, and that the following specific rates be charged on shot gun cartridges; $2 per 1,000 on empty paper shells, $6 per 1,000 on paper shells loaded with black powder, and $7 per 1,000 on paper shells loaded with smokeless powder. This would check importations, and result in large additional sums being spent in the Dominion. Mr. Grainer gave figures showing that shells and powder were sold at several dollars more per 1,000 in England than in Canada.

The chairman said it seemed to him remarkable that prices in Canada should be lower than in England, where labor was so much cheaper.

Mr. Grainer—That is what we are kicking about. The Canadian consumers are getting goods more cheaply at our expenses—cheaper than in any other country in the world.

In reply to further questions he said the class of sportsmen in England was more wealthy than in this country, and they were willing to pay high prices for cartridges with fancy names, in the belief that they were getting high quality.

The Chairman—Your contention is that the English prices are not a fair value for the goods, but an exorbitant price which the English are willing to pay?

Mr. Grainer said he did not think the prices were exorbitant. He added that most of the shells sent to Canada were remnants of contracts which the English manufacturers had to dispose of at any cost.

The chairman said in fixing a tariff they must ascertain the fair selling value of an article and not fix the tariff on a fancy price. He instanced black powder shells, which, according to Mr. Grainer, were sold in England at an average of $15.93, while the English price to Canada was $8.64 for the same article, and asked what it had cost to produce these shells.

Mr. Grainer—I should think the cost would be nine dollars.

The Chairman—And you ask for a six-dollar duty on a nine-dollar article. I regard that as rather stiff.

Mr. Grainer—I think you ought to take the cost of production in Canada and not in England.

The Chairman—But there are things which are so expensive to produce in Canada that it might not be wise to produce them here at all. If on an article costing nine dollars a duty of six dollars is put, well that article should not be produced here. We must draw the line somewhere.

'WE CAN HOLD OUR OWN.'

Mr. James B. Campbell, of the Acme Can Works, said it had been proposed that there be a protective duty on tin plates in Canada. He wished to protest against any such duty, saying at present seventy-five percent of the tin plates were used for canning purposes. These canned goods had to come in competition with the world's markets, and any advance in the price of tin plates would be detrimental to the canning industry. Even if a duty were proposed he was of opinion that it would be many years before enough tin plates to meet the demand could be manufactured in Canada.

Mr. William E. Ramsey, on behalf of the Pedlar Metal Roofing Company, said that company used galvanized iron as a raw material, and he wished to ask that the tariff on this material and on steel plates be not interfered with.

Replying to the chairman, he said: 'A twenty-five percent duty on our goods is very nice against a flooded market, but we make goods which would hold their own against any in the world, and we don't base our success on a protective tariff.'

COMMISSIONERS WANT PUBLICITY.

Mr. J. Reid Wilson, speaking on the Montreal Steel Works, said that prior to the duty of $7 per net ton on steel rails, which constituted their raw material in their switch department, they had a protection on frogs and switches under the tariff of 30 percent, and that since the duty of $7 had been imposed this duty or protection now amounted to 19 percent, which was altogether inadequate to protect the industry from the importation of these goods from United States manufacturers, who were always willing to sell at lower prices in Canada than in their own markets. The company therefore asked that the duty on frogs and switches and intersection work be raised from 30 percent to 35, which would give a net protection of 20 percent. He also asked that the duty on steel castings be raised from 25 percent to 35 percent ad valorem, thereby giving a net protection of 12 percent, taking into consideration the extra cost of coal, which had to be imported for this work.

Mr. Wilson having asked to put in a confidential statement of costs of productions, the chairman remarked that the commission had no objection to receiving confidential communications in exceptional cases, but the general idea was that the inquiry should be conducted with the utmost publicity, so that if a statement were made which happened to clash with the interests of some one else, they would get the benefit of the opinion of that other person.

Mr. Wilson decided not to hand in the confidential statement, saying it referred only to details of costs, and did not affect the broad argument.

FAIR PLAY TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Mr. Archibald McGoun, K.C., speaking on the preference to British manufacturers under the present tariff, asked that if any change be made in that preference it be in the direction of lowering the present duty on British goods instead of increasing it. He said that the proportion of manufacturers in Canada who had anything to fear from British competition was comparatively small, and presented many figures to prove his contention. He also argued that the anti-dumping clauses should not apply to Great Britain, or to any country which admitted Canadian goods free. 'If we are not excluded from their markets,' he said, 'we ought not to endeavor to exclude them from ours.'

The Tariff Commission resumed its sitting at the Board of Trade Building in Montreal yesterday, the members present being the Hon. W. S. Fielding (presiding), Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. W. Paterson, and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Mr. A. Chouillou, on behalf of a number of the wholesale grocery trade, pointed out that a large proportion of the fruit, etc., imported into Canada entered through foreign ports, and were brought here over foreign railways. They, therefore asked the co-operation of the commission in pressing on the government the desirability of so framing the tariff that there would be a customs preference on all goods imported direct from the country of growth, or imported on through bills of lading through foreign ports without breaking bulk.

Mr. Paterson said they could not deal with this as long as the French treaty was in force.

Mr. Chouillou said the goods imported under the French treaty was a very small portion of those to which he referred.

The chairman pointed out that the proposal submitted did not make for the building up of Canadian shipping to Canadian ports; it only required that bulk should not be broken.

Mr. L. E. Geoffrion, of Messrs. Chaput, Sons & Co., supported the proposal, saying at present injustice was done to Canadian wholesale houses by American merchants who, when they were overstocked, sent their surplus stock to Canada and undersold the merchants here. They wanted protection against that. He asked whether it might not be made compulsory that goods imported under the French treaty should only be imported on through bills of lading. At present French goods were imported into New York, kept there for perhaps three months, and then if the market there were unfavorable, were sent on to Canada as goods privileged under the French treaty.

Mr. Paterson said the government could not minimize the advantages the French were entitled to under the plain reading of the treaty. They were bound by the letter of the law and must give it a generous interpretation. They could, however, if they saw fit, deal with the other goods referred to.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

A large deputation appeared on behalf of the Merchant Tailors' Association of Montreal. Mr. L. Gibb, who acted as their spokesman, said the volume of business done by the manufacturing establishments of Montreal alone amounted to $2,000,000, and the wages paid on the same to $650,000. At present it was almost impossible for the manufacturers of fine goods to make a reasonable profit. The members of the association, therefore, petitioned the government that fine fabrics, such as tweeds and worsteds, when used by importers for manufacturing in their establishments only, should not pay more than 25 percent ad valorem, instead of the present duty of 30 percent. Up to the present neither Canadian nor American manufacturers had been able to produce the fine fabrics such as were manufactured in Great Britain, and such as were necessary for the high-class trade of this country.

The chairman remarked that it was a common statement of the woollen interest that the tailors made a greater profit by using British fabrics instead of Canadian fabrics, and, therefore, would not use Canadian fabrics.

Mr. Gibb said if the Canadian manufacturers made fabrics equal to the British goods they would only be too pleased to use them, but neither in Canada nor in the United States had it been possible to produce the finest class of goods, though millions of dollars had been spent in the attempt to do so. The present high duty on fine fabrics drove trade away, and the consequence was that an astonishing number of suits of clothes entered this country without paying any duty at all.

Mr. W. A. Hudson, representing the jewellery case manufacturers, asked that the materials used in that business be allowed to enter free. These included silk velvets, velvetsens, leather, embossed paper, etc., on which they had to pay a duty of 35 percent, though the goods were not manufactured in Canada. At present Germany could send jewellery cases here, and even after paying the high tariff, sell them at 15 to 25 percent cheaper than they could be produced in this country. He also asked that the tariff on German finished goods be raised from 35 percent and the surtax to 50 percent.

NO PROFIT ON SWITCHES.

Mr. M. J. Doherty, representing the Hill Electric Switch Company, said up to three years ago Americans had the whole of the electric switch trade of Canada. Then his firm started, and since then the American manufacturers had been cutting into prices, with the result that the business could not be run in Canada at the present time at a profit. They were nominally protected to the extent of 25 percent, but in reality the protection was much less owing to the fact that they had to pay heavy duties on more than half their raw material—principally copper, brass, slate, fibre, porcelain, handles of wood, and composition. He asked that slate and fibre, which could not be produced in this country, be admitted free.

Mr. C. H. Binks, of C. H. Binks & Co., asked for a change in the duties on olives and sardines. At present there was a duty of 20 percent on green olives, though olives were never imported except packed in brine. He suggested the regulation should read 'Olives otherwise than in bottles or such packages, 20 percent; in bottles, 35 percent.' As to sardines, no provision was made for the eighth size boxes generally imported, and the consequence was that these boxes were charged as quarter size, a duty of two cents being imposed on boxes costing five cents.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mr. E. M. Renouf and Mr. E. W. Arthy asked for concessions to admit free of duty certain text-books not printed or re-printed in Canada, for the use of pupils in High Schools. In some instances such books were admitted already for the use of universities. Mr. Arthy said he wished to speak for the laboring classes, it being quite an item for such to purchase the books required.

Mr. J. H. Shaw and a delegation representing the British Agents' Association, desired a re-drafting of a clause dealing with the duty on lines used for dress goods and linings, and also for a change to the former rate of duty from the present one of 30 percent. It was explained that the goods in question, dress goods, woollen and alpaca linings, are not made in Canada, and their importation would not displace any line of Canadian manufactures. It was also the desire of the association that there should be no increase of duty on cottons.

Replying to Mr. Fielding, Mr. Shaw said that Canadian woollen mills, where the apparatus was up to date, could get plenty of business. He asserted that there had been a rush of orders, and such establishments have orders on hand they cannot fill for months.

MANUFACTURERS' VIEWS.

Mr. Joseph Horsfall wanted more protection for the woollen trade. Mr. Horsfall said the granting of a British preference had had a serious effect. Half of the woollen mills in Canada had closed in four years, and unless the duty was raised the rest would soon go. He made the statement that unless the duty was raised to 38 percent, the Canadian trade could not hope to contend with British competition.

Representatives of the National Trades and Labor Congress followed.

Mr. Thomas Griffiths spoke as a workman in favor of protection to manufactures, because he thought, as far as possible, goods consumed in Canada should be made here. Protection induced home competition, and therefore an increase in demand for labor.

WEST INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Russell Murray, representing the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the British West Indies, next appeared before the Commission. He explained that below 16 Dutch standard sugar duties ranged to about 47.4c a hundredweight. Above 16 Dutch standard the duty rises to 80c. He asked, on behalf of certain West Indian sugar interests, that the standard be advanced from 16 to 19. This would admit at a lower rate of duty a proportion of what Mr. Fielding termed 'semi-refined' sugars. These comprised several grades of yellow sugars used to a large extent in Great Britain. Mr. Murray said these sugars were of good grades.

Mr. Fielding considered that the advance of the standard would bring some grades of light sugars into competition with refined sugars.

Mr. Murray admitted that this was probable. He further asked that molascuit, on which there is now a duty of 20 percent, should be placed on the free list. Molasses added to this makes it a stock food of some merit.

Mr. W. R. Wonham, of the firm of W. R. Wonham & Sons, asked that natural mineral waters be admitted free of duty, even if provision be made for a small duty on the glass bottles. At present the duty is 30 percent, and in the case of the waters spoken of by Mr. Wonham, which are of German origin, there was the added impost of the surtax.

TAXES ON CIGARS.

A large deputation from the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association, for whom Mr. J. Bruce Payne acted as spokesman, requested that the taxes on cigars made from foreign leaf be reduced, saying that the additional taxation placed on their produce by the tariff of 1897 had curtailed the consumption of cigars and seriously affected the progress of their industry. They asked that the taxes should not exceed $6 per 1,000. At present they were nearly $8 per 1,000, and in the case of high-class goods were more than that.

Mr. Brodeur pointed out that the cigar manufacturers already had a total protection of from $50 to $65 per 1,000 against foreign manufacturers, and said if the tariff on foreign leaf cigars were reduced, the competition against Canadian leaf and the Canadian farmer who grew that leaf would be larger. The duty on cigars made from Canadian leaf was at present $3 per 1,000.

Mr. H. T. Whitten, of the Tuckett Cigar Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, said his company had no opposition to Canadian tobacco, and would be quite prepared to accept the situation if there were no duty whatever on Canadian leaf cigars. But at present the tobacco of the quality required was not grown in Canada. He added that more duty was paid on tobacco in the form of cigars than on that not made into cigars.

A MORAL QUESTION.

Mr. Fielding asked whether by putting cheaper cigars on the market the manufacturers hoped to convert many who now smoked pipes to cigar smoking?

Mr. Hirsch (president of the association) said that was not the idea. They thought many who did not smoke at all now, would smoke cigars if they were cheaper.

Mr. Fielding—That raises a moral question.

Mr. Hirsch—If we raise that question we shall have to retire from business.

Mr. Fielding—You are really asking for more protection. Surely the protection on foreign cigars is very liberal.

Mr. Hirsch admitted that it was, but said they were not complaining of competition from foreign cigars.

The statement having been made that the present duty had made it impossible to exploit five cent cigars, Mr. Brodeur said there were many five cent cigars on the market. Were they made from Canadian leaf?

Mr. Hirsch—No; the Canadian cigars are sold two and three for five cents. (Laughter.)

MR. FORTIER'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

Mr. J. M. Fortier said although his name did not figure before the public in that connection, he was interested in factories where cigars were manufactured from Canadian leaf, and he asserted that as good tobacco could be grown in Canada as the United States.

'These gentlemen,' he said, indicating the deputation, 'are not familiar with it, because they are doing well as they are, and don't trouble about it. Why, one of my practical jokes is to make a cigar from Canadian tobacco, and ask a so-called connoisseur to smoke it. "Why, what an elegent cigar," says he, thinking it is a foreign one.'

Leaning over the table, and looking very earnestly at Mr. Fielding, he added, 'I tell you, sir, it's a wise man that knows what he's smoking.'

Mr. Fortier complained of the present duty of $3 a 1,000 on cigarettes, and suggested that it should be lowered to $1 a 1,000, as in the United States.

Concluding, Mr. Fortier caused much laughter by saying he was thoroughly familiar with the tobacco question, 'and if there's anything troubling you in any way, gentlemen, I am willing to help you.'

TO CURTAIL FARMERS' PRIVILEGES.

The Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Association sent a large delegation suggesting alterations in the method of imposing excise duties. The most important suggestion they made was that the sale of free raw leaf should be prohibited. Other proposals were the adoption of a uniform stamp for all products, and rearrangement of duties, and free duty on licorice, glycerine and rum, used in the manufacture of tobacco.

THE COLLAR AND CUFF QUESTION.

Mr. F. C. Skelton and several other gentlemen appeared for the Canadian Shirt, Collar and Cuff Manufacturers' Association to complain of the severe foreign competition from which their industry had been suffering ever since the tariff revision of 1897, which fixed the protection at thirty-five percent ad valorem, less one-third British preference. They asked for a duty on shirts of forty percent ad valorem and four cents each; on collars, forty percent ad valorem and one cent each; on cuffs, forty percent ad valorem and two cents each. This would give a protective duty of fifty percent, against which had to be put thirty-five percent duty which the Canadian Manufacturers had to pay on much of their raw material.

Mr. Fielding pointed out that according to the figures in the blue book, Canadian manufacturers had nine-tenths of the shirt trade in Canada, that certainly did not seem a bad outlook.

Mr. Skelton said what they particularly complained of was that they were not getting the profit they ought to get on what they did sell, because the prices at which United States travellers offered their goods kept down home prices.

Mr. Fielding—You are asking for forty-eight cents a dozen and forty percent ad valorem on an article costing four dollars a dozen. That works out at fifty-two percent—pretty heavy.

The session was then adjourned.

The Tariff Commissioners were astonished yesterday afternoon when it was announced, on behalf of the pianoforte manufacturers, that foreign competition would not only be welcomed by them, but would be looked upon as a relief against a flood of orders. So profitable had they found the business, it was asserted, that they would not enlarge their factories to meet the growing demand, but contented themselves with trying to keep the demand within the bounds of their present capacity by putting up the prices.

Up till yesterday afternoon the demand of the manufacturers had been for increased protection, not because of any real grievance, but admittedly because they thought more protection was going to be handed round, and they wanted their share of it. A typical case was that of the shirt manufacturers, who asked for a protection of 52 percent. It was pointed out that they already had nine-tenths of the shirt trade of the country. 'Yes,' replied their spokesman, 'but we want the other tenth kept out, so that we can raise our prices and make greater profits.' In other words, having invested a certain amount of capital, they asked the government to allow them to impose what tax they liked on the whole Canadian people for the benefit they had conferred on the country.

Another demand was that of the market gardeners, who actually complained of the competition of the sun, and wanted the government to impose such a duty on vegetables that the Canadian public would in future have to eat produce raised under unnatural conditions in greenhouses instead of in the open air.

WANT FULL PREFERENCE RESTORED.

The Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association presented a petition that the full British preference be restored in the case of certain British woollen dress goods not manufactured in Canada, which preference was limited by the placing of a minimum tariff on woollens in 1904. The lines affected were British woollen dress goods, fifty inches wide and under, of the following makes: Cashmeres, union and wool, lustres, Sicilians, mohairs of all kinds, wool canvas, vicunas, voiles of all kinds, serges, printed and embroidered, wool flannels, wool sateens, soleils, bengalines, moreen skirting, mohair linings, fifty-four inch wool Italian linings, and Beatrice twill serge linings. The trade also desired that the duty on all crash towellings and glass cloths be placed at twenty-five percent.

MR. BRODEUR AND WATERED STOCK.

The Dominion Textile Company, the Montreal Cotton Company, and the Canadian Colored Cotton Company were next represented before the commission.

Mr. C. P. Gordon, of the Textile Company, said although the company would be able to come out this season without a loss, they considered, taking one season with another, that it was an absolute impossibility to make white cottons in Canada at a profit, under the British preference of thirty-three and a third percent. They were protected from serious competition from the United States by the full protection of twenty-five percent. They asked for an increase of duty on greys and whites of five percent.

Mr. David Morrice, of the Colored Cotton Company, and Mr. Louis Simpson, of Valleyfield, supported the proposals.

In reply to Mr. Paterson, it was stated that one of the great difficulties at the present time was the labor supply. Not being able to run the mills at full capacity all the year round, they had to lay off hands, who drifted into other employment.

'Do any of the cotton companies make money?' asked Mr. Fielding.

'The Montreal Cottton Mills do on certain fine lines,' answered Mr. Simpson, 'but they are not running at full capacity.'

Questioned as to stock, Mr. S. H. Ewing said there was no water in the stock of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company.

'And if there has been any water in the stock of the Dominion Mills,' added Mr. Gordon, 'it has been well squeezed out.' Mr. Gordon went on to refer to the merger, saying the paid-up capital amounted to nine milllion dollars. He considered there was a certain amount of equity in the common stock.

The public would hardly appreciate the raising of duties to pay dividends on watered stock,' was Mr. Brodeur's dry rejoinder.

COTTON THREADS

At the night sitting Mr. W. C. McLeish, of the Canadian Spool Cotton Company, presented a memorandum asking for a better classification of cotton threads imported from Great Britain.

THE PRICE FOR SUGARS.

Mr. Thos. Montgomery, an importer of Russian crystals, said that under the advantage of the dumping clause, Canadian refiners were making the public pay more for sugars than necessary. He considered that he had been discriminated against and that refiners were enjoying too high a rate. Refiners paid 48 cents on raw material, while he was obliged to pay $1.89 on refined continental sugars. He was satisfied with the tariff, but not with the imposition of a surcharge.

Mr. Fielding considered the question was a departmental one.

Mr. Montgomery said that the rulings of the department on this question resulted in a loss of $300,000 in revenue to the government.

Mr. Paterson told Mr. Montgomery to write a letter to the department, and promised that it would receive consideration.

Mr. Montgomery is also interested in the importation of dried fruits, and asked for simplification of the tariff, and suggested the application of an ad valorem duty.

ANOTHER DUTY WANTED.

The Montreal Cotton & Woollen Waste Company asked for a duty placed on waste imports, none at present existing. The Canadian consumption in Canada amounted to 5,000,000 pounds per annum. The firm, the only one in Canada, made about 2,000,000. They had been subjected to severe competition from United States and European manufacturers. Owing to the bulk of material they were obliged to pay heavy freight charges. It was suggested that a duty of two cents a pound on manufactured cotton waste should be added to the tariff. On wollen waste a duty of four cents a pound was asked for.

A BLUE BOOK MYSTERY.

The Williams' Manufacturing Company was represented by Mr. C. W. Davis, who said the revenue had decreased 11, 12 and 22 percent in the last three years. This was due to a flooding of the Canadian markets of a cheap United States machine, sold here in many instances at less than the selling price in the United States. Mr. Davis was of the opinion that there was quite a serious evasion of the provisions of the dumping clause. What he objected to was the unfair competition caused by using Canada as a slaughter ground. He admitted that a great deal of the trouble lay in an industrial war in the United States.

Mr. Paterson read from a blue book that 483 machines had been exported to the United States at an average slightly over $22.

Mr. Davis said that his company had not sent a single machine to the United States, and representatives of the Singer and Raymond companies also affirmed that they had not exported machines to the United States.

Mr. Paterson was surprsed at this blue book mystery, but no one could offer any explanation, and Mr. Fielding remarked that it would be necessary to hold an investigation to find out how the error occurred.

Mr. Davis said they asked for no change from the present duty of 30 percent, but there was an intermediate grade, which was causing a great deal of trouble, and on this class he asked for a specific duty of $7 to make the importation practically prohibitive.

Mr. E. J. Fraser, representing the Singer Sewing Machine Company, said his company was completing a million dollar plant in St. Johns, Quebec, and they asked for a duty of 40 percent on the finished product, such being the protection afforded to the American manufacturers.

Mr. J. J. Sully, of the Raymond Company, spoke on the lines of the two previous machine men.

METAL FOR BEDSTEADS.

Mr. J. D. Shaw, of the H. R. Ives Company, asked for some extensions of the free list of some lines of tubing used in the manufacture of iron and brass bedsteads. Welded tubing was one of the varieties. He said that such tubes were not manufactured here. He also asked for some additions of small angle iron. Brass case tubing was being sold in larger sizes, and Mr. Shaw desired provision for tubes up to two inches in diameter. He contended that competition had reduced the price to the consumer of some lines.

THE ENGINE INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. M. Mackie, of the Laurie En-

Advertisements.

A Tired Stomach

Does not get much good for you out of what you eat, for it does not digest much—it is wasteful. It feels sore and lame and is easily distressed and often upset by food. The best treatment is a course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which is positively unequalled for all stomach troubles.

For testimonials of remarkable ... send for Book on Dyspepsia, C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

gine Company, asked for an advance on finished engines from 25 percent to 35 percent. He said that there had been instances where orders had been taken at ruinous prices in order to keep the works going. He considered the industry was in a poor condition, difficulties being due to competition from American manufacturers.

THE VOICELESS MULTITUDE.

Mr. Robert Sellars, editor of the 'Gleaner,' acted as spokesman for a deputation of farmers from Huntingdon County, who asked that no advance be made in the tariff. Mr. Sellars said that though a printer, he had lived for forty years among the farmers of the county. The average farm, representing a value of five thousand dollars, produced on an average a total revenue of $840 a year. To work such a farm would require the labor of two men at an expenditure of $360, and one woman at an expenditure of $96; add to this $216 for board of laborers; total, $672. Put the blacksmith's and other expenses at $100, and the total expenses amounted to $772, which left a balance of $68 for the farmer. If those manufacturers who came before the commission would live as simple a life as the farmers, they would not need to come asking for aid.

'You may ask how the farmer lives,' continued Mr. Sellars, 'well, the fact is he simply lives on his earnings as a laborer. That is what he maintains his family on. Some farmers have saved money, but it has been by hard saving. The fact of the matter is the farms in the Province of Quebec are paying no interest on the capital invested in them; they are simply giving the farmers a bare living.

'Is it fair to add to the burdens of these people? You will do so if you raise the tariff, for an increased tariff to favor one class of people will cause a burden to fall on another class. The farmers ask no favor whatever. They simply ask to be left alone, and that the cost of living be not increased by tariff changes. When the time comes that living is not cheap in country places, those places will decay.

'There are two results of high tariff which press hard on farmers. One is the high price of labor, caused by the workingmen leaving the country places for the towns; the other is that the freight rates for the farmer's products have been raised, because ships instead of coming here bringing manufactures and taking back our produce, have to come empty, and therefore cannot carry our produce back so cheaply. Besides this, the ocean does not divide us in sympathy from our brothers across the water, and we think if they buy from us we ought to be allowed to buy from them.

'The farmers are not speechmakers. They are a voiceless multitude. If you only knew how hard they work from early morning till late at night, I think you would have sympathy with them. If you could only see delicate women rising, as they have to do, before daybreak, and going to the stables to milk, I don't think you would say that their small paltry earnings should be further tithed by a privileged class.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

'We ask that the tariff should be put back to its legitimate purpose, which is to raise revenue, and not to make riches for a privileged class. When the millionnaire manufacturer comes before you and asks for further privileges, we hope you will think of the thousands of poor people scattered throughout this country, and bear as leniently on them as you can.'

Several of the representatives of the farmers of Huntingdon County supported the remarks of Mr. Sellars, Mr. Gardner remarking that the preference given to British goods was very popular, and their wish was that it should be continued.

This concluded the farmers' arguments, and as they withdrew Mr. Fielding remarked, 'We thank you, gentlemen, for what you have told us.'

TOBACCO PLANTERS.

The tobacco planters of Montcalm were represented by a large deputation, who asked that the growth of Canadian tobacco might be encouraged by raising the duty on foreign leaf by another 20 cents per pound, making 55 cents in all. 'That is 100 percent on the value of the product,' remarked Mr. Fielding. 'How would you like 100 percent on your agricultural machinery?'

Mr. Labelle, who interpreted for the deputation, admitted that it was extremely stiff, but said: 'The redeeming point is that the public would not suffer from it. That is a particular point about this industry.'

WANT INCREASE ON SHEET LEAD.

The James Robertson Company, Limited, asked for an increase of duty on sheet lead, which was not at present manufactured in Canada. The present net duty was 6.67 percent. They asked that sheet lead be classified with lead pipe and shot, under a net protection of thirteen and one-third percent. In anticipation of the government meeting their views in this matter, the James Robertson Company had made arrangement to ship machinery and start the manufacture of this article at once in Canada.

CLOTHIERS MAKE A GOOD CASE.

A strong delegation from the clothing manufacturers of the city petitioned the Commission not to put any increased tariff on imported woollens or cottons. Mr. Vineberg, who presented the petition, said the woollen manufacturers of Canada were unable to fill the orders placed with them, and the manufacturers were prosperous, so that they did not require any increased protection. The Commissioners had had the pleasure, or amusement, of listening to representatives of the woollen industry who said the Canadian public were prejudiced against Canadian-made cloth. He thought the Canadian public might be trusted to know what they wanted, and if they preferred English goods, it was because Great Britain had established its right to the claim of producing the best goods in the world. The clothing industry was a far more important one than the woollen industry, and was it fair that a higher duty should be put on the raw material of clothing manufacturers because woollen manufacturers would like to take things easier. It was not a question of making more money, because they were doing well to-day, but because they do not want to hustle; it was rather distasteful. The cotton industry was the same. So prosperous was it that the Commissioners might have read in the papers of one whale trying to swallow another whale against its will—the Textile trying to buy the Montreal Cotton Company. If they gave the woollen industry additional tariff, the woollen manufacturers would go into the combine, because that was the natural result of protecting them to the teeth.

In reply to Mr. Fielding, Mr. Vineberg said the duty on clothing was the same as on woollens, but the clothing manufacturers did not desire any increase in duty on clothing. Though a higher wage was paid to tailors in Canada than to those in England, Canadian tailors could hold their own, because they introduced an individuality into their work which the Canadian public preferred.

Mr. Fielding — Your argument illustrates a very important point. Although the duty on the material and the finished article is the same, still you recognize that you have protection in the quality of your work. That is a point that is too often overlooked.

Mr. Vineberg—Yes, and that is a protection notwithstanding that we pay a higher price for our labor. The Leeds manufacturers make the cheapest clothing in the world, yet it does not enter into competition with us, for the style does not suit the Canadian people. Why, you can almost see the pale faces and white lips of the poorly paid workpeople stamped on the garments.

EARNEST, BUT DISCONNECTED.

Mr. Daniel Mackay, a stevedore, who said he appeared on behalf of the 'Knights of Labor,' made an earnest but rather disconnected speech in favor of high tariff. His argument was summed up in his parting words to the Commissioners: 'For God's sake, keep out the United States.'

MORE AGAINST HIGHER TARIFF.

The Montreal Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers protested against any increase in duty on woollens and in conclusion asked that if changes were made it would be to replace the preference formerly given to alpacas, mohairs, wool Italian linings, such goods not being made in Canada.

Wr. Walter Gross, of the Ontario Lantern and Lamp Company, asked that no increase of duty be imposed on certain lines of brass and tin plates used by his firm as raw material. He also asked that bulbs and filaments used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps be placed on the free list. He added that it was impossible for one Canadian factory to supply the varied demand in so many gauges, widths and tempers.

Mr. E. M. Thurber, of the Nicholson Steel File Company, made a request that file steel be maintained on the free list. He said that the material is not made in Canada, nor is there any likelihood of it being made here.

Messrs. D. M. Johnson, Charles Edlington, and D. Malone, representing picture framers and art dealers, presented a request for a reduction on mouldings and frames. It was plain that eighty-five percent of the mouldings and frames imported into Montreal and other large cities were high priced and did not affect Canadian manufacturers, who only produced the cheaper varieties, as the market was not large enough to allow them to produce at anything like a reasonable price the many varieties of high class goods that were in demand.

THE DUTY ON CORSETS.

Mr. G. B. Brush and Mr. G. E. Amyot spoke for a deputation of corset manufacturers, who asked that the duty on corsets be advanced to 45 percent; that all cloth materials should pay 20 percent duty, and that lace, when imported from England, should be on the free list, also, rattan and reed, when imported by corset manufacturers for use in their own factories.

HOW CEMENT IS FORCED UP.

Mr. C. N. Webster and Mr. C. De Sola represented cement dealers who asked for a sensible reduction in the present very exorbitant duty on Portland cement. The present rate of duty was equivalent on an average of from 50 to 60 percent protection to the Canadian manufacturer for cement when packed in barrels, while the duty on cement arriving in Canada in bags is equal to from 60 percent to 70 percent on the value of the cement at the factory.

Mr. Webster produced a statement alleged to be an agreement between Canadian manufacturers, by which the price was arranged for and territory named. The figure was $1.40 a barrel, plus lowest freight rate from works to points west of Cornwall. This Mr. Webster said, was at the rate of 40 cents per cwt. He produced an invoice for a carload of best American cement, showing a cost of nineteen cents a cwt. He gave some figures of Canadian manufacturers, showing that there had been a return of 41 percent on the capital.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Mr. J. A. Jamieson spoke on the subject of plans, architectural drawings, and blue prints, at present dutiable at 20 percent. He asked that one set of prints sent into the country should be taken at its value of three and a half percent of the cost of the building. He said that during recent years plans for buildings amounting to $6,000,000 has been sent into the country at a nominal rate.

Mr. J. Carsley, of the Ozo Company, representing the pickle industry, said that it was in a deplorable condition at the present time owing to inadequate protection from British and foreign countries. To aid the industry, Mr. Carsley said that a duty of forty percent should be placed on imports.

Messrs. George Sadler, F. Beardmore, T. Mackay and F. A. Johnson, presented a request for a better system of appraising the value of leather belting, and that the duty be increased from 20 to 25 percent.

Mr. Gerald Lomer asked that the clause of the dumping regulations regarding steel billets be rendered more equitable and automatic.

The Montreal goldsmiths asked to be allowed to make known their requests when the Commission sits in Toronto, and this was agreed to.

CLOSING SESSION.

The first to appear at Saturday's sitting was Mr. F. W. Stuart, of the Salem Manufacturing Company, who explained the protection required by shirt and collar manufacturers. Ten percent of the trade, he said, was taken by imported goods, which were of a low-priced variety, and compelled the Canadian maker to manufacture lines to compete with these styles. Mr. Stuart concluded by showing specimens of United States shirts which were being put out at $2.50 a dozen.

Mr. Paterson—I hope more material than that is put into a man's shirt.

'The line I am showing,' replied Mr. Stuart, is known as 'a married man's shirt,' because it is so small it requires assistance to put on and get off.' Mr. Stuart showed a Canadian line, and pointed out the difference, adding that competition in the smarter lines compelled the manufacturer to put out shirts in these styles at a loss.

THE VIEWS OF A FREE TRADER.

Mr. D. C. Barker spoke as a consumer against higher protective tariffs. He had a family of 'growing-up young people,' he said, and under the present conditions he failed to see how they could marry. He considered that by means of the protective tariff living in Canada was becoming probably the most expensive on the continent.

Mr. E. H. Hawthorne, on behalf of the Montreal trunk manufacturers, asked that the duty on finished goods, trunks, bags, etc., remain as at present, but that trunk and bag hardware, imported by manufacturers for use in their factories, be placed on the free list, and also certain leathers and leatheroids not made in Canada.

Mr. John F. Savage, on behalf of soap manufacturers, said while being fairly well pleased with the present treatment from the government, they wanted a duty on palm kernel oil. He also said that at present the manufacturers were affected by cheap American soaps, sent in under valuation.

Mr. F. B. Mathys, as a holder of cotton stock, contended that no more protection was required by the cotton industry, as any further duty would close competition and injure the industry generally. He complained that the requests of the thread organization had been for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the sewing thread supply, and said that a cotton thread combine existed in Canada, and efforts were being made to cut out competitors and restrain supplies. He also asked that no increased duty be put on worsted yarns, as that would necessitate an increase on knitted goods.

Mr. S. H. Ewing, president of the Montreal Cotton Company, was present, and in reply to questions he confirmed the assertion that his company made considerable money last year, but said this was due entirely to the fact that they had a large stock on hand, which had been disposed of to United States consumers. He was unable to give the exact figure of these exports, but promised to supply the commission with details.

Several representatives of the granite industries complained of detriment to Canadian quarries through a preferential tariff, and asked for a tariff of 50 percent on finished granite, and $2 a hundred on scoria and other paving blocks.

Members of the Canadian Horticultural Society complained of the dumping of Belgian plants every autumn. They recommended several changes in the tariff in favor of plants which could be profitably grown in Canada, and suggested that some plants, such as azaleas, which are now subjected to a duty of 20 percent, and which could not profitably be grown in Canada, be placed on the free list.

The sitting concluded with an expression of thanks from the Hon. Mr. Fielding to the president and members of the Board of Trade for placing such comfortable and spacious quarters at the convenience of the commission and for aiding the work of the commission.

WINNIPEG GRAIN AND STOCK MEN.

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—Winnipeg delegates, representing the Provincial Grain Growers' and Stock Breeedrs' Associations, have been in session here during yesterday and to-day, discussing questions to be submitted to the Tariff Commission. The press was excluded, but their decision was communicated to the public in a resolution asking that the tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to an average of 17 percent or a revenue basis, and that all goods now on the free list be retained thereon with the addition of lumber. The meeting also declared its willingness to have all agricultural products placed on the free list, as a consideration for the reduction to a revenue tariff.

Another important resolution asked for the restoration of a full thirty-three percent British preference on woollen goods and that this preference be maintained.

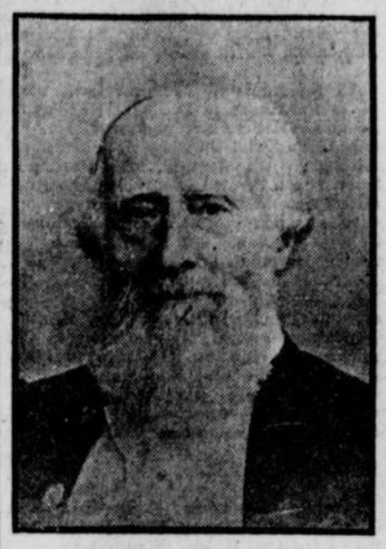
HIS LABORS ENDED.

Sir George Williams, Founder of the Y.M.C.A. Passes Away

WAS KNIGHTED BY THE LATE QUEEN FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

London, Nov. 6 (6.45 p.m.)—Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, and president of its London headquarters for twenty years, died to-day.

London, Nov. 8.—The body of Sir George A. Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of its London headquarters for twenty years, who died on Nov. 6, will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on



THE LATE SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, Founder of Y.M.C.A.

Nov. 14. The memorial requesting burial in St. Paul's included the names of persons prominent in all walks of life, and was reinforced by resolutions from the Council of North America, representing four hundred thousand members of the association, and also by resolutions from councils in many other countries.

London, Nov. 7.—A message of sympathy on the death of Sir George Williams has been sent by the twenty thousand members of the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

George Williams was born at a farmhouse at Dulverton, Somerset, in October, 1821. Educational advantages at that time were not great, but what there were he made good use of. As a boy he was apprenticed in a small drapery establishment in Bridgewater, and was marked at once for his businesslike activity. About the same time he consecrated himself decidedly to God's service. When asked once why he did this then he answered simply 'Somebody, I think, must have taken sufficient interest in me to pray for me.' Before he was twenty years old many young men and women had been by him led to Christ.

In 1841, he entered the firm of Hitchcock & Rogers, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Here he organized among his fellow-employees a meeting for prayer and definite Bible study, which later led to the formation of the Y. M. C. A. At the same time he proved himself such a live business man that he was speedily promoted to be manager of one of the largest departments of the house. Later he married the daughter of the head of the firm, Mr. George Hitchcock, and on the death of the latter, in 1863, Mr. Williams succeeded him in the business, which was thereafter carried on under the name of Hitchcock & Williams. Mr. Hitchcock made a practice of always seeing all applicants for situations, and this rule Mr. Williams followed closely. When the question of what department the young man should work in had been settled, the next question was always 'Do you know Christ?' and rarely did the stranger leave his office without a prayer with his new employer, and the gift of a helpful book.

In 1851 he went to Paris to encourage Mr. Cook and his friends to form the 'Union Chretienne,' and later visited Germany and Holland with the one object of forming Young Men's Christian Associations, which he looked upon as so many harbors of refuge for young men without friends cast upon the mercies of a strange city.

In 1881 Exeter Hall was purchased for the use of the Y. M. C. A., at the cost of £25,000. To this Mr. Williams, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. J. D. Allcroft, Mr. Samuel Morley and the firm of Messrs. E. M. and T. A. Denny contributed five thousand pounds each.

No member of the Y. M. C. A. through all its history has been a more indefatigable worker than he. He was a member of the first committee, and for considerably more than fifty years had been a member of the board of direction. On the death of Mr. Hitchcock he was elected treasurer of the association, and on the death of the great Earl of Shaftesbury he was unanimously elected president. For many years he conducted a Bible class on Sunday afternoons and his services as chairman or speaker at the public gatherings of the association were always in great demand.

He was noted no more for his work as teacher and organizer than for his liberality in money matters. When as a lad he was earning only £150 a year he gave a third of it yearly to the work of the association, and to the last his giving was in the same or greater proportion.

On the Queen's birthday, in 1894, he received the honor of knighthood for the work he had accomplished as founder of the now world-wide Young Men's Christian Association, and a few weeks later a reception was given at the Guildhall to the Y. M. C. A. delegates by the Mayor and Corporation of London, at which he was presented with the freedom of the city, and among all the honors bestowed at that time or since few have been better deserved.

PROF. DE KASTNER DEAD.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—Prof. De Kastner, French professor at the Boys' High School, and a native of France, dropped dead about nine o'clock this morning at the Boys' High School.

M. De Kastner, before coming to Canada, had seen service as an officer in the French army in Algiers. Previous to settling in Quebec he had lived in Montreal, having been engaged in journalism on the 'Witness' and the 'Aurore.'

MR. J. A. GEMMILL DEAD

WELL-KNOWN OTTAWA LAWYER PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—J. A. Gemmill, the well-known Ottawa lawyer and parliamentary agent, died suddenly this morning of a clot of blood that formed upon his brain. He had been ailing from a cold for a few days, but was not thought to be in any dangerous condition. He was a native of Lanark County, fifty-eight years old, and had been in practice for thirty-five years. Mr. Gemmill was an ex-president of the Rideau Club, of St. Andrew's Society and of the Carleton Law Association. He had taken also a prominent part in the organization of St. Luke's Hospital. Of late years Sir Charles Tupper had made his home with Mr. Gemmill during his brief visits to the Capital. Mr. Gemmill has held a leading position at the Ottwa Valley bar for many years. He was the recognized authority on the divorce law of Canada.

John Alexander Gemmill was the grandson of the late John Gemmill, merchant, Ramsay, Ont., who came to Canada from Scotland in 1821. He was born in Ramsay, County of Lanark, Ont., on March 20, 1847. He was educated at private schools in England and Scotland, and at the University of Glasgow, and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1871. After practicing a short time at Almonte, he removed to Ottawa, where he enjoyed an extensive business as a parliamentary solicitor and counsel. He was a member of the Council of the Canadian Bar Association, president of the Carleton Law Association 1892-94, and was recommended for appointment as Q.C. by the Tupper Administration in 1896. Mr. Gemmil was the author of a work 'On the practice of the Parliament of Canada on Bills of Divorce,' which was published in 1889, and has contributed to the 'Canadian Law Times' and the 'Encyclopaedia of Canada.' He was proprietor of the 'Canadian Parliamentary Companion' and has published six volumes of the work since 1881. He was president of the Rideau Club, 1886-87. He was a director and vice-president of the Great North-West Central Railway of British Columbia, a director for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the British Columbia Southern Railway, a director of the Trans-Canada Railway, and a director and secretary-treasurer of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited. As a young man he held a commission in the Ottawa Volunteer Artillery, and was on active service during the Fenian troubles in 1866. He was elected president of the Veterans' Association in 1896. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married in 1883, Emily Helen, daughter of the late Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Senator, Montreal.

DEATH OF MRS. WHITNEY.

Mrs. J. E. M. Whitney, of national fame as a composer of music, died at the Western Hospital yesterday. The late Mrs. Whitney was descended from a well-known Canadian family. Her sister is the widow of the late Sir Ambrose Shea, and ex-governor of the Bahamas. Her great-grandfather, Commodore Bouchette, won renown in piloting the Governor-General, Sir Guy Carleton (afterwards Lord Dorchester) from Montreal to Quebec in an open boat during the American war of 1776, thereby virtually preventing Canada from falling into the hands of the Americans. On her mother's side Mrs. Whitney was descended from the Hon. Simon Frazer, colonel of the 18th Regiment, and private secretary to His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Kent. She leaves a sorrowing husband.

DEATH OF MR. WM. WILSON.

Mr. William Wilson, who for many years has been a well-known member of the butter and cheese trade, died yesterday at his home, 173 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. Death was due to cancer of the stomach, owing to which Mr. Wilson had been confined to the house since last May. Deceased, who is survived by a widow, was 68 years of age. He has been connected with the butter and cheese trade for about forty-five years and at the time of his death was with the firm of F. Fowler. He was one of the oldest life members of the Caledonian Curling Club, was an excellent player and very popular. The funeral will take place from the family residence to-morrow afternoon, at 2.30.

WELL KNOWN WRITER DEAD

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE PASSES AWAY AT HER SCOTTISH HOME.

London, Nov. 7.—Lady Florence Dixie, the well-known writer, explorer and champion of woman's rights, and war correspondent, died to-day at her home, Glen Stuart, Annan, Dumfries-Shire, Scotland.

Lady Florence Dixie, poet, novelist, writer, explorer and a keen champion of woman's rights, was born in London on May 24, 1857. She was the youngest daughter of the seventh Marquis of Queensberry, and Caroline, daughter of General Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart. She married in 1875 Sir Beaumont Dixie, Bart. Lady Dixie travelled extensively, and explored the unknown wastes of Patagonia in 1878-79. During the Boer war of 1880-81 she acted as correspondent of the London 'Morning Post.' She was actively opposed to the Land League, though advocating home rule all round. Owing largely to her advocacy Cetewayo, the captive King of Zululand, was restored to liberty and sent back to Zululand, where he soon afterwards died. Among her published works are: 'The Songs of a Child,' and other poems, written in childhood under the pseudonymn of 'Darling'; 'Across Patagonia,' 'In the Land of Misfortune' (Africa); 'A Defence of Zululand and Its King,' 'The Child Hunters of Patagonia,' 'Aniwee, or the Warrior Queen,' 'Gloriana,' 'Redeemed in Blood,' 'Little Cherie, or the Trainer's Daughter,' 'Ijain, or the Evolution of a mind,' 'Isola, or the Disinherited,' a drama; 'Eilabelle, or the Redeemed,' a drama; 'Izra, or Snapshots from a Life,' and other writings and poems written since 1877. Lady Dixie was a good shot and swimmer, but foreswore the gun, and published much decrying shooting as an amusement, notably 'The Horrors of Sport,' 'The Mercilessness of Sport,' 'Rambles in Hell,' 'The Vision of Izra,' 'The Story of Loveland,' 'The Message of Izra,' etc.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—Thos. Bryce, for a number of years on the city court of revision, and for some time an alderman, died to-night after ten days' illness, from diabetes. He was a well-known lumber merchant and builder. He was born in Scotland in 1842.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 6.—Miss Augusta Dodge, the last surviving sister of the late Abigail Dodge, 'Gail Hamilton,' and herself a woman of much literary ability, died here to-day. She was 76 years of age.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—The widow of the late Rev. Dr. John Black, the first missionary to Kildonan, is dead, at the age of 71.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—Ex-Ald. Chas. Scrim, florist, died this morning.

Victoria, Nov. 6.—James Orr, one of the earliest of the provincial pioneers, and a member of the first legislative council in the Crown colony, died at St. Joseph's Hospital this afternoon, aged 80 years.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—General Francis T. Sherman, chief of staff under General O. D. Howard, in the Civil War, died to-day at his residence in Waukegan, Ill. He was eighty years old.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 9.—Paul Ohlke, a leading Oddfellow, aged 53, stricken with paralysis in Brockville, died there last night. His remains were brought here for burial. His wife and family reside here.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 9.—Mr. John Hanley, of Read, near this city, grandfather of the Rev. John Hanley, of Toledo, and the Rev. John Meagher, of Madoc, is dead. He was a grandson of Mr. James Hanley, of this city, and was one of the pioneers of Tyendinaga township, having lived there sixty-six years. He came to Canada when a full-grown man. He was about ninety years of age.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—The Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, died to-night.

YOUNG BRANCH DEAD

MIDSHIPMAN WAS INJURED IN FIGHT WITH A SHIPMATE.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 7.—Midshipman James R. Branch, son of James R. Branch, of the Hanover Bank, of New York City, and secretary of the American Bankers' Association.

Midshipman Branch died from injuries received in a ring fight on Sunday night with Midshipman M. Merriweather, jr., of Lafayette, Ill. The fight lasted twenty-three rounds and ended when Branch was knocked down and struck the right side of his head against the floor.

BIBLE SOCIETY CENTENARY

MESSAGES FROM THE SOVEREIGNS OF SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

London, Nov. 7.—The British and Foreign Bible Society held in Albert Hall today a thanksgiving meeting, it being the closing of the society's centenary commemoration. Messages were read from King Edward, the Emperor William, King Oscar of Sweden, and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador, spoke briefly on religion in the United States. He pointed out that although religion forms no part of the United States constitution and receives no state support, yet the United States had had few great leaders, hardly more than one President, who were not avowedly religious men.

In view of the Bible Society's great Thanksgiving for the completion of its Centenary Fund of a quarter of a million guineas, the following details as to the chief sources from which the money came throw a curious side-light on the attitude of various countries towards the society and its work. Thus, for instance, £12,000 was sent by British North America; £6,600 came from continental Europe; £4,000 from India; £5,500 from South Africa; £3,500 from New Zealand; £3,600 from Australia; £740 from Egypt; £720 from Russia; £6 from Japan, and £1,100 from China. The great bulk of the fund, as much as £220,000, came from England and Wales. Among the more striking contributions to the fund have been one gift of £10,000, one anonymous gift of £3,000, one of 2,500 guineas, one of £2,500, five of 2,000 guineas (one of which was anonymous), one anonymous gift of £2,000, thirteen gifts of 1,000 guineas (two anonymous), and ten of £1,000 (four anonymous). By far the greater part of the fund, however, has been raised by comparatively small gifts, often from poor people. The smallest separate contribution acknowledged at the Bible House was 1½d. from a domestic servant.

EVANGELIST MOBBED

Rowdies Pelt Mr. Mage With Eggs and Break up Meeting

POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT TO QUELL THE DISTURBANCE.

A shameful disturbance took place on Thursday evening at 259 Maisonneuve St., while Mr. Mage, a French evangelist, who is employed by the Presbyterian Evangelistic Committee, was delivering a lecture on 'Christ and the twentieth century.' The hall was filled and the street in the immediate vicinity of the building was crowded with men and boys, who showed strong hostility to the evangelist.

From the outset, the lecturer was subjected to unseemly interruptions by those in the hall, and as he continued his discourse he was pelted with eggs. Finally, the opposing element in the audience commenced to shout and sing; then the lights were turned out, and stones were thrown from without against the wire screens on the windows.

There being prospects of a very serious disturbance, Sergeant Smith, of the Ontario and Beaudry street police station, who was on duty at the hall with a couple of men, sent in a riot call, which brought policemen from the Craig street and Lafontaine Park stations in patrol waggons. The hall was quickly cleared and complete order was restored in the street in the course of fifteen minutes. Then Mr. Mage continued his meeting.

The constables, except the reserves of the Ontario street station, returned to their headquarters, but they were immediately called out again. The crowd had reassembled, and, having entered the hall, broke up Mr. Mage's meeting a second time.

The police quickly restored order again, but as the crowds were growing larger outside the hall, Mr. Mage decided to close the meeting. The police escorted him and his friends from the hall in order to protect them from violence, if any should be offered.

An attempt was made to arrest one of the ringleaders, but his companions prevented the police from taking the disturber into custody.

The 'Canada' having stated that students of Laval University were among the disturbers, a party of about two hundred of the students marched to the office of that paper yesterday forenoon for the purpose of contradicting the statements made and demanding a retraction. Mr. G. Langlois, M.P.P., the managing director, was seen by a deputation from the crowd and was asked to make a retraction in the 'Canada' to-day. He refused to do so until he had had an opportunity of investigating the report, which he declared had been made in good faith. If he found it was untrue he would be pleased to make a correction, as the paper had no object in making misrepresentations about the matter. The deputation then requested Mr. Langlois to go outside and address the students, who were making a demonstration on the street. He refused to do so, and told them the best thing they could do was to go back to their classes. One of the delegates threatened that if a denial was not made there would be trouble, but this had no effect on Mr. Langlois. Finally, the students left and returned to the university.

After they had gone it was found that an egg had been thrown at the 'Canada' building, but by whom, no one seemed to know.

Mr. Langlois, in speaking of the affair after the students had departed, remarked that such a state of affairs should not be allowed to exist in a city like Montreal, and the sooner the people of the province realized the harm such scenes would do the better it would be for all concerned.

The Rev. Mr. Mage when seen this morning corroborated the statements made above regarding the disturbance at his meeting Thursday night. He declared there were a large number of students among the disturbers. Some of them he knew personally, as students; some wore the Laval colors, and after the disturbance, when the meeting had been broken up, one of them boldly declared, 'Now we have conquered, we will go back to Laval.' Mr. Mage adds that, with the exception of a lady who was present to play the organ in accompaniment to the singing, he was practically alone. He believed there were three or four Protestants in the hall, altogether. He declares that he had only begun his address when the trouble began; he had not referred in any way to the Catholic religion nor said anything that could have given offence. During the meeting, he adds, some young men, wearing Laval colors, tore off the shutters from a window in rear of the hall and, breaking three large window panes, entered the hall in have decided that another meeting will unfit for future wear, owing to the shower of eggs he received.

The mission will not be abandoned on account of this trouble. Mr. Mage has had a conference with the Presbyterian committee of evangelization, who that way. His clothing was rendered be held in the same place next Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A WARNING FROM DEAN MATHIEU.

In addressing the students of the law faculty of Laval University on the Mage incident, on Friday afternoon, the dean the Hon. Judge Mathieu, spoke substantially a follows: 'As I am your friend, I can and I must take the liberty to say to you things which you will perhaps find disagreeable. I regret that you, French-Canadian students, living under the protection of the British flag, should have seen fit to go and prevent a lecturer from freely expressing his views. Gentlemen, never forget this: there is a public law. In a civilized country, any one has the right to act and to speak as he pleases, provided his acts and his speech do not offend the established laws. Mr. Mage had the right, in this free country, freely to express his view, liberty in religious matters being recognized by the [illegible] of the land. You could oppose his [illegible] with superior views, but neither error nor truth can be fought with decayed fruit and rotten eggs.'

The learned judge added that he regretted very much the demonstration made by the students in front of the offices of the 'Canada,' and more especially the attack on property by taking away the 'Canada' bulletins from the front of certain shops.

Referring to the conduct of the students, the 'Canada' publishes the following article on Saturday morning:

'Yesterday the 'Canada' published a report of the incidents of Mr. Mage's lecture, which caused some bad humor among the students. They came to show their indignation in front of our office; they burned a broom and a few bits of paper, chanted a lamentation and broke one or two eggs in our windows, and all that to ask us afterwards to apologize.

'We will at once declare that the proceeding is quite cavalier, not to use a stronger expression, and that we will certainly not give in to an ultimatum presented in such form. Our report seems to throw upon the students the whole responsibility of the disgraceful and shameful scene that took place at the Maisonneuve hall, but in those inconsiderate manifestations, a number of individuals who have no connection whatever with our Laval young men, often creep in, and, unfortunately, they compromise the good reputation of the students.

'We are disposed to believe that, in this instance, the whole noise and all the acts of violence were not due to the students. However, we will squarely reproach a certain number, a too large number, of students, with having gone, on Thursday evening, to the Maisonneuve hall, and with having committed the fault of taking part in the exercises witnessed there.

'The reports of the 'Gazette,' 'Witness' and 'Patrie' corroborate the general facts reported by the 'Canada.'

'We enjoy liberty of opinion of speech and of meeting in our country, and that liberty should be respected by every one, even more by the students than by any one else. Mr. Mage comes here and preaches doctrines repugnant to our faith and our religious ideals, doctrines which, we are convinced, will find no followers among us. But no one is forced to go and hear him. It is so easy to stay at home.

'Again, why deny to others the right to speak and to meet? Does any one wish to have here the gag system which Russia is at present doing away with in floods of blood?

'Disorders such as those that occurred at St. Louis du Mile End in connection with the Salvation Army, and at the Maisonneuve hall on Thursday evening, lead others to suppose we are intolerant people, narrow-minded, men imbued with prejudices, that we are a race having no sense of liberty. We repudiate with the greatest possible energy those excesses in which a too large number of young men have indulged of late. The students who took part therein deserve to be more severely blamed than others who are irresponsible or ignorant. The students, who have more culture and knowledge, should rise above prejudices and set an example of tolerance. This is what we have to reply for the present to those who believe they show themselves well-bred and intelligent by breaking eggs on Maisonneuve street, or on St. James street.'

PRESBYTERIANS PROTEST

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, held on Friday afternoon:—

'The Presbytery of Montreal has learned with painful surprise of the brutal attack by a fanatical mob on Mr. A. Mage, one of its missionaries, last night, in Mission Hall, 259 Maisonneuve street, during which much damage was done to the property and Mr. Mage's life seriously imperilled. The Presbytery records its utter reprobation of such a manifestation of intolerance, of whatever sort or from whatever source, and respectfully asks the Mayor and Council to take such steps as will prevent a similar occurrence in the future.'

The meeting also considered the arrangements for the induction of the Rev. James Steven, M.A., into the charge of the Cote des Neiges Church, which it was decided to hold on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank will preside, and the Rev. P. Walker will be the special preacher. The addresses to the congregation will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, and the addresses to the minister by the Rev. W. T. Morison.

TO NEGOTIATE WITH INDIANS

GOVERNMENT PARTY MUST RETURN TO ABITIBBI TO SECURE TITLE FOR G. T. P.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The committee which was sent north to the Abitibbi region on behalf of the Indian Department and the Ontario Government to negotiate the surrender of the Indian title to the land through which the Grank Trunk Pacific will pass, must return again next summer to complete its labors. Some of the bands were off on the hunt when the government commissioners visited these northern posts last summer, and consequently it was impossible to obtain their consent to the proposed treaty. Later on the authorities will probably have to secure treaties with the bands in Keewatin before the Indians recognize the right of the white man to run their railway through that district and to occupy the land that has hitherto been ranged over by successive generations of Indian hunters and trappers.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The International Waterways Commission will hold a meeting at ten o'clock a.m., on Nov. 10, at the office of the American section, Room 328, Federal Building, Buffalo, N.Y. At this meeting persons interested in the rules and regulations to be framed by the commission regarding the use of the waters of St. Mary's River for power or other purposes, will be heard if they so desire.

ALBERTA ELECTIONS

Sweeping Victory for the Rutherford Government.

MINISTERS ALL RETURNED—THE REV. LEONARD GAETZ, OPPOSITION CANDIDATE, RETURNED FOR RED DEER.

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 11.—Only one Conservative has been returned, namely, Mr. Hiebert, in Rosebud, though Mr. Robertson may possibly win in High River. The House is expected to divide 23 Liberals and 2 Conservatives. Mr. Sherman, labor candidate in Pincher Creek, has been beaten by the final returns, and Mr. Marcellus (Liberal) elected. The Opposition candidates lost their deposits in MacLeod, Leduc, Strathcona, Edmonton, and probably in Sturgeon.

All the ministers are practically elected, as the return of Mr. W. T. Finlay, in Medicine Hat is now conceded. Mr. Sissons carried the town by 57 and he was leading by six, Josephburg poll to hear from, which favors Mr. Finlay, Mr. Rutherford has 250 majority in Strathcona, with six polls to come in. Attorney-General Cross has 300 in Edmonton. The returns from Red Deer give Mr. J. T. Moore a majority of twenty-one, and Mr. Sherman was elected as a labor man in Pincher Creek. Mr. Bennett, Opposition leader, was defeated in Calgary by the Hon. Mr. Cushing, by 31, and Dr. Brett, his first lieutenant, was defeated in Banff. Mr. Deveber, minister without portfolio, was elected by 141, with three places to hear from.

THOSE ELECTED:

Liberals—Athabasca, F. Bredin; Banff, C. W. Fisher; Calgary, Hon. W. H. Cushing; Cardston, J. A. Woolf; Edmonton, Hon. C. W. Cross; Gleichen, C. A. Stuart; Leduc, R. T. Telford; Lethbridge, Dr. Deveber; MacLeod, Mackenzie; Peace River, Jas. Cornwall; St. Albert, L. Boudreau; Stony Plain, John McPherson; Sturgeon, Boyle; Strathcona, Hon. A. C. Rutherford; Vermillion, McCauley; Victoria, F. A. Walker; Wetaskiwin, A. S. Rosenroll.

Conservatives—Rosebud, C. D. Hiebert; High River, A. J. Robertson.

Independents—Pincher Creek, Sherman.

In doubt—Innisfail, Lacombe, Medicine Hat, Ponoka.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE

PROTESTS FROM CANADIAN MILLERS HEARD BY RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Railway Commissioners, ex-Judge Killam, Dr. Mills, and Mr. Bernier, held sittings in Montreal, on Thursday and Friday, to consider charges made by the Dominion Millers' Association, that the Grand Trunk Railway, in the carriage of grain, had discriminated unjustly in favor of exporters as against local millers.

The Grand Trunk admitted having given preferenec to exporters in some cases, and the problem the commissioners were asked to settle was whether the company, not being able to cope with the immense amount of traffic on hand, should carry grain for export in preference to that required for the immediate needs of the local millers.

The millers frankly recognized the difficulties with which the railway had to contend, but demanded that the commission compel the railway to give them their fair share of cars. As it was, they were able to get no wheat to fulfil urgent orders for home consumption and for export, and their mills had had to be shut down. That meant ruination to their industry.

The exporters opposed the demand of the local millers, saying that the interests involved in the export trade were so much greater than those of the local millers that the few ought to be sacrificed for the greater good of the many.

The railway company's argument was that they were bound to give every attention to the export trade from Portland, and also from Montreal, because they made contracts with vessels which sailed at advertised dates, and if they did not keep those contracts they would not be able to get vessels to sail from Portland, which was the Atlantic seaport of the Grand Trunk Railway. The consequence of that would be that the traffic they now carried would be diverted to American railways carrying to other American seaports.

But would it not have been possible to provide the comparatively few extra cars required to meet the wants of the local millers? it was asked.

To this the reply of the railway company was that they had added all the railway stock it was possible to get: that the makers of locomotives were away behind with orders, and would take no more, and that it was impossible to buy in Canada to-day a single railway car for delivery in 1906. In fact, said Mr. Cowan, for the railway, the prosperity of the country has increased at such a rate that we have been unable to keep pace with it. It is like a man chased by a bear. The man may run fast, but if the bear runs faster the result is the same.

In reply to this the millers said that less than one day's supply of cars would relieve the situation, and to say that this would prejudice the export trade of the country was childish.

The commissioners reserved their decision.

MR. F. W. HODSON RESIGNS

WILL PROSECUTE COLONIZATION WORK IN CONNECTION WITH SALVATION ARMY.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, is understood to have resigned his position in the Agriculture Department to accept a position in connection with the colonization work that the Salvation Army has undertaken in western Canada.

THAT QUEBEC TAX

Imperial Board of Trade Voices the Protest of Old Country Exporters

DOMINION GOVERNMENT WILL BRING MATTER TO ATTENTION OF QUEBEC AUTHORITIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The Imperial Board of Trade has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the British business interests, and directed a despatch to the Canadian Government voicing the strong protest of Old Country exporting houses against the Quebec commercial travellers' tax. In its communication it gives a list of the countries where taxes are imposed on commercial travellers. This goes to show that none of the more enlightened nations of Europe put any such restrictions on international trade. France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Greece welcome all the foreign commercial travellers who care to do business in their midst.

Moreover, among those countries who do tax travellers none demand any such figure as is exacted in Quebec. The figures are furnished to bear this statement out. The despatch in question came before the Dominion Cabinet at its last meeting and will be brought to the attention of the Quebec authorities.

The Trade and Commerce Department is understood to have reported some time ago in favor of disallowing both the Quebec and the British Columbia Travellers' Tax Bills, on the score of interference with trade. The Minister of Justice, however, to whom the subject was referred, is of opinion that the British North America Act would afford the Dominion no justification for vetoing the legislation. There the matter stands for the present. The Federal authorities have some time yet within which they may disallow, but in the meantime no final action has been taken. It is, of course, quite open to any one to test the constitutionality of these bills before the courts, and if, as stated, action has already been taken in Quebec in that direction the government can easily facilitate a speedy decision of the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The ministers at Ottawa would probably prefer that the point should be dealt with in this way.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 11.—The subject of the Quebec commercial travellers' tax was before the cabinet council yesterday, and will be further considered when a fuller attendance of ministers is present. Final action by the Dominion authorities is therefore postponed for a while. The Minister of Justice has advised his colleagues, on grounds of public policy, that the law should not be interfered with, and the probability, therefore, of no interference on the part of the Dominion means that the law will be allowed to stand unless the province itself sees fit to rescind its own legislation, or unless the courts respond to the action now pending before them by declaring the enactment unconstitutional. The opinion of the Minister of Justice is understood to be that the law in question is not unconstitutional, but that it comes dangerously close to the line.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCIAL UNION HELD LAST WEEK IN MONT. REAL.

The annual convention of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec was held in St. James Methodist Church on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and was largely attended. Mrs. Mary Foster Brymner, international field worker, was the chief speaker, and gave six interesting addresses on the work during the progress of the convention.

Dr. Shurtleff, of Coaticook, presided, and in his inaugural address urged his hearers to greater effort. Dr. Shurtleff said two things created enthusiasm—appreciation of the importance of the work and a realization of the privilege it was to be co-workers with Christ in this world.

'Do you realize,' he asked, 'what result will come to the Sunday-school work in this province if every one of the delegates to this convention returns home enthused with the importance and privilege of the work. If you show your enthusiasm by your works, there will be such a change in the Sunday-school work of the province as will be more than pleasing to the convention and the secretary. And better still, to the Master in Heaven.'

The Rev. Principal Rexford spoke on 'The need of a graded supplemental course in every Sunday-school.' He said in the teaching of all things there were certain elementary first principles which must be clear and distinct in the conscience of the child all the time, and if the impressions and lessons were to be a permanent possession of the children, the teacher must see to it that they were reminded of these impressions again and again by frequently reviewing them.

The Rev. E. G. Robb, president of the Pontiac County Association, spoke on 'Power in service,' and the Rev. W. R. Harvey, of Rock Island, delivered a forcible address on 'The teacher. One of the greatest dangers which threatened the Sunday-schools, Mr. Harvey said, was the custom of parents permitting the entire work of the instruction of their children in religious matters to fall upon the teacher. If parents took a greater interest in the Sunday-school, the work of the teacher would be rendered comparatively easy and the results accomplished would be consequently greater. The fundamental principle in teaching was the inculcation of interest and sympathy and this would only be possible where the teacher was willing to live the life he preached and to enter into the daily life of his scholars.

The Rev. Edgar T. Capel read the report of the work accomplished during the past nine months, which showed that Sunday-school affairs of the province are in a prosperous condition and there is everywhere apparent an increasing popular interest in this branch of church work.

Mr. Dewey quoted several passages of Scripture referring to his subject, and spoke of God as the embodiment of all wisdom. The speaker dealt briefly with several Biblical characters, showing wherein they had received the gift of sanctified common sense, which he characterized as one of the greatest blessings man could have. He believed that the highest form of wisdom was attainable only through prayer.

At the conclusion of the address the appointment of a special committee to frame resolutions regarding the best methods of work to be pursued, took place. The committee is composed of the following: Messrs. J. W. Kilgour, Beauharnois; G. L. Masten, Coaticook, and Miss D. Barnam, Danville.

The Rev. J. J. Theakston, president of the Brome County Association, was the next speaker, and gave detailed explanations of the inner workings of associations, and those of his own county more particularly. He spoke also of the work of the different officers, and the great necessity for periodical rallies. Unity and work, he said, assisted by a competent staff of officers, would make any society progressive. The executive must always be discreet in their methods, and in the arrangements for conventions great care must be exercised. He concluded his address with several suggestions for the benefit of committees.

Mr. M. H. Richey followed, and discussed some of the perils which beset the associations, among the long array being rationalism and Christian Science.

There was a large attendance at the final session of the convention Thursday night. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour opened the session with a conference on 'Prayer.' The three chief essentials required by those who would wish to receive the greatest benefit from prayer were in his opinion a sincere desire for the glory of God, faith and humility.

The Rev. C. T. Scott followed with a paper on 'One of the great problems of our day.' He confined himself wholly to the drink traffic. He introduced his subject by quoting some astonishing figures, showing the great increase in drunkenness throughout Canada, and went on to show that of the 27,000 drunkards in Canada the great majority had, at one period of their life, received instruction in Sunday-schools. 'In the Province of Ontario,' said he, 'insanity has increased within the past twenty years from eight to fourteen percent, and the cause to which this has been attributed even by the enemies of temperance, is indulgence in strong drinks. Despite the various religious societies, and a purer and more outspoken press, the drinking custom has increased at a terrific rate. Previous to the year 1898 statistics show a gradual decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, but within the past six years the increase has amounted to fully 35 percent. The perennial problem is, 'How are we to save these young men, from whom the drunkards are being manufactured?' The prevention of this mighty sacrifice to the god Bacchus depends upon the extension of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. The fabric built up by drink must be torn away, that solid foundations may be obtained on which to build.'

The speaker made a brief digression at this point to refer to the fermented wine, which was still used by a large number of churches at their sacramental tables. He deprecated the continuance of such a custom, and thought unfermented grape juice should be substituted.

Continuing, he denounced the licensed saloon as the moral plague of our civilization. 'Temperance,' said he, 'does not signify moderation, but total abstinence from everything injurious. Under that category intoxicants must certainly be classed, for they are acknowledged by all medical men who make them a special study, to be the worst agents in dulling the moral sensibilities of man. Some people have had the hardihood to contend, that, if mothers taught their children to indulge wisely, and not abuse their privilege, the growing generation would abstain from drinking to excess. It is difficult to see how such a result could be obtained.'

Mr. Scott then spoke of the customs in higher social life, which, he said, were bringing in vices that were liable to overthrow the very foundations of temperate living. In referring to the motto on a circular issued by liquor sellers, entitled, 'Get the boys,' he stated that 'a more devilish design was never concocted in perdition.' He believed that the solution of the problem rested in training the young people to a relentless warfare against drink. The address was punctuated with frequent applause.

Mr. Seth P. Leet, K.C., made a brief statement relative to the finances of the Provincial Union. During the year 1904 the sum of $2,000 had been spent on the work, including the payment of the salary of the general secretary. He made an appeal for increased funds to be placed at the disposal of the union.

The reports of the various committees were received, after which resolutions were passed, expressing thanks to the trustees and pastor of St. James Church, to the people of Montreal, for entertainment, to the billeting committee, to Mrs. M. F. Bryner and the other speakers, and to the proprietors of the 'Gazette' and 'Witness' for published reports of the meetings. Other resolutions dealt with detailed suggestions regarding the supplemental courses and plans of operating departments of work.

When the various reports had been adopted, Mrs. M. F. Bryner gave an address on 'The Child We Teach.' She divided children and youths into three classes, in the first of which were included those under the age of seven years; the second between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and the third between fourteen and twenty-one years, and treated each one at considerable length. She emphasized the necessity of furnishing children with good reading and healthful sports. Mrs. Bryner declared that direction rather than correction should be the course pursued by parents and guardians in the treatment of children entrusted to their care. Sympathy, she said, was one of the most important mediums by which the young people could be studied, reached, and helped. She illustrated her address with many personal anecdotes, and the blackboard was called into service frequently. This address marked the close as what is regarded as one of the most successful conventions in the history of the Union.

MUST PAY PENALTY.

St. Johns, Que., Nov. 8.—Lathelin, the Finlander, charged with the murder of Henhoken, a fellow-countryman, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 12 next.

BIRTHDAY HONORS

Five Canadians Among Those Chosen for Distinction

LIEUT.-COL. PELLATT CREATED A KNIGHT BACHELOR.

London, Nov. 8.—Five Canadian names are on the list of birthday honors announced to-night.

The Hon. James Robert Gowan, of the Senate, is made K.C.M.G.

Major-General Lake, Dr. William Saunders, director of experimental farms, and Dr. Arthur George Doughty, of the Archives Branch, are made C.M.G.'s.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Mill Pellatt, Second Regiment Canadian Infantry, is created a Knight Bachelor.

For services in settling the French-Newfoundland difficulty, Commodore Paget is made K.C.M.G.

The Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of His Majesty, is authorized to bear the title of Princess Royal, and her daughters to be designated as 'Highness' and 'Princess.' Baron Windsor, first commissioner of works, is created an Earl. Baron Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness) is made a Viscount, and Prof. George Howard Darwin, president of the British Association, is appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath. In the colonial list, George Greville, British minister to Mexico, is made Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Hon. James Robert Gowan was born in Ireland on Dec. 22, 1815, and accompanied his parents to this country in 1832. After his call to the Bar, he entered into partnership with the Hon. J. E. Small, and after practicing four years he was appointed Judge of the district of Simcoe in 1843 under the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government. Few public men have as large a record of varied and honorable service to the state as Senator Gowan. In 1873, the Queen conferred upon him the rank of Companion of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his valuable services to the Dominion.

Arthur George Doughty, Dominion archivist, was born in England in 1860. Mr. Doughty has been largely engaged in literary work. He published a shorthand version of the 'Idylls of the King,' and also a criticism of 'In Memoriam.' In June, 1894, he published, through the Chiswick Press, a volume of verse entitled 'Rose Leaves.' In recognition of these and other works, Dr. Doughty was appointed Dominion archivist two years ago.

William Saunders was born in England in 1836, and, coming to Canada in 1848, he took a prominent part in founding the Ontario College of Pharmacy. In 1882 he was appointed public analyst for the western section of Ontario. His work, 'Insects Injurious to Fruit,' was the result of a close study of insect pests.

Major-General Lake was born in England in 1855. He served in the Afghan war, 1878-79, as assistant field engineer, and in the Soudan campaign of 1885. On the creation of the new office of quartermaster-general of militia in Canada, he was appointed thereto in 1893.

Col. H. M. Pellatt is the commanding officer of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, the pioneer line regiment of the Dominion. On the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty he commanded the Canadian contingent which was sent to England for the ceremony. He was recently appointed honorary aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General. He is considered an expert in military matters. He is the head of the stock-broking firm of H. M. Pellatt & Co.

SS. 'BAVARIAN.'

VESSEL STILL LIES IN SAME POSITION.

The Allan line R. M. S. 'Bavarian' is still in the same position as on Saturday, but she has now 20 feet of water in all her compartments.

The wrecking steamer 'Lord Strathcona' on Monday returned to the wreck with a schooner carrying extra apparatus, and later another gang of 50 men proceeded to assist in the work of discharging. There are now 150 men on the job. Several lighters with cargo arrived at Quebec yesterday afternoon, and the cargo was stored until the passing of the next Allan liners.

While her heavy cargo of 9,000 tons, or less, remains on board, the steamer is safe, it is thought, from the ravages of any possible gale.

The opinion of wreckers is that, even after all the cargo has been lightered, the steamer will have to be platformed fore and aft before she will float off. The cargo includes 12,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 boxes of cheese, 13,100 barrels of apples, 31,028 pieces of deals, besides heavy shipments of meat, lard, butter and eggs.

Mr. Hannah, passenger manager of the Allan line, speaking of the mishap, says the 'Bavarian' went ashore because the light on the Marguerite tail buoy was not lit, and the pilot mistook for it the light on the St. Thomas shoal. The light had been out for two or three days, and yet not the captain of the 'Bavarian,' nor the pilot, nor the agents of the line in Quebec, had been informed of the fact. The weather was not particularly bad on Friday night. There had been some snow flurries, but these had passed before the 'Bavarian' got much beyond Quebec, and the lights on Grosse Isle were plainly visible to her officers. The sole reason for the accident was the absence of the light on the Marguerite buoy, and the innocence of the fact on the part of the ship's officers.

THE POPE AND CANADIAN ARCHBISHOP.

Rome, Nov. 7.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Archbishop J. T. Duhamel, of Ottawa, Canada.

LONDON LETTER

Rhodesian Cotton---Final Solution of Cotton Problem Predicted

WESTMINSTER ABBEY OVER-CROWDED—SEVERAL MONUMENTS OF MINOR INTEREST TO BE REMOVED.

New York, Nov. 12.—The New York 'Herald' has the following to-day in a special cable from London:

Is Rhodesia becoming a rival to the United States in the cotton industry? Consignments of cotton continue to arrive at Liverpool from there, some of which arrived there this week. The first few bales, which arrived rather more than a month ago, were pronounced of good staple, fine and strong.

Mr. Charles Wolstenholme, of the firm of Wolstenholme & Holland, who have been testing the cotton on behalf of the British Cotton Growing Association, has the utmost faith in the possibilities of Rhodesia as a cotton producing centre. He says:

'Samples of Rhodesia cotton grown from seeds in various parts of the country have yielded most satisfactory results possible. We have applied every test, and find that Rhodesian cotton is the duplicate of Texas cotton, which is largely used in Lancashire, and which it has been impossible to grow in any other colony.'

According to the information received by the British Cotton Growing Association, Rhodesia can produce three-quarters of a million bales per year, which is considered sufficient to steady the world's market and protect the British cotton industry from speculations, which of recent years have hampered.

Capital in any extent is in readiness to develop the Rhodesia project, and the only difficulty that is anticipated is that of colored labor for plantations.

A number of experts who have inspected the samples, agree that they are in excellent character and may be grown in such abundance as to justify the prediction that Rhodesia will in the course of a few seasons, provide the final solution of England's cotton problem.

The funeral of Sir Henry Irving revived interest in the crowded state of Westminster Abbey, from monuments as well as graves, and if Canon Duckworth, sub-dean of the Abbey, had his own way, he would work a considerable transformation.

He would make a condition that everybody should be cremated and he would turn out a great many of the monuments now to be seen there.

'Some people,' he says, 'object to cremation, but it is purely on sentimental grounds, and if they fully understood the process of dissolution, I feel sure that they would alter their views.

'With the diminution of available space in the Abbey for burial, it is recognized that cremation is becoming necessary. If Sir Henry Irving's body had not been cremated it would not have been possible to have buried his remains in so appropriate a place, the coffin being placed only a few inches below the pavement.'

Referring to the monuments, Canon Duckworth considers that a number of those are of minor public interest, and will soon require to be removed and placed in the centre of the square in 'Deans' Yard.' Many of the monuments now taking up valuable space in the Abbey are those of persons who doubtless were of note in their own day, but are now absolutely forgotten.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 6.—Speaking at Bradford, Rider Haggard replied to the Socialists who opposed his emigration scheme. He had been offered 240,000 acres of land in Canada. He asked them to imagine the amount of money such land would cost in this country, and the restrictions which would be imposed in buildings by district councils. We boasted much about the British Empire, yet there was only one district, a portion of Canada, peopled by French Roman Catholics, where our own white population was naturally and substantially increasing.

London, Nov. 6.—An Aldershot message states that Nov. 15 has been fixed on for the taking over of the Halifax garrison by Canadians.

London, Nov. 7.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing to the Manchester 'Guardian' says: 'If Canada consents to contribute to the imperial armaments will the empire undertake to guard the military frontier of Canada, which is at least four thousand miles in extent, and her naval frontier upon two occasions. That is a plain question to which a definite answer seems to be required.

'Prof. Smith is convinced that Canada is perfectly safe as long as she is not involved in European broils, and the Americans have no desire to interfere with Canada, nor would the United States, as long as Canada gave no offence, permit war to be carried "into this continent." He continues that if you succeed by the help of militarists in grading us into military expenditure the result will be further need of taxation and the raising of import duties, with no exception in favor of British goods. The utterances of a circle of enthusiastic imperialists may mislead you as to the general sentiments of our people, a large proportion of whom are French, and who are here all of them, not to found empires in the clouds, but to make their bread.'

London, Nov. 7.—Mr. J. Greaves, writing to the Birmingham 'Post,' is warning people against emigrating to Canada. He says the system employed with flowery speeches and highly-colored pictures of inducing emigrants to leave their happy homes is a game of bluff to enrich the shipping agent and his multitudinous army of sharks.

The 'Post,' referring editorially to Mr. Greaves's letter, says it is worthy of serious attention by intending emigrants to the Dominion. Accompanying Mr. Greaves's letter are two extracts from the Toronto 'Globe,' which the 'Post' says fully bear out the warning note sounded in the letter.

The 'Post,' in referring to the fees paid shipping agents by the Canadian Government, says that such payments constitute a bad policy on the part of the Dominion Government, as by this means Canada appears before the world as forced to pay people to come to live within her boundaries, while the United States can force them to pay for the privilege of entering.' Such misrepresentations as those to which attention is now drawn touch intending emigrants from this country very closely, and too much publicity cannot be given to the facts of the case.

London, Nov. 7.—The Canadian Associated Press is informed that the Council of the British Association has brought under the notice of the Colonial Secretary a proposal for dealing with the meteorology of the colonies and dependencies. It is suggested that the institution would give information to the governments of the British dominions as to the instruments and methods to be adopted for an effective system of meteorological observations. The Colonial Secretary is understood to favor the proposed institution.

London, Nov. 10.—In presenting to the navy, on behalf of the Toronto Chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, a silk ensign for the battleship 'Dominion,' the Princess Louise said, 'I am proud to make this presentation for them.'

Earl Cawdor, First Lord of the Admiralty, in accepting, said he was glad to receive it, and hoped that when the flag was flying some day Her Royal Highness would grace the ship with her presence. She bowed in acquiescence.

To Lord Strathcona she said she hoped he would tell the Toronto Daughters of the Empire how proud she was to be chosen for this occasion.

The Duke of Argyll and Admiral Freemantle were present.

The presentation took place at Kensington Palace.

LABOR CONGRESS.

Pittsburg, Nov. 14.—Old City Hall was crowded yesterday when President Samuel Gompers called the American Federation of Labor to order for the opening of the silver anniversary of the organization. All the delegates, representing every state in the union, Canada, England, and other foreign countries, were in their seats, and all the available space outside was utilitzed by visitors.

In his annual report to the convention Mr. Gompers said the condition of the labor movement of the Dominion of Canada is constantly growing and becoming of a more satisfactory character, not only to our movement in the United States, but to the workers of the Dominion themselves.

Referring to international progress and brotherhood of labor, Mr. Gompers said:

In no country have the workers done more than those of Great Britain and our own; and we cement further the bond of unity and fraternity, and jointly to be helpful to our fellow workers of the world, the labor parliament of Great Britain—the British trades unions in their congress—send their ambassadors of peace to this convention of the American Federation of Labor in the persons of Mr. Wm. Mosses and Mr. David Gillmour. We extend to them a thousand welcomes.

Concerning the eight-hour day, Mr. Gompers said:—There is not a field of action upon which if we concentrate our greatest activity there will result so great advantages to all, with the least possible injury to any, as the movement to reduce the hours of daily labor, the establishment of a normal workday of eight hours.

W.C.T.U.

DOMINION BIENNIAL CONVENTION IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Nov. 11.—The fourteenth convention of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened yesterday morning in the First Methodist Church. On the platform were the president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford; vice-president, Mrs. Gordon Wright; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bascom; recording secretary, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan; treasurer, Mrs. Odell; Y secretary, Mrs. Waycott.

After routine business discussion sprung up apparently spontaneously regarding the question of Mormon immigration into Canada.

The secretary reported having written to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, as Minister of the Interior, who replied that the Mormons made good settlers, and the laws of the land forbade polygamy, so he saw no cause for alarm. This the women considered far from satisfactory, and after a lively and prolonged discussion on a motion by Mrs. Thornley, seconded by Mrs. McKee, it was decided to send a communication to Mr. Oliver, the present Minister of the Interior, to the effect that 'despite the prohibition of polygamy in Canada facts in our possession lead us to believe that this prohibition is not regarded. We do know that many women from at least Ontario and Manitoba are being induced to go out to the Alberta settlement with the full expectation of living in the vicious relations which are the foundation stone of this form of religious belief, and think the deduction we have drawn is inevitable.' It was also, on motion of Mrs. Gordon Wright, unanimously decided that 'In view of the startling revelations in regard to the rapid inroads of Mormonism, with all its degrading tendencies, into our young nation, particularly into the North-West Territories, resolved that this Dominion Union, in convention assembled, memorialize the highest courts of the ecclesiastical bodies in Canada, asking that at the earliest possible opportunity they thoroughly investigate this matter, and take immediate steps they in their wisdom see fit to effectually prohibit this revolting state of affairs.'

THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER.

RICH AND POOR PAY A LAST TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

In the presence of a large gathering of sorrowing citizens of all classes and creeds, who had loved him in life and had come to pay the last token of regard to his memory, the remains of Mr. Charles Alexander were laid in their last resting-place on Tuesday afternoon. The remarkably representative character of the procession following the hearse bore eloquent tetsimony to the widespread affection inspired by the man whose long and noble life had come to a close, and on all sides were evident marks of sincere mourning.

A brief service was held at the house, No. 101 Mackay street, before the cortège left for the church. Only the relatives of the deceased and a few close friends were present. The Rev. Hugh Pedley offered up prayer.

A guard of honor of sailors from the different vessels in port bore the coffin from the house to the hearse. As the procession made its way to Emmanuel Church, where the service was held at half-past two o'clock, blinds were drawn on both sides of the road, and passers-by uncovered their heads in reverent respect while the cortège passed.

The chief mourners were: Charles M. Alexander and John F. Alexander, sons; Robert Darling, Toronto, son-in-law; Charles P. Alexander, C. W. Darling, R. C. Darling, Hugh Alexander and Herbert Alexander, grandsons, and Harry Alexander, great-grandson.

On arrival at the church the casket was borne on sailors' shoulders to the altar, which was literally smothered with beautiful flowers. The numerous wreaths and crosses bore eloquent silent testimony to the widespread love and affectionate regard in which the deceased gentleman was held. Among the floral tributes were noticeable the following: Directors of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company, wreath; fellow deacons of Emmanuel Church, cross; congregation of Emmanuel Church, wreath; the family, pillow; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kydd, flowers; Mrs. R. S. Weir, wreath; Fred. Tideswell, a boy from the Boys' Home, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. Graham Brown, sheaf of wheat; Mr. Fred. Cushion, flowers; trustees of Mount Royal Cemetery, wreath; employees of C. M. Alexander, anchor; employees of John Alexander, 'gates ajar'; directors of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, anchor; Mackay Deaf and Dumb Institute, wreath; the Boys' Home, anchor and pillow; Mr. and Mrs. S. Carsley, wreath.

As the coffin was borne slowly up the aisle, the presidents and heads of all the companies, institutions and public bodies with which the dead philanthropist had been connected walked in solemn procession from the vestry and took their places with the mourners.

The service was brief, but deeply impressive. The Rev. Hugh Pedley presided, supported by His Grace Archbishop Bond. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Warriner, the Rev. Dr. Creelman, the Rev. Professor Youtz, the Rev. A. W. Main, the Rev. E. Tippett, the Rev. John McKillican, the Rev. W. Munro, the Rev. H. G. Rice and many others of all denominations.

MR. PEDLEY'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Pedley was much affected. This gathering, he said, was a truly notable one. There were men of all creeds and perhaps some of no creed, men of almost every nationality included in the cosmopolitan life of a great city, men of all classes, the rich man and the poor man, the capitalist and the laborer. The old were here, which was natural enough, but the young were here also, and all these had come to look upon a coffin and to think upon a life. The question at once arises, why should this great concourse have gathered? What was there in Charles Alexander to secure such observance? What was the secret of the esteem, the high regard he had won?

It was not his wealth. Though he had never wanted, though he had had enough to meet the wants of others, and that always with a generous hand, yet as wealth is measured in these days, he had no wealth such as makes the possessor's death a startling event in the commercial world.

It was not rank or official position. It is thought by some that if he had taken the trouble he might have established his title to a Scottish earldom, but he did not take the trouble, and died under his own simple name. As to official position he had had his share of municipal and parliamentary honors, but these are things of the somewhat distant past.

It was not intellectual fame. He was not an author; he wrote no book. He was not an orator. Though he could express himself with force and dignity, he was not in the rhetorical sense eloquent. He was not a philosopher, not a theologian, not a man of research in the realm of natural science.

What, then, was the secret of the popularity that has made this assembly possible? The answer is given in a single word—goodness.

ARCHBISHOP BOND.

His Grace Archbishop Bond, who was a life-long friend of the late Mr. Alexander, assisted at the services in the church, and, in a brief address, spoke feelingly of the life and work of the deceased. His Grace referred to the Christian love of Mr. Alexander for all classes and creeds, and his charitable disposition, declaring that his kindly ways would never be forgotten. He had accomplished much as a Christian during his litetime and the record he had left behind would be such as to give his sorrowing family and relatives cause for much thankfulness. 'The deceased was a kind friend, a loyal citizen, and a strong believer in God. He lived the life of a good man and his example may well be followed by all men,' said His Grace, in conclusion.

BOYS' HOME.

The resolution passed by the board of directors and committee of the Boys' Home on Monday was as follows:

Resolved,—That the board of directors and advisory committee of the Boys' Home deplore the loss of their revered president, under circumstances exceedingly distressing. Mr. Alexander might be called the Nestor of philanthropic enterprise in our city; though most of our benevolent institutions claimed a share in his sympathy and liberality it can be truly said that with none was he so closely identified, and that none lay nearer to his heart than the Boys' Home; he had been its only president, and for thirty-five years his fatherly presence at our annual meetings came with a benediction for the boys. In the home he helped them with his counsel and when they left the home he bore them on his heart before God. By every member of the board and the commmittee Mr. Alexander was a man greatly beloved: and his sudden and unexpected demise at the ripe age of ninety years is regarded as an irreparable loss.

Resolved,—That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the bereaved family, with an expression of the deepest sympathy and regret.

Resolved,—That the members of the board of directors and the committee be present in a body at the funeral on the morrow, and that as many of the boys as can conveniently muster be requested to attend.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada:—

'This Board, having learned of the sudden and sad death of their much esteemed friend and former fellow-director, the late Mr. Charles Alexander, desires to put on record an expression of their profound sorrow and of their sympathy with the bereaved relatives. Mr. Alexander was a member of the first active board of directors of this company, and took part in its actual formation, being one of the original shareholders. His interest in its welfare never ceased, and he enjoyed the unique distinction of having attended every annual meeting of the company since it began business thirty-four years ago. His high character, his sympathetic kindness, his unfailing courtesy, his constant willingness to contribute unstintingly money, time and effort to every good cause, combined to make a man of whom our city and our country may well be proud, and whose friendship will be one of the cherished memories of every member of the board. He will be much missed by all of us, but the benevolent enterprises inaugurated by him, or strengthened by him, will continue in a measure his good work, and will perpetuate his memory as that of one of our noblest citizens.'

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

At the weekly meeting of the board of management of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, held on Monday, the following resolution was adopted:—

Moved by Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, seconded by Mr. John Patterson, and resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Alexander, this board do now adjourn and a resolution of condolence and sympathy be sent to his family, as follows: 'The board of management of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry, having heard of the lamented and sudden death of their revered and respected life president, the late Mr. Charles Alexander, desire to record, as they now do, their great appreciation of the services rendered by him to this institution, with which he was so long connected. During the long period of upwards of forty years his interest in this institution was always manifested, not only by his financial help, but also by cheery word and kindly greeting to those for whose benefit the institution is maintained. His life was that of a consistent, earnest Christian, and of one who was faithful in his daily work of uplifting those who needed to be encouraged by the way. It can be truly said of him, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."'

It was further resolved that the members of the Board attend the funeral in a body.

S. P. C. A.

At a special meeting of the executive of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held on Monday, it was resolved unanimously:—'That the members of the committee desire on their own behalf, and on that of the society, to record their deep grief at the death of their late president, Mr. Charles Alexander, and express their sense of the great loss it has sustained.'

It was also resolved that the committee should attend the funeral. Mr. Chas. Alexander was connected with the society from its inception, and his wise counsel will be greatly missed by his colleagues on the committee. The members present at the meeting were: George Gillespie, vice-president; J. P. Cleghorn, Col. Whitehead, Alfred Piddington, S. H. Carpenter, H. Markland Molson, Col. Henshaw, F. B. MacNamee, H. Stikeman, B. M. Humble, A. E. Ogilvie, I. H. Sterns, J. A. Douglas and the Rev. T. Harris.

MR. ALEXANDER'S WILL.

Mr. Charles Alexander's will was received by Mr. R. H. Barron, N.P., on May 13, 1903, and was followed by a number of codicils, largely for the purpose of cancelling bequests made in the will, but which he had paid subsequently.

After making a number of special bequests to his children and grandchildren, Mr. Alexander made the following legacies:—

One thousand dollars to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Five hundred dollars to the Montreal General Hospital.

Five hundred dollars to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun.

Five hundred dollars to the Mackay Institute for Deaf Mutes and the Blind.

Five hundred dollars to the Sailors' Institute.

Five hundred dollars to the Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

Three hundred dollars to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Five hundred dollars to the Congregational Building Fund Society.

Five hundred dollars to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Five hundred dollars to the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Congregational Provident Fund Society.

Five hundred dollars to the Retired Ministers' branch of this fund.

Five hundred dollars to the Canada Congregational Missionary Society.

His theological works, with a handsome bookcase, to the Congregational College of Canada.

Another handsome bookcase and books to the Young Men's Christian Association.

All free of legacy duty.

The residue of his estate to his children after ample provision for his wife, who survives him.

The executors of the will are his son, Charles Mudie Alexander, and Messrs. Charles R. Black, accountant, and Chas. Cushing, notary public.

WATT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, Nov. 8.—Hugh Watt, former member of parliament and financier, who is charged with having tried to hire men to murder his wife, was committed for trial to-day.

Our Diamond Jubilee.

The Brockville Times says:

The Montreal 'Witness' is just celebrating its 60th birthday, and is indulging in a little justifiable celebration of this happy event. The Brockville 'Times' hastens to add its mite of congratulation with other esteemed contemporaries. The Montreal 'Witness' is a well printed, cleverly edited, and always readable newspaper, and is enjoying a well deserved prosperity. It is, in fact, so good a newspaper that it ought to be a Conservative publication instead of holding as it does, some very deplorable Grit views. However, we trust that the 'Witness' may enjoy many more years of prosperity and well being.

The Inland Printer says:

Here and there one comes across a daily paper with pronounced characteristics, but the 'Witness' is alone in its high aims and the persistence with which it upholds them.

(Editor, Montreal 'Witness.')

Philadelphia, Nov. 10. 1905.

Dear Sir,—The notice about your paper in the 'Inland Printer' greatly interests and pleases me. Glad to know there is a newspaper with such a backbone of character. Will you be so kind as to send me one sample copy, so that I may 'get acquainted' with a really good newspaper?

Thanking you in advance for the favor, I am, with best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

WALTER E. ANDREWS.

A PASTORAL LETTER

Bishops Make a Solemn Protest Against the Frivolity of Fashion

ALSO CONDEMN THE TENDENCY TO BANISH CHILDHOOD FROM THE HOME.

A pastoral letter from the Archbishop and Bishops of the Upper House of the General Synod of Canada was read in the majority of the Anglican churches in the city at Sunday morning's service. The pastoral spoke of the material prosperity of the country, and urged the members of the Anglican Church to awake and win their portion of this promised land for the Lord they served. The individual power each possessed through the example of daily life was dwelt upon, and a warning was given against the frivolity of fashion: 'Better, far better, the sober strictness at which the fashionable world may mock, than the offering of Christ's will, and our responsible manhood or womanhood on the altar of a godless, frivolous and wholly irresponsible, fashionable world.'

Hence they called upon the Christian force and integrity of the faithful to support them in the step which the General Synod has taken in positively forbidding any clergyman of the Church of England in Canada 'to solemnize a marriage between persons either of whom shall have been divorced from one who is living at the time.'

For the further preservation of the purity and sweetness of Christian life, they urged on all who 'love the Lord Jesus' to leave nothing undone, by voice, by influence, by example, to preserve the sacredness of the Lord's Day. In connection with this subject they commended to the Church the work of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada.

An appeal was made to the young Christian manhood, and even the advancing boyhood of the church, to consider the claims which the ministry of God's church had upon them: 'We can assure the young, with long years of life behind many of us as we give the assurance, that the call of Christ is above every call that earth can give, and that the Master's payment to his faithful servants is beyond all price.'

A protest was made against the growing tendency to shorten and set aside the established order of the church services on the Lord's Day without due authority, also to introduce into the service musical selections unauthorized and unedifying. The clergy were exhorted to a due care for long established use in such matters and asked to guard themselves and their flocks from the undue pressure brought to bear upon them continually by organists and choirmasters to which may be attributed in large measure these disorders.

The bishop urged all to support with devoted liberality the Canadian Missionary Society, and concluded with a warning against 'the godless spirit which seeks to regulate at will the results of marriage, and largely to banish childhood from the home. We care not to linger on such a subject, but we would warn the thoughtless, as well as those who cannot be called so, that there are deadly moral and social crimes, as well as those against the laws of the King and country, and that foremost among such moral crimes is that which, rushing against the laws of God and nature, will surely bring upon the criminals, in some way, physically and spiritually, the just judgment of an offended God.'

WHARF GAVE WAY.

THREE HUNDRED FEET OF SOREL DOCK AND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF COAL AT RIVER'S BOTTOM.

Sorel, Que., Nov. 14.—Part of the government dock gave way on Saturday, and, as a result, the country sustains a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars. Happily, the accident was not attended with more serious results, because at the time two boats were attached to the part that was washed away. As it was, three hundred feet of dockage, carrying 850 tons of coal, belonging to the R. & O. Navigation Company, is at the bottom of the river.

PUBLIC MORALS

TORONTO GRAND JURY'S STERN INDICTMENT.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—The Grand Jury in the Criminal Assizes made its presentment to Mr. Justice Clute this morning. He deplored the large number of crimes of serious character and suggested that the lash be not spared in the punishment of assaults upon females. It deplored that cases of murder and manslaughter are increasing. This was partly attributable to the carrying of weapons, which should be punished by three months' imprisonment without a fine. Another potent cause was liquor drinking in bar-rooms, two of the murder cases being directly traceable to this.

'PARTIE NATIONALE.'

NEW FRENCH ORGANIZATION IN WINDSOR, ONT., FAVORED BY DR. REAUME.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 7.—The Hon. Dr. Reaume has expressed himself as strongly favoring the 'Partie Nationale,' the new French organization recently started here. 'As a political party,' says he, 'I do not think it will be recognized, but as a national party to revere St. John the Baptist, just as the Irish do St. Patrick, I think it is a splendid idea. I am heartily in favor of the teaching of French in the public schools, for what language could be more useful in Canada? The diplomatic and political language of the Dominion is as much French as English. The official documents are printed in both languages.'

LETTERS FROM READERS

DR. BARNARDO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having read from time to time the immense good done by that devoted servant of God, the late Dr. Barnardo, I would ask if you would open a subscription list in your paper for the £120,000 required. Many of the sons and daughters of this great Dominion were once the waifs and strays of London and belonged to the Father of Nobody's Children.

ROWLEY JAMES.

26 Plateau street.

[We shall be exceedingly pleased to forward any sums that may be sent us for this purpose and to do anything in our power to encourage a proposal to that end from this prosperous land to the assistance of the distress in a country that has done so much for us.]

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Considerable discussion has been going on lately about the theory of union between Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, but to any observant person it appears plain that these bodies do not practice what they preach.

For instance, across the river, at Montreal South, a Methodist mission has been struggling for an existence for a number of years, and yet in the face of this fact the Presbyterians last week have organized another mission only a few rods away! Why should these two detachments of the king's army not unite here? One such union would do more towards a final union of these bodies than dozens of frothy platform speeches would be able to accomplish. 'Actions speak louder than words.' Query: If the two Protestant churches in Longueuil and Montreal South had a hard struggle for an existence, how will three be able to subsist? If union is such a desirable thing as we have been made to believe, why not test the matter in this instance?

CURIOUS.

Montreal, Nov. 9, 1905.

THE CIVIL WAR AND SLAVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A gentleman called me into his office yesterday, and read to me an interesting extract from a newspaper. It was a criticism of the inconsistency of the United States government in repudiating the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and it all pleased me except one statement, which is my excuse for this letter, since on inquiry I learned that he was reading the Montreal 'Witness.' The objectionable statement was that Abraham Lincoln's object in invading the Confederacy was to free the slaves, when the real object was to deny that 'all just government rests on the consent of the governed,' this emancipation object being invented and paraded before the world after the war when it was clear to cool-headed men that the devastation of the South and the personal outrages of the 'reconstruction' period could not be otherwise justified in the eyes of civilized nations.

The following historical facts will make this evident:—

1. In 1849 Abraham Lincoln, a member of Congress, introduced a bill to extend the old fugitive-slave law to the District of Columbia, which had no existence when the law was passed.

2. The platform adopted by the convention which nominated Lincoln for President declared: 'That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.'

3. In Lincoln's inaugural address he declared that he had no intention, and he believed he had no constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the Southern States.

4. A year after the beginning of his war (April, 1862) he revoked an abolition order issued by a Gen. Hunter, who was in command in 'the Southern Department.'

5. This revocation aroused to activity the abolitionists, Governor John A. Andrew wrote to the Secretary of War, May 19, 1862, telling him in unmistakable language that the people of Massachusetts were not willing to assist in simply preserving 'the Union'; 'but if the President,' he said. 'will sustain Gen. Hunter. . . . the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.' Horace Greely, too, was disrespectful in his comments on the revocation order; and in a letter answering one of his, Mr. Lincoln told him that his purpose was 'to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.' And yielding to this pressure he issued on the first day of the following January his famous 'emancipation proclamation,' which is so shamefully distorted in the literature, school-books, etc., of the Northern States. It proposed to free the slaves inside the contracted lines of the Confederacy. No slave was to be freed in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, 13 counties in Louisiana (including New Orleans) and seven counties in Virginia (including Norfolk and Portsmouth).

There is not, then, a particle of evidence to sustain the claim of Northern newspapers that it was a 'slavery war'; that Lincoln was the 'Great Emancipator'; that the Lincoln monument east of the Capitol in Washington represents a truth; and that the Confederates were fighting to 'preserve slavery,' instead of to preserve the rights they believed George III. had conceded to their ancestors. This claim, in fact, is more execrable than appears when we first examine it; the higher it exalts the 'North' among the saints, the lower it sinks the 'South' among the fiends.

B. F. GRADY.

Clinton, N.C., Nov. 4, 1905.

P.S.—I forgot to include among pertinent facts that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had exactly the effect he told some Chicago 'Christians' it would have when they visited him with the demand that he do what he believed he had no constitutional right to do—the effect the Pope's bull had against the comet—and that slavery was not considered abolished anywhere until the 15th amendment was added to the constitution.

GRANTING LICENSES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We are now appproaching the time when the liquor licenses (some eight hundred, or more, of them) will be granted for the next year.

Very recently His Honor Recorder Weir spoke some very plain and faithful words as to the awful numbers of drunkards which were brought before him from day to day—some forty of them in a single morning. It is fearful to contemplate the excess of intemperance prevailing in this city.

It is not long since the Hon. Justice Taschereau, in an important report to the City Council, 'Strongly suggested that the number of licensed liquor-selling plac the number of licensed liquor-selling places be reduced.' He declared what everybody knows to be true 'that certain sections of the city are literally infested with restaurants and bars,' and further, he stated that 'the saloon is truly the ante-room of the accursed house,' i. e., the house of prostitution. The two houses are very nearly allied to each other. The words of these honorable gentlemen are true beyond all question. The facts they bring before us are sufficient to arouse the indignation of every respectable law-abiding citizen.

It is matter of great rejoicing that His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi is consecrating the powerful influence of high position to counteract the immoral and deadly traffic in strong drink. I am glad that he is sending out some of his distinguished priests on a crusade of temperance. May their efforts be crowned with great success. It would be exceedingly welcome and encouraging if a report of their work could be given to the public.

In Toronto they have only a hundred and fifty licenses, and they are putting forth strenuous efforts to abolish fifty of those. We have over eight hundred licenses in Montreal. Surely it behoves the Christian churches, the temperance organizations, the City Council and the Provincial Government to take some decisive steps to lessen the number of those places of temptation.

It would be an important step in the direction of temperance if the excessive number of these places could be reduced. Four restaurants within half a minute's walk of each other numbers 1021, 1022 and 1024 on St. Catherine street, are all grog shops. In forty or fifty feet from one of those is another restaurant, on the corner of Dorion and St. Catherine. I know nothing of the character of those places. I suppose some twenty-five respectable citizens certified that they were all needed. If so it must be a thirsty community in which they are situated.

I have nothing but sincere respect for the Hon. Messrs. M. C. Desnoyers, F. X. Choquet and A. E. Poirier, our license commissioners. They have very reponsible and sometimes difficult work to do. But it seems to me that in the exercise of their discretionary power, they should not open so many barrooms in immediate proximity to each other.

There is another great evil on which I would say a word. I have written of it in your columns before; but it cannot be iterated nor reiterated too strongly. I refer to men and women giving their signatures to petitions for licenses. There is no need to discuss the many and terrible evils which come from liquor licenses Those evils are known to every man and woman of common sense. I would not like to use any severe or bitter language; but I do think it an outrage upon common decency for a respectable man or woman to sign a petition for the sale of whiskey. That part of the business should be limited to the poor degraded sots, the loafers and mummers of the tavern. In the name of morality and of common decency I make an earnest appeal to all friends of temperance to withhold their names from any such applications.

On the twenty-sixth of this month will be temperance Sunday for the Christian world. Vast numbers of God's servants will consecrate their best efforts on that day to strengthen and intensify the true sentiment of temperance. I am confident that the brotherhood of godly ministers in our city will make their voices heard and their influence felt in this important department of the Master's service. Let there be a repetition of such a vigorous and earnest campaign as we had last year under the united auspices of the Ministerial Association, the Dominion Alliance and the W. C. T. U.

In connection with this world's temperance Sunday, would it not be well to have a pledge-signing campaign in every congregation and Sabbath-school?

I would suggest that the good sisters of the W. C. T. U., with the sanction of the pastors, undertake this department of the work.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 St. Hyppolite Street.

LIQUOR SELLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed in last week's 'Witness' your kind invitation to any of your readers who wished to express their views on the temperance question, that they could so do through the 'Witness,' and as I have read it for forty years, concluded to express my views. I have read and learned very little about the Gothenburg system. But we are told we cannot get prohibition and cannot stop the sale of liquor. Well, if the license system was banished from our fair city of Hamilton and the government took over the business and appointed, say, eight men in different places in the city to sell liquor in sealed cases from, say, eight in the morning until six in the evening, on a Saturday, no liquor to be drank on the premises—same as you buy a quart of milk from a dairy—the seller is paid a salary, and would have no inducement to push sales—and let the government have a fair profit on the business, this, I claim, would stop the treating business, as the young men would not be seen drinking out of a bottle on the streets. I have talked over this to a number of hard-headed business men, and eight out of ten agree with me, and some of them not abstainers, and believe the scheme would be worth trying. The expense outside of the salaries would be small, as you would require no gilded palaces to retail it in when it could not be used on the premises. G. C.

[What we asked for was facts that would show what good, if any, this system has accomplished where it has been tried.]

PRINCE LOUIS

BRITISH REAR-ADMIRAL WARMLY WELCOMED IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 9.—The squadron of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, consisting of six armored cruisers, passed in at Sandy Hook at 7.28 o'clock this morning.

The British flagship 'Drake' was in the lead, followed by the 'Bedford,' 'Berwick,' 'Cornwall' and 'Cumberland' and 'Essex' in that order.

As the British squadron passed Governors' Island, the headquarters of the army of the east, each cruiser gave the national salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered by the guns of Governors' Island. The cruisers then passed rapidly up the Hudson river and dropped anchor in the stations assigned to them north of 34th street, beside the American squadron.

Thirteen guns hailed Admiral Evans as he went over the side of the 'Drake' soon after the British ships came to anchor. The smoke of this salute cleared about the sides of a graceful yacht that had steamed up to the British column and came to anchor off the 'Kentucky,' near the Jersey shore. It was the President's yacht, the 'Mayflower.'

This afternoon the Prince called on Mayor McClellan, who was most cordial in his welcome, and Prince and Mayor sat for some time on a sofa chatting. A rousing cheer came from a crowd in City Hall Park as Prince Louis left the Mayor's office on his way to Governor's Island, where he called officially on Brigadier-General Grant, and was received with military honors.

Returning to the 'Drake' for luncheon, the Prince was soon busy doing the honors aboard his flagship, as the several of-

To-night the ships were illuminated,, great strings of lights showing from bow to stern.

Over the four stacks of the flagship, the 'Drake,' was a crown of brilliant red lights, and beneath in gold lights the royal letters 'E. R.'

Facing the English ships lay the eight battleships, deck line and superstructure outlined in electric lights, each with its name spelled in electric lights, across the forward turret.

A unique feature of the illumination of the American warships was the use of the powerful searchlights on each ship; tmined on the flags that flew from the foremast and mainmast.

To-night Prince Louis was the guest of the Association of British Societies at a dinner at the Waldorf. The health of the President and the King were drunk amid much enthusiasm.

Before his departure for Annapolis, Prince Louis said to the correspondent of the London 'Morning Post': 'I have thoroughly enjoyed my too brief visit to Washington, and I appreciate highly the courtesy, cordiality and kindness that have been shown us by the President, members of the cabinet and officers of the army and navy. I came to United States waters as commander of a British squadron simply to make a friendly visit, and the great cordiality with which we have been received, I take, not as personal to myself, but rather as a compliment to the British navy and as indicating the mutual respect and good fellowship that exist between Great Britain and the United States.

'As a seaman, I was much impressed with the United States fleet as it lay at anchor off Annapolis. Its appearance, the smartness of the officers and the discipline of the men all gave evidence that the vessels were in the highest state of efficiency.

'I had long looked forward to meeting the President, and he was good enough to give me that opportunity at dinner at the White House on Saturday. I was greatly impressed with his strong personality, his intellectual strength, his democracy, but at the same time his dignity. He looks what he is—the masterful ruler of a masterful people; determined, courageous, bold. I am only sorry that I cannot see and know more of him.

'This is the first time, I believe, that a British admiral has been received by the president at Washington. Now I should like to see a United States President received by the King in London. Such a meeting would be particularly appropriate, as both the King and President Roosevelt have rendered such distinguished services to the cause of the world's peace. I am sure nothing will give greater pleasure to the British people than to welcome the President of the American republic on British soil.'

NATAL GIRL CAPTURES PRIZE.

Toronto, Nov. 8.—Information has been received at the Education Department that the prize offered by the British Empire League of London, England, for the best cover design for their monthly magazine, has been awarded Miss Elfreda Venner, of the Government School of Art, Durban, Natal. There were five competitors from Ontario, one of whom, Miss H. Lemon, of Hamilton, was among the twelve selected for honorable mention.

DE PLANCHES WILL RESIGN.

Rome, Nov. 8.—It is reported that Edmonde Mayer de Planches, Italian ambassador to the United States, will resign owing to strained personal relations with Mr. Root, Secretary of State, dating from the time when the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art rejected Biondi's sculpture of the 'Saturnalia.' Silvestrelli, who is now ambassador to the court of Spain, probably will succeed him.

THE STURGIS LAW.

MAINE THINKS IT IS ABATING THE ILLEGAL LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Portland, Maine, Nov. 10.—After an experience of six months with its law for enforcing the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor, the State of Maine is in a position now to summarize the effect of its legislation of last winter. That the traffic has been annihilated cannot be claimed, and even the most ardent believer in legal prohibition cannot shut his eyes to the existence of a remnant of the liquor business. That the Sturgis law has been a success, however, is an indisputable fact. If the sale of liquor in Maine has not been absolutely wiped out, it has at least been driven to ignominious methods, the amount of drinking and drunkenness has been radically diminished and the conditions of living in the State have been vastly improved.

To take first the incontrovertible statistics of the police department and courts, here are the arrests in the city of Portland for intoxication for every month of this year to Oct. 31, and for the corresponding period of 1904:—

	1904.	1905.
January	132	127
February	131	146
March	192	111
April	206	63
May	182	118
June	210	115
July	208	137
August	204	150
September	189	134
October	183	135
	1837	1,236

In the entire ten months of the year, the figures show a decrease in the arrests of 1905 of 602 as compared with the same portion of the preceding year. This is not an absolutely accurate comparison of the conditions of enforcement versus non-enforcement, for the reason that the Sturgis law was not passed until March of this year, and its effects were not felt until after the 17th of that month, when the order went forth from the sheriff's office that the protection theretofore extended to the liquor dealers by that department was withdrawn and stocks of goods must be shipped out of the State forthwith. A fair contrast is afforded, however, by the period of six months from April to October, both inclusive, and in this period the arrests this year are 852 in all, against 1,382 in 1904, or a decrease of 530, about 38 percent.

Comparative statistics of police arrests have been discredited by social reformers in investigating conditions under legal prohibition for the reason that there is a liability to change from time to time in the rules which govern police methods and regulations in such matters. No such change has occurred in Portland within the last two years. The city and county administrations have been unaltered in personnel, and the only variation this year from last is found in the law adopted last winter. That law should be given the entire credit for the changed conditions, which are clearly evidenced by the figures quoted.

The act passed by the legislature last March, and commonly spoken of as the Sturgis law, because it was introduced by a State Senator of that name, provided for a commission of three members, whose duty would be to enforce the prohibitory constitutional amendment. They had the authority to appoint deputies and to gather evidence of illegal liquor selling in any part of the State. Naturally they have not interfered in those counties where the existing law was already sufficient and no selling was permitted by the county authorities, but in one or two localities they have stepped in, collected evidence quietly of open selling, raided the saloons without warning and rounded up the offenders in court. This course was adopted in Lewiston, a mill town of Androscoggin county, which has a large French-Canadian population. For years, liquor selling has been permitted in the city of Lewiston, and the passing of the Sturgis law brought no change, saloons running openly until July. Then the blow fell, and Lewiston has since been dry, so far as open liquor selling is concerned.

Most of the counties of the state where there had been understandings between the sheriffs and the liquor dealers went at once on a dry basis. The word was passed around that protection would no longer be extended, and the sellers promptly went out of business. The more famous summer resorts, like Bar Harbor and Old Orchard, were in this class, and in both of these places there have been this summer practically no scenes of riotous drinking bouts such as were common in both in previous years. There has been a distinct gain in the average moral tone of the crowds at Old Orchard particularly. This resort, with its beautiful beach, is near the western state line, and, being on the direct railway route from Boston and only a short distance away, has been a favorite resort for outing parties from the Massachusetts capital. Liquor was sold freely there in past years, and the better class of residents of the state had long lamented the reputation the place was getting. That stringent prohibition is not harmful to business is proved by Old Orchard's successful season this year. Not for many seasons have the hotels done so well as in 1905. The visitors remained longer on the average, paid their bills promptly, lived quietly and enjoyed the advantages of the resort to the utmost, but they were largely families this year in contrast to the transient holiday seekers of previous seasons.

The city of Portland, the largest in the state, has given a remarkable example of the benefits of strict prohibition of the liquor traffic. The open saloon had flourished here before the Sturgis law was passed, and Sheriff Pennell, whose duty it was to enforce the prohibitory law in the county, had openly proclaimed his belief in restricted selling. On this platform he had stood for a re-election a year ago, and won his fight against a divided opposition. There was practically a license system in existence under his administration. A certain number of saloons were permitted to keep open, under prescribed rules as to closing hours, sale to minors and other forbidden persons, and orderly conduct of business. It must be said for the Pennell plan, as it came to be called, that it was well enforced, and as far as it went had many of the best elements of the license system. The sheriff claimed that absolute prohibition was an impossibility, and that his plan was the best available substitute for it. When the Sturgis law passed, he announced that the discretion which he had hitherto believed to be given him had been withdrawn and that henceforth he would enforce the prohibitory law to the best of his ability, regardless of his own beliefs. He has done so. There has never been a fairer attempt at enforcement in Maine, not even during the years that the Rev. Samuel Pearson was sheriff of this county. Mr. Pennell has won the respect of even the most outspoken prohibitionists, but he is still of the opinion personally that the prohibitory law cannot be effectually enforced.

On this point, the prohibitionists disagree with the sheriff. While there is still illicit selling, chiefly pocket peddling, in Portland, they point to the diminishing number of arrests for intoxication as evidence that the traffic is decreasing. More than this, they hold that the improved moral conditions of the city are a direct result of the new method of handling the liquor traffic. The complete removal of the open saloon and the temptation it offers to the young man is regarded by them as a vast gain, and they are satisfied that in the end there will be reached the minimum point attainable for liquor-selling in the city. That the traffic will ever be wiped out, they hold to be impossible, as long as other states are not co-operating in the fight, but they believe and openly proclaim that Maine has made a long step in advance this year, and that it is a better state to live in and more prosperous in business since the enforcement law went into effect.

COLONIZATION CONGRESS

THE HON. J. O. REAUME WILL ATTEND MEETING AT ST. JEROME.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The Hon. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, has accepted an invitation to attend the Congress of Colonization, to be held at St. Jerome, Quebec, Nov. 21, 22 and 23. The congress is in some manner an innovation of the new Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of Quebec, the Hon. Jean Prevost, and an elaborate programme has been prepared.

Among the subjects to be discussed are the following: First day, the colonization reserve and the colonist and the forestry exploitation. Second day, the colonist and the roads, transportation by rail and water, the bona-fide colonist and agriculture. Third day, the colonist and agriculture, the colonist and the school and colonization societies.

There will be several conferences on the principal colonization regions of the province during the convention.

The Ontario Government may also be represented by delegates from the colonization branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. It is supposed that ways and means of securing some of the colonists which the Dominion Government is now directing to the North-West for the two old provinces will be discussed. Just now Ontario and Quebec get none of these.

The French-Canadians of Ottawa had arranged for a banquet to the Hon. J. P. Whitney and the Hon. Mr. Reaume for Nov. 21, but this had to be declined, owing to the Premier's inability to be there on that date. A later date will be set. This was the invitation which was accepted last spring, but the event was deferred until this fall.

FORWARD MOVEMENT

CHICAGO MEETINGS TO ENLIST CO-OPERATION IN ANGLICAN CHURCH EXTENSION.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3.—Perhaps one of the most important series of meetings ever held in this part of the United States, known as the 'Layman's Forward Movement of the Fifth Department,' has just terminated here. The object of the movement was to arouse and enlist the interest and co-operation of men in church extension at home and abroad, and to further within the Department the purposes of the Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Society in connection with the Episcopal Church. The meetings were presided over by our beloved bishop, the Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Chicago, and there were present the Right Rev. William Andrew Leonard, D.D., Bishop of Ohio; the Rev. R. H. F. Gairdner, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, Hankow, China; the Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Honolulu, and a strong contingent of laymen, among whom were noticed Mr. John W. Wood, New York; the Hon. John B. Winslow, Madison, Wis.; the Hon. Bluford Wilson, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. George C. Thomas, Philadelphia; Mr. Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio; the Hon. W. C. Maybury, Detroit, Mich.; Captain Mahan, U. S. navy; Judge Jesse Holdom, and many others.

This is the third conference that has been held in this city, and it is impossible to even guess what great and constantly increasing forces may be put into operation both at home and abroad.

WANT BOSTON & MAINE EXTENDED.

A Quebec despatch says a movement is on foot to have the Boston & Maine Railway extend its system to Chaudiere and Quebec. The Maine Central Railway, which is controlled by the Boston & Maine, extends to Lime Ridge, and the Boston & Maine to Sherbrooke. The move appears to favor the extension of the Maine Central from Lime Ridge north.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED.

Washington, Nov. 9.— Information reached here that the dispute about the frontier between French Guiana and Portuguese Guiana on the West African coast has been definitely settled.

CHESS

Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 102.

By P. H. Wililams.

Black—4 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Simultaneous play against all-comers to-night at 8 o'clock at the Montreal Chess Club, 296 Mountain street, corner of St. Catherine. Visitors invited. The championship tournament begins to-night also, and the minor tournament, from which the first class players are excluded.

The Montreal Chess Club has no connection whatever with an effort which is apparently being made to raise money to defray the expenses of a visit from Lasker to this city. This statement is made in view of the fact that the visit is spoken of as being 'under the auspices of the chess players of Montreal.' Nearly all the strong players of the city and many others are members of the club, so that the terms quoted are misleading, to say the least.

In teh cable watch which has been arranged between the Manhattan and Berlin clubs, most of the arrangements and wrinkles in use in the Montreal-Winnipeg match will be adopted. The match is to last two days.

MARSHALL VS. TARRASCH.

We propose to print all the games of this match arranged in openings, as that will prove the most instructive plan. The fifth, ninth, tenth and eleventh games have already appeared. To-day we give the thirteenth and seventeenth games, both of which were Ruy Lopez.

GAME NO. 1092.

Marshall. White.	Tarrasch. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—Q 5
4 Kt x Kt	4 P x Kt
5 Castles	5 P—Q B 3
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—K 2
7 P—Q 3	7 P—Q 4
8 P x P	8 Kt x P
9 R—K ch	9 B—K 2
10 B x Kt	10 Q x B
11 P—K B 4	11 B—K 3
12 R—K 5	12 Q—Q 2
13 Q—K	13 B—Q 3
14 R—K Kt 5	14 P—B 3
15 R—Kt 3	15 Castles—Q R
16 Q—B 2	16 B—Q B 2
17 Kt—Q 2	17 P—R R 4
18 P—K R 4	18 K R—K
19 Kt—B 3	19 B—Kt 5
20 B—Q 2	20 P—K Kt 4
21 B P x P	21 B x R
22 Q x B	22 R—K 7
23 B—B 4	23 P x P
24 Kt x P	24 P—Kt 3
25 R—K	25 R x R ch
26 Q x R	26 B—B 4
27 Q—K 5	27 K—Kt 2
28 Q—B 6	28 K—R 3
29 P—Q Kt 4	29 Q—Q 4
30 P—Q R 4	30 R—K
31 Kt—B 3	31 R—K 7
32 Q x P	32 Q x Q
33 P—Kt 5 ch	33 K—R 4
34 P x Q	34 R x P
35 Kt x P	35 R—B 4
36 P—B 7	36 B—Kt 5
37 Kt—Kt 3 ch	37 K—Kt 5
38 Kt x R	38 K x Kt
39 P—R 5	39 K—Q 5
40 P x P	40 P x P
41 K—B 2	41 K x P
42 B—Q 6	42 P—Kt 4
43 B—K 7	43 K—Q 5
44 B—B 6 ch	44 K—K 5
45 B—B 3	45 K—Q 6
46 B—R 5	46 K—K 5
47 B—Kt 4	47 K—Q 6
48 K—Kt 3	48 K—K 5
49 B—B 3	49 B—B
50 B—Kt 4	50 B—Kt 5
	Drawn.

GAME NO. 1093.

Marshall. White.	Tarrasch. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—Q 5
4 Kt x Kt	4 P x Kt
5 Castles	5 P—Q B 3
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—K 2
7 Q—R 5	7 P—Q 4
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 B—Kt 5 ch	9 B—Q 2
10 B x B ch	10 Q x B
11 Q—K 5	11 P—Q 6
12 P x P	12 Castles
13 P—Q R 3	13 Kt—B 3
14 Q—Q	14 Q—B 4
15 Q—R 5	15 P—K Kt 3
16 P—Q Kt 4	16 Q x P
17 Kt—B 3	17 B—Kt 2
18 Q—R 4	18 K—Kt
19 R—R 2	19 Kt—Q 5
20 R—K	20 R—Q B
21 P—R 3	21 Kt—B 4
22 Q—Q 7	22 K R—Q
23 Q x B P	23 R—B 2
24 Q—K 6	24 R—K 2
25 Q x R	25 Kt x Q
26 R—K 3	26 Q—B 5
27 R x Kt	27 B—B
28 R x P	28 P—Q 5
29 R—B 2	29 P x Kt
30 R x P	30 Q—K 7
31 P—Kt 3	31 B—Q 3
32 K—Kt 2	32 B—K B
33 Resigns	

'The Earthly Purgatory';

or,

'THE SUMMIT HOUSE MYSTERY.'

"'The Earthly Purgatory' has been brought out here with a new title, 'The Summit House Mystery.' Miss Dougall is one of the cleverest of contemporary story tellers."—'*New York Times*'.

"Daringly original."—'*Athenaeum*,' London.

"An exciting story, with the charm of real literary art. It must be considered as a model for a better school of popular fiction."—'*New York Literary Digest*.'

"'The Earthly Purgatory' is the sort of story that should have appeared as a serial with the offer of a prize to the reader who guessed the *denouement* when only half the story had been published. The publishers might safely have offered a reward of a million dollars."—'*Daily Chronicle*,' London.

"It rises above stories of its class in rare distinction of style and beauty of language."
—'*New York Globe*.'

"A cleverly woven story of which the recital is most absorbing."—'*Academy*,' London.

"Miss Dougall possesses originality, which of itself should win success for her cleverly woven narrative."—'*Boston Herald*.'

"Rarely in the rush of fiction is the reader privileged to encounter a story so rich in living portraiture and deep natural feeling."—'*Dundee Advertiser*.'

"This is a story which reveals a high degree of originality both in plot and treatment. There is a sense of power held in reserve."
—'*Scotsman*', Edinburgh.

"We can recall no tale in recent fiction of a mysterious crime and its consequences that can come within speaking distance of this story."—'*New York Press*.'

For sale at $1.25. Postage, 10c additional,

A. T. CHAPMAN,

2407 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Young men will find encouragement in the reported sayings of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. J. P. Morgan, all of whom agree in declaring that the opportunities in professions, trades and all the walks of life for the capable and ambitious entering upon active careers were never greater than at present. To this view of the business world Mr. Choate, the recently returned United States ambassador to Great Britain, has added his testimony. It is said that this is the era of young men. This is probably a mere illusion. It always seems so to men as they grow older and see the affairs of the world passing to a younger generation. People retain their business efficiency longer now than they ever did. But there never was a time that was not the era of young men, and there never was a time of greater demand for them than now. The supply never did and least of all now meets the demand. This fact is not owing exclusively to native incapacity, but to the failure of young men to qualify themselves for the places open to them. The idea that great industrial combinations have narrowed the field for advancement is repudiated by the great financiers. The reason why great salaries are given is that capacity is so scarce. There are big salaries and splendid careers hanging out on every eminence for any who can reach up to them. There never were so many openings. The work these positions require demands a constant succession of capable young men, who must possess, in addition to the old-fashioned virtues, the qualities of energy, business ability, and foresight with technical knowledge and decision of character. The road to success is wide open to all such. Of course, all young men have not the same abilities or aptitudes, but there are few who cannot cultivate what they possess to a degree that will make their services desirable by those who are constantly on the lookout for capable assistants. Economical and business conditions may have changed by great concerns taking the place of individual employers, but companies whose operations are with millions of dollars can and do give more immediate and much larger rewards for brains and skill than the fathers of the present generation could have hoped to obtain in their most ambitious dreams. One trouble is that, with all these fine possibilities, we see the energies and best powers of our young men exhausting themselves where they ought only to be recuperated and recreated—on the playground. They take more interest in a champion match than in the business that they serve. Another trouble is in the spirit that too much governs manual labor, which makes a virtue out of not outworking one's neighbor, and is often found deliberately planning how to acomplish the least for a given wage. Instead of using every opportunity for self-improvement and doing one's utmost to accomplish the most for the business one serves, which is undoubtedly the right path to success, the thought and care are often worse than wasted on how not to do it. It is not by good chance that men drop into fortune but by patient, faithful fulfilment of the duties of their calling. The get-rich-quick craze of the times is regarded with contempt by the men whose names are symbols of phenomenal business success. Fortunate accidents are exceptions. Life is not a gamble; it is a process of law, and every young man must work out his equation for himself, Such, in short, is the testimony of the multimillionnaires.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

So much has been written by foreign critics of the faults and shortcomings of the British army that it is a relief to learn from similar sources that the armies of other nations are not any better. Recently a German military writer gave out the deliberate opinion that the army of the United States was 'rotten' throughout and lacking in the esentials of an effective fighting machine. Our neighbors were naturally indignant, and not only resented the charge, but turned their inkpot guns on the German army. While admitting its perfection of organization, they find its system of tactics, as shown in recent manoeuvres, stupidly antiquated and utterly unfitted to meet the requirements of modern warfare. With gleeful satisfaction the United States press reproduces the comments on the German army of a correspondent of the London 'Spectator,' who was present at the autumn manoeuvres along the Rhine. This observer was amazed to see the old-fashioned plan of moving troops in masses of close formation within the firing zone carried out with spectacular precision. Infantry advancing eight deep, with supports easily within effective artillery range, battalions charging with bands playing and colors flying; cavalary in squadrons galloping about under close infantry fire; artillery retiring in a manner impossible in actual battle; generals, attended by numerous brilliant staffs, riding gently to and fro in the deadliest zones, presented a martial picture indeed, but a hopelessly bad imitation of the realities of the modern battlefield. From all this it would appear that the Germans have learned nothing from the wars in South Africa and Manchuria. If pitted against a nation which had learned the lessons of those wars, the German army would be badly worsted. But bad as this outward showing is, the internal condition is worse still. The 'Spectator' correspondent found that the officers do not trust the men. They despair of turning them into soldiers, so they turn them into automatons instead. The object of their drill and iron discipline is to hammer into a man during peace-time, not intelligence or fighting instincts, but habits of unreasoning obedience, in the hope that these habits will become a second nature to him, and in battle prove stronger than fear. Under such a system close formation is a necessity. The automatons must be kept together ,for they have no personal initiative and become bewildered when out of touch with their accustomed commander. It is furthermore charged by other critics that the German officers, as a class, have degenerated, have become self-indulgent, and are given to swaggering, drinking, gambling and lewdness. The picture is gloomy and may be overdrawn, but it is a question whether the erroneous discipline is not in a measure inseparable from an impressed army and whether the tendency of armies maintained in peace time is not necessarily towards demoralization.

A VERY LIVE QUESTION.

The tariff question—domestic, imperial and foreign—has shown itself to be very much alive from several directions during the past few days. It is pleasing to meet with people who see the actual facts clearly and who do not blink them, whether we like the facts or not. So far as tariffs are likely to be a question between Great Britain and Canada, both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Reid Wilson have made interesting contributions. Mr. Reid Wilson is a Canadian and protectionist, lately returned from Great Britain. He is as lucid and frank in his ideas of the facts and their bearings as most protectionists are turbid or wilfully obscure. Mr. Wilson states very plainly that he found very few protectionists in Britain, the consensus of opinion being that there is no necessity for any fiscal change. Mr. Wilson did what he could, if unintentionally, to make less protectionists in Britain than he found there, for he assured a politician who had been deceived by Mr. Chamberlain's early speeches into the belief that Canadians were anxious to let Britain do their manufacturing for them, that the reverse is the case. This politician, he says, he assured,

without any hesitation, from my knowledge of Canadian manufacturers, that the preference we are now giving on goods imported from Great Britain of 33 1-3 percent was purely sentimental and simply indicated that if Canada at any time was obliged to import certain goods which were manufactured in this country, that she would rather at such times import from Great Britain than any other country, but the feeling amongst all manufacturers in Canada undoubtedly was that the Canadian market belonged to the Canadians, and the aim of the manufacturers in Canada was to manufacture all the goods in Canada that the country required to consume, and if the present tariff was not high enough to admit of their doing so, then it should be raised to a point that would exclude, under normal conditions, the importations of goods from any country that could be manufactured here. He thanked me warmly for this expression of opinion, which he said did not coincide with those he had previously formed. Like many others, he was under the impression that Canada was willing to open her markets to the British manufacturer if Great Britain would only tax the food products of other countries so as to admit of Canadian wheat and other products being exported to Great Britain on a preferential basis.

Mr. Jerome's contribution to the imperial side of the question was a very plucky one. Mr. Jerome is an Englishman, a humorist, and a free trader, and he was invited to lunch, and to give a little speech in part payment at the opening of the newly-formed Montreal Canada Club. Mr. Jerome is very much in touch with the English poor people, in the midst of whom he resides. He is keenly in sympathy with their hopes and aims, and has first-hand knowledge of their conditions. When he was called upon to speak at the club he knew that he was surrounded by the strongest protectionists and those who favored England adopting a similar policy. But his heart spoke of his own poor people, and he told his listeners in no uncertain fashion that if it became a choice between maintaining the unity of the empire and taxing food, the working men of Great Britain would let the empire go. 'Is it worth while,' he asked, quietly, 'even for the sake of the Empire, gentlemen, or for the sake of anything 'else, to ask the working man at home 'to have less bread to eat than he has 'got now? God knows, he has got 'little enough.' The members of the Canadian Club applauded this sentiment, as every Canadian will. A third entirely lucid contribution to the tariff question has been made by Senator Lodge, an extreme protectionist, who quotes the Massachusetts Democratic candidate for the lieutenant-governorship as having declared that President Roosevelt is in favor of continental free trade. Senator Lodge remarks that such trade could only be brought about by annexation, which everybody favors in the United States, but no one favors in Canada, or by Canada adopting a tariff uniform with the United States against all foreign nations but the United States. Senator Lodge thinks that the United States would favor such a policy, but he declares that no one in Canada would listen to it. A fourth contribution to the tariff question is a domestic one and comes from our correspondent at Ottawa. Our correspondent states that the tariff may not be revised during the coming session of parliament, as has been anticipated, and was practically promised by Mr. Fielding, and he adds a declaration that any postponement will prove an undoubted disappointment to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and will give pleasure only to those who want the present tariff let alone or further reduced. This is almost the same as saying that the manufacturers have captured the government and have had promises of higher tariff rates before the Tariff Commission has heard half the evidence for or against. This is a very serious assumption and we are unwilling to accept it so long as it is unproved by undeniable facts.

BRITISH NEWS.

In a County Court case at Whitechapel an egg importer stated that 'an egg is new laid as long as it is good.'

At the St. Michael's School, Wantage (Berks.), a prize has been presented at the annual distribution for early rising.

A lady dropped her diamond bracelet, worth £700, into the river Thames, from the terrace of the House of Commons. It was recovered by boatmen at low tide.

Communion plate has been stolen from two churches in the vicinity of Cardiff. The thieves are supposed to belong to a gang of experts engaged in systematic church robberies.

After robbing a house in broad daylight at Patricroft (Lancashire), a man coolly left by the front door and politely raised his hat to a lady who was watching him from the next house.

An old shop in Market square, Dover, which is associated with Dickens as the place on the steps of which David Copperfield sat footsore after his walk from London, is being demolished.

The managers of St. Matthew's National Schools, Surbiton, have presented a silver watch to Emily Sweet, one of the scholars, for an unbroken school attendance of nine years.

Another pipe to bring water from Lake Vyrnwy to Liverpool has been provided at a cost of £750,000. It is sixty-seven miles in length and discharges 16,000,000 gallons of water into the city's reservoirs daily ,making the total available supply, 50,000,000 gallons a day.

A lady was awarded £54 damages and costs against a Kilburn draper, from whom she bought a haircomb ,on the understanding that it was bone. It proved to be celluloid, which exploded when she went near the fire, and burned off a quantity of her hair.

A detective told the Manchester Justices that three boys arrested for shopbreaking explained that they had employed means which they had seen illustrated in a cinematograph exhibition at a music hall. They made their way through a skylight by removing the glass without breaking it.

A man and woman, aged eighty-six and ninety-six respectively, were married in Penzance last May. Now they are separated. The bride complained that her husband left her without food, and the bridegroom said that his wife's conduct was so bad that he could not stand it any longer.

Edward Rudd, a boy of thirteen, found a nine-year-old boy fixed between the electric live rail and the running rail of the Liverpool and Southport Railway. In spite of receiving several severe shocks he contrived ,with the help of some other boys, to move the child just before a train dashed over the line.

The whole of the east end of St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, has had to be taken down, owing to signs of weakness showing at the side, and the authorities are now faced with the problem of how much will have to be restored, as the whole church is in a critical condition. In many places the rafters and beams of the roof have rotted away.

The extraordinary building known as the Tower of Jezreel, near Chatham, is being pulled down. The Jezreelites, who were living in it, fiercely resented their expulsion from the premises by the brokers, and the police had to be sent for. The Tower was begun in 1882 to shelter the Jezreelites at the last day, but for lack of funds was never completed.

An extraordinary story of poverty was told to the Yarmouth magistrates by a woman who said she was eighty-seven, and had worked until she was eighty-two, and that her husband was ninety-seven, and could not do anything. They had four shillings a week from the guardians, she said, but as their rent came to 3s. 2d. a week, they only had tenpence a week left to live upon.

The goods of three persons who had failed to pay costs and fines under the Vaccination Act were offered for sale in the police station yard at Derby. No local auctioneer would officiate, and one had to be brought from Birmingham. There was not a single bid for any of the lots, which were accordingly withdrawn, and the goods will have to be restored to the respective owners, who will be freed from further liability, the cost being placed on the rates.

A special committee has been appointed by the Borough Council of Greenwich to examine the many subterranean passages—or conduits as they are called—which are known to exist beneath the highways in that borough. Some of the passages extend for a considerable distance, are bricked, and about 6 feet high. Several extensive caverns are also known to exist, one of which is 30 feet below the surface and contains several chambers. It is doubtless used as a place of concealment by smugglers and others.

An aged Jewish resident of Stepney forms an interesting link with Lord Nelson. She is Mrs. Hart, who is ninety-five years of age, and her father took part in the battle of the Nile on Nelson's 'Vanguard.' Richard Barnett, Mrs. Hart's father, was forced into the navy by a press-gang, but was afterwards bought out. Mrs. Hart possesses a log-book which was kept by her father during the voyage of the 'Vanguard,' and it covers the period from Dec. 24, 1797, to Jan. 31, 1800. The relic is now much worm-eaten, but it contains a somewhat detailed account of the battle of the Nile.

Many of the British steamers captured by Japanese cruisers during the war have been transferred by the Japanese Government to private Japanese owners, and are now being insured in the London market for trade in the Far Eastern waters. Among the steamers are the 'Venus,' 'Apollo,' 'Lethington,' 'Roseley' and 'Aphrodite,' and the London underwriters who have already had to pay a total loss for the capture of these vessels are now underwriting them as Japanese vessels. This is a case entirely withiut parallel in the history of the British underwriting market.

Excavations which have just been made reveal the fact that the subsidence of the east end of Winchester Cathedral is evidence of a much more serious condition than was at first supposed. The floor was opened close to the wall where a crack appeared, and it was found that a few feet down the crack is a foot wide. It was also ascertained that the wall is a mere shell, the inner and outer walls being built a little distance apart, and the space between being filled with rubble and mortar. Dr. Furneaux, the Dean of Winchester, admits that the trouble is much more serious than was anticipated, and that the original estimate of £10,000 for repairs will be far exceeded, possibly doubled.

The arrival in the English Channel of the Hudson's Bay Company's wooden barque 'Stork' was an event anxiously awaited in underwriting circles, and one that brings to an end a prolonged period of ominous silence. On Sept. 19, 1904, the 'Stork' left Charlton Island, Hudson's Bay, for London with a cargo of furs valued at £70,000, but for several months there was no news respecting her movements. Anxiety was somewhat relieved towards the end of February by the receipt of a cable from Winnipeg announcing that, owing to stress of weather, she had put back to Charlton, where she wintered. She should have left on her second homeward journey in July, but her departure was delayed until Aug. 9, and so long has she been on the passage that fears were entertained that she had met with another mishap.

SHE WAS IN BED FOR THREE YEARS

Pain-Racked Woman Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Strong Statement by Mrs. Jas. Hughes of Morley, Ont.—She's Strong and Healthy Once More.

Morley, Ont., Nov. 10.—(Special.)—What Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada will never be fully known. It is only when some courageous woman breaks the secrecy that covers woman and her troubles that a passing glimpse of their great work is given. For this reason a statement made by Mrs. James Hughes, of this place, is of more than passing interest.

'I was a great sufferer for four years,' says Mrs. Hughes. 'I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the United States. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good.

'I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pains in my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back and through my left side. I took fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

A heavy gust of wind wrecked an airship at Greenwich. The airship has been built in a shed by Messrs. Braun & Co., for Mr. Marinakis, a Greek subject, and the finishing touches were being put to it in readiness for the inspection by Col. Temple and other War Office experts. During the gale the shed, which was sixty feet long, was blown down, carrying with it the airship, which was completely destroyed. Mr. Marinakis claimed that he had with his airship surmounted the problem of opposing contrary currents. By means of an elaborate windguard, and an ingenious arrangement of blades placed in the front and sides of the ship, a current of air which would otherwise hinder the passage of the vessel is broken up, and caused to pass along the sides, thus nullifying to all intents and purposes the pressure of side currents.

Some weeks ago a gardener employed by H. M. Office of Works was raking about in the garden in front of the Secretary of State's rooms at the War Office overlooking the new Processional road, and close by the path used by Mr. Arnold-Forster when he does not want to enter the War Office by way of Pall Mall. To the gardener's surprise and alarm he raked out a fully-loaded and very much alive pom-pom shell from under Mr. Arnold-Forster's window. Needless to say, he handled it very gingerly, and put it in his barrow and wheeled it to the garden door, shouted for a messenger or some one, and soon the news spread all over the War Office that the attempt had been made by some evil-disposed person to blow up the Secretary of State for War. Inquiries were set on foot, but all to no purpose, for to this day no one knows how that shell came to be found near to Mr. Arnold-Forster's window. The shell now reposes in the office of H. M. Office of Works at Storey's Gate, and is awaiting its owner.

Canon Routledge recently purchased the land upon which originally stood the eastern part of the Abbey Church, the dormitory, the infirmary, hall, and chapel, and other parts of the monastery, besides the early Saxon Chapel of St. Pancras. All these buildings have long since fallen into ruins. A considerable portion of the site was used to form a yard,. and the exact spot where the altar of St. Pancras Chapel had once stood was occupied by a pigsty. Debris, which had accumulated for centuries, has been removed, the extensive crypt of the church has been cleared, and a rich screen and three circular chapels have been discovered, with the stone altar in each stall standing. If the necessary funds to continue the work are forthcoming the site of the eastern half of the nave, now used as an apple orchard, will be examined. There it was that many early Christian Kings and Queens of Kent were interred, and it is believed that the tombs of six or eight abbots will be found in the Chapter House.

An interesting exhibition was given recently in Acton Market of the capabilities of a new domestic fire escape invented by Mr. W. S. Gratwick, of Mill Hill road, Acton. The escape is a portable one, which can be hung up in a passage and taken to any room in emergency. Hooks fixed inside the windows are required, and the escape, which is a cage made with an iron frame and fireproof curtains, is held to a bar by a catch. Two ropes are thrown into the street, and the escape is ready for use. The mere act of opening the ropes regulates the speed with which the escape descends, and there is a return rope to bring the cage back to the window. Over a dozen persons were lowered from the top floor of Mr. John Beauchamp's lofty premises in the Acton Market, men and children in couples being lowered with the greatest ease and rapidity, and the invention seemed to combine everything to be desired as a means of escape in the all-important early moments of a fire. It seemed particularly applicable for use at large schools, colleges, and institutions, where the inmates could easily be drilled in its use.

SCOTLAND.

Patrick has hopes of getting an M.P. all to itself in the coming redistribution of seats.

Owing to a slight accident General Sir Ian Hamilton was recently laid up at Deanston House for a month.

A visitor to Edinburgh recommends the capital to get a winter garden, which he thinks is at present a crying want.

The old custom of having a piper at Hamilton Palace is about to be revived by the Duke of Hamilton, who has appointed Pipe-Major Mathieson, of Hamilton Barracks.

There is a record in the parish register of Tannadice of the closing of the church on a certain Sunday because the minister had to go elsewhere to superintend the burning of a witch.

At Dumfries, William Bell, London, motor car driver with General Booth, in his recent tour in Scotland, was fined £5 for failing to stop when signalled to do so near Thornhill, in August. It was stated that the car passed a vehicle at a dangerous part of the road, although the driver held up his hand, the horse being frightened at motors.

The death is announced of Arthur Armstrong, Newcastleton, the oldest man in Liddesdale. He had a remarkable career as a shepherd, and was known as Old Arthur of The Green, a place where he was shepherd for over sixty years, for the bulk of the time with the late Mr. Stavert, of Saughtree. He was in his ninetieth year, and retired about fifteen years ago.

A discovery has been made of what is supposed to be a portrait of Burns in his teens. The other day an old Scotchman, who had been living in Botchergate, Carlisle, left the city, and, being a little 'hard up,' he sold the painting to a neighbor, saying as he handed it over, 'There's the last of Rabbie Burns.' The portrait is a small half-length in water-colors of a youth with dark hair, dressed in a dark green coat with big brass buttons and wide shoulder flaps, white waistcoat and trousers, and a frilled shirt. The portrait has been painted on prepared paper or parchment. Efforts are being made to trace the man from whom the picture was bought, with the object of learning something of its history.

IRELAND.

Irish bacon is held in great esteem by French people.

Irish producers of butter are asking for protection against the imported adulterated article.

Fined two pounds on two separate charges of exhibiting objectionable postcards, a solicitor's clerk named Charles Maguire appealed against the decision of the magistrates, and the matter came before the Recorder of Derry. The recorder, having heard the appeal, expressed his astonishment that the magistrates contented themselves with fines. He varied the sentence of the lower court by sending Maguire to prison for one month's hard labor.

Private Leonard, who was undergoing a life sentence in Maryborough prison, for a military offence committed during his service in South Africa during the Boer War, has been released. Private Leonard, who is a native of Kilkenny, was serving with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in the South African campaign, and deserted from the British ranks to make cause with the Boers. He was subsequently captured, and, after a court-martial, sentenced to penal servitude for life. Last session Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., interested himself on behalf of the prisoner, who had been sent home and immured in Maryborough Prison. The Lord-Lieutenant was also petitioned on his behalf, but, although it was pointed out that Private Leonard was the only British soldier who had seen service during the war who was being kept in prison as the result of a military offence committed during hostilities, the authorities refused any promise of his release. His release was the result of a special order dispatched from the office of the General Prison Board.



I Will Send My

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

To any one who is deaf, or whose hearing is failing at all. It shall not cost you a penny, and it's full of the very help and medical advice that every deaf person needs.

My book tells just what causes Deafness, and shows the way to clear and perfect hearing. It explains what brings on the ringing, buzzing noises in the head and ears, and how to be free from them. It shows how the ear gets closed up, and points out how Deafness can be cured, easily and painlessly, right in your own home. Fine pictures of the different parts of the ear illustrate almost every page.

If you want to get rid of your Deafness, let me give you this book that will tell you what to do. Ask for it to-day, and I will send it at once. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, and mail the Free Book Coupon to **DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULF.** (Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service), **286 Trade Building, Boston.**

FREE DEAFNESS BOOK COUPON

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.
WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00,
WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage
NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents. 8, 8, clubs, 10 copies o more to one address at 20 cent per subscription.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount
In the case of renewal subscription 33 1-3 off the regular annual rates
In the case of New subscription 50 p.c. off the regular annual rates

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth $4.90 for $3.80
Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 for 3.50
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth $2.90 for 2.30
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 for 2.00
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40.... for 1.20

Six months trial at half the above rates.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted Newfoundland, Great Britain, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, also to the United States, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica Trinidad.

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

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 25c per line per insertion, 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under 3c; $2.60 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
Express Money Orders are issued up to $2.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.
U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1905

it is time that the renewals were sent in order 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.

PURCHASE FERRY STEAMER.

A Milwaukee despatch says the Grand Trunk Railway has purchased the big car ferry 'Grand Haven,' which originally cost $360,000, for $186,000. This is said to be the first step towards the Grand Trunk operating its own ferry line between Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1905.

Lovers of the sublime and the beautiful in nature will be pleased to learn that negotiations have been opened between the governments of Great Britain and the United States for the preservation of Niagara Falls. The State of New York and the Province of Ontario have each control of the river on its own side, and have given power companies rights which, many people fear, will eventually cause the destruction of the falls by diversion of the water above them. The situation is also complicated by municipal and proprietary rights on both sides of the river. Under these circumstances an international understanding, the river being part of the boundary between the Dominion and the United States, is the only way by which the falls can be secured against the schemes of those who would utilize them even to the extent of destroying their beauty and grandeur. Neither the government of the United States, nor that of Canada has power of itself to put a stop to this vandalism and the natural temptation of each country will be not to let itself be outdone by the other in profiting by the power, even while both deprecate what is being done. But the national and imperial governments can, by agreement, impose treaty regulations that will stop the raiding and pilfering.

Russia was one of the six civilized powers which sent troops into China to punish the authors of the Boxer atrocities. She was one of the two Christian powers deputed by Christendom to take steps to correct Turkish misrule in Macedonia. But the crimes of the Turkish Government against its subjects, through the savage Albanians and Bashi-bazouks, have been more than equalled in atrocity and magnitude by the crimes against Russian subjects from Odessa to Irkutsk laid at the door of Russian officialdom. The crimes perpetrated by the Chinese rebels pale in horror compared with the massacres of Jews in Southern Russia. The Odessa correspondent of the London 'Standard' says it is trustworthily computed that fifteen thousand Jews have been massacred in Southern Russia, and that one hundred thousand have been wounded. For a parallel for this we have to go back to the intended massacre of the Jews in the Persian Empire at the instigation of the bureaucracy of the day, and to the seventy-five thousand Gentiles slain by the Jews when the tables were turned. It is to be feared that the Russian Church of today retains something of the ethics of the dark ages which prompted the Christian zealots of the Crusades to slay every Jew they found. The Patriarch of Moscow is said to have expressed contrition for words whose effects had been so far more dire than he had counted on. With the absolute sway that the so-called Orthodox Church is supposed to hold over the minds of the people, and which, by the persecution of all dissident beliefs, it has sought and assumed to hold, its teachings cannot be held guiltless of these diabolical crimes. It seems obvious, now that so unanimous an outbreak with such similar features everywhere, could not have occurred without emanating from a common centre. Count Witte has promised to dismiss all authorities found guilty of any complicity with outrage. Surely a genuine investigation would easily reveal who was guilty of this enormous crime. Would resignation or dismissal be a fit punishment for it? Should the guilty person not hang at least as high as Haman?

The meetings of the Montreal City Council sometimes lack the dignity which becomes so important a body. Disorder and petty mutual nagging occupy the time claimed by the large affairs of a great city. Several times last Monday two and even three aldermen were trying to shout each other down, and half the afternoon was lost upon what, if put through according to rule, need not have occupied five minutes. In committees much time is wasted and much acrimony introduced by the usage of letting aldermen take part who are not members of the committee. At the last meeting of the Finance Committee a member complained that most important matters were often rushed through at the last moment without consideration or debate. It may be necessary that more restrictive rules should be devised both for the council and for committees, but it is possible that if the rules which exist were well known and applied, as good a result would be gained. What is certain is that until business methods are introduced into meetings the interests of the people and the tax-payers will suffer.

The people of Alberta do not seem to have taken the perpetuation of their old school system much to heart, as they have sustained the government which did it, by something like twenty-one seats to four, in the new Provincial Legislature. This is not due to their indifference to education, a matter to which, owing to the motley diversity of their population, they attach vital importance, but because they have had considerable experience of the system and have come to regard it as the natural order of things. It would have been easy to have made the separate school system a curse to those new provinces. The provisions of the constitutional acts of the provinces, as originally drawn up, might have been interpreted to put the schools at the mercy of sectarian authorities, with the most denationalizing effects. The change that was made retains the administration of the ample provincial educational funds in the hands of the legislatures, and it can be counted on that the dispensation of these will be based on the fulfilment of the educational requirements imposed by the provinces. The teachers will all have to be of the required training and the scholars will have to come up to the required standards. This still leaves the great evil of training the people of religious minorities, sometimes Roman Catholics, sometimes Protestants, in separate schools; but it minimizes that evil by requiring all to fulfil the same courses, with power to penalize those who fail to do so. So long as there are isolated minorities, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, embedded among those of a different faith, with strong convictions as to who should teach their children, there will be need for considering those convictions. It is probable that mutual prejudices will diminish with time and the separate school will die out of itself.

The timely letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg is primarily a letter of brotherly sympathy in an hour of disaster. It takes the form of a somewhat indefinite offer on the part of the English Church to co-operate with that of Russia in the task of rendering forever impossible such horrors as have lately occurred. What the English Church can do in the premises is, however, not hinted at. The letter can only be taken as a friendly incitement to a Christian attitude on the part of the Russian Church and as an adjuration in the name of Christ to do nothing to increase the intolerant spirit which is obviously at the bottom of those sorrors. The letter is hopefully addressed to the Metropolitan, who recently broke loose from the malign bondage of Pobiedonostseff, and who has the credit of not being in sympathy with the dark spirit of ignorant intolerance which pervades his church. But it is clearly an adjuration to the whole Church to take Christ for its examplar and call off the wolves which are in its name perpetrating almost every horror known to savage heathenism.

It is in accordance with the fitness of things that the announcement of the retirement of M. Pobiedonostseff and of the restoration of the constitution to Finland should come by the same wire. The late Procurator of the Holy Synod was the very spirit of the principle of the autocracy of which the Czar was only the embodiment. He always insisted that the autocracy was greater than the autocrat, to whom he denied the right to change or limit it in any way. The Czar, to his mind, was merely the temporary custodian of the absolute system. He necessarily held that the fundamental rights of Finland or any other nationality, could be abrogated by the fiat of the Czar, and for this reason he absolved the Czar from blame in violating his oath, as Grand Duke of Finland, to uphold and respect the ancient constitution and liberties of that country. This doctrine has been the animating principle of Russian policy since M. Pobiedonostseff became the power behind the throne in the reign of the present Czar's father, and it may be truly said that the inflexibility with which it was carried out in Finland, Poland, Manchuria and everywhere within the empire and in relation to bordering countries, was the chief cause of the many misfortunes that have culminated in Russia during the last three years. The bureaucracy, the Church and the police acted upon it with resolute uniformity. The downfall of Pobiedonostseff marks the end of the autocracy, though it may be the salvation of the Czar. A system so long and thoroughly organized cannot be easily set aside, but it now seems to survive only in alliance with massacring mobs.

The 'Canada,' of Montreal, accepts the plea that all the uproar and acts of violence that took place at the meetings of Mr. Mage at Maisonneuve Hall were not caused by Laval students. It allows that there were among the crowd of people there some who had nothing to do with Laval, but it insists that there was a certain number of students who participated, and 'too many,' and these it blames in good set terms. It reminds them that we have liberty of opinion and speech and meeting in this country, and that that liberty must be respected by everybody. Because of their better training it insists that students, even more than ordinary folk, ought to respect that liberty. His Lordship Judge Mathieu, dean of the faculty of law at Laval, has also taken occasion to reprimand the students for their display of intolerance and violence. He told them never to forget the rights of men, and never to forget that in a civilized state everyone has a right to act and speak as he pleases so long as he does not offend the laws. These fundamental rules of civilized society, so forcibly presented, will doubtless have the intended effect, and prevent the students from acting so barbarously in future. So we may fairly hope out of intolerance tolerance may rise, seeing that in every age and country university students have been found on the side of the larger liberties. Even in 'Darkest Russia' the students, at least, are liberal, and are classed universally and instinctively as the 'Intellectuals.'

The re-convening of the French Chambers serves to mark the great changes that have taken place since their prorogation. The whole aspect of affairs in Europe has been profoundly altered. Internal politics, the separation of church and state and the modification of army service were the subjects which then absorbed public attention. Now they are barely mentioned. The senate, it is casually stated, will pass the separation bill, and the President will sign it. Thus a question, which seemed to threaten the disruption of the republic a few months ago, passes into the list of accomplished facts without causing a ripple. As regards the army, all thought of modification looking to a peaceful establishment has been rudely dispelled. By the sudden and unexpected action of the German Emperor, France has been again called to stand to her guns. Her ally, Russia, defeated by Japan and in the throes of revolution, can give her no longer that support for which she has paid so dearly. Naturally, she turns to Great Britain, the only power that can help her in the changed situation in which she finds herself. The Morocco question will probably be settled amicably at Algeciras. There is no reason why it should not, unless there is a determination on the part of Germany to prevent it. But the consequences of failure would be so tremendous that the statesmen of Europe must shrink from contemplating so dire a result. The task before the French Chambers is that of readjusting the nation to the changed situation in foreign affairs, always a delicate and difficult undertaking.

Count Witte has found it very difficult to form a ministry. The task before the government is one from which all shrink. The Premier has almost all men against him. The Czar is too weak to stand behind the man behind whom he is hiding. His uncles and his cousins are all against Witte. The Bureaucrats would kill him if they dared, for his success means their end. The revolutionists are equally opposed to him. They want nothing to succeed under any Romanoff, or, indeed, under any monarch. The zemstvoists, who were counted on as the conservative element—who would stand by a careful middle course in the enfranchisement of the people—stand aloof for two reasons. The reason that they give to Count Witte is that the measure of self-government and freedom which he proposes may be the wisest possible, and may be offered by him in a spirit of the highest loyalty to constitutionalism, but that it comes too late and will now never satisfy the people who want the fullest right of organization and freedom of speech, and assembly and universal suffrage. Their real reason for holding back is that they cannot trust the Czar, that they regard all that has been conceded as having been yielded through fear, and that with the usual Russian good faith it will be revoked as soon as the storm is over. This being their estimate of the Czar's concessions they demand that these shall be such as shall place the revolution beyond peradventure.

The Montreal Harbor Board is becoming a more and more melancholy thing to contemplate. The chairman continually implores the board to do something, but permits meetings to be spent in unmeaning wrangles upon nothing in particular. These meetings cost the public about a hundred dollars in fees and many thousands in waste. It was discovered the other day that the board was governed by no rules and the secretary was instructed to draw up a code for the board to discuss. One rule that it was thought would be a good one was that people should only speak to resolutions and that resolutions should be in writing. How long the Board will discuss this eminently original idea before it is adopted we do not know. If the chairman was not an abnormally kindly and tolerant person he would probably, of his own fiat, have enforced it from the first. But what is more pitiful than the aimlessness of the Board, as now managed, is its servitude. It dare not move hand or foot without reference to Ottawa. Such being the case, it would seem that the work might be better done by the clerks of the Fisheries Department. The Board has for its manager of works one of the ablest engineers in Canada—one who is recognized by his brethren as a first class authority on the sort of questions which come before him as harbor engineer. This engineer cannot propose or recommend or report anything but it is negatived by the engineer of the department; or rather, of the minister of the department, for Mr. St. George followed Mr. Prefontaine from the civic to the national government. When there is a difference between the two engineers, as there always is, the Minister constitutes himself arbitrator between them. The Minister is by training a lawyer, and not an engineer, and cannot easily have a personal judgment in such matters. He, of course, always decides in favor of his own man. There are those on the Board who resent this. One member, however, falls flat on his face before ministerial authority and proposes that the harbor engineer be withdrawn from the works and that the matter be left to the government's man. It must be admitted that if the government is going to do everything its own way the position of the harbor engineer is nugatory. But in that case, still more so is the position of the Harbor Board. The most of the members see that, if they want to vindicate their engineer, the proper course is not to withdraw him but themselves to refuse longer to take part in what is to the public a very wearisome and expensive farce.

The town of St. Louis is to be congratulated on the progress of its ordinances for the protection of the character of streets. In this element of civilization that growing suburb is in advance of Montreal. It has streets on which no shops are allowed to be opened. Shops on the corner lots must not have shop doors on these streets, or even half on these streets. Now, there is a by-law to be passed forbidding on certain streets outside stairs for tenement houses. It is held that it is no more expensive and far less injurious to the dignity of the neighborhood to have these stairs inside the house, and it is proposed to enforce this at least on certain streets. This looks like a common sense reform. There are certain Indians called Zunis, in New Mexico, who live inside high cliffs, the doors of whose residences are reached only by ladders. There was a certain advantage in lawless days in being able to pull in the ladder. We follow the same custom here in Montreal, even in our finest self-contained houses, the only difference being that we cannot pull in the ladder. It indeed affords a certain protection against winter visitors by occasionally precipitating them, but this method has more frequently the effect of speeding the parting guest than of checking the approaching one. The more expensive the ladder, the more scathe it is capable of doing, stone being harder and more slippery than wood. How much wiser it would be to enter by a single step at the front door. To place the front wall as much further forward, or the rear one as much further back, as would give equal climbing room inside, would often cost no more than the foundation of a stair. An inside staircase of the same height could be made far more of an architectural feature than the outside one, and have none of its perils. New questions arise when the house contains several tenements, but the St. Louis people seem to think that the same rule would apply, and that it would cost no more. At all events, the reform is worth all it might cost.

It would be rash, perhaps, to say that the results of the recent elections in many states and cities of the adjoining republic indicate a breakdown of the party system. Yet it is evident that there has been a widespread revolt against partyism, as developed, organized and controlled by the machines and the bosses. An encouraging feature of this revolt is that leading men, occupying the highest positions politically and socially, have given it their support in the plainest language. Thus, Mr. Taft repudiated the boss of his own party in Ohio. Mr. Elihu Root was equally emphatic in his remarks on the New York city elections, and Mr. Choate, the recently returned ambassador to Great Britain, told his countrymen plainly that the brutal tyranny of the bosses and the machines must be overthrown if liberty and public decency are to be preserved. The President himself, who has risen to his present position in defiance of the party machine, has on several occasions spoken in unmistakable terms against the shameless licentiousness into which the struggle of parties has drifted. Not less encouraging has been the popular response in those cities where bossism was most firmly entrenched. From this revolt of honesty and intelligence arises the hope that the people in increasing numbers will emancipate themselves from machine politics, refuse to be herded in party enclosures, and will vote for men of proved integrity, whether they belong to any or no party. New York and Philadephia, two cities that were most under the thumbs of the bosses, have led the way. It should not be too much to hope that other places will follow, till the most vulgar and corrupt form of tyranny ever known in any country will be completely overthrown.

It is fairly safe to say that Mr. McCorkill would not have devised and put into motion his tax on outside commercial travellers if he could have foreseen the humiliation it would bring upon himself and the Province of Quebec. But having once yielded to petty protectionist clamor he is so far deaf to the many protests that have come not only from Great Britain, the United States, and other foreign countries, but from other provinces of Canada, and from within the province itself. Mr. McCorkill's defence is that he needs the money, though it seems plain that very little revenue will be collected from such a source. Its main effect will be to keep out of the province classes of men whose visits have been a great convenience to our tradesmen, and who were the means of disseminating much valuable technical information. The latest protest against the tax comes from the Imperial Board of Trade, a department of the British government which has compiled a list of the countries where a tax on travellers is imposed. This list shows that none of the more enlightened nations of Europe put any such restrictions on international trade—and international exchange of commercial ideas. We stand before the world, therefore, as a sort of farthing shop, where large ideas are not expected to be found. The sooner Mr. McCorkill removes this reproach from Quebec the sooner he will regain his reputation as a statesman. We object to being further advertised to the world as the meanest of lands.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Now that the elections are over in New York, the assurance enquiry will shortly be resumed, and policyholders all over the world will be scanning the newspapers, yellow and otherwise, eager for information. Canadians are naturally intensely interested in every detail of the revelations, as the companies concerned do a large business here, and there must be few Canadians who are not either assured in one or other of them or have friends and relatives so insured. Of the three companies whose affairs are being turned inside out, for the public to gaze upon and think about, the New York Life commenced business in Canada in 1868, and last year received a net premium income, for solely Canadian business amounting to $1,563,464, the number of policies in force at the end of the year being 25,114, amountng to $44,314,886. The Equitable Life received a net premium income last year amounting to $791,190, the number of policies in force was 8,721, amounting to $17,922,885. The Mutual Life received a net premium income in Canada last year amounting to $1,159,732, the number of policies in force was 12,388, amounting to $24,135,791. A little simple addition shows therefore that the Equitable, New York and Mutual together took from Canadians last year net premiums to the amount of $3,514,386, the total number of policies in force being 46,223, carrying liabilities of $86,373,562, or nearly sixteen dollars per head of our population. Other United States companies have written considerable business in this country. Thus, the Aetna Life has 12,230 policyholders and liabilities to them amounting to $17,071,713. The Metropolitan has issued 224,885 policies to the amount of $34,658,869. The total number of policies issued by all the United States companies in Canada in force at the end of last year was 306,541, and the amount was $180,631,896. That is to say, about one out of every eighteen Canadians is assured in a United States life assurance company, including industrials, to the extent of three hundred and twenty dollars. Little wonder that when the mismanagement of the three great companies was being exposed so many Canadians were troubled and feared for the fate of their investments. As the investigation went on, however, it was seen that the companies

were financially sound and strong, in spite of extravangances and other wrongdoing, and that there was no need to fear that they would be unable at any time to fulfil their obligations to their policyholders. Doubtless, the immediate effect of the scandals has been to lessen the volume of insurance business, it has also resulted in some policy-holders refusing to pay further premiums and allowing their polices to lapse. But it is now pretty generally recognized that the companies are like a sound seaworthy ship, that has been troubled with barnacles, and that when the barnacles are scraped off the assurance ship she will speed along more efficiently than ever. The business of life assurance will go on, because it is based on sound principles, and the reforms that must follow the New York investigation will more than merely, reinstate it in popular approval.

HEARST'S WAR CRY.

Apart from the election of Mr. Jerome, the tremendously big vote cast for Mr. Hearst is the most significant event that has occurred in the United States for a long time. Personally he was not a strong candidate and had in his much vaunted wealth a doubtful commendation to popular support. But he had audacity and the sagacity to stake his chances on what he conceived to be a popular idea, and the result proved he was not mistaken on that point. As the election of Mr. Jerome was a successful revolt against Bossism and machine politics, so was the vote cast for Mr. Hearst a proof of the popular condemnation of the system by which the public is taxed by private corporations on values which belong to the public. That there was fraud in the balloting, the counting of ballots, and the disposition made of the ballot boxes, is evident, and goes to strengthen the opinion that Mr. Hearst has by these means been deprived of a victory fairly won. Of more importance than his or any candidate's defeat is the fact, if it be a fact, that the will of the people has been perverted by fraud. It is gratifying on this account to note the determination and very unusual executive promptitude with which Mr. Hearst or his managers have faced this reverse. It is also interesting to observe how Mr. Hearst has become the hero of the hour, and how the newspapers most strongly opposed to him are now vigorously demanding the fullest investigation in order that, if he had an honest majority, he shall be declared elected. How far the public ownership of public utilities is desirable may be a debateable question, but it was the main plank in the platform on which Mr. Hearst appealed to the people. Without it his candidature would have had no particular point. He would simply have had his wealth and his notoriety to commend him. Therefore, the phenomenal uprising in his support can only be understood as an expression of the popular will in favor of that idea, the same which in a more concrete form secured to Mr. Dunne a few months ago the mayoralty of Chicago. New York, like all large cities in the republic, had within recent years many striking lessons in estimating the enormous value of public franchises and in judging the methods by which these have been disposed of to private companies for paltry considerations by men elected to safeguard public interests. Between the popular approval of a principle and its adoption in the face of wealthy interests is, as the people of Canada know in the matter of prohibition, a long and difficult step. The people's victory in Chicago, however, would seems to have brought the street car people to very reasonable terms, and we may assume that many large moneyed interests are meditating seriously upon Mr. Hearst's success.

STATE AID TO EDUCATION.

Like most things under the sun, the question of state aid to elementary education is a relative one. The practice of different countries varies very greatly both as to the amount of aid and the manner of its distribution, but the most cogent reason for giving state aid at all is in all cases the same, namely, the need of coaxing or compelling taxpayers into action who do not, or who will not, see their public duty in this matter. Fortunately, in all civilized countries there are communities with a sense of duty as to public instruction and manifesting a pride in the local schools. But the number of such communities varies greatly. It is seldom that we see such an example as that of the state of Massachusetts where a great educational system is maintained almost wholly by local taxation. The general rule is that the government which frames the educational laws must furnish a sufficient annual subsidy to ensure that the regulations which it deems necessary to the system shall be carried out by the local authorities. It is now becoming more and more evident to the thinking public that a much larger amount of this coaxing or driving force will have to be used by the Quebec Government if our educational system, and more particularly that of the rural parts, is to be lifted to a higher plane.

In this connection, a glance at what is being done elsewhere may not be without its lessons. The figures for England and Wales have, perhaps, little significance for us beyond the indication they give of the growth of the idea of state aid in the Mother Country. In 1833 the government voted twenty thousand pounds for the elementary schools of England and Wales. Today the annual aid is about three and a half million pounds. In France, the state provides forty percent of the cost of the primary schools as well as a vast annual sum for the maintenance of the normal training schools. In these cases the money comes from central governments, which are supposed to have abounding revenues to meet the demands of public opinion. Yet in Germany, where education is under the control of the separate kingdoms, principalities and duchies, Prussia provides eighteen percent of the cost of primary education, and thirty-four percent of the cost of secondary education, and the aid in the other divisions of Germany is about the same. In England and Wales, in France and in Germany the laws now strictly require the local authorities to do their duty in providing for public instruction. In France and in Germany the tendency is more and more to give the school teacher the standing of a state official, thus stamping the duty and responsibility of education as a national one .

Both in Canada and in the United States, education is entrusted to the provinces and individual states, and although the ways and means of obtaining provincial and state revenues vary considerably, it is to the examples on our own continent that our legislators might most usefully turn for study. During the last fifteen years or more, the state of New York has perhaps made greater advances in rural and city education than any other part of the United States. More than a half of the state's revenues are obtained by direct taxation, and of this amount more than four million dollars are collected for the purpose of education. But in the distribution of the tax collected, there are some anomalies. There are sixty counties in the state, and of these fifty-four receive back more than they contribute to the direct tax. These, of course, are the rural counties. On the other hand, New York county contributes about two millions of the tax and only receives back about three-quarters of a million. Yet the city expends now about twenty-three million annually on its primary and high schools. In other words, the cities which are doing their duty in the matter of education are heavily taxed also for rural education. But the large state aid, although it is not gathered from the clouds, is at any rate effective upon local action and the rural schools are manifesting marvellous progress. The law of Congress in 1784 which decreed that one-sixteenth of the public lands in every state should be set aside for the purposes of education, gives rise to a history of state aid which cannot easily be summarized in a simple article. It is sufficient to say that in some of the states the lands were immediately sold to defray the initial expenses of education, the building of good school houses and so forth, while in others, and particularly in the newer Western States, the lands have been held as a permanent investment and are yielding larger and larger revenues for education. The same principle applies to our own North-West provinces. As for Canada, Quebec is far behind every other province in its aid to rural elementary education. In making comparisons, of course, it is only just to consider certain differences. In Ontario, for instance, the legislative grant is only about double that of Quebec. But there the schools receive a vast sum from the Clergy Reserves Fund as well, and every rural school employing one teacher receives $100 a year, and every school employing two teachers $150 a year from the county council.

In the powers and importance of our county councils we have nothing corresponding to those of most of the other provinces. But the smaller provinces put us to shame without a question. In Prince Edward Island, for instance, the salaries of the teachers are paid from the provincial treasury, and in the event of the local authorities desiring to increase the salary, the government gives an equal extra amount up to the extent of twenty-five dollars. The salaries were recently as follows: First class male teachers, $401 per annum; second class, $234; third class, $185; first class female teachers, $335; second class, $188; and third class, $141. Taking into account the local increases and the fact also that the great majority of the teachers are either of first or second grade, it will be seen that the average salaries are much above our own, and also that our lowest ones are impossible. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia the large and steadily increasing grants are directed to the same aim of ensuring good salaries to teachers, and thus attracting the competent into the profession. In each of those provinces the legislative grants for elementary education are, according to population, largely in excess of our own. From the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan we have a lesson to learn even from the ordinances in force while they were still territories. The legislative grants are governed as follows: (1) to each school having an average attendance of at least six pupils for the days during which it has been open in any term, a sum of $1.40 for each day the school is open, provided that the total number of days for which grants may become payable shall not exceed 210; (2) for every pupil in average daily attendance an additional amount of $1.50 per school year of 210 days; (3) To each school where a teacher is employed who holds a first class professional certificate the sum of 20 cents for each day (not exceeding 210) in the year such teacher is actually engaged in teaching; and to each school where a teacher holding a second class certificate is so employed, the sum of 10 cents for each day (not exceeding 210) in the year such teacher is actually engaged in teaching; (4) To each school attaining a minimum grading upon the reports of its inspection, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, on its efficiency in respect to buildings, equipment, government and progress a sum not exceeding fifteen cents nor less than five cents may be paid, according to such grading, for each day (not exceeding two hundred and ten) on which the school has been kept open during the year.'

Let us compare this aid with that of our own province. Take a fair average school of fifteen scholars, and presume that in both a first class elementary teacher is employed and that in both the requirements have been lived up to. The school in the new provinces would obtain from government, on clause 1, $294; on clause 2, $22.50; on clause 3, $42; on clause 4, $31.50; or a total of $390. The very best the Quebec school could obtain is six or seven dolars a year at the best. There is no support for our rural schools beyond that of the local taxation. The government aid is the merest trifle. It is utterly inadequate to enable the Council of Public Instruction to enforce its regulations upon the local authorities if they are unwilling to carry them out. No commission on education is necessary to discover such obvious and basic facts as these. There is abundance of evidence at hand as to what o'clock it is in the rest of the world. It is action that is needed now. If a travelling commission would make us more ashamed than we are of our backwardness it might be well worth while, but the money it would cost would be quite an item in the grants now made to elementary schools.

LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION.

A North Carolina correspondent takes the 'Witness' to task for speaking of the war of secession as, to use our own words, a war 'which had as its most essential 'object to give the negro rights as a citi-'zen along with the white man.' He is quite right in his facts, but seems to us to ignore the bottom facts. In his facts he might have gone further. He might have said that the comparatively unknown Lincoln was chosen by the Republican convention in place of Seward, of New York, because his views were less radical on the question of slavery. Lincoln took the ground strongly that the federal government had no constitutional right to interfere with the institutions of the states. The Southern States were still a factor, the free-soilers had been defeated four years before and, it was the party's wish to get as large support as possible that caused it to choose a man of moderate views. When he became President, and the war had begun, Lincoln was an extreme moderate in comparison with a good deal of the rapidly advancing public opinion of the North. General Fremont, who had been the Free Soil candidate in the election previous to Lincoln's, proclaimed as a military measure confiscation against active enemies in Missouri, implying the freedom of their slaves. Lincoln immediately revoked this and bade him go no further than Congress had done, which was the emancipation of all slaves used for hostile purposes. This roused much feeling against the President in the North. Later, General Hunter proclaimed freedom to slaves in the states of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina as a necessary corollary of martial law there. This Lincoln also revoked.

Lincoln's policy, frequently urged, but never responded to, was to offer national compensation for slave property to all states which should abolish slavery. It was this moderation, probably, which retained several slave states in the Union. In reply to Greeley's remonstrances, he said 'My paramount object 'is to save the Union, and not either to 'save or destroy slavery.' When he did at last issue his emancipation proclamation it was carefully explained that it was as a war measure that it was done. It took effect on the first of January, 1863, applying only to the states then in rebellion. A year later he urged a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery altogether. It did not get the necessary two-thirds majority then, but did so when he urged it again at the beginning of 1865. The time, no doubt, needed a man who combined extraordinary tact, prudence and conservatism with extraordinary humanity. But, while everything must be conceded to the view that Lincoln was determined to make the nation's enemies responsible for the war and all its consequences, and not to move before the tide of opinion had risen to a sustaining level, it has to be remembered that under the whole conflict lay the question of slavery and that Lincoln was the chosen, approved and sympathetic champion of the anti-slavery party. The demand of that party was, at the time of his selection, nothing more than that the area of slavery should not be extended. That was the most upon which it was hoped to carry the nation. It was the triumph of that principle, with its consequence that the South should no longer rule the Union, that caused the secession. The revolt was a revolt of slaveholders on behalf of slavery. It was because the United States, from being a federation, had in reality, though not in constitutional for, become a nation, and further, because the sole disuniting force was the immoral one of slavery, that the conscience of the people, with Lincoln as spokesman, determined to assert the primal rights of nationhood. That determination rested on the constitutionally false ground that the states were not sovereign As Mr. Grady says, it was a repudiation of the doctrine that all just government rests on the consent of the governed. But, beneath that, all the world recognized the fact that it was a war of freedom against slavery—that it was these that were ranged against each other. It was this conflict that constituted the whole cause of secession. It was this that furnished the best inspiration of those who were determined to repress secession.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

King Edward entered into his sixty-fifth year on Thursday last. Four times since his accession to the throne has the broad empire celebrated with rejoicing the anniversary of his birthday. but never have the attendant circumstances been so bright as now. At the beginning of the reign the shadow of a wearisome and disastrous war hung over the Empire; to-day there is peace on all our borders. And the five nations rejoice that their king has been spared to complete another year, and the wish, heartfelt and loyal, was in the minds and on the lips of Britons everywhere, that he may be spared for many years yet to come to reign over them. This wish is no mere 'duty' wish; for whatever may have been the misgivings with which the transference of the crown may have been looked forward to by some, no one questions that the King's tenure of it has not only been benign, but has been marked by the most energetic and beneficent service in the promotion of the better day of peace that is to be. Not only all British subjects, but all mankind, may well pray that King Edward may live long. The extraordinary popularity he enjoys among the people of Europe is a striking tribute to his power to win men's hearts and a signal recognition of the high ideals which animate his words and deeds.

We, in Canada, in common with the people of other outlying posts of the Empire, are deeply interested in the King personally. There are many who well remember his visit to us when Prince of Wales, and the promise of those earlier days has been more than fulfilled. 'Little he knows of England who only England knows,' sings Kipling. This cannot be said of our King. He has travelled over the greater portion of the Empire, and everywhere the memories he has left behind have been memories of a manly, straightforward, sympathetic man, tactful and sincere. He won that character then; he has kept and justified it ever since. In the course of a memorable speech made here on the occasion of his visit, he said:—'Canada may be proud that within her limits two races of different language and habits are united in the same legislature by a common loyalty, and are bound to the same constitution by a common patriotism.' Canada is proud of that fact, and to-day's rejoicing has a special significance on that account. In another direction also the King has won the gratitude of the people over whom he rules. It does not affect us in Canada so closely perhaps as it does the people in the homeland, but it is none the less a factor of which we are proud. It is this: that the King is upholding at his Court the highest traditions of his illustrious mother. The power of the British Court, headed by a monarch still in the zest of life, and associated with a Consort who won the hearts of the whole Empire long ago, and who has kept her place in their hearts ever since, is of necessity a powerful influence for good or evil. We are proud today to be able to point to the Court and say that this influence is all for good. In the empire's birthday wishes all of us included the Queen—the sweet and gracious woman whose beauty and purity of character, always revealed in kindly thoughts for the people, tenderly spoken words, and gentle deeds of goodness, have kept her the nation's idol through forty strenuous years.

'BUY MY DEAR WATERCRESSES!'

Why should not the farmers and gardeners be fully protected as well as the manufacturers? Why should we not pay a heavy duty on our salads and vegetables as well as on our clothes and everything we use? Such was the gist of the argument of Mr. Monk last week before the Tariff Commissioners at Montreal. Mr. Monk represented the Market Gardeners' Association of the Province of Quebec, and he complained that United States market gardeners compete with our people and undersell them. To counteract such unspeakable conduct he asked for a duty of twenty-five cents a dozen on cucumbers, the same on lettuce, the same on celery and the same on eggplant; fifty cents a bushel on green beans, peas and spinach; five cents a pound on tomatoes; twenty-five cents a bushel on onions and potatoes; three cents a head on green cabbage and cauliflower; ten cents a pound on radishes; twenty-five cents a pound on parsley and the plebeian watercress. It would be 'Oh, my dear watercresses'—but why not? Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fielding objected that the produce it was proposed to tax so heavily did not grow here in the open air for more than a limited season, and that it would have to be grown under glass at greatly enhanced cost. They thought it was hard lines that we should have to deny ourselves articles grown in a neighboring state under natural conditions, and pay impossible prices for them to home producers under artificial ones. But Mr. Monk logically retorted that if Sir Richard Cartwright's and Mr. Fielding's plea for sun-grown vegetables was sound, then, there are a great many protected industries that similarly offend. 'If 'you apply that argument all round,' he said, 'there are a great many industries 'at present receiving ampler protection.'

It must not be supposed that our market gardeners, poor fellows, do not receive some measure of protection, but it is not enough to enable them to compete successfully with the handicap of the sun. The present protection gives them fifteen cents a bushel on potatoes, twenty-five percent ad valorem on onions, twenty cents a bushel and ten percent ad valorem on fresh tomatoes, and all dry salted and evaporated or dessicated vegetables are protected to the extent of twenty-five percent ad valorem, while the duty on canned vegetables is one and a half cents a pound. And we have at times to pay all that extra for the privilege of eating only what is grown on our own soil. But even this does not secure a monopoly to our own producers. Surely the workingmen and women, with a very few dollars a week to do with, who yet contribute so passively, if not cheerfully, to those who bleed them so freely for pretty much everything they use and wear, will not begrudge paying still more for their potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, beans and what-not, so that the honest market gardeners shall be able to earn a crust by growing under glass what God intended to grow in the open air, and that does so grow a few miles to the south of us. Surely, twenty-five cents more a dozen on lettuce is a small price to pay for so patriotic a duty. It is true that this tax may have the effect of making vegetables so dear at times that all but the very rich may be compelled to use less of them or abstain from their use altogether. But, what of that—is it not in the great unselfish cause of protection?

EXPERIMENTS IN GOVERNMENT.

We are having the outcome of long years of malign absolutism in Russia in the form of anarchic mobs. We are having the outcome of benign limited monarchy in Vienna in the shape of socialistic riots. We are having the outcome of generations of absolute democracy in the United States in the form of the most barefaced electoral corruption—the open distribution of the people's money to buy from the people the power to plunder them, and the pounding of an official within an inch of his life on the steps of a court house in broad daylight because he laid informations against repeateds. The Emperor of Russia will probably have to give the people all the power they ask for and the rest of the world will stand by in terror as to what they will do with it. The Emperor of Austria is going to meet the socialist agitation with universal suffrage. The people would seem, from their wild demands, to be far from ready to use such powers wisely; but from the point of view of the existing government the proposed measure is probably the wisest course. In the first place it disarms the socialists. Their principle is the absolute government of all things by the people. With universal suffrage this is practically conceded, even if it does not turn out as the socialists hope. It is the most powerful reply to the recalcitrant Magyars in Hungary. Though these have been so turbulently insisting on the independence of Hungary, they are only a minority in their own country and consequently do not want universal suffrage, which would throw the power into the hands of the Slavs and other peoples, and possibly into the support of imperial unity. Finally it is the best card to play against Austria's greatest danger, namely, absorption by Germany, which has its mouth wide open waiting for the dislocation which is looked for at the death of the present emperor. The Emperor of Germany wants to swallow Austria, but he does not want to swallow constitutional rule with universal suffrage. It might be best for Austria that Germany should swallow her—better for Austria than for Germany, but from the point of view of the existing government and the existing empire no action would seem more wise than the granting of universal suffrage to the whole empire. When it is granted, the world will have some lessons in the complete rule by ignorant masses. While there is much to fear from such rule, as the conditions of South America have proved, it is probable that nothing is more educative in the long run than such responsibility laid upon the people.

TWO ALEXANDERS.

Alexander the 'Great,'
Centuries many ago,
Swept through the world as a fate,
Swept through the world as a woe!—
Vast, in a history vague,
Swept through the world as a plague!
Nations wiped out for a whim.
Sogdian rock down to him
Bowed: all his path, with the dead,
Clustered and cumbered and red!
Red where he passed was the sod.
Blasted,—he called himself god!
Alexander the 'Great,'
Centuries many ago.—
Poets for many an age
Have gilded his lusts and his rage!

Alexander the Good!
He of the world of to-day,
Who dwelt near the Holy Rood,—
Christ was his hope and his stay!
Humanity all his theme,
Goodness his waking and dream;
Kin with the kindred of all,
Help of the low and the small!
Haloed with merciful light,—
Hopefulness, helpfulness, right!
Saver of body and soul,
Charity, service, his goal!
Alexander the Good!
Gone from the world of to-day.—
Poets for many an age
Shall sing of this sanctified sage!

W. E. HUNT.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Russia in Revolt—Contrasted with Ireland in 1882—From an Article by W. T. Stead, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Czar's Surrender to the People—American Papers.
Sergei Yulievich Witte—'T. P.'s Weekly.'
The Political Fight in New York and Philadelphia—By Samuel E. Moffett, in Collier's Weekly,' New York.
The King—A Dangerous Tendency in English Politics—'The Speaker,' London.
The Political Value of Character—The 'Spectator,' London.
Nelson's Life and Work—An Estimate—Manchester 'Guardian.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Henry Irving's Funeral—A Graphic Description of Scenes in Westminster Abbey—By Max Pemberton, in the 'Mail,' London.
Composer and Pianist—'Musical News,' London.
Chanties—By J. Masefield, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

November—Poem, by Priscilla Leonard, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
October Twenty-first—Poem, by George Meredith, in the 'Outlook,' London.
Sea Life in Nelson's Time—Henry Newbolt, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Two Short Stories by Maxim Gorky—By Sophie Witte, Translated for the New York 'Evening Post,' by Herman Bernstein.
From Ivy's Post-Bag—Letters of the First Earl Dudley to Helen Stewart—The 'Tribune,' New York.
The Fourth Gospel—The 'Standard,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Education for Industry in the United States—The Commercial Purpose the Principal Thing—By Robert C. Ogden, in the 'School Journal.'
The Heavens in November—By Winslow Upton, in the Providence 'Journal.'
The Simple Life—Vegetarians in Conference—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The New St. Lawrence River Bridge—How it will Compare with Other Long-span Bridges—The 'Scientific American.'
Sea Encroachments in Great Britain—The 'Graphic,' London.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has accepted a chair in the Chicago Theological Seminary, which has been established especially for him. The new chair carries with it the title of professor of the science of the art of preaching.

At the Woman's Conference at Northfield were fifteen working girls from the East Side, New York city. They were there by the invitation of a wealthy young lady who not only paid their expenses, but came with them and devoted herself to them in making the occasion as pleasant and profitable as possible.

Thirty years ago a physician told William Booth, founder and generalissimo of the Salvation Army, that his life work was about done and he had better retire to a quiet country place, where, if possible, there was good shooting and fishing. 'I have had plenty of fishing since —for men,' says the General, and 'have had good shooting—at the devil.'

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, addressing a B. W. T. A. meeting at Wood-green, said that the time was past for the arguing of the question whether Christians ought to be teetotalers. All the collected intelligence of the nation now described alcohol as a poison, and they could not drink that which would hinder their brains in the development of clean and noble thoughts.

The American Bible Society has decided to publish an edition of the Gospels and Acts in Chamorro, the language spoken by the people of the island of Guam. The translation will be made by the Rev. Mr. Price, a missionary of the American Board, and the edition will be printed in Japan. The island of Guam is an important naval station of the United States in the Pacific, and this is the first attempt to give these people the sacred Scriptures.

The Rev. J. F. Horsley (W. M. S.) says that more than 200 of the native agents of that society in the Fiji Islands owe the awakening of a sense of sin as well as the peace of Jesus Christ solely to reading the New Testament. Scripture alone, without counsel, admonition, or spiritual instruction from any one, does the work of conviction and conversion in many mission fields. When missionaries are lacking either at home or abroad, the Bible should be sent out the more abundantly.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a letter regretting his inability to attend a temperance gathering in Malta, said he did not believe that alcohol in any form ever had or ever would do anyone any good. 'I am now sixty years old,' he wrote, 'and since I have entirely given up wine, spirits and beer, I could do as much work or more, physically and mentally, than I could do when I was thirty. I am always well; always cheery; laugh at the 'downs' of life equally with the 'ups,' and always feel fit and in condition.'

TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION AT PLYMOUTH.

(London 'Christian.')

The Torrey-Alexander Mission opened at Plymouth recently with a great throng, estimated at over five thousand people in the afternoon; while at night the Drill Hall, seating six thousand, was early packed to the doors, with thousands of late comers, unable to secure admission, thronging the surrounding streets. Both Lord's Day meetings were full of power and blessing.

The preparations for the work in Plymouth have been thorough. For months past a great volume of prayer has ascended to the throne of God from every part of the district, imploring blessing upon the work of the evangelists. Since the beginning of the year large union prayer-meetings, as well as sectional prayer-meetings, have been held regularly. A large committee of nearly a hundred clergymen, ministers, and laymen has been working energetically for months. The president of the committee is Dr. C. A. Hingston, a well-known physician and philanthropist, who is also president of the Plymouth Y. I.C.A. The committee has enlisted the co-operation of almost the whole of the evangelical churches at the Three Towns. Nearly 200,000 circulars and bills have been issued. The city has been thoroughly canvassed by ward areas, through the pastors and mission workers, many hundreds having engaged heartily in this task. The choir has a registered membership of 1,200, and the stewards and personal workers number 500 .

The building where the meeting will be held both afternoon and evening is a huge drill hall situated in a central position as regards the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, with their combined population of 200,000. It has a peculiar interest, for in a part of the same building Messrs. Moody and Sankey conducted their great meetings in 1882, as the result of which 850 persons joined the churches in two weeks. Indeed, the work of Moody and Sankey was so permanent that a strong mission, which was the outgrowth of their effort, is still carried on week by week in two halls. Another interesting product of their campaign is an early Sunday morning devotional meeting, which was started just after their visit by Dr. Hingston. Especial interest attaches to the Plymouth Mission because of the thousands of soldiers and sailors who are quartered in garrisons, forts and naval stations in and about the Three Towns. In addition to the Royal Marine depot in Plymouth, there are large numbers of men employed in the Government Dockyard at Devonport.

On Saturday night a meeting was held for the workers, stewards, and choir, at which both Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander were present. Dr. Hingston welcomed the evangelists heartily to the city: 'When, twelve months ago we were reading and hearing of the wondrous work which the Holy Spirit was doing through you in the large cities and towns of England, we became extremely anxious to receive a similar benefit. Prayer was made, and a deputation was sent to you. Although we scarcely thought you would be able to visit this far western part of England, you readily acceded to their request. I am thankful to see you here, and we give you a hearty welcome.

'The capacity of this building has been doubled. To me it has very happy recollections, for one half of it was used by the late Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey in their mission here, and I had the pleasure of seeing many a soul won to Christ through their instrumentality. During that mission—which lasted a fortnight—no less than 850 converts were welcomed into the Church of Christ. God grant that we may have a similar blessing in this mission.'

Dr. Torrey gave the workers as a motto for the mission Psalm lxii., 5; and urged every person present to make a prayer list of all unsaved friends. In his opening words he declared it gave him peculiar pleasure to visit Plymouth: 'I am very glad to be here to-night. It is my coming home. I left this part of the world in 1632—quite a long time ago. I stayed last night at the place my ancestors emigrated from, just on the boundary of Devonshire and Somerset, the little town of Combe St. Nicholas; and as I went over the churchyard where lies the dust of my remote ancestors, I had a feeling that at last, for the first time in England, I was coming home.'

In the course of his address Dr. Torrey told how during the entire mission prayer would ascend to God for Plymouth from every part of the earth: 'I am constantly hearing from people who have known me for years and known of my work, who say to me, "How is it, Torrey, that God has done so much in the last four years, as you have gone around the world. We did not expect it; we did not think it was in you." Well, it was not. And I always have an answer: first, it is God; second, on the human side, it is prayer. Now to-night, all around the world literally, there are thousands of people praying for Plymouth. I got a letter just before I came here from somebody in London, saying: "We are praying for Plymouth"—a little band of them in one of the accident assurance companies. Well, so they are in Sheffield; so they are in Chicago; so they are in India; so they are in China; in Japan, in Australia—praying to-night for Plymouth.'

At one part of his address Dr. Torrey referred with gratitude to the recent work in Sheffield, saying: 'God is the One who always does better than we expect. I do not think we have been to a place yet where God has not done better than anybody expected. This past month we have been in Sheffield. I think God exceeded there the expectations that people had, and so he will here in Plymouth if our expectation is from him. . . . One of the reasons for the great success of the Sheffield mission—and in some respects I think Sheffield was one of the most successful missions we have held—was the amount of prayer that went up before we got to Sheffield. In a few nights, when you see the people coming out for Christ, some of you will be tempted to think: "Well, the revival has come; we do not need to pray so much as we did." Do not stop when the shower of blesisng comes; pray for the floods. Do not rest until the floods come, not merely upon Plymouth, but upon all this part of England, and all over England.

'We are here for battle; we have not come for a picnic. A battle means fighting, and a battle means that you will receive blows as well as give them. But, by the grace of God, we are here to conquer. We are going to fight the battle first of all on our knees—and he who fights on his knees always conquers; then we are going to fight the battle in this hall, in the churches, in the homes, in the shops, on the sterets, everywhere in Plymouth, and we expect every man to do his best.'

Urging the imperative duty and necessity of prayer and personal work, Mr. Alexander enforced his points by numerous incidents from his career.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. Torrey preached on the text: 'He that winneth souls is wise'—a sermon intended chiefly to set Christians to work in soul-saving, yet when he gave the invitation several arose and publicly accepted Christ. Soon after he began his sermon in the evening a worker went outside and got into conversation with a man who had made shipwreck of his life and who had a short time since been on the verge of committing suicide by drowning, but was withheld by the thought of punishment in the next world. In response to the worker's pleading, the man declared he would accept Christ. Returning to the building, the man heard the greater part of Dr. Torrey's sermon, and when the invitation was given was one of the first to hold up his hand and then go down to the front to publicly confess Christ before men. It was an excellent sign that at the evening meeting more than half the people who accepted Christ were brought to a decision by the personal efforts of the Christian workers.

INDIA'S ORPHANS: DOES IT PAY TO SAVE THEM?

(Miss Eunice M. Wells, in the 'Christian and Missionary Alliance.')

If you could step into Kaira Orphanage to-day and see the bright, round, happy faces of those four hundred brown-skinned girls, could see them from all castes mingling together at work or play —for they are now all one in Christ Jesus —see a long line of them file out to the well at morning and evening each with a water-pot on her head and then file back to pour the water into the large earthen recepticles, could see them sitting at the hand mills grinding the grain for their bread, singing as they grind, see them in the weaving rooms, or the kitchen or the school rooms, all so happy about their work, see them in the Sunday-school or morning prayer service seated together and hear them sing the prises of him who loved them and gave himself for them, hear their bright testimonies of what great things Jesus has done for them, hear their voices raised in earnest prayer to him, see the change in their daily lives, yea, in their very faces and then in contrast go out into the villages and see the sad, worn faces of the women and girls, especially the child widows, stripped of all their jewellery, clothed in one poor garment, fed on one scant meal a day, the drudge of all the household, beaten and cursed because of their misfortune, shunned by all the passersby, never allowed any gaiety or pleasure like other girls, I think, my friends, you would say 'it pays' to save them and to give one's life unreservedly to train them for God.

Let me tell you of one who came to us in the famine. Saba was a high caste widow living in a distant village. Her father was a well-to-do farmer, but had been impoverished by the famine. Saba had suffered much from the proverbial mother-in-law and when left a widow she returned to her father's house. Her father lost all he had and finally died.

The suffering increased. Saba heard of a place where relief could be had and set out in search of it. She arrived at our mission station at Dholka with her one remaining child in her arms hungry and worn with her long journey.

Miss McDougal received her and offered her food, but she refused to break her caste. She wanted to work that she might earn money to buy her own food.

For some time she absolutely refused to eat with the others and thus break her caste, but at last she said, 'I'll let the caste go,' and from that time she mingled freely with the others.

Later she was sent to our 'Widow's Home' in the Mehmadabad under Miss Peter. Here Saba gave herself to the Lord and was baptized. She was not content to keep her salvation all to herself but longed to tell her relatives about it.

She asked leave to go to her 'own country,' as she called it, to find her sisters and bring them to the mission. Miss Peter granted her request and off she went to find them.

She first found a sister, next younger than herself. This sister's husband had, as many hundreds of husbands did during the famine, turned her out to care for herself. He kept their only child, a boy, and sent her away alone. She had gone to the government relief works and thus gained a livelihood. Saba found her and persuaded her to return to the mission with her.

Next she set out to find the second sister, who had likewise been turned out by her husband. She found her in an unexpected place and had no difficulty in persuading her to return with her.

But there was still another little sister left in the village with the old mother. Saba felt that she must bring this one, too. Again taking leave, she went in search of her home. After travelling some thirty-five or forty miles, she reached her village and found her mother very ill with no one to minister to her but her five-year-old child. Saba remained with them for a week or more nursing the old mother and telling her of the good home she had found and how Jesus had saved her.

At last the mother said, 'My daughter, those people have been kind to you. Go back to them even to serve them, they will care for you. I'm going to die soon. Leave Nani to give me a drink when I'm thirsty, but you go back.' So Saba left her and returned alone this time.

After some weeks she became restless and wished again to return to her village. She said, 'I have had a strange dream. I'm sure my mother is dead and there is no one to care for Nani.'

Although by that time we had had heavy rains and the country roads were almost impassable in some places, Miss Peter gave her food and money for the way had sent her off. The bread she had with her she gave to starving people along the way and preached to them while they ate it. In several places she waded through water to her waist, but finally she reached her village only to find the house empty and the village almost deserted. Only a few old people were left.

She enquired about her mother. They said 'The old woman is dead.' 'But where is Nani?'

'O! she is around here somewhere. We give her a bit of bread sometimes.' Upon searching she found the child curled up in an old waggon by a shed, asleep, perfectly nude, ill and covered with flies and dirt.

The next day she started back, carrying the child native fashion on her hip much of the way.

They nursed her back to life and she became strong and well.

When the 'Widows' Home' and the Orphanage were united, these four girls were among those who came to us. Saba was to me what she had been to Miss Peter, a trusted helper. We soon learned to love her dearly.

She served faithfully as matron for the older girls for some years while in school and under Bible training. She drank in the word. She could not learn much of arithmetic but we concluded that reading was much more important to her than arithmetic, so she concentrated her efforts upon learning to read well and has finished the fourth book.

Now she is out with one of the ladies as a Bible woman, telling her native sisters of Christ.

Rhurli, the oldest sister, in one of our matrons in the orphanage. God, in direct answer to prayer, brought the little son which the father refused to give up to her. He is now in the Dholka Boys' Orphanage.

Soni, the youngest sister, is employed by one of our missionaries as 'ayah' (nurse) to her baby.

Nani, is a bright, beautiful child in school, but best of all, they have all turned to the Lord and have been baptized.

Friends, does it 'pay' to rescue them? I know you will say with me 'Yes' a thousand times. Then do not begrudge us your daughters to help in training these precious little ones for Jesus.

INTERCESSORY FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

(By Rev. Alfred E. Street.)

'Jehovah . . . wondered that there was no intercessor.'' (Isaiah lix., 16).

Christ did not command us to pray the Lord of the harvest that he send forth 'missionaries' but 'laborers,' and the difference is intentional, for there are others just as necessary as missionaries—'Those sent.' Those harvest hands who directly reach the souls of men and save them can be generally divided into (1) Native Workers, upon whom the burden of evangelization rests; (2) Missionaries, whose work is ended when the natives have learned all the missionaries can teach; (3) Intercessors, who give their time and strength to the distinct work of definite intercessory prayer.

Of these three classes, the intercessor is the most important, because he is working at the very root and foundation of all harvest success, and, in as far as man is responsible, his faithfulness determines the success of all others.

An intercessory foreign missionary is a 'laborer' who can not go in person to the foreign field, but who has set himself apart to pray for the definite details of the foreign missionary work.

He alone is entitled to the name who enters upon an engagement to work for definite fields, an engagement as real as an appointment by a mission board. His striking peculiarities are that he is working in the realm of 'the heavenlies' instead of among visible men, and that there are no restrictions in regard to the number who can be intercessors, or to the places of their residence, or to the variety, sweep, and completeness of the results accomplished.

That mission field which has the largest number of missionaries (faithful intercessors) whose names are not in the published lists will always be the most successfully harvested.

Prayer based on God's word is the only weapon man can use to touch the invisible foe.

We can reach a Chinaman by speaking face to face with him, but we can strike the spiritual forces in China only by way of the place 'above where Christ is' ever living to make intercession. A study of Ephesians vi. shows that the end of putting on the armor of God is to pray for all the saints, but especially for Paul and his missionary successors. This armor is not for selfish protection, but to enable us to 'stand.' and, like Moses, Aaron, and Hur, by supplication, give victory to those fighting Amalek. Jesus did not call on the twelve legions of angels, but upon his disciples, and that they should watch him in prayer while he fought the invisible foe. In this he has shown the way for all who 'fight the fight of faith.' Even now it is by intercession that he continues the war.

The missionary on the field can not do his work alone.

When the intercessors' hands fall, Amalek prevails on the mission field today. The enemy is strong. Jesus refused to bow down to Satan, but the heathen bow and worship; therefore, the blackness of darkness broods over those lands—a stifling, choking power of death. In this a Christian is like a diver at the bottom of the sea.

In Christian countries prayer is continually offered for the pastor, and for every detail of the work of the church; special meetings are held to pray for a revival; in open-air meetings, while one is speaking, others are praying. In the same way, one or two missionaries fighting alone among thousands, or millions, need others to pray definitely while they work. Only the need is more urgent, as there are more deaths 'on the firing-line' than in the quiet of the home.

The body of Christ does not consist of each one of us individually, but of all together, and if the missionary is left without sufficient aid in prayer, he suffers, limps, stumbles, and perhaps falls. He may succeed in fighting his way to the very presence of God and receive blessings unspeakable, but meanwhile the heathen perish, and God tells us that their blood is to be required at the hands of those who did not do their part (Ezekiel xxxiii., 1-6).

(1) A host of intercessors can be speedily enlisted for this war.

(2) Enough missionaries and money can be found to really accomplish our task.

(3) Suitable men can be sent as missionaries, and the unsuitable can be prevented from going. Such mistakes in the past have cost many lives and thousands of dollars. Even Christ prayed all night before he chose the first twelve missionaries. (It is a significant fact that there is no distinct command for man to send forth missionaries. That work was done by Christ himself, and then by his Spirit, when he chose Paul and Barnabas; but when they tried to choose fellow-workers, they quarrelled over the choice. The command is to pray.)

(4) Individual heathen can be prayed for by name and saved.

(6) A native ministry can be raised up, maintained, strengthened.

(7 Revivals may be brought about on the foreign fields.

(8) Fresh fillings of the Holy Spirit can be given to missionaries.

(9) The health and strength of the missionaries can be maintained under the severe strain of their physical and social surroundings.

(10) Lonely missionaries, those without many friends, can be cheered and helped until their usefulness is multiplied many times.

Experience has repeatedly shown that the believing prayer of one humble intercessor at home can bring about a revival on the foreign field and save thousands. The experience of one missionary was that as far as man can see results, he was able to do more for the heathen while he was in America toiling as an intercessor than while he was among the heathen without intercessors pleading for him.

(1) Deliberately decide that this intercession is to be a regular, binding duty.

(2) Select fixed days, hours, times, and make them take precedence, as far as possible, of all other engagements.

(3) Begin humbly, letting experience enlarge and guide.

(4) Wait on the Lord of the harvest for directions as to what part of the field you belong.

(5) Learn the names of missionaries of all connections in your field, and pray for them by name.

(6) Do not pity the missionary or condole with him, but give him your sympathetic help.

(7) Write to the missionaries you are praying for, pointedly asking what their difficulties and needs are. Tell them you do not want long letters, bright and newsy, but when they are worn out you want them to drop a postal telling you, so that you can pray for them.

(8) Pray for every need or condition that you can learn about.

(9) Form the habit of letting God impress upon you the things for which to pray. He will do it.

(10) Not many words are needed, but much time must be spent in 'waiting' upon him, the very silence calling for his will to be done. Silence enables one to draw very near to God. 'We know not how to pray as we ought,' and we must let the Spirit himself make intercession.'

(11) We must study and practice the art of praying until we are expert in it. The Bible furnishes its laws and examples which can be worked out only by patient practice.

Some may be tempted to cherish a subtle, hidden feeling that by doing this work they are conferring a favor on some one by helping. Not at all; it is all the other way. The unspeakable favor is granted you of sharing the burden of intercession daily carried by the risen man Christ Jesus in heaven.

A newly arrived missionary can not vote for the first year, so much has to be learned before he can do so intelligently. In the same way, one beginning as an intercessory missionary needs to consider himself only a beginner with much to learn.

When various details of mission work begin to come to your knowledge, be exceeding careful how you judge, condemn, or decide in matters that you have never met and that have puzzled the wisest men for many decades. No war is sweet and gentle, but you are now fighting Satan enthroned among men, the most unscrupulous and horrible of enemies, worse than man could imagine. When matters utterly unexpected and discouraging arise, Satan will try to turn us away in disgust, therefore remember that the worse the troubles the greater the need for your prayers.

Many, many times we will be tempted to give it all up as useless, for every possible form of deception will be among his 'wiles' to stop our intercession, for if he can stop each one, his victory is assured, and there are alarmingly few intercessors.

Be ready to patiently toil on without apparent results; time is required for them to show. Many a laborer has toiled on for years without seeing the results which overjoyed his successors. Cannot you do the same? But you cannot expect to become a successful intercessory missionary if the Lord is calling you to go in person.

(1) Indirect Work.—Every Christian should work as an intercessory missionary, but there are some at home whom the Lord calls to give much daily toil for the salvation of the nations. Many are needed by teaching, writing, and exhorting to arouse Christians to a sense of their responsibility for the death of those who perish, not because they are sinners, but because the salvation prepared for them by Christ has never been offered to them by men. In this work, house-to-house visitation among church-members has proven most effective in arousing them to their privileges in the foreign fields.

(2) Rejected.—It is generally considered that God has not called one to the foreign work because age, health, family relations, rejection by the board, or other outward circumstances, prevent him from going abroad. Such circumstances have no bearing whatever on the question as to whether the Lord wants you to work directly for the salvation of the heathen. God is waiting for you to take your place in the vital, difficult, and blessed work of joining Christ in interceding before him. It is not obedience to quietly drift along at ease, letting the far-away, unseen multitudes perish for the lack of your prayers; some laborers must not go.—From the 'Missionary Review of the World.'

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND

We have received for Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador the following sums:

J. P.—In His Name, Bowmanville	$50.00
W. H. M.	10.00
Waubaushene Union S. S., per C. W. Gervais, Waubaushene, Ont.	5.00
In smaller sums	1.00

LABRADOR COT FUND.

In small amounts from 10 cents up to 60 cents	1.20
Total previously acknowledged	$1,168.14
Total received for this mission up to Nov. 10	$1,235.34

LORD NELSON'S COFFIN

IT WAS PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE SON OF A CANADIAN, IN HIS LIFETIME.

Dr. Morgan, of Ottawa, has sent the following interesting communication to the Toronto 'Globe':—

'In a recent issue of your paper you recall the incident in the life of Nelson where the hero, not long before the battle of Trafalgar, visited the premises of Messrs. Pettit & Son, undertakers, Brewer street, Golden square, to take a view of his coffin. You rightly state that the coffin in question was a gift to his chief from Captain Benjamin Hallowell, who had this gruesome token of affection made from a piece of the main-mast of the French frigate 'L'Orient,' captured at the battle of the Nile, 'in order that Nelson might be buried in one of his own trophies.

'But what, perhaps, is not generally known to our people, in connection with this occurrence, is that Captain Hallowell was the son of a Canadian gentleman,—a U. E. Loyalist—who, after an exciting and eventful career, died at York, now Toronto, where he was a landed proprietor, on March 28, 1799. Mr. Hallowell, senior, according to Sabin, was the father-in-law of another eminent Canadian, Chief Justice Elmsley, at whose house he died, and by whom his remains were interred in the old Garrison burial ground at York, I presume at the old fort. The township of Hallowell, in the county of Prince Edward, was named after him. Although his distinguished son, Captain, afterwards Admiral Hallowell, is stated by no less an authority than the 'Dictionary of National Biography' to have been born in Canada, I am otherwise led to believe that his place of birth was Boston, Massachusetts, where his father, previous to the American revolution, held office as Commissioner of Customs, with a seat in the royal council.

'The son lived, as I have said, to become an admiral, and besides receiving the Neapolitan order of St. Ferdinand, was decorated by his sovereign with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Having, in his later years, succeeded to the estate of the Carews of Beddington, he assumed the name and arms of that family. He was a worthy and gallant officer, whose meritorious services in every sea entitle him to a conspicuous place in the naval annals of his country.'

MEMORIES.

(To M. H. B.)

Tell me not, oh, Phillis fair, the years can bring forgetting,
Magic-toned at morn and eve the old-time voices call,
Grey-green hill and misty glen, and moorland brooklet's fretting,
Golden gorse and tassell'd broom, and heather over all!

Lucent gleams of dewy lawn allure my heart's regretting,
Winding strath, and sylvan vale where mystic waters flow,
Gloaming with a fairy charm, the white moon dimly setting,
Clasps me in a wild embrace, and will not let me go!

JOHN MACFARLANE.

Montreal.



FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

OUR OFFER EXTENDED

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

While a large number of schools are already enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to close with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible. We have, therefore, extended our offer, as will have been inferred. November 15, 1905, is the date we have now set for this extension, by which time we think most schools will be able to secure their flags if they really mean business.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the school house. In many cases the trustees have promptly and cheerfully supplied the pole needed for the new flag, or have freshly painted the poles already placed, but never yet graced by the nation's emblem. This is all as it should be, and we are glad to have had a share in thus commending the schoolhouse and its needs to the deeper interests of the community.

One school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag was to be sold to help pay for the pole! Eventually this school chose books for their library instead of a flag, and we have no doubt that their enthusiastic work has already roused the neighborhood to give them the pole they so well deserved.

In another western district, where settlers are few and these mostly new immigrants, where much of the land is in the hands of speculators, and school funds are low, the secretary-treasurer of the board is working away quietly, getting a subscription here and a subscription there, steadily nearing the goal for a fine three-yard flag.

In still another district, near the Pacific coast, an old gentleman whose great-grandchildren are already of Sunday-school age, is at work stirring up the school and helping them along towards their flag.

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains.

Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils or a trustee could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra efforts put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page, and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Agricultural.

OUTDOOR WINTERING OF BEES.

(May Bloomquest, in the 'Prairie Farmer.')

Whatever method be followed in wintering bees, certain conditions regarding the colony itself are plainly essential. First, it should have a good queen; second, a fair-sized cluster of healthy bees neither too old nor too young; third, a plentiful supply of good tool. The first of these conditions may be counted as fulfilled if the queen at the head of the colony is less than two and a half years old, is still active and has always kept her colony populous; yet a younger queen, even one of the current season, is, if reared under favorable conditions, to be preferred.

The second point is met if brood rearing has been continued without serious interruption during the latter part of the summer and the cluster of bees occupies on a cool day in autumn six to eight or more spaces between the combs, or form a compact cluster eight or nine inches in diameter.

The third essential, good food, is secured if the hive is liberally supplied with well-ripened honey from any source whatever or with fairly thick syrup made from white cane sugar, which was fed early enough to enable the bees to seal it over before they ceased flying. Fifteen to twenty pounds for outdoor wintering in the south up to thirty or forty pounds in the north when wintered outside with but slight protection, or if wintered indoors fifteen to twenty pounds, may be considered a fair supply of winter food.

Cold and dampness are the great winter enemies of bees. A single bee can withstand very little cold, but a good cluster, if all conditions are favorable, can withstand the most rigorous winter. The bees, however, must be thoroughly dry. The problem, then, is to retain the warmth generated by the bees, which is necessary to their well being and at the same time to prevent the accumulation of moisture in the hive. A simple opening at the top of the hive would permit much of the moisture to pass off, but, of course, heat would escape with it, and a draught would be produced. It is therefore necessary to surround the bees with sufficient packing material to protect them against the greatest cold liable to occur, and to take care that this enveloping material is of such a nature as to permit the free passage of moisture which would otherwise collect on the interior of the hive and to allow this moisture to escape into the surrounding atmosphere. This packing should also be freely protected from outside moisture.

In severe climates packing with chaff or some other soft material is necessary. The thickness of this surrounding packing should be from two inches to eight or ten inches, for single colonies, according to the severity of the climate, but if four or more colonies are grouped for the winter, so as to make the natural warmth generated mutually advantageous somewhat less packing will be sufficient. A most important point is to have the soft, warmth-retaining packing come in close contact with the edges of the combs, and above all not to have a hive wall either thick or thin between this material and the bees. A good plan is to construct an open framework or skeleton hive of laths, cover it with sacking or preferably some less furry cloth, which the bees will not gnaw, and after placing in another wooden case large enough every way to admit of the necessary packing about the colony, to fill in on all sides with some dry porous material.

If the frames are shallow like the Langstroth, it is better to construct the inner case so as to place them on end, and thus give a deeper comb for the winter. Layers of newspapers, may come next outside the cloth covering of the framework. Wheat chaff answers well to complete the packing. Wool is to be preferred, but of course too expensive unless a waste product. Ground cork, waste, flax, hemp, sawdust, etc., in fact any fine porous material if thoroughly dry, may be used. A broad passageway three or four inches wide and three-eighths of an inch high should connect this inner apartment and the flight hole of the outer case, thus affording an exit for the bees whenever the weather may permit them to fly. When these preparations have been completed the hive is ready for the combs which, with adhering bees, are taken from the summer hive and inserted in the winter hive. A quilt is then laid on the frames and the top packing put on. This, for convenience, may be held in a cloth-bottomed tray. It is quite important, as already mentioned, that air be allowed to circulate freely above the packing. The outside case must be quite rain-proof or else wholly protected from the rain by a roof.

ENGLISH CURED BACON

(Yorkshire 'Post.')

We are unwilling to recommend the modern system as employed by curers in the face of the best system of the past, and there are two reasons for this. The first is that the modern system is too closely connected with the employment of chemicals, while it demands the use of an injector, which pierces into the meat and there introducing the brine, and whatever drug may be employed as a further preservative. It is admittedly important that where meat is thick, as in the case of a ham, the preservative should be introduced into the deepest parts, especially near the bone and the joints. But this system of preserving does not enable the meat to keep so well as the old systems, and it is not uncommon during the hot season to find shop bacon of high quality spoiling, this fact being an additional reason for the preference of so many for the curing process of the past

We will suppose flitches, or sides, and hams, weighing in the aggregate 175 pounds, are laid in the curing trough. They should be rubbed on both sides with a fine, dry salt, half a stone or a little more being used. At the end of a couple of days they are removed, the tray cleaned out, and they are rubbed again on the outside at the bottom with a mixture of sugar and salt, one part of the latter and two parts of the former; all should be fine and dry. After a good rubbing, a little salt being left on the thicker parts, it remains until the following day. The quantity of salt and sugar used will be the same in weight as the salt used at the commencement. At the end of another 24 hours the rubbing continues, the brine being poured over the meat, care being taken that when it was left those parts which had not received the full benefit of the brine should change places with those which had. It would be found useful to turn the meat every day, and to rub it with the brine every two days.

The length of the period to which this process extends depends upon the thickness of the meat. If the sides are left from twelve to fourteen days, this will be sufficient, but the shoulders will take two days longer, and the hams at least three weeks. Some persons prefer to add to the mixed salt and sugar a sprinkling of saltpetre. After the removal from the tray, the meat should be well cleaned with a damp cloth, and either sent to a reliable smoker, or hung in bags on the walls of a perfectly dry store-room. Some persons prefer the kitchen, but it is important that the temperature should be tolerably constant and never actually high. On the other hand, the store room should never be cold. Sometimes meat in this way is packed in meal in a chest, a practice which has not yet been abandoned, and a good practice it is, if we may judge by results.

FROST MAKES FAT TURKEYS

'Cold weather makes fat turkeys,' said the poulterer.

'Why?'

'Because, in a warm fall, the ground keeps soft, the vegetation lingers on, and the fields are full of worms and bugs. What's the result. The result is that the turkeys ,from sunrise till dark, tramp the tempting fields on long forages, eating the worms and bugs, which thin them, and walking all their soft and fine flesh into tough, stringy muscle.

'A cold fall, with early frosts and snows, freezes the ground and kills the bugs. Then the turkeys are not tempted to wander. They loaf in the farmyard, gorge an abundance of grain, and put on flesh like a middle-aged woman at a seashore hotel.

'But in a warm fall, hunting the irresistible bug, the turkeys do their fifteen to twenty miles regularly, and become athletes. For athletic turkeys there is no public demand.'

SELECTING BREED SWINE

(The 'Farmers' Advocate.')

In selecting a sow for breeding purposes, one should be chosen, preferably from a spring litter, that has not been overfed in the first months of life, but had the run of the fields, thus receiving plenty of exercise, which should have the effect of strengthening her bone, hardening her muscles, and developing her lungs, all of which go to make up a strong and vigorous constitution. She should be of good length and depth of body, with a wide chest, strong, slightly-arched back, well-sprung ribs, long quarters, and thick hams, carried well down to the hock, should have ten or twelve well-developed teats, and stand straight upon her toes. She should be at least six months old, and had better be eight or nine months old before being bred. If well grown, she may produce her first litter at one year old, and should not be required to bear more than one litter the first year. The sow should have plenty of exercise while carrying her litter, and a variety of food, part of which is of a bulky nature, and should have access to salt and ashes or charcoal in winter.

In selecting a boar, choose one from the herd of a careful and reliable breeder, whose stock is uniform in type, and that the best type for your purpose. He should not be closely related to the sow, and may well be of the same description as above given for the sow, except that he should be thoroughly masculine in his make-up, without being coarse in any particular, and should have a quiet and contented disposition, as should also the sow. The boar may be used moderately for service at six to eight months old. He should be generously fed while growing, and will be the better for the run of a yard in connection with his pen, in which to exercise, and, as, a rule, but one service should be allowed to each sow during one season of heat. Matured boars are more useful and sure if kept in thin condition, as they become too heavy and clumsy if kept in high condition. A breeding crate should be provided in using either a young or an aged boar, as it effects a great saving of time and of worry for all concerned, being easily regulated to suit any size of sow, and once used is not likely to be dispensed with. March and April are the best months in which to have spring litters born, and September for fall pigs, in order that they may be well grown and have abundant exercise before winter sets in.

FATTENING TURKEYS

As Turkeys are sold by weight and the larger the turkeys are the more we can realize per pound for them every effort should be made by all turkey growers to raise only large birds with good, strong blood behind them to carry them through, as birds weighing only 14 to 15 pounds do not realize as much by a third as a bird weighing 18 to 20 pounds; and, vice versa, birds weighing 20 pounds and over, realize at least a third more than those of lighter weight. This being a fact, it will pay the farmer or the general breeder to produce as large birds for the market as is possible to do so, without injury to the breeding stock, as it is possible, to get turkeys too large for breeding purposes, and turkeys that are over-grown, and leggy in appearance do not make good market turkeys. Therefore turkey growers generally should use good judgment in breeding, and breed turkeys of as large size as possible, and at the same time avoid breeding over-grown gangling turkeys. Turkeys intended for the market should be allowed a limited grain ration a few weeks before their natural insect food is destroyed by autumn frosts, so as to have them on a full grain ration by the time insect life is exhausted. By this manner of feeding we can feed liberally without any serious results following. It very often happens that feeding turkeys a full grain ration at first results in crop-bound, or indigestion, which, in either case, brings about serious trouble and very often a total loss of some fine specimens, which could have been prevented and made profitable if a limited ration had been allowed before a full grain ration was given. Hence, it is wisdom in every instance to begin feeding grain to our market turkeys at least three or four weeks in advance of the possibility of frost eradicating their insect food. After fattening has begun with full grain rations, troughs should be prepared and feed all foods in troughs. as it is necessary to alternate their grain food with saccharine foods and mashes in order to produce fat as quick as possible. Then troughs will be found economical in feeding either cereals or mash foods. Another important item to look after in a view point of comfort of the market turkeys is to provide low, broad perches on which to roost, as fat turkeys are apt to produce bumble foot by roosting on high perches. A convenient roost for fatted turkeys should be about two feet from the ground and about two feet apart, and only a short distance from feeding grounds. But keep feeding vessels and water fountains entirely free from the drippings; in fact the feeding grounds must be entirely separate from the roosting rounds, and all vessels kept scrupulously clean, as turkeys will not fatten satisfactorily if food is mixed liberally with filth. It is useless for us to say anything about giving turkeys that are being fatted freedom and not confining them, as it is generally conceded by all practical turkey growers that turkeys fatten much quicker and better if allowed their natural desire of freedom. Turkeys will roam but very little when fed liberally, all they will eat, and the longer they are fed the less desire they have to roam. So it will be found a detriment to fattening turkeys to confine them, but a great gain to allow them freedom, and vary their food as much as possible; this will produce a keener relish, which induces the birds to eat more and consequently fatten much faster. When possible to do so, mix the meals with milk; they relish their food much better when mixed with milk instead of water. They should have a good supply of sharp grit and charcoal to aid digestion. Turkeys thus managed we find take on fat very rapidly.

KEEPING BUTTER

Butter that is to be held in storage should be thoroughly washed until the water runs off clear. The buttermilk cannot be removed entirely in any other way; and leaving the buttermilk in gives us an article that will soon turn strong. Butter that is the least bit off-flavored in the beginning will not keep long no matter how it is handled, while good sweet butter in the beginning will retain its freshness for quite a while even under unfavorable conditions. Butter will keep longer in the bulk, we find, than in pound rolls. Some buttermakers seem to think the more salt used in salting butter the better it will keep. Too much salt, especially if the salt is a poor quality, injures the flavor of the butter. Salt for this purpose should be of the best quality and may be tested by placing it in water. If it is all right for salting butter it will wholly dissolve.

WHY DAIRY FARMING PAYS

The advantages of dairying have been epitomized, as below, by H. W. Potts, of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, in Australia:—

1. It takes less fertility out of the soil than any other form of agriculture, and hence it is useful in following a well-regulated system of rotation.

2. It can be combined readily with other forms of agriculture or horticulture.

3. The dairy provides in winter a quantity of stable manure in which the straw from the barn is profitably utilized.

4. The by-products from the cow, skimmilk, whey, and buttermilk, are a source of income in raising pigs and calves.

5. Dairying gives constant and regular employment of a light character to every member of a farmer's family.

6. Dairying inculcates habits of punctuality, industry, cleanliness and thrift on the farm.

7. Cheese and butter are condensed products, and the cost of carriage, in comparison with their value, is less than that of any other farm product.

8. The demand for good butter and cheese on the world's markets is unlimited, and, so long as the quality is maintained, an all-round, even and profitable price can always be secured.

9. The monthly check from the factory provides the mainstay in the household, as against the precarious returns from yearly crops.

10. In mixed farming, the income from the dairy is the most reliable.

11. The farmer's household, as a result of dairy work, is always supplied with fresh milk and cream, butter, cheese, pork, bacon and veal.

12. Storekeepers, traders, bankers, financial men and politicians all fully realize, after years of experience, that wherever dairy farming is conducted farmers are most prosperous, mortgages are rarely found, and the value of landed property becomes considerably enhanced.

MAKING CIDER VINEGAR

The New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N.Y., has made a seven-year study of this question, and the results are published in bulletin 258.

It is found that properly done, there should be no difficulty in making vinegar containing the required 4.5 percent of acid required by the New York state law, and by careful control of conditions the time of making may be considerably shortened. If the cider is not properly made and handled, however, the vinegar may easily fall below the standard, through failure to reach the required acidity, or through deterioration after the acid has been formed.

Only sound, ripe apples should be used, avoiding dirty fruit or washing it before pressing. Use only juice from the first pressing, place in clean barrels which have been treated with hot water or steam to destroy undesirable germs. The barrels should not be full, nor tightly corked, as free access of air is desirable. In ordinary cellar temperatures the first stage, the alcoholic fermentation, should be complete in five or six months, but by storing in warmer rooms, and by the use of yeast, the time can be much shortened.

The second stage, the acetic fermentation, may be hastened by heat and by the use of a good 'starter' of 'mother' or sharp vinegar. When the required acidity is reached the barrels should be filled to the bung and corked tightly to avoid undesirable fermentations.

WHY HENS FAIL TO LAY

There are a number of reasons that may be assigned for the failure of a flock of hens to produce many eggs at certain times, and usually the cause or causes may in time be remedied. To secure the best results the hens must be considered as individuals, for no two are exactly alike and many differ widely. In every flock there are some hens which lay fewer or no eggs, and these individuals must be singled out and disposed of.

A mistake which many beginners in poultry raising make is in buying a lot of hens from miscellaneous sources, without the least knowledge of their laying qualities. The result is, as a rule, a flock of fowls that will not pay for the food they consume, and it requires but a short time for the beginner to become disgusted with the poultry business, sell out and add one more name to the long list of failures. The safest method is to begin with a few hens of some good breed; hatch your own chicks and make the selection of layers carefully. A flock having exceptional laying qualities cannot be built up in one year, but by studying the fowls and each year selecting the most promising pullets and breeding from heavy layers the flock can be steadily improved. In spite of all precautions there will be some pullets fit only for market, and they should be disposed of as soon as large enough.

This time of the year is a good time to cull the flock. If a record has been kept there will be no trouble in disposing of the old stock, as their ages and laying qualities will be known. Egg production declines after the third year, so all hens of that age should be sold, unless they are exceptionally good breeders, in which case it may pay to keep them another year. Of the pullets keep your flock as nearly uniform in color and size as possible. Improper feeding is often responsible for poor laying. A fat hen will not lay regularly, nor will an underfed hen, but of the two the latter is preferable. A variety of grains fed in litter, so that the hens must work for it, should give good results. There are many details that must be looked after to insure profitable egg production and these the beginner must learn as he progresses. Study the hens singly and keep none that do not add something to your profits.

KILLING ANTS

As nearly every one is bothered once in a while with ants, the remedy advised by the 'Garden Magazine' will be interesting: Boiling hot water poured into the holes wil destroy large numbers of the ants. An effective remedy is bisulphide of carbon poured into the holes. This quickly evaporates, and the heavy vapor penetrates the lowest depths of the runs. Pour in two tablespoonfuls at one spot. Bisulphide of carbon is inflammable, so that it should be kept from fire or sparks, for fear of ignition.

BEES' LOVE OF COLOR

The inquisitive modern investigator has been prying into the secrets of the little bee. His curiosity has been rewarded by the discovery that it is the bright color of the flower and not the presence of the nectar that attracts the honey gatherer. In fact, it is quite possible to coax the bee by artificial flowers of brilliant hues.

As far as nature's flowers are concerned, those of the brighter hues always receive more attention than those of subdued shades. Moreover, the belief that the perfume of flowers attracts bees has also been exploded. It is believed that the attraction exercised by the form and color of flowers is approximately four times as great as that exercised by perfume, pollen and nectar taken together.

O.A.C. BULLETIN

FIGHTING GARDEN INSECTS BY THE DESTRUCTION OF RUBBISH AND REMNANTS.

(By Professor Franklin Sherman, Jr.)

It is well known that many of our most serious insect pests of the field and garden pass the winter months beneath such shelter as they can find in or near the crops upon which they have been feeding. Thus many species of cut-worms for example, pass the winter in a half-grown condition beneath boards, stones, trash, or just beneath the surface of the soil. The Chinch bug often hibernates under boards, trash, etc., around the edges of grain or grass fields. The Tarishedl Plant Bug, which causes a distorted twisting of the young leaves of currant, gooseberry, and raspberry, hibernates under fallen leaeves. The Turnip Louse, which is the same species as the Cabbage Louse in gardens, seems to pass the winter on such living roots, shoots or other remnants of its food-plant as remain in the field.

These considerations show at once that much may be done at this season to avoid damage next spring and summer. If every fence row be thoroughly cleaned out, either by the plough or by fire; if every piece of trash around the gardens and fields be piled and burned; if all the dead leaves in the gardens be consigned to flames, and lastly, but perhaps most important of all, if all vines, stalks, stubs, leaves and other remnants of crops be absolutely destroyed by fire or in the compost-heap, we can easily believe that there would be fewer of these insect pests next season. Even the much needed coat of white-wash on the picket fence surrounding the garden will do some good against the insects by sealing up small cracks in which insects might otherwise secret themselves.

In the prompt destruction of all useless remnants immediately after the harvesting of the crop we have a valuable remedy which is all too little appreciated by most peersons. A stalk-weevil which bores in the stems of the potato reaches maturity and escapes from the vines only after the crop is harvested and the vines are lying unheeded on the ground. On the neglected stubs of cabbage and cauliflower plants many a brood of lice is born in the fall and 'Indian summer' season. Many a cut worm and green cabbage worm, and many a pupa (chrysalis) of the Diamond-back Moth passes the winter or reaches maturity on these remnants, hence their immediate destruction is advisable.

If one lone gardener or farmer in a locality follows these suggestions while all his neighbors neglect them, his results, while none the less sure, will not be as noticeable and satisfactory as would be the case if all the farmers or gardeners in the community should act together. Unity of action is always more effective than more spasmodic individual effort.

BLACK NOSES ON GUERNSEYS

Black noses on Guernsey cattle are not a sign of impurity, says W. H. Caldwell, secretary of the Guernsey Cattle Club. It is but the cropping out of the characteristics of the little Black Brittany blood which was contributed to the foundation stock. The ideal colored nostril in a Guernsey is a buff or cream color. The scale of points gives but one point in a hundred in females and two and two-thirds in a hundred in males in favor of the buff nose. The proportion of black noses varies somewhat. Some strains or animals seem to throw more than others. In my own herd out of twenty-two calves last year only one was black-nosed, and he was vealed. I would not head a full blood herd with a black-nosed bull, but he would do good work in a grade herd. I consider a black-nosed bull calf worth just a little more than veal prices. On the other hand, while I would prefer a buff-nosed female, and consider her of a somewhat higher market value, I would not throw aside a good cow because she had a black nose. I would be careful to breed her to a buff-nosed bull and one whose parents were strong in this respect. The ideal Guernsey nose is buff.

LARGE VS. SMALL COWS

(Professor Haecker, in 'Farm Stock and Home.')

Most farmers overestimate the real value of large cows and large milkers, and, as a rule, underestimate the value of a small cow giving a light flow of milk rich in butter-fat. In entering the dairy barn at the Minnesota State farm, there are in the first row two cows standing side by side; one weighs 1,300, and the other 875 pounds. Invariably, when visitors enter, favorable comments are made on the fine large cow with the big udder, and on only one occasion has the small cow been pointed out as an ideal dairy cow, and that was by a prominent milk producer from New England, who called at the Station for the express purpose of seeing the cows whose records have received so much attention in our dairy literature.

The large cow is the deepest milker in the herd, while the small cow never gives a large mess, even when fresh. The large cow invariably decreases rapidly in her flow, while the small one is a persistent milker, generally giving as much in the spring as when she went into winter quarters. The large cow, during the past three years, has averaged 295 pounds of butter per year, while the small one gave 341 pounds. The large one yields three percent milk, while the small one gives 5.5 percent milk.

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

An exchange says:—'Never use poisonous articles to banish household pests, such as roaches, ants, etc. Carbolic acid, ammonia copperas and all such are dangerous where there are little children. You can effectively banish all such nuisances by using a strong solution of borax water. Wipe your pantry shelves with it, first having scrubbed them clean with soap suds, then wipe them dry with a strong borax solution, and when quite dry, spread the powdered borax over the shelves and cover with clean newspapers, and you will be rid of them entirely.

'I flush my kitchen sink daily with a solution of it, as it purifies and disinfects. A good many housewives never use anything else, and some mix equal parts of camphor and borax to drive away ants. It is so cleanly and safe, and if you once get into the habit of using it for household purposes, you will never go back to the poisonous remedies. It is not expensive and will not lose its strength if you fasten it tightly in a tin can.'

NOON HOUR SPELL

The beet pulp as it comes from the factory is found to be a most valuable food for dairy and fattening stock.

Cincinnati is to have, for the first time, this year in the public schools manual training and domestic science, and is anticipating great things from the innovation, Cincinnati being almost the last of the large cities to take up this work in the schools.

The work of dividing rhubarb roots should be done in the fall, not in spring, when the roots have begun to grow. Let each bud have a good piece of root, dig a hole for it, place some manure in the hole and cover over with soil, then set in the root. Cover with soil, and, lastly, with some more manure, and leave until the warm spring weather warrants the partial removal of the top covering.

If symptoms of poisoning (not indigestion) have been observed after a meal of cabbage, the chances are that they were due to carelessness in using Paris green or other insecticide, and carelessness in washing the heads of cabbage before eating. A good sousing in a pan of water will remove any trace of arsenical poisoning which may be left upon the leaves after injudicious poisoning.

As soon as cream has been separated it should be cooled immediately to as low a temperature as possible in the summer and below 60 degrees in the winter. When different lots of cream are to be mixed, the fresh cream should always be thoroughly cooled before it is put in with the old cream. Adding fresh, warm cream to cream that has been separated and held for some time, causes the development of lactic acid, which, if not properly controlled, will produce bad flavors in cream and butter.

AIR TREATMENT FOR MILK FEVER.

A few days ago, a friend of mine called me up to the 'phone, and stated that his fine Jersey cow had almost refused to eat for the past two or three days; that he had turned her that morning into the pasture, but that she went off with her head turned to the right, as if her neck was stiff; that later on in the day she was discovered turning round and round in the pasture and licking herself just behind the right foreshoulder; that he had undertaken to drive her to the house, but she was apparently blind, and had no sense, says a writer in 'Hoard's Dairyman.' Her calf was then about one week old. He asked me what her trouble was, and what remedy he should use. I at once told him that his cow had milk fever, and that there was, so far as I knew, but one remedy, and that was to inflate the udder with air.

I loaned him my milk tube, and he first let the calf suck and then milked the bag practically dry, when he inserted the tube into the teat, and by using a common bicycle pump, he succeeded in thoroughly inflating the udder with air. The cow showed evidence of relief before the inflating was completed. In about two hours he milked the air out of the bag, and inflated it again the same way. His cow recovered rapidly, and next day was entirely well.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING.

When butter 'won't come' there is serious trouble and oftentimes when it does come there is more trouble because it 'won't gather.' Away back in the old days of superstition witches were blamed for the trouble. The witch theory is now too ridiculous for serious discussion, and yet how many who have difficulty in churning are aware of the real cause. In this article we propose to set forth the real cause and to point out a sure remedy, and they who allow prejudice to stand in their way in the matter are little better than they of old who refused to discard the witch theory.

The cause of the trouble is the imperfect assimilation of winter food by the cows. The cause of the imperfect assimilation is the lack of aroma and flavor in the food. In the spring Nature overcomes the difficulty by supplying this aroma and flavor in the tender grass and blossoming plants of the pasture. Spring pasture is Nature's cure. Herbageum, when fed regularly, overcomes the difficulty in the same way that Nature overcomes it. It supplies the flavor and aroma that is necessary for the perfect assimilation of the winter food and with perfect assimilation there can be no difficulty about the coming or the gathering of butter. We could give many testimonials in support of the foregoing, but we prefer that any readers who have trouble with their churning would try one package of Herbageum, feeding it according to directions, and note the results, not only in overcoming the difficulty in churning, but also note the increase in the quantity of milk.



Tuttle's Elixir

cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. Standing offer, good everywhere: $100. for a failure where we say it will cure. "Veterinary Experience" free. 100 pages, the perfect horse home doctor. Write for a copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
76 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

Advertisements.

YOUR MONEY BACK - QUICK

5 Cows and a U. S. made $45.00 month
7 Cows but no U. S. made $11.00 month
The U. S. makes the difference $34.00 month

STAUNTON, ILL., SEPT. 25, 1905.

I hereby certify that on April 20th, 1903, I bought of your agent one of your No. 7 U. S. Cream Separators, and after using it for more than two years, I am more than satisfied. In 1902 I sold the milk of my seven cows to the creamery and realized from said cows an average of $11.00 per month. From the herd in the spring of 1903 I sold two of the seven cows and milked the other five, and my income from the five cows was $45.00 per month, a difference of $34.00 in favor of the U. S. Separator. If necessary I will make affidavit as to this statement.

E. D. BRUCE.



Now, how quick did Mr. Bruce get his money back? Well, the *extra* profits alone paid for his U. S. in just about 10 weeks. Many thousands of satisfied users prove the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR,

[Which Holds World's Record for Close Skimming

is the most profitable separator a farmer can buy. It does the best work the longest time with least trouble and smallest expense, and it

PAYS FOR ITSELF - QUICK

Send for free catalogue No. 550 F that tells plainly the reasons why.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
18 Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada 421



The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of

$500.00 a Year

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
MONTREAL.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

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

Agent for Canada.

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

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE

Offer good till Nov. 15, 1905

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools.

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $12.00
$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $7.00 to $9.00
$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $5.00 to $5.50
$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $3.75 to $4.50

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

ASTOR SLEEPS AT HIS OFFICE.

The recent revision of the voters' lists for the various London parishes has brought to light the curious fact that Mr. W. W. Astor, the multi-millionnaire, is in the habit of sleeping in his ornate estate office on the Thames Embankment, says 'T. A.T.' (Tales and Talk).

Mr. Astor is now an Englishman of six years' standing, having been naturalized in 1899. He abandoned his American nationality because of the lack of reverence of the New York Press, in a biographical fragment in the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' about his ancestors. Mr. Astor quoted his father as saying that this newspaper criticism was 'enough to make one wish to abandon such a country,' as the United States. 'An opinion,' Mr. W. W. Astor added, 'which I subsequently learned to share.'

AMERICAN HUMOR VS. ENGLISH

HUMOR OF NATIONS CLASSIFIED BY A HUMORIST.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

The much-maligned, dull-witted Englishman, who never could accept, penetrate or appreciate an American joke, has found a champion in Simeon P. Ford, of New York. Mr. Ford, in defending an Englishman's sense of humor, defies any American to produce a joke so good that one can laugh over it for two hundred years. He says these kind of jokes are to be found in England, the quality of which has never been known among America's most brilliant humorists. Mr. Ford's reputation as a wit, and after-dinner speaker, which it has been said challenges comparison to any other humorist of this country, has just returned from an annual visit to the golf links of England, and incidentally a survey of English humorists.

'Yes, it is a fact,' said Mr. Ford, slowly and thoughtfully, as is his manner of speaking. 'The Englishman has a keen sense of humor.'

'And what difference did you find between an Englishman's humor and an American's?' he was asked.

'A very great difference,' replied this explorer of the joke world. 'An Englishman's joke is made of a much better quality. It is made of material that will not wear out or fade out. There are jokes that have emanated from the pens of some of England's brilliant writers and statesmen that every time one recalls them he is compelled to laugh, and some of their jokes one could laugh at for two hundred years. There is nothing in America to compare with them. A good English joke has for a foundation a real deep-seated sense of humor. An American joke is clothed with the vernacular of the day and usually based on some "locality," neither of which is lasting. American slang gets out of fashion as quickly as the style of a woman's bonnet. Thus, anything that might be funny to-day would probably not be even understood ten years from now. This is the very thing Americans find when going to England. They repeat some of the latest up-to-date, American manufactured brand of slang and then, because the Englishman does not understand this alleged brand of English language, the American becomes immediately disgusted and dubs the Britisher as a dull-witted idiot.

'The English language is spoken in England. When an American goes to England he must speak the English language. You cannot talk Third avenue slang and expect to get along happily. Many Americans going to England find it as hard to be understood there as though they were travelling in the desert of Sahara. In my own experience in going abroad I acted as interpreter for a highly educated and intelligent New York friend. He had fallen a victim, however, to the use of American slang. He got angry at the waiters and servants and called them stupid because they had to have every order repeated and interpreted. We were ordering a dinner in a London hostelry. My friend said to the waiter: "I guess you might bring me some fish." Then, on a moment's reflection, he said: "No; I guess you had better cut that out." The waiter looked puzzled. "I don't think Hi catch it," he said, with a show of embarrassment. I interpreted then, to the waiter, what my friend was talking about. Then, when we had completed the order, my friend said: "Now, chase yourself, because we are in an awful hurry." "I beg pardon, sir; I think Hi don't quite understand," said the waiter. Again, for the hundredth time, I had to play the part of interpreter.

'As a class, I do not think the English are as quick-witted or light-hearted as we are; especially is this true among the lower classes. I say lower classes advisedly, because you see the degradation among the poor there as you never see it in America—sullen, indolent types of humanity. We hear a great deal on the other side about the Americans being the wittiest people in the world. But we have no true American wit. What is called American humor is made up of Jewish, Irish, German and French humor, and this comprises the composite American wit. We do have one quality that the Englishman, with his whole soul, deeply envies. It is what is called the American "gift of gab." The Englishman cannot talk. Listening to his speeches on the floor of parliament is enough to make an American weep. The Irishman is the orator and public speaker of England. There is something almost Oriental in our garrulity. Every so-called American, no matter what his national origin, is a versatile talker. A newcomer, no matter from what part of the world he comes, not only quickly learns the English language, as it is spoken in this country, but also invents words of his own to help swell his vocabulary, so eager is his desire to be as great and as voluable a speaker as the American.

'I presided, by some accident, at the concert on board the steamer, and made a little speech. The captain of the ship was an Englishman. After I had finished, he came to me and said, with a sincere ring of envy in his voice: "You Americans are born speakers. The flexibility of the American's lower jaw is the most remarkable thing I have ever encountered."'

In classifying the humor of nations, Mr. Ford puts the Scotchmen first.

'The Scotchman is the wittiest man in the world,' says he. 'His dialect, in itself, is very funny; besides he has a real, deep sense of humor.'

Mr. Ford puts the Irishman second in this class, the Britisher third and the American fourth.

In comparing the 'humorous' personalities of England and America, Mr Ford defiantly asked: 'Where can you find such men as Jerome K. Jerome and the writers on "Punch in America"?'

RAZOR STEEL SAWS

SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT

FOR FARMERS.



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, must hold a keen cutting edge.'

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the 'Razor Steel' brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands

BARGAIN LIST OF VALUABLE FARMS for Sale—All descriptions, located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching. Get our lists before buying. Colonies located. We list farms free. ALF. Brown, Dept. H., Picton, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENeral housework; no washing; pleasant locality; Protestant preferred. Apply to MRS. SMAILL, 378 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; $840 a year and expenses, $2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places. Introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; no washing. Apply, 483 Elm avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE — 60 BRONZE TURKEYS, $4.00 and $5.00 per pair; 30 Toulouse Geese, $5.00 per pair; 50 Pure Bred Brown Leghorn Cockerels, $1.00 each. Prices for one month only. D. K. SINCLAIR, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHOICE LOT OF BARRED Rock Cockerels. The birds are well bred and will please. Prices reasonable. Write A. S. WERDEN, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE, SIX BLACK LANG SHANG pullets and three cockerels, from prize-winning stock, to be sold cheap; also cock and cockerels from White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas; must be disposed of to make room for other stock. R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B.C.

FOR SALE—TEN GRAND BUFF ROCK Cockerels, at $1 each; also Scotch Collie Puppies, bred from good game heelers. Full pedigrees. Prices low. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ont.

FOR SALE — MAMMOTH BRONZE and white Holland turkeys, Toulouse and Embden geese, $2 each; all varieties; fowls, ducks and fancy pigeons, $1 each. WADE & SON, Sarnia Poultry Yards, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, WYANDOTTES, GOLDEN, Silver, Partridge and White Pullets, Cockerels, finest stock from Keller, Ohio; must be sold. Write immediately, H. B. CAMERON, South Lancaster, Ontario.

FOR SALE — WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK thoroughbred chickens hatched in May. Apply to ALEX. MATTHEW, Sawyerville, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hayesville, Ont.

Stock Breeders Directory

AYRSHIRES.
CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.
ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.
GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.
SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)
BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.
CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)
CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.
SCOTCH COLLIES.
GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.
YORKSHIRE PIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
YORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.
DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — AT LIVING PRICES, Choice stock in Berkshire Pigs; Collie and Fox Terrier Dogs; Buff Orpington and Silver Wyandotte Fowls. JAMES H. ESDON, Bainsville, Ontario.

EAST BANK HERDS, LARGE ENGLISH Yorkshires and Berkshires; choice stock; both breeds and sexes. Special in stock boars, and boars fit for service. Suckers, $4 to $6. IRA L. HOWLETT, Keldon, Ont.

FOR SALE — TEN REGISTERED TAMworth boars, fit for service, including winners at this fall fairs. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

FOR SALE — PEDIGREED SCOTCH Collies, tea Bitches, sable and three months' old, from champion stock, $3.50 each. Also, brood bitches and stud dogs. BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLIE KENNELS, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE—A FRESH AYRSHIRE COW, out of famous butter and cream stock, now her second calf; also a Jersey; she can make 2 lbs. butter a day. Box 13, Brookfield, Col. Co., Nova Scotia.

Personal.

MISSING RELATIVE.—RESCHE. — INformation desired of the whereabouts of Louis N. Resche, last heard of in British Columbia; anxiously sought by his brother, Francis Xavier Resche, South Nelson, Miramichi, N.B., Canada. British Columbia papers please copy.

Training School for Nurses

WANTED — ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, Albany, New York, Training School for Infants' Nurses, eight months' course; fall class now forming. Send for circular.

Agents Wanted.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OUR Choice New Varieties of Seed Potatoes; latest and best sorts. Elegant Outfit free. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED — OTHERS CLEAR twenty dollars weekly. Why not you? ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ont.

WANTED — AGENTS, WILSON BREAD Toaster, for gas, gasoline and oil stoves; great seller; good profits; send for circular. WANZER LAMP CO., General Agents, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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

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

Earn Over $10 a Day.

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

THE GENTLEMANLY COREAN.

The Corean is, above everything else, a man of the drawing-room, and all his instincts move along the leisurely ways of life. Anything like haste or 'en pressement' is unknown to the eternal laws that govern him. This characteristic of his is evident in all his actions at all times and under all conceivable circumstances. Being a drawing-room gentleman, dress is the great ambition of his life. From the shoes of his feet to the topknot on the top of his head he is ordered so as to be seen and admired of men. His shoes, during this year of mourning, must be spotlessly white. No atom of dust or fly speck shall mar them. His socks, beautifully puffed, are stitched to perfection; his pantaloons, big enough for a Brobdingnag, are padded, quilted, and ironed, until they come forth looking like some mysterious fabric of polished marble, his jacket likewise and his overcoat and wristlets. Not only has he a headband, a topknot, and a hat on his head, but he buys a pair of spectacles and adds them to his already overcharged headgear, and thus rigged with a ring on his finger and a fan in his hand, he goes forth to make his way through this troubled world.—North China Herald.

CROWS.

'He's what they call a "crow,"' said a well-informed police witness at Brentford, of a certain youth, explaining that a 'crow' is one who stands on guard while his associates are busy robbing, to warn them of approaching police, or other undesirables. The word is thieves' slang of considerable standing. In 1862, for instance, the 'Cornhill Magazine' mentioned it as a technical term for a woman who kept such a watch for a burglar. An explanation that at once suggests itself is that this confederate is expected to 'crow' or give some such warning noise, but the word may well point to some study of natural history in criminal circles. Those familiar 'crows'—rooks—are accustomed to post sentinels to signal the coming of danger. —London 'Chronicle.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HE GOT THE PILLS.

A druggist in Northwest Baltimore thinks he has discovered among his customers one of the most penurious men in the city. The druggist sells 100 quinine pills for 25 cents, and the man in question was among those who invested. Some little time after he had left the store the customer returned and informed the druggist that there were only 96 pills in the bottle he had bought. The druggist handed out the other four pills, but he is doubtful if they repaid the customer for the time and trouble he took to count the pills and walk several squares to the store and back.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

Dick—'I hope after we are married you won't take small change out of my vest like the joke writers picture.'

Helen—'Well you know how you could prevent me doing that?'

Dick—'How?'

Helen—'Put a few notes in the pockets and I'll skip the small change.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

'It is odd,' mused the philosophical lawyer, 'that when a man gets heavy damages to his person or his property he immediately flies to the courts to get some more.'—Baltimore 'American.'

Customer (in restaurant)—Waiter, I wish you would bring me a medium done porterhouse steak smothered in mushrooms.

Waiter (to cook)—Choke one with the toadstools.—Milwaukee 'Sentinel.'

Something More Than a Purgative.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enter into their composition.

The chaplain of one of His Majesty's ships, reports the London 'Bystander,' was giving a magic lantern lecture, the subject of which was 'Scenes from the Bible.' He arranged with a sailor who possessed a gramophone to discourse appropriate music between the slides. The first picture shown was Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor cudgelled his brain, but could think of nothing suitable. 'Play up,' whispered the chaplain. Suddenly a large idea struck the jolly tar, and to the great consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience the gramophone burst forth with the strains of 'There's Only One Girl in the World for Me.'

For the Overworked—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause, and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disorded stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognised remedy in this state, and relief will follow their use.

'Instead of begging,' said the kind lady, 'you should save up something for a rainy day.' 'If I did, lady,' said Remorseful Robert, 'it could be just my luck for there to come a long drought.' — Indianapolis 'Star.'

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

He—'Do you know French?'

She—'Oh, yes; but I don't like talking it, because one always has to think before speaking it.'—The 'Independent.'

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried.

Friend (who has been taken out for a run)—'How smoothly your motor runs, Brown!' Brown 'Eh, yes; I'm afraid something's gone wrong.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert chemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption, by destroying the germs that develop these diseases, and fill the world with pitiable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the dire consequences of neglected Colds. A trial, which costs only 25 cents, will convince you that this is correct.

Orator (excitedly)—'The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell.'

Do Not Delay.—Do not let a cold or cough fasten upon you, as it will, if neglected. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will break up a cold and cure a cough, and should be resorted to at once when the first symptoms appear. It can be disguised so that any unpleasant taste it may have will be imperceptible to the delicate Try it and be convinced.

'Is it true,' asked the caller, 'that your husband ordered Dr. Smoother out of the house?'

'Yes. Poor Jack had been carrying the baby all night and every night for a week and was run down to a thread. I called the doctor, and he told Jack that he must take more exercise.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

GOOD NEW FICTION.

No better short stories of adventure could be wished than 'Tales of the Fish Patrol,' by Jack London. (MacMillan Co., New York. Morang, Toronto, $1.50.) The bay of San Francisco, a small sea in itself, swarms with many kinds of fish and with lawless fishermen of various nationalities, Italians, Greeks and Chinese. To prevent the wholesale destruction of fish, the bay is patrolled by the ships of government agents, who often come into open collision with those who break the laws. A lad of sixteen, engaged in this exciting employment is the hero of these tales, which are told with such apparent simplicity and such real art, that boys and critics will alike give them a high place in literature. The manly tone throughout is most attractive, and quaint circumstances give an air of novelty to the hairbreadth escapes. On one occasion the boy goes out alone to chase a certain Demetrios, whose fast boat and skilful sailing have defied the law for some time. An accident sinks his boat and he is picked up half drowned.

After a while, still weak and faint, I turned around to see who was my rescuer. And there in the stern, sheet in one hand, and tiller in the other, grinning and nodding good-naturedly, sat Demetrios Contos. He had intended to leave me to drown—he said so afterward,—but his better self had fought the battle, conquered, and sent him back to me.

'You all—a right?' he asked.

I managed to shape a 'yes' on my lips, though I could not yet speak.

'You sail—a de boat verra gooda,' he said. 'So gooda as a man.'

. . . . . .

'He saved my life, Charley, I protested; 'and I don't think he ought to be arrested.' I stood for the spirit of the law and not the letter; but by the letter Charley made his stand. He was a patrolman, and it was his duty to enforce the law.

. . . . . .

Charley stepped up to the clerk of the court. 'I want to pay that fine,' he said, at the same time placing five twenty-dollar gold pieces on the desk. 'It—it was the only way out of it, lad,' he stammered, turning to me.

'Yolanda,' by Charles Major. (Morang, Toronto, $1.50), is an historical novel bringing in Charles the Bold of Burgundy and Louis XI. of France. There is, of course, a knightly combat, an imprisonment in a dungeon, and a young lady concerning whom the question constantly arises whether she is not the princess. Without these features, a mediæval romance to-day would scarce venture to raise its head. But the story is prettily told and has fine characters in it. the boy and girl most concerned being so unworldly as to hold all things cheap except love and conscience. At one point the knight having endangered his life in his lady's cause sends his squire, an Irishman, to assure her of his safety.

I was shown into a little room where three ladies sat. 'What have you to say?' asked the little black-haired one in the corner—she with the great eyes and the face pale as a chalk-cliff. I said, 'I am instructed, mesdames, to deliver this simple message: Sir Max is quite well.' 'That will do. Thank you,' said the big eyes and pale face. Then she gave me two gold florins. The money almost took my breath, and when I looked up to thank her, blest if the white face wasn't rosy as a June dawn. When I left she was dancing about the room, singing and laughing, and kissing everybody but me—worse luck! By Saint Patrick, I never saw so simple a message create so great a commotion! 'Sir Max is quite well.' I'm blest if he doesn't look it. Was he ever ill?'

'Amy in Acadia,' by Helen Leah Reed, (Morang, Toronto, $1.25), is full of historical information, which the author, already known as a writer of stories for girls, brings into the record of a summer tour through Nova Scotia. Amy, a thoughtful college girl, assists her mother in conducting two younger American girls to the romantic scenes of former tragedies and enterprises, giving so much instruction by the way that youthful readers might find the book a trifle heavy were it not for the spice introduced by the partizanship of the school-girls. one preferring the French part of the history, the other the English. They both know about the Acadians, but are surprised to learn of the sufferings in early times of the Loyalists from New York. With a family of Loyalist descent they make friends and finally trace a relationship. The tone of the book in this and other ways inculcates the lesson of fair-mindedness, so necessary for many girls.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Torrey and Alexander,' by George T. B. Davis. (Toronto and New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.) 'Small Coin of Love,' by J. R. Miller, D.D. (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1s.) 'His Life,' in the words of the Four Gospels, prepared by pastors of Oak Park, Illinois. (Oak Park, Ill.: The Pastors' Publishing Union.) Bacon's Essays. (Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Co., $1.) 'L'Arlesienne' ('The Girl of Arles'), by Alphonse Daudet. (Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Co., 75c.) 'Yoppy,' the autobiography of a monkey, by Mollie Lee Clifford. (Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Co., $1.50.) 'A Tale of Two Terriers, Crib and Fly,' edited by Charles Welsh. (Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Co., 75c.) 'Love's Garland,' edited by Charles Welsh. (Boston and New York: H. M. Caldwell Co., $1.25.) 'The Third Kiss,' by Herbert Flowerdew. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 2s 6d.)

LITERARY NOTES.

In a late number of the New York 'Tribune,' the editor has a word of warning concerning their methods for certain literary people whom the cap may fit:

It seems a cruel thing, he says, to tell a writer who fondly fancies that he is nothing if not versatile, to stick to his last. Nevertheless, the number of individuals who are in need of just such advice has latterly become surprisingly large. . . . . Take, for example, the most shining case of all, that of Mr. Kipling. His Indian stories made him famous, but for a long time he wasted himself on tales or poems dealing with the South African War, and though he has had better luck with some of his recent studies in a kind of mysticism, it is impossible to ignore the fact that he has not in years produced anything even remotely equal to 'The Man Who Was,' 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' 'The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney,' or any one of the superb tales in the Jungle Books. Anthony Hope has written one of two good books since he forsook Ruritania for modern London, but his art would be the better for a return to the romantic motives of his earlier period. Many other examples could be cited. But we suppose that a man who is told to stick to his last will stick to it when human nature is made over.

Mrs Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the New York 'Saturday Times,' speaks with extreme admiration of two recent volumes of verse by Arthur Lewis, a young English poet. The subjects of the first volume are altogether suggested by the sight and thought of Old Rome, and are illustrated in outline by the fine and delicate pencil of Edith Calvert (Mrs. Matthews).

Rome, 'The Dead City'; the story of the apparition of the twin gods at the fountain of Juturna in their blaze of beauty and strength, after the battle they had helped win, an apostrophe to Catullus, the lament of Ovid in exile, over his verses of which he knew 'never praise of their making shall sound in the ears of their maker,' a wonderfully strong and pathetic poem:

Another great poem is 'In Etruria,' given at the tragic moment when the blind old seer declares his people are—

Beyond all impotence of ill
Our cup to fill
With fuller draught and potion of despair.

. . . . . .

And none shall know from what or whence
we came;
Our very name,
Our speech, the graven fragment of a
phrase;
Our better days,
The linger of tradition, and the theme
Of men who dream,

Theirs having been—

A pleasant land
Alive, and fanned
With airs of inspiration, and with thought
Mysterious, taught,
Intuitive of hill and wood and vale
And starlight pale,
And converse with the voices that imbue
All in the view
And reach of immortality's delight.

For pure beauty and pure poetry it would be difficult to find the superior in contemporary verse of such poems as 'Pausilypon' and 'In the Acilian Gardens.' Indeed, we have few anywhere finer and sweeter than the latter. It is replete with grace and charm and dignity in phrase and line and passage.

The other volume of Mr. Lewis's poems, the 'Ways of Verse,' is an expression of idyllic English life in field and lane and by the hearth. In 'Mens Sacra' one feels a rare intimacy with nature, in comprehension of what the poet calls the 'good gospel of the morn'; and other poems betray the exquisite sensitiveness which gives that atmosphere of innermost poetry foreign to startling phrase or metaphor.

Some of these poems are very dramatic, showing the hand practiced in the remarkable play of 'Ginevra,' published a year or two ago. Many of them are tender love poems:

For I will see thee live in all things fair;
And for the wistful view shall never fail
The rendering how
Of lip and brow,
The course and mystery of that gathered
hair.

. . . . . .

And all the silent intercourse to be,
With rock or stream, grey moor or mossy
fell,
And desert shore by lone untravelled sea,
Shall of thy life things so delighted tell
That thus, O sure
As doth endure
Fair Earth, be thou immortal unto me.

All of these verses are sustained and strong, the poem 'Light of Love,' both in beauty and treatment, exceeds the effect of Rossetti's 'Jenny.' And where shall we find anything tenderer and sweeter than this 'Unchanged':

Sweetheart, I see thee not with beauty
seared,
The wrinkled ill of Time's disfiguring
touch;
But thine, for me, be still that trait endeared,
As ever such
To longing thought of youth and love appeared.
For me, no cloak, nor greyness of decline
Can, shrouding, hide thy soul's dear shape
eterne,
Whose light within—my lamp—shall ever
shine,
Must ever burn
And bear me forth, and bring me faith divine.

(London: Elkin Matthews.)

The following paragraph, suggesting an interesting historical parallel, has been translated from 'Le Cri de Paris':

'Your master has not yet had enough of war?' said the Emperor, addressing himself to the Russian officers who had just been taken prisoners. 'Others of you, officers of the court, and of the salons, find this quite amusing. You flatter yourselves that you will beat us. You deceive yourselves. Hold Look at that young officer, covered with mud, marching on foot, at the side of his battalion. He has not a single favor to expect, except that which he may gain at the point of his sword. Return to your master and say to him that with such men our army is invincible!'

One might believe that these words were addressed by the Mikado to the Russian officers who are his prisoners. Not so! They were pronounced by Napoleon after the battle of Eylau, in 1906, almost a hundred years ago. It was thus Napoleon addressed the aide-de-camp of the Czar Alexander I and some other officers of the Russian army who had been made prisoners. The Fourth of the line was passing at that moment. The little officer covered with mud whom Napoleon pointed out with his finger was young Tascher de la Pagerie, a relative of the Empress Josephine.

Among its magazine reviews the 'Spectator' notices with pleasure another instalment of 'The Vrouw Grobelaar's Leading Cases,' by Mr. Ernest Gibbon. In a story called 'The Sacrifice,' the 'Vrouw' delivers her opinion that idle men, like schoolmasters, doctors and Predikants, should not marry pretty wives, for they become too much wrapped up in them. A man with land, cattle, and Kaffirs to govern is in a different case. The old lady relates a story about a Predikant whose wife is dangerously ill. The dramatic loss of faith and its recovery by the husband is finely told. There is another striking story of a brave woman wedded to a coward. The climax is reached when the wife sets fire to the grass and shows the advancing Kaffirs to the commando, but also reveals herself and her husband to the defeated natives. It is the woman who saves them from a terrible death by using her revolver.

If Maurice Hewlett's review in the 'Speaker' of 'A Wanderer in Holland,' by Mr. E. V. Lucas, had less of himself and his views and more of Mr. Lucas's opinions and observations, we cannot help thinking it would be in better taste and prove a more interesting production.

'In this book of his,' he says, 'it is to be observed that Mr. Lucas is alway prepared to be interested, and generally is so in fact; that when he is interested he is altogether delightful; and that when he is not he—quotes Motley. Now, Motley's is a great book, and may be called the Iliad of Holland, from the Trojan side, of course; but when one wants him one knows where to find him; and I should like 'A Wanderer in Holland' to be full of its author. Good reading, excellent reading as it is, I should not say that Mr. Lucas could not give us better. . . . There is brain-work underlying his raptures; I fancy he has seen to that. But I should like, for once, to have had them when they were first, and fine, and careless; above all, when he went out adventuring in Holland I would have had him keep no eye upon the public and its presumed deserts and desires. He quotes so felicitously from the poets and wits—Prior, Goldsmith, Howell, Lady Mary Wortley, that I could have spared all his Motley for a little more of them—of them or of his good Jacob Cats, or even of his Alderman Beckford with judicious cutting; or better than all, for more of himself in this strain:

'I can think of no more reposeful holiday than to step on board of one of these barges wedged together in a Rotterdam canal, and never lifting a finger to alter the natural course of events—to accelerate or divert—be carried by it to, say, Harlingen in Friesland, between the meadows; under the noses of the great black and white cows, past herons fishing in the rushes; through little villages with dazzling milk cans being scoured on the banks, and the good-wives washing, and saturnine smokers in black velvet slippers passing the time of day; through big towns, by rows of sombre houses seen through a delicate screen of leaves; under low bridges crowded with children; through narrow locks; ever moving, slowly and surely, sometimes sailing, sometimes quanting, sometimes being towed, with the wide Dutch sky overhead, and the plovers crying in it, and the clean west wind driving the windmills, and everything just as it was in Rembrandt's day, and just as it will be five hundred years hence.'

How good that is—the enumeration, the rhythm, the sentiment, perhaps (if the word is not too flaming) the rapture. . . . Hear him upon the 'Girl's Head,' by Vermeer of Delft:

'To me it is one of the most beautiful things in Holland. It is, however, in no sense Dutch; the girl is not Dutch, the painting is Dutch only because it is the work of a Dutchman. No other Dutch painter could compass such liquid clarity, such cool surfaces. . . . Apart, however, from the question of technique, upon which I am not entitled to speak, the picture has to me human interest beyond description. There is a winning charm in this simple Eastern face that no words of mine can express. All that is hard in the Dutch nature dissolves beneath her reluctant smile. She symbolizes the fairest and sweetest things in the Eleven Provinces. She makes Holland sacred ground.'

That is criticism, and closes with a fine hyperbole. Mr. Lucas is always good when he is interested or moved, and he is not more exempt than most of us face to face with Dutch pictures.

(Methuen, London, 6s.)

Has any one done the coast dialect of Maine better than George S. Wasson? asks the Springfield 'Republican.' His stories certainly sound amazingly true to life, and they are thoroughly artistic. 'The Green Shay,' is not quite a novel, but it has more continuity than his earlier book of short stories which won and deserved high praise. There is a slender plot based on the suspicion attaching to the hero of having run down a 'shay' in which two thieves were stealing the fish from his trawls, but the story runs freely, and one of the principal characters is a manly young minister who comes to Kentle Harbor to regenerate it. The author gives a depressing picture of moral decadence along the New England coast, and the picture is undoubtedly drawn from close knowledge of the subject. Mr. Wasson has spent most of his life along the Maine coast, and is thoroughly acquainted with the sea and with seafaring men, in addition to being an artist and a story-teller. A telling bit of sardonic satire is the picture of the godly wrecker, Dea Canthook, waiting wolfishly for the breaking up of the lumber schooner. The flagrant violation of the lobster law is also touched upon. It is an uncommonly vital little book, and no one need be repelled by the dialect; the copious footnotes explaining provincialisms and nautical terms are as a matter of fact hardly necessary.

(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The New York 'Times' announces: A new collection of the drawings of the inimitable John Leech appears in a neat oblong volume entitled 'Pictures of Life and Character.' There is an explanatory preface, treating of Leech's merit as an artist, and the influence he exerted through his famous association with 'Punch.' Some of the pictures are of Leech's very best, and, of course, each carries its little legend and tells its own story. The humors of sporting life, the appetite of British schoolboys, the foibles of womankind, the terrors of the Channel crossing, the perils of horseback riding, the joys of domesticity, are among the subjects so happily treated by this student of humanity from the comic point of view. Here are many drawings long since famous, including that of the infant who discovers that the world is hollow and her doll stuffed with sawdust, and that of the small Briton who will 'arise as one man' in case of a French invasion. Briggs, the amateur sportsman, reappears in all his original glory. Not only are the best of Leech's 'Punch' pictures reproduced, but there are some of his capital 'Handley Cross' illustrations, too, and a few from other books.

(New York: Putnam's Sons.)

According to the 'Scottish Review' Major Richardson of Panbride, Carnoustie, is well worthy a notice in 'Who's Who' in connection with his wonderful 'ambulance dogs.' His attention was first attracted to the subject by his meeting in Perthshire some eight years ago a German agent who was purchasing shepherds' collies in order to add them to the army training establishment. The incident impressed him. It brought him to realize how far behind this country is compared with others, and, accordingly, his love of dogs, which had formerly found expression in breeding them for show purposes, has since been devoted to teaching them to seek for wounded men on the battlefield.

For this purpose Major Richardson has found the most suitable type to be the Scotch collie—not the narrow-faced and long-muzzled breed of the show bench, but the ordinary working collie used by the farmer and the shepherd. By temper and physique, by heredity, and by keenness of ear and eye, it has many advantages over all other breeds, from the bloodhound and the mastiff to the terrier. Each dog is fitted with a waterproof saddle, on each side of which is a large pocket containing bandages and stimulants, so that, should the wounded man not be beyond self-aid, the arrival of the dog places the means within his reach. In any case, the dog will remain beside the helpless man till the attention of the stretcher-bearer accompanying the animal is attracted. At the word of command these intelligent brutes will scamper off, and, with powers of seeing and hearing far beyond those of man, search thoroughly over a wide area, and, as the Russian captain quoted below bears witness, will find men who would otherwise either die a lonely death or undergo prolonged suffering. By request of the Russian Government, Major Richardson sent a number of his dogs to Manchuria. He even volunteered to accompany them, but the offer was not accepted. The dogs were despatched; each was placed under the charge of a trainer, who had Major Richardson's words of command, written in English, on a slip of paper for his guidance. This is how Captain Persidsky, of the late Count Keller's staff, writes of their work:—'In finding the wounded men, with which the millet fields are strewn, nothing has succeeded like our seven dogs. Their intelligence, especially the English-bred ones, is astonishing. During the last engagement twenty-three men, lying in unsuspected places, were found in this way.'

MUST READ THE NEWS

STUDENTS OF NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, EXPECTED TO FOLLOW CURRENT EVENTS.

Chicago newspapers have been ranked as a text book at North-western University, and hereafter students in the American history class of Prof. J. A. James must come to the recitation rooms prepared to answer questions on the news of the day. In the course of his lectures, Prof. James referred to an article which appeared in a morning paper. Upon questioning one of the members of the class he found that the student was not prepared to discuss current news, and an examination of the class showed that but two of the members had read a morning paper.

'This will never do,' said the professor. 'Hereafter I shall expect you to have an accurate knowledge of current events as chronicled each day in the newspapers, and I shall consider it fully as important as the daily lessons assigned from the text books.'

Readers of the "Witness" and "World Wide" should be exceedingly well qualified to "discuss current news."

The intention of both papers is to inform clearly—not to exaggerate horrors or create sensations.

For these and other reasons teachers may see fit to recommend the "Witness" and "World Wide" to their scholars.

"World Wide" is a careful weekly selection of the best written and most informing articles of the leading British and American journals and reviews. It reflects the current thought of both hemispheres. Five cents a copy, $1.50 a year. The remainder of this year on trial ten cents, or it will be included with subscription for 1906. Special rates to schools.

The "Daily Witness" and "World Wide," one year $4.00. Delivery in Montreal and to Foreign Countries not in the favored list, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Witness Building, Montreal, Canada

MODERN JOURNALISM

SOME OF THE THINGS THE WOMAN REPORTER HAD TO WRITE ABOUT.

(From the 'Metropolitan Magazine.')

The stately wife of the great man and millionnaire who owned the 'Morning-Glory' swept glistening draperies down the carven stairway of her handsome residence, and came to the girl reporter with a startled and perplexed look on her calm face. 'Did my husband send you? I see you came from the 'Glory,'' she said. The girl felt a strange, sinking sensation, as of one taking a sudden jump into unknown space, but she fixed her eyes steadily upon the piece of pasteboard Mrs. Aubrey held in her strong, slim fingers, and responded:—

'No; Mr. Aubrey did not send me, but I have an assignment to interview prominent society and professional women on the kissing question as ventilated by Mrs. McCorkingdale, of Kansas, and if you please, I would very much like your opinion and your photograph.'

Mrs. Aubrey was a tall woman, but in that instant it seemed to the girl that the proprietor's wife rose up and up, like a tree, until her head nearly touched the ceiling. The sensation of falling through the air became stronger and stronger.

'Impossible,' said Mrs. Aubrey, 'there is some mistake. I am never interviewed. And certainly I could not consider such an absurd subject. It makes one ridiculous even to think of it. The idea! I cannot imagine any woman lowering herself sufficiently to talk about it.'

The girl bowed and turned to go, but there was that expression about her lips which caused Mrs. Aubrey, herself a woman of keen humor and sympathetic insight, to stop her with the quick words: 'Wait a moment, please; I want to know why you came to me.'

'I was told to interview several prominent women—I had no more specific instructions—except that the interviewed women must be of note socially or professionally, and that I must obtain their opinions and their photographs.'

'But the whole subject is so silly; what made you choose it?'

'I choose it! Dear madam, do not accuse me of that! It is the Sunday editor's idea.'

'Surely he doesn't expect nice women to talk of—of—such things—for publication?'

'I interviewed nine ladies last week—nine ladies of position, to ascertain their views on the alleged common practice of wives going through their husbands' pockets. The week before that we had a symposium concerning the probable abolition of corsets by law. Three weeks ago I wrote up a lot of fashionable women who are opposed to the curling iron and the manicure scissors, and collected opinions as to the benefit of a raw carrot diet upon the complexion. This has used up the longest part of my list of nice women. I am trying this time to get an entirely new set.'

THE REAL ENGLISHMAN.

According to the 'Revue,' Paris, the natural Englishman is entirely hidden under the icy mantle of the social individual. But this stiff attitude, this unbending and undeviating morality, is only a mask which conceals passion, sensibility, goodness, and boundless sacrifice.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE.

Late Fall Ploughing Last Year was Responsible for Over Ten Million Extra Bushels of Wheat ---Winnipeg Trade and the Clearings.

WORLD'S FINANCIAL SITUATION PECULIAR AND PERPLEXING—COMBINATION OF UNTOWARD FACTORS HAS MADE POSITION OF GREATEST IMAGINABLE DIFFICULTY, AND WITH TWO BIG INTERNATIONAL LOANS PENDING MONEY SQUEEZE MAY NOT BE RELIEVED FOR SOME TIME.

Of all the favorable incidents which have combined towards the record wheat crop of western Canada this year, that of breaking the ground in the early fall of last year was one of the most conspicuous. It will perhaps be remembered that the extraordinary open weather, which practically allowed farmers to turn over the soil until the last day of November, easily accounted for an increase of half a million acres in the land already under cultivation. The lateness of last year's ploughing season had been unequalled for nearly thirty years, and farmers took the opportunity to break ground until, in some cases, well into the early days of December. An extra five hundred thousand acres meant at least an extra ten million bushels, and under the exceptional circumstances of the last crop the increase was actually greater. Grain growers must this year start without the advantage of a late summer, as it is reported that the ground in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has frozen up very early this year, and, as a consequence, comparatively little ploughing has been done. It is satisfactory to see an annual increase in acreage, but, without an open fall, the increase will depend mainly upon those new-comers who have broken soil on hitherto uncultivated territory. The increase in this respect should, however, to some extent, compensate for the loss in fall ploughing, as thousands of eager settlers are reported to have been only awaiting a seasonable opportunity to commence operations.

The activity of trade in Winnipeg is reflected in the increase in the bank clearings of that city for the current week. The figures for the past two weeks are a remarkable exhibition of growth, and are perhaps without parallel in any city on this continent that has to depend entirely on the agricultural element. The record shows that for the week ending Nov. 10, clearings amounted to $11,495,762, contrasted with $8,056,295 for the corresponding period of 1904, and $7,293,667 in 1903. The previous week showed even a greater amount, the figures at that time being a record for Winnipeg at $11,606,527. The money situation in that city has been somewhat relieved and there is a better story of remittances and collections, this being due to the enormous amount of farmers' products which have been marketed and paid for. Speaking to the financial editor of the 'Witness,' the other day, a leading manufacturer of machinery, whose travellers call on the farmers in western Canada, told incidentally the interesting story of how many of the farmers there carry their surplus cash. It is said that it is not at all unusual for the purchasing farmer to draw from an inside pocket notes to the value of seven, eight, and even fifteen hundred dollars to pay for farming machinery or parts of machinery. Of course, this cannot be accepted as being the general rule. But it shows the conservatism with which even the modern, up-to-date farmer views the outside banking and financial world. The net-work of branch banks is quickly changing this, and farmers, no doubt, recognize that a banking account in the time of plenty will add materially to much-needed assistance in a time of trouble and disaster. It needs little stretch of imagination to picture a farmer, who is probably miles away from the nearest city, holding all his worldly possessions within the stone or frame walls of his homestead, and it would be interesting, if a correct estimate could be made, to know the exact amount of cash or notes which is annually kept from circulation by this old-fashioned habit of the careful and frugal tiller of the soil.

The financial situation to-day is peculiar and perplexing. The money stringency alone is not the unusual feature, but the combination of untoward factors has made a position of the greatest imaginable difficulty. It is expected at this time of the year that money will rule high, owing to the heavy movement of crops from the grain-growing centres, but there appears to have been a greater demand on the cash reserves for this purpose than heretofore. Every year it is stated that the interior will be able to finance its own crop movement, and every year the same cry for eastern assistance is heard. The situation in this respect was more strained than ever this year, owing to the excessively heavy production of wheat, corn, cotton, and other fruits of the soil. Railway capacity has this year been taxed to the utmost limit, and although great preparations were made to meet the increased traffic, reports of traffic blockades have been arriving almost daily. This is the situation that had to be met by railway and banking authorities. The former to move and the latter to release, and it is not surprising that a deadlock has taken place in both cases. Then there is the unsettling Russian situation. It is not easy to foreshadow even a day ahead what news will come from that eruptive continent. The intimate financial relationship between that country and France presents one of the greatest problems in the present financial position, and jeopardizes the whole European and American situation. With two thousand million dollars invested in Russia, it is really surprising that France does not become feverishly sensitive to the various sensational news items that come from the East. The coming Russian loan has also had a considerable share in forcing the money market to the present level, and so long as this remains in abeyance there will be an equivalent amount of cash held tightly in the coffers of London and Paris bankers.

A new Japanese loan is also pending, and will, according to latest advices, be carried through before the Russian loan comes on the market. The loan will be for refunding operations, and will amount to $321,000,000, which will leave a balance after refunding has been carried out. The Russian loan cannot be put on the market while the internal troubles last, so that Japan will in all likelihood have the greater part of her loan taken up before the Russian financiers are in a position to act in regard to their own issue. The two loans make the tremendous total of more than half a billion dollars, which will have to be provided for within perhaps the next six or ten months. Of course, with money ruling at the present high rate, the market price of securities has suffered to a large extent, and liquidation in stocks is going on apace both in New York and Canada. The local market is in a good technical position and may not be much reduced, excepting in a few isolated cases where the bulls have got out of hand and the stock has been carried away above a fair investment level. It is difficult, however, for this market to withstand a bear raid on New York stocks, so intimately connected are the two markets, in a sentimental as well as practical way. Investors may now look around to good purpose and pick up some reliable dividend stocks, as notwithstanding the good local position there will be many weak holders shaken out of the market if anything like a panic should follow the extreme conditions now ruling on the New York market. The following is a complete and correct list of local securities compiled and published every Friday, showing the dividend rate and investment return of stocks listed on this market.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1903	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
Banks:							
Mont....	5	H. Dec. 1	257	269¼	253	260	3.8
Merch..	3½	H. Dec. 1	168	172½	160	162¼	4.3
Hoche..	3½	H. Dec. 1	139½	143	132	143	4.8
E. T....	4½	H. Jan. 1	162¼	168	160¼	164	5.4
Mola....	2½	Q. Jan. 1	219¾	232	220	236¼	3.9
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	233¼	247	223	241¾	4.1
Quebec..	3½	H. Dec. 1	130	143	127½	143	4.8
Union..	3½	H. Dec. 1	142¾	145¼	139¾	146¾	4.7
N. S....	5	H. Feb. 1	266	270¾	249½	267	3.7
Comm..	3¼	H. Nov. 1	167½	169	165	169	4.1
Preferred Stocks.							
Scotia..	2	Q. Jan. 16	117	114¾	113	116	7.0
Iron....			69	77	69½	70	...
Coal....	3½	H. Jan. 1	....	118¾	115	117¼	6.0
Ogilvie..	3½	H. Mar. 1	131	140	134½	128¾	5.5
Switch..	1½	Q. Jan. 9	95	115	100	109¾	6.4
Mackay.	1	Q. Jan. 2	76¾	76¾	72½	73	5.4
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Nov. 1	116	127½	109	113¾	6.1
Bonds							
Coal....	2½	H. Mch. 1	....	104	99	104	4.8
Scotia..	3	H. Jan. 1	110	110¾	105½	109¾	5.5
Ogilvie..	3	H. Dec. 1	118	117¾	113¾	117	5.1
M. S. R.	2½	H. Nov. 1	106½	106	102¼	103¼	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 2	98	90	88	98	6.3
Lke. Wds	3	H. Dec. 1	10½	113	108½	112¾	6.3
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 16	162¾	167¼	149	156	5.0
Mon. Tel	2	Q. Jan. 16	163	168	158¼	168	4.8
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. Dec. 15	110	125	97	120	5.8
Halfx Ry	1½	Q. Jan. 2	107	110	106½	107¼	5.7
Trinidad	1¼	Q. Jan. 9	80	94¾	85¾	92¾	5.4
Toledo..	1	H. Nov. 1	27¼	37	2[illegible]	33	6.0

	1904. Div.	Paybl.	High.	Low.	High	1905 Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last sale.	Price per share	Return.
C. P. R. .	3H	April 2	136	109¾	177	121¼	174	171	171	$171.00	3.5
Power . . .	1Q	Nov. 15	84¾	69¼	96	77	91½	89¾	90½	90.50	4.4
M. S. R. .	2½Q	Feb. 1	214¾	199	240¼	212	235	229½	229¾	114.88	4.3
Twins . .	1¼Q	Nov. 15	107¾	87½	122½	104½	...	...	117¼	117.25	4.2
Tor. Ry. .	1¼	Jan. 3	107¾	68¼	112	103	106¼	104¾	104¾	104.88	4.7
Detroit . .	1¼Q	Feb. 1	80	60¾	97	89½	93¼	91⅝	92¾	92.75	4.3
Richelieu .	...	...	82½	53¾	77	61¾	70	68½	69	69.00	...
N. S. Steel .	H	Jan. 4	82½	50	69½	51¼	67½	66	66	66.00	...
Dom. Coal .	...	...	74¾	41	86¼	60	75½	74½	74½	74.50	...
Iron bonds .	2½	H Jan. 1	86	49	86¼	80	85	84½	84½	$85.00	5.9
Iron Com .	...	...	19¾	7	25	17	21½	20	20½	20.50	...
Mackay Com	1H	Jan.	40¾	21¼	49¼	28	50	48	48	48.00	4.1

THANKSGIVING POULTRY FOR BOSTON.

The Rutland Railway Company announces that a special Thanksgiving poultry train will be run to Boston and Boston points from stations on the system, as follows: From stations, Ogdensburg to Centre Rutland inclusive by special train leaving Ogdensburg at 7 a.m. on Thursday, Nov. 23, and Burlington at 5 a.m. on Friday, Nov. 24; from stations, Rutland to Bartonsville inclusive by train No. 120 Friday, Nov. 24; from stations on Addison Branch by train No. 454 on Friday, Nov. 24; from Bennington on train No. 377, and from other stations by train No. 25, on Thursday, Nov. 23, and go forward from Rutland on train No. 120, on Nov. 24.

APPLE SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of apples from the port of Montreal for the week ending Nov. 11, 1905, were:

	Barrels.	Boxes
Liverpool	15,370	96
Glasgow	17,091	2,180
London	2,761	1,363
Havre	12,297	335
Hull	1,373	—

MOVING THE GRAIN

Railway Companies' Traffic Handling Facilities Taxed.

A fair comparison between this year's wheat crop and last may be made if the daily car inspection at Winnipeg be compared. With very few exceptions the total this year has been in excess of last. Besides this, there is the knowledge that the volume of grain handled is only limited by the number of cars available. Almost from the beginning of the season, as soon as the threshing was done, complaints have been heard that the railways were not providing adequate transportation facilities, this in spite of the fact that local traffic was inconvenienced by the lack of cars which had been sent West to take part in the annual race against the approaching winter. Millions of bushels have already been moved, but many more millions are still a long way from the flour mill. Looking at the situation from the railways' point of view there is an inexhaustable supply of wheat to be moved, for their united efforts between now and the close of navigation would not be able to put all the available wheat in store at the water's edge. Farmers and dealers are preparing to store their grain, much of which will lie in the elevators till spring. It is well understood by anyone who buys grain to-day, out in the wheat belt, that the chances of getting it moved before the close of navigation are small.

An effective way of storing a limited portion of the crop for the winter months is provided by the lake grain carriers who, on their last trip of the season, quote a special rate, which includes the privilege of letting the cargo remain in the hold of the vessel all winter. The grain, the greater part of which is submerged, so to speak, is kept in perfect condition by the cold water, and as the boats are generally moored beside some elevator at one of the lake or Georgian Bay ports her cargo is readily accessible should it be required. Reports from Toronto tell of large quantities of grain being diverted to American storehouses and seaports on account of the congested state of the accommodation provided by the Canadian system. Even Montreal elevators are full and as a consequence the grain is being shipped via Portland.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Nov. 11:

CHEESE SALES.

Date. Place.	Offerings	Sales	Price
Nov.			
7—Campbelford	415	295	12
7—Woodstock	1,865	500	11¾—⅞
8—Picton	1,090	1,090	12 1-8
9—Kingston	764	134	12 1-8
9—Winchester	571	—	12¾—⅝
9—Roxton Falls	500	500	11¾
10—Napanee	1,321	570	12⅜
10—Perth	1,645	1,645	—
10—Kemptville	775	200	12
10—South Finch	1,150	1,150	12½
10—Huntingdon	330	330	11¾—12⅛
11—Brockville	3,677	3,677	12⅜—½
11—Belleville	1,920	1,920	11¾—12
11—Cornwall	1,172	1,061	12 3-16
11—Russell	900	900	12¾
11—Chesterville	386	386	12½
11—Crysler	1,173	1,173	12 1-8
11—Cowansville	153	153	11½—12¼

BUTTER SALES.

Nov.			
9—Roxton Falls	500	500	23¼—¼
10—Huntingdon	677	532	23½—⅝
11—Cowansville	615	293	23 1-8—⅜

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Nov. 11 and the week previous:

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Wheat, bush	964,511	428,000
Corn, bush	130,427	—
Peas, bush	1,567	4,168
Oats, bush	62,635	31,708
Barley, bush	282,816	32,537
Buckwheat, bush	5,821	25,533
Flaxseed, bush	64,600	—
Flour, brls	42,138	27,287
Meal, brls	2,206	1,630
Eggs, cases	10,760	15,488
Butter, pkgs	9,670	11,228
Cheese, boxes	64,584	60,409
Pork, brls	271	905
Lard, pkgs	33,731	22,781
Meats, pkgs	7,119	8,883
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	2,899	3,220
Tallow, brls	23	56
Leather, rolls	1,063	699
Raw Hides	297	224
Dressed Hogs	7	9
Apples, brls	64,217	67,165

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing quotations in Chicago as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	85⅞	86¾	85	85⅝
May	88¼	89⅝	87½	88
Corn, Dec.	44¾	44¾	40	43
May	45¾	45⅞	47⅛	....
Oats, Dec.	29¾	....	....	29½
May	32⅜	32⅜	31⅜	32b
Pork, Jan.	12 62	12.65	12.55	12.60
May	12.77	12.82	17.75	12.77
Lard, Jan.	6.87	6.90	6.85	6.87
May	7.05	7.05	7.02	7.02
Ribs, Jan	6.56	6.60	6.56	6.57
May	6.80	6.80	6.77	6.80

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from Montreal and Portland for week ending Nov. 5, 1905:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	17,429	1,407	18,836
To Glasgow	4,462	223	4,685
To London	10,897	4,362	15,259
To Hull	203	50	253
To Bristol	44,175	1,540	45,715
Total	77,166	7,582	84,748
Corr. week, 1904	56,757	15,389	72,146
Corr. week, 1903	91,790	14,582	106,372
Since May 1	1,606,503	351,290	1,957,793
Corr. period, 1904	1,569,890	340,927	1,910,817
Corr. period, 1904	1,816,321	424,291	2,240,612
Portland to Liverpool			917
Since May 1, 1905			23,019
Corr. period, 1904			38,752

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	3,810	—	3,810
To Glasgow	554	488	1,042
To London	957	110	1,067
To Bristol	4,233	121	4,404
Total	9,604	719	10,323
Corr. week, 1904	5,792	1,375	7,168
Corr. week, 1903	17,962	2,852	20,814
Since May 1	491,888	57,709	549,597
Corr. period, 1904	414,261	51,884	466,125
Corr. period, 1903	383,202	44,246	427,448

THE MARKETS.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

There is a firm undertone to the flour market and millers report a fairly active demand for all grades. Supplies of Ontario wheat flours are rather low owing to short supplies of wheat and millers are finding it difficult to fill their contracts in many cases.

Rolled oats are in good demand and the price keeps firm at $2.45 per bag.

The demand for oats for local consumption continues to be fully equal to the supplies and the market is strong at 39½c to 40c for No. 2 white and 38½c to 38¾c for No. 3.

Peas are quiet but the market has advanced slightly and No. 2 afloat are quoted at 80c. Boilers are firm and active at $1 to $1.05 per bushel.

The market for beans maintains the advance in prices mentioned by us last week. Some dealers are of the opinion that as supplies become more liberal lower prices may be looked for, in the meantime the absence of supplies keeps the market firm at $1.60 to $1.65.

The conditions of short supplies and steady demand on the market for millfeed are unchanged and prices are steady at the given quotations.

There is no change in the hay situation, prices are steady under a fair demand and a good trade is passing. Cables from Liverpool are firmer in tone but so far quotations remain unchanged.

Receipts of butter during the past week were 11,509 packages against 14,819 packages the week previous, and 10,320 packages for the corresponding week last year.

Exports from Montreal during the past week were 7,571 packages against 6,400 packages for the same week last year, making the total exports for the season from Montreal 550,362 packages against 474,595 packages for the same period last year.

The local market holds firm in sympathy with the country boards which reached the highest point this season, on Saturday when Cowansville sold for 23½c and St. Hyacinthe for 23¾c. There is a fair enquiry over the cable and last week as high 23¾c was bid. It is hard to say so early in the week how the market will go but a good demand at advanced prices is expected where the quality is satisfactory. Of the butter being made to-day not much more than 25 percent comes up to the exporters' standard of finest, but if the price continues to rise it is likely that there will be a better market for grades below finest, and that some trial lots will be shipped. The retailers in Montreal are paying 25c per pound for their butter, and there is a good trade passing. Dairy butter is firmer and higher with sales of Western at 19½c to 20c, and Manitoba at 19c to 19½c. Roll butter is coming in slowly and selling at 20c.

Cheese is firm and prices continue to advance. One of the strong features of the situation is the fact that the British dealers and retailers are comparatively low stocked, and as the United States is practically out of the export trade the Canadian market is the principal source of supply to which British houses will have to look for their winter requirements. Twelve and a half to twelve and five-eighths is asked by exporters to-day for western cheese and 12 1-8c to 12¼c for Quebec.

Receipts of eggs during the past week were 13,930 cases against 13,250 cases for the week previous, and 6,140 cases for the same week last year. The exports from Montreal during the past week were 13,031 cases against 6,140 cases for the same week last year.

The firmness in the egg market has resulted in an advance of 1c per dozen, with sales to-day of selects at 24c, and No. 1 stock at 20c. Limed eggs are now on the market and selling at 19½c to 20c. Some few lots of straight gathered stock from reliable shippers have sold within the last few days for 19c, but most of the buyers at this time of the year prefer to have them candled. The trouble in Russia which has demoralized trade there, and hindered the exportation of eggs, has been the means of our receiving quite a few fresh orders from the English market, and it looks as if eggs will sell at pretty high prices in the near future unless conditions change.

The local market for live hogs was easy this morning and the somewhat limited offerings at the Point were cleared at $5.75 to $6 per hundred. There is a fair demand from the retail dealers at prices ranging from $8.25 to $8.50. The price of country dressed hogs declined 50c per hundred pounds during the past week and sales were made at $7.50 to $8. There is a good demand at these figures.

The weather conditions during the past week have not been very favorable for the poultry trade, and dealers have only been ordering very small lots. The receipts have increased but choice turkeys and ducks have not been very plentiful some lots being rather common, that is not properly plucked and very poor. Such lots have to be sold to the peddlers at low prices in order to keep them from accumulating. The quotations to-day are as follows:—Nice young turkeys, 14c to 14½c, with common lots selling at 12½c to 13c, ducks, 12½c to 13c for clean bright stock and medium at 10c to 12c; chickens are still plentiful at 10c to 10½c, and fowl, 8c to 9c, with live chickens selling at 8½c to 9c.

There is a good demand for potatoes, sales being made this week at 50c per bag of 90 lbs. for round lots from farmers in the nearby districts, and in a jobbing way 60c is asked. Quite a number of cars have been received on track this week for which 53c is paid and in a jobbing way, 65c.

Choice white clover honey in comb is selling at 13c to 13½c, with seconds at 11c to 12c; buckwheat comb is slow at 9c to 9½c; extracted white clover is selling at 7c to 8c, and buckwheat 5½c to 5¾c.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5; strong bakers, $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.50, and straight rollers, $4 to $4.25 in wood; in bags, $1.85 to $1.90.

ROLLED OATS—$2.35 per bag of 80 lbs.

PEARL HOMINY—$1.85 to $1.90 in bags of 98 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$1.40 for ordinary, $1.60 for granulated.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, in bags, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $16.00 to $17.00; shorts, $19 to $20.

HAY— No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover mixed, $6 to $6.50.

OATS—No. 2, 39½c per bushel; No. 2, at 38½c.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.50 to $1.55 per bushel; hand picked, $1.65 to $1.70.

PEAS—Boiling, in car load lots, 90c to $1.05 per bushel; No. 2, 80c.

POTATOES—New potatoes in bags of 80 lbs., 53c to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 60c to

HONEY—White clover in combs, 12c to 13c per one pound section; extract, 7½c to 8c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21; light short cut, $18 to $19; American short cut, $19; American cut clear fat back, $18.50 to $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian pure lard, 11c to 11½c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 12¾c; hams, 12c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.50; alive, $5.75 to $6.25, mixed lots.

EGGS—Straight stock, 20c to 21c; No. 1 candled, 19c to 20c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, 23¼c to 23½c; undergrades, 22½c to 23c; dairy at 18c to 20c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 12¼c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12 1-8c to 12¼c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.50 to $5.60; seconds at $4.75; first pearls, $7 to $7.50.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 13.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 40 milch cows and springers, 1,600 sheep and lambs, and 100 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and there was a good demand for pretty good cattle, but the common stock are slow of sale at pretty low figures. Mr. George Nicholson paid 4c per lb. for 16 of the best cattle, pretty good animals sold at 3c to near 4c per lb., and the common stock at 2c to 3c per lb. Milch cows were rather slow of sale at from $25 to $50 each. Grass-fed calves sold at 2c to 3c per lb.; young veals at 3½c to 4½c per lb. Sheep sold at 3½c to 4¼c, and lambs at 5c to 5¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5¾c to 6c per lb.

Chicago, Nov. 13—Cattle—Receipts, 31,000; steady to 10c lower. Beeves, $3.40 to $6.25; cows and heifers, $1.15 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.20; Texas, $3.40 to $4.30; westerns, $3.25 to $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; weak to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.70 to $5.10; good heavy, $4.65 to $5.10; rough heavy, $4.45 to $4.60; pigs, $4.40 to $4.90; bulk of sales, $4.80 to $5.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; steady. Sheep, $4 to $5.60; lambs, $4.50 to $7.25.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,250 head; slow, 10c to 15c lower; prime steers, $5.35 to $5.65; shipping, $4.60 to $5.25; butchers, $4 to $4.65; heifers, $3 to $4.25; cows, $2.25 to $4; bulls, $2.50 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2.65 to $4; stock heifers, $2.25 to $2.75; fresh cows, and springers, $2 to $3 lower, $20 to $57.

Veals—Receipts, 1,500 head; active, $5.25 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,500 head; fairly active, 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $5.10 to $5.15; mixed $5 to $5.10; yorkers, $5 to $5.05; pigs, $5.05 to $5.10; roughs, $4.20 to $4.40; stags, $3.25 to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 24,500 head; slow and lower; lambs, $5.75 to $7.25, a few $7.30; yearlings, $5.75 to $6; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $5 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.50; Canada lambs, $6.75 to $7.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Receipts of cattle at the Western Cattle Market continue light and trade to-day again had a better tone, while prices showed an improvement in almost all lines. There is some demand for medium to good cattle of all classes and not quite enough of them are coming forward. The sheep and lamb trade was a little slow and hogs, were steady. The run amounted to 87 cars, and included 1,265 cattle, 2,538 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs and 92 calves.

Export Cattle— Trade in this line continues very quiet, with very few cattle of any quality offering. There is some demand for the better class, but in the absence of stock quotations are nominal. Choice are quoted at $4.25 to $4.60, good to medium at $3.60 to $4.10, others at $3.75 to $3.85, bulls at $3.50 to $4, and cows at $2.75 to $3.50.

Butcher Cattle—The offerings of fair to good cattle were light, and with a demand all the better on account of the previous light runs of the week, there was an inclination to bid up prices and trade generally showed a brisker tone. Prices arvanced about 10c to 15c per cwt. Picked lots, $4 to $4.35; good to choice, $3.75 to $3.90; fair to good, $3.20 to $3.60; common, $2.50 to $3; cows, $2 to $2.75; bulls, $1.75 to $2.25; and canners, $1.75 to $2.50.

Stockers and Feeders— The demand for the better class of these cattle continues brisk and with a light run prices for those on the market to-day were rather better. There is a brisk tone, too, in the trading in all grades. Short-keep feeders are quoted at $3.60 to $3.75; good feeders at $3.40 to $3.65; medium at $2.50 to $3.30; bulls at $2 to $2.75. Good stockers run at $2.80 to $3.30; rough to common at $2 to $2.70; and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—The market is quoted unchanged at a range of $30 to $60 each.

Calves continue easy, with trade somewhat dull. Quotations are $2 to $10 each and 3c to 5½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—A heavy run was offering and trade was sluggish. Sheep held steady at $4 to $4.25 for export ewes, and $3 to $3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs were easier in tone at $5.25 to $5.60 per cwt.

Hogs—The market is quoted unchanged at $5.50 per cwt. for selects and $5.25 for lights and fats.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 30.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 290 head. Irish consignments were considerably shorter, and met exceedingly slow trade, prices tending in favor of buyers. For both prime and second quality English fat beast trade also ruled dull, sales being more or less forced, this being chiefly attributable to the very inclement weather prevailing. Fat butchering cows and bulls were in very little demand, difficulty being experienced in obtaining late rates. Top prices per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Devons, and 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 6d; 95 stone runts, 4s to 4s 4d; 100 stone shorthorns, 3s 10d; 95 stone Dublin shorthorns, 3s 10d to 4d; 80 to 90 stone black polled do., 4s 4d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Arrivals—47 Irish, 17 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 896 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 350 in number penned in sheep market. Trade dull for both Downs and half-bred wedders, with a downward tendency in value, though barely sufficient to quote. Ewes, however, sold fairly well at a slight advance in value. Scotch sheep were in larger supply, and sold at decline of fully 2d per 8 lbs. Irish sheep sold slowly, but without material change. Best pens made per 8 lb., as follows:—8 stone Downs, 5s 10d; 8 stone Scotch, 5s 8d. Calf trade not worth noting. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 990; sheep, 6,000; calves, 10; milch cows, 60.

London, Oct. 30.—Good supplies and a very bad trade. English beef, 3s to 3s 4d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; seconds, 2s 8d to 3s; forequarters, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; inferior beef, 2s to 2s 4d. Mutton—scotch wedders, 4s 4d to 5s; do. ewes, 3s to 3s 4d; English wedders, 4s to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s to 3s 4d; foreign sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; English lamb, 4s 4d to 5s. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. English pork, 4s to 4s 8d; Dutch do., 4s to 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—Cattle, 1,455; sheep and lambs, 4,500. Best beasts, 5¾d to 6d; second, 5d to 5¼d; third, 4¾d to 4¾d. Best Scotch sheep, to 8¾d; other sorts, 6d to 8d. An increase of 34 cattle, and a decrease of 297 sheep. Slow demand for cattle and sheep, except for small young sheep, about late rates.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce have purchased a corner site in the centre of the business district of Halifax for $80,000 and will erect a modern bank building.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 13.—White wheat, 73c to 75c per bushel; red fall wheat, 73c to 75c per bushel; peas, 63c to 65c per bushel; barley, 52c to 54c per bushel; and corn, 60c to 63c per bushel; oats, 31c to 32c per bushel; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton, shorts, $18 to $19 per ton; butter, 21c to 25c per lb.; creamery, 27c to 28c per lb.; eggs, 23c to 25c per dozen; potatoes, 70c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Nov. 11.—The following prices are quoted to-day:—White wheat per bush. 78c to 80c, red wheat, 78c to 80c; spring wheat, 75c to 80c; peas, 58c to 63c; barley, 50c to 52c; oats, 34c to 35c; corn, 60c to 61c; cloverseed, $6 to $6.25; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2; white wheat flour, $4.50 to $4.60; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $4.70 to $4.80; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.50 to $8; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 75c to 85c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 15c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, 21c to 23c.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—There was a very large attendance on By Ward market this morning. Vegetables and fruit were not plentiful, but on the other hand there was a large supply of pork and beef, which sold at good prices. Potatoes still keep the same price, 60c and 65c per bag being asked. Butter remained steady and sold at from 23c to 24c per lb. for tub, and 25c for prints. The quotations are as follows:—Eating apples, per brl., $2.75 to $3; cooking apples, per bag, 60c to 75c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 70c; celery, per doz. bunches, 25c to 30c; turnips, per bag, 40c to 50c; carrots, per dozen bunches, 10c to 15c; summer savory, per dozen bunches, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, $1 to $1.25; cauliflowers, 5c to 10c; pumpkins, 10c to 15c; cabbage, per dozen heads, 20c to 25c; parsnips, per dozen, 10c to 15c; beets, per dozen, 10c to 15c; squash, 10c to 15c; peppers, per dozen, 25c; chickens, live, per pair, 65c to 80c; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.25; turkeys, $1.50 to $1.75; geese, each, $1 to $1.10; beef hinds, per lb., 4c to 5c; do., fronts, 3c to 5½c; lamb, fronts, per lb., 8c to 9c; do., hinds, 10c to 12c; veal, hinds, per lb., 6c to 8c; do., fronts, 4c to 5c; pork, light, per cwt., $8.50 to $9; do., heavy, $8 to $8.50; dairy butter, 22c to 23c; print butter, per lb., 24c to 25c; tub butter, per lb., 21c to 24c; eggs, per dozen, 23c to 25c; pressed hay, per ton, $10; hay, per ton, $11 to $12; straw, per ton, $6; oats, 37c to 38c; buckwheat, 55c; beef hides, per lb., 9c to 9¾c; sheep pelts, each, 70c to 95c.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Wheat.—Ontario—Market about steady at 80c asked for No. 2 red and white. Bids one cent less. Goose, 75c to 76c; spring, 74c to 75c. Manitoba easier; No. 1 northern is quoted at 86½c to 86½c; No. 2, 84c to

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

THE AUTONOMY BILL.

Questioner, N.W.T.—Can any of the public funds be used to build or support Roman Catholic universities or convents, according to the Autonomy Bill? Ans.—No.

ADDRESSES.

Ver. Subscriber.—Will you kindly give the private address of: 1. Queen Alexandra. 2. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 3. Andrew Carnegie. 4. Lord Strathcona. Ans.—1. The Royal residence for the greater part of the year is Buckingham Palace, London, and at Windsor Castle, Windsor. 2. At 335 Theodore street, Ottawa, Ont. 3. Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York. 4. No. 26 Grosvenor square, London, W., or Glencoe, Scotland.

RECITATIONS.

E.F.S., Montreal.—Will you, or some reader of the 'Witness' give me the names of some humorous recitations or readings, and in what books they may be found? Ans.—It is a good plan to go to one of the book stores where they have a collection of recitation books, and look over them until you find what will suit you.

POEMS WANTED.

A.G.D., asks for 'The Star of Bethlehem,' one verse of which is

'It was my guide, my light, my all;
It bade my dark forebodings cease,
And through the storm and danger's thrall
It led me to the port of peace.'

Interested Reader asks for some verses composed on the election of a President in '73, two of the lines being :

'When the flowing St. Lawrence no more shall divide,
And Yankee to Yankee shall bow from each side.'

Miss Farquharson, Ont., asks if some one can give the poem 'Life and Nature,' the first lines of one stanza being:

'I passed through the gates of the city,
And heard the small birds sing.'

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

Student.—For what are the Nobel prizes given? Where are they awarded? Ans.—The Nobel prizes, provided by the interest on a large sum of money left for the purpose by Dr. Alfred Nobel, are awarded each year to those who during the previous year have rendered the greatest service to mankind, in inventions or discoveries, in medicine, chemistry, physical science, physiology, literary work, and the cause of international brotherhood. The board of control which awards the prizes is at Stockholm, Sweden, Dr. Nobel's native country.

TECHNOLOGY.

H.H.C.—Can you give me any information concerning the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago? Would you recommend it as a first class college of engineering? Ans.—Write to the secretary of the Institute for a prospectus. We do not know enough about its engineering course to recommend it or otherwise. McGill University and other Canadian universities have faculties of applied science, taking up engineering in its different branches.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A.P. McD.—1. How many cubic inches are there in an imperial gallon? How man in a gallon 'wine measure'? 2. Are there two bushel measures, one containing eight ballons imperial, and the other eight gallons wine measure? If so, how many cubic inches are there in a bushel of eight gallons imperial measure? 3. Does one cubic foot of water at normal temperature weigh exactly 64 pounds? Ans.—1. An imperial gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches; and a 'wine' gallon 231 cubic inches. 2. Yes. The imperial bushel contains eight times 277.274 cubic inches, that is, 2,218.192 cubic inches. 3. A little less. A cubic foot of water at 62 degrees Fahr. weights as nearly as may be 1,000 ounces, or 62.5 pounds.

FROM BYRON'S DIARY.

G.M.D., Calgary.—Will you give the famous words of Lord Byron on his unsatisfactory life? Ans.—Possibly the following extract from Lord Byron's diary, dated Jan. 21, 1821, contains the quotation desired:

"To-morrow is my birthday—that is to say, at twelve o' the clock, midnight, i.e., in twelve minutes, I shall have completed thirty and three years of age ! ! !

—and I go to my bed with a heaviness of heart at having lived so long, and to so little purpose. It is three minutes past twelve.

"'Tis the middle of the night by the Castle clock,' and I am now thirty-three!

"Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni."

but I don't regret them so much for what I have done as for what I might have done.

"Through life's road, so dim and dirty,
I have dragged to three and thirty.
What have these years left to me?
Nothing—except thirty-three.'

Under date of June 22, 1821, the next day to that on which the above was written the following epitaph was written in the diary:

Here lies
interred in the Eternity
of the Past,
from whence there is no
Resurrection,
for the Days—whatever there may be
for the dust
the Thirty-third year
of an ill-spent Life
which, after
lingering disease of many months
sunk into a lethargy
and expired
January 22nd, 1821, A.D.
Leaving a successor
Inconsolable
for the very loss which
occasioned its
Existence.'

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

Subscriber's Daughter.—I read the other day that the famous story of Dick Whittington centres around the Bow Bells in London. Who was Whittington, and what is the story? Ans.—Can it be that Whittington and his cat are passing into oblivion with the succeeding generations? The story, as it has been handed down for centuries, is about as follows:— Dick Whittington was a poor boy who having heard wonderful stories of London, that its streets were pavel with gold, started thither to seek his fortune. With the help of a friendly waggoner, he at last succeeded in reaching the city, and found himself alone in its streets, penniless and without a friend in the world. He wandered about, much disappointed at finding no gold in the streets, nor even bread to be had for the asking. Almost worn out, and feeling very sad, he sank down on the doorstep of a large house. The cook, who opened the door, was an ill-tempered person, and when she saw a dirty and ragged boy on the step, ordered him away. Just then the master of the house, a Mr. Fitz-Warren, appeared on the scene. By his orders Dick was taken in and fed, and was allowed to remain and make himself useful about the house. Miss Alice, the young mistress of the house, was very kind to Dick, but the cook found many opportunities of tormenting him. One of his troubles was that she put him to sleep in a garret so infested with rats and mice that he could hardly get any rest at night. However, an old woman let him have a cat for a penny, which some one had given him. Dick took the cat to his garret, and she soon cleared it of the mice. Mr. Fitz-Warren was a merchant, and when the next ship was to be sent out, he called his household and said that each one might venture something, and have the profit from it. Dick had nothing to send but his cat, and on Miss Alice's advice, he sent that. After that, his lot was harder than ever, and when he could no longer stand the jeers and beatings of the cook, he made up his mind to run away. He had gone quite a long way, and sat down to rest, when he heard the Bow bells ringing, and, they seemed to be saying plainly:

'Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London.'

Encouraged by the bells, Dick made his way back with a lighter heart, and as it was early morning he got in again without being noticed. Meantime, the ship, 'The Unicorn,' had been driven by a storm to a part of the Barbary coast unknown to Englishmen. The people received them kindly, and invited the captain and the Factor to dinner at the palace. They were all seated on rich carpets, the King and Queen at the head of the apartment, when dinner was brought in. But as soon as the dishes were put down, an immense number of rats and mice rushed in and devoured everything in an instant. The Factor recollected Dick's cat, and while another dinner was being prepared he hurried off to the ship and brought Pussy. He returned just as the rats and mice were attacking the second dinner, and popped the cat down among them, where she flew around scattering them in every direction. The King and Queen were so delighted that they traded for the whole of the ship's cargo, giving more for the cat than everything else put together. The ship reached London in due time, and when the good merchant heard the story, he insisted that Dick should have all the treasure paid for the cat. To shorten the story, Richard Whittington became an eminent citizen, was thrice Lord Mayor of London, and married Miss Alice. As mayor he entertained King Henry V. so handsomely on the King's return from the war in France that he was knighted. Sir Richard Whittington and his wife lived long and happily. Sir Richard all his life showed great charity. He built a church and college with maintenance for poor scholars, also a hospital for the sick. So that the memory of Dick Whittington and his cat should ever be held in honor by the citizens of London town.' So much for the legend. The real Sir Richard Whittington seems to have been of rather higher lineage than the legendary Dick. He was the son of Sir William de Whittington of Gloucestershire. In 1392 he was elected alderman and sheriff of London, and was three times Lord Mayor, and once a member of the parliament. He was knighted by Henry V., rebuilt a church, and restored a hospital. The legend, a very old one, was current about the end of the sixteenth century, but how much truth there is in it, or what a cat had to do with Whittington's fortunes, cannot be vouched for. One explanation is that Whittington made a large fortune by the voyages of a mediaeval 'cat' or merchant vessel. The main features of the story are traceable in the folk-lore of Denmark, Brittany, Russia, Norway, and even Persia.

NUMISMATIC.

J. M. L., Fredericton.—What is the value of the following silver coins? (1) Crown one dollar of Louis XV. of France, dated 1726. (2) Dollar of Charles IX. of Spain, 1790. (3) A half crown of Queen Anne, dated 1709, in good preservation. (4) Quarter dollar of Charles III. of Spain, 1782. (5) do., Charles IV., 1793. (6) A quarter dollar of Peru, 1843, with the rising sun. Ans.—(1) French crowns, at one time circulated largely in Canada for $1.10 which, when compared with other coins, was slightly in excess of their value. They are consequently still often found in old hoards, of no numismatic value. (2) All Spanish coins towards the close of the 18th Century, are very common, consequently they are not worth more than old silver. (3) 60 to 80 cents. (4 and 5). Same as answer to No. 2. (6) 40 to 50 cents.

Subscriber, St. Paul, Minn.—Can you give a list of all the British colonies having coinages of their own? Ans.—The following colonies have coinages still in use. A Europe—1. There is a one-third farthing piece struck for Malta. 2. Cyprus one, half and quarter pieces in copper. B Asia—3. India gold one mohur, 10 rupees and five do., silver; one half and quarter rupees and two annas in silver, and half, quarter and one-twelfth anna and half-pice in copper. 4. Ceylon five, one, half and quarter cents in copper. 5. Straits Settlements, twenty, ten and five cents in silver, and one-half and quarter cents in copper. 6. Hong Kong, one and half dollars, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces in silver, and cents and mills in copper. 7. British North Borneo, one and half cent pieces in copper. C America. 8. Canada, fifty, twenty-five, ten and five cent pieces in silver, and one cent pieces in copper. 9. Newfoundland, fifty, twenty, ten and five cent pieces in silver, and cents in copper. A gold two dollar piece was issued up to 1835. 10. British Honduras, fifty, twenty, ten and five cent pieces in silver, and cents in copper. 11. British Guiana, a regular coinage of three, two, one, half, quarter and eight guilders was issued up to 1836, since then the decimal system has been adopted, but fourpenny pieces have been issued lately. D Africa—12. Mauritius, twenty, and ten cent pieces in silver, and five, two and one cent pieces in copper. 13. British East Africa, a coinage of rupees and subdivisions. E Australasia—14. There are branches of the Royal mint in Melbourne, Victoria and Sydney, New South Wales, in which sovereigns and half-sovereigns are struck of the same design as the regular British coins with the exception of the initials M and S respectively to distinguish them. There was also a number of other coinage for other colonies issued on single occasions, as for the West Indias in 1822, for Sierra Leone, and the different Canadian provinces.

E. F., Trenton, N.S.—What is the value of the following coins: (1) A United States nickel three-cent piece; (2) a nickel cent of 1857; (3) a Nova Scotia halfpenny, 1840; (4) a United States two-cent piece; (5) where can I get a book giving the values of coins? Ans.—(1) Little more than face value; (2) not rare; (3) one cent; (4) not rare, two to five cents. (5) There is no convenient book to be had giving the price of foreign coins of all countries.

J.L.H.—What is the value of a Columbia half dollar of 1893? Ans.—A large number of these coins were sold on the exhibition grounds, consequently they are to be found all over the Continetnt, often at face value. Now rarely will any one give more than that, although they were originally sold for one dollar.

D.W., Manoham, N.Y.—What is the value of a copper coin of George IV.? Ans.—Little if anything more than one cent.

P.H.P., Port Hope.—What is the value of the following coins: (1) A penny of the Bank of Montreal, 1837, with the Habitant. (2) A 'un sou' piece of the Bank of Montreal with bouquet partly illegible. Ans.—(1) Little more than two cents. (2) No numismatic value in condition described.

A. J. M., O'Leary, P.E.I.—Recently there were found near here three coins which are supposed to have come from a vessel wrecked at West Point; only two of the crew ever reached civilization. What is their current and numismatic value? They are as follows: (1) A French crown or dollar of 1772, with the head of Louis XVI. (2) A Spanish one real piece of Philip V., 1742. (3) A large gold coin of Joannes V. of Portugal. Ans.—(1) This coin once circulated in Canada for $1.10. It is quite common and therefore of no great numismatic value. (2) An eighth of a dollar, worth ten to twenty cents. (3) This is a Dureo piec of Portugal, intrinsic value about $12, numismatic value little more.

R.F.D.—What is the value of the following stamps: (1) One penny, carmine, 1859. Bahamas; (2) twopence, blue, Bermuda. 1865; (3) fourpence, red, Barbados, 1861; (4) 5c, black and yellow, Bulgaria, 1879; (5) 50 centimes, brown, Congo Free State. 1887; (6) 20c, brown, surcharged, Cuba, 1883; (7) 2½c. green, Hamburg, 1859; (8) 5c green, Italy, 1854; (9) one penny, orange, New Zealand, 1858; (10) one R. green, Philippines, 1859; (11) fourpence, blue, St. Christopher, 1879; (12) 240c, vermillion, Uruguay, 1859; (13) sixpence, Victoria, 1854. Ans.—(1) Two to five dollars; (2) five to ten cents; (3) 50 cents to $1.00; (4) 10 to 15 cents; (5) 10 cents; (6) 25 to 50 cents; (7) 3 to 6 cents; (8) $1.50 to $3; (9) 75c to $1.25; (10) $2 to $2.50; (11) 15 to 30 cents; (12) $1 to $1.50; (13) 10 to 20 cents. These prices are for stamps in good condition; any imperfection materially reduces the value.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A LAY WILL.

Enquirer, London South.—Is it necessary to engage a lawyer to draw up a will in a case where a property is of small value? 2. Would not a will drawn up by oneself in the presence of two witnesses, be sufficient? 3. Would 'I leave all that I have and may possess,' etc., be sufficient? Ans.—1. Practically it is. 2. Yes, provided apt words were used and the matters of execution and attestation were properly attended to. In especial the requirements of the sections in point of The Wills Act of Ontario must be strictly observed. 3. Yes. Although such wording would be very irregular it would be operative as far as it goes.

A DOMESTIC SERVANT'S PRIVILEGES.

Subscriber's Daughter, Ont.—Supposing A hires two men and a married couple the woman to look after the housework. 1. Is she entitled to every second Sunday? 2. Is she allowed the privilege of having company? 3. Can A keep out of her wages money for their board? Ans.—1 and 2. Not unless the agreement provides for it. 2. No.

MAKING A WILL.

C. S., Ont.—A is a married lady who owns or has stock in a bank, and she wishes to make her will. In her will she wishes her husband to use the interest as long as he lives, the children to have the principal after his death. She wishes her husband to write the 'will' and her daughters to sign it as witnesses. 1. Would such will be legal? 2. Would the children signing it in any way interfere with their interests as heirs? 3. Would the husband's writing the will, or witnessing it, or being an executor in any way make void any of the provisions in the will? Ans.—1. Yes, excepting as to the provision in favor of the children. 2. Not exactly; it would render the bequest in their favor inoperative, and would so prejudice their interests as legatees rather than as 'heirs.' 3. His writing the will or being executor would not, but acting as a subscribing witness would render the will invalid as to the legacy in his own favor, but not to any greater extent.

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.)]

THE ITCH.

'Reader' asks for a cure for the 'itch.' Ans.—If you mean scabies, a disease which is popularly termed 'the itch,' and is caused by a parasite in the skin, the best treatment is ordinarily sulphur ointment thoroughly rubbed into the skin twice a day. Take a warm bath first and thoroughly remove any scales or scabs and then apply the ointment.

RED FLANNEL.

'Rouge' refers to the popular belief that red flannel is efficacious in certain ailments such as rheumatism and asks if there is any good reason for this belief; also if there is any particular virtue in the flannel being red rather than any other color. Ans.—Woollen articles of clothing are of great use inasmuch as wool is a non-conductor of heat and cold. Wool, therefore is recommended where warmth and protection are desirable. It is also non-absorbent and tends to keep the body moist. Therefore, in rheumatism, where warmth and moisture are required to relieve pain and protect the body from changes of temperature flannel has a useful place. The color, however, is of no particular importance.

SLEEPING WITH CONSUMPTIVES.

G. MacD asks if there is any danger in sleeping with consumptive patients, provided they do not cough or expectorate. Ans.—Probably not. The germ of consumption does not seem to be contained in the breath, but is discharged into the air during the act of coughing, and is of course present in enormous numbers in the sputum. It may also be present in the secretions of the mouth. Therefore, persons so afflicted should always cough into a piece of tissue paper or old rag which should be immediately burned. Kissing should also be avoided. There is, however, a very sufficient reason why tuberculous persons should not sleep with others and that is for their own sake. The tuberculous patient requires all the fresh air he can get and this is in large measure the cause of the efficacy of sanitorium treatment. Such persons should have a large airy room to themselves, which should always have the window open. If more warmth is needed, more clothing should be put on the bed.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'Dextra' is a young woman troubled with the hair falling out. Has a little dandruff. Is otherwise healthy. Ans.—You should try and find out the cause of your hair falling and then remove it. After prolonged fevers, acute illnesses, nervous shock or worry, the hair is apt to fall out. Then some cases are dependent upon some local disease of the scalp, such as dandruff, ringworm, favus, alopecia. In other cases again the trouble seems to be a family peculiarity. If your hair is fine and thin cut it short. Wash the head once a week, using hot water and some mild soap, such as castile. Spirits of green soap would be still better if you can get it. Rub the soap into a lather and apply thickly to the scalp. Then allow to remain on five minutes. Next, wash off with very hot water and finally douche with cold. In drying, use heat rather than rubbing with a towel. Every morning apply the following tonic: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; resorcin, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits, to make eight ounces. Take plenty of outdoor exercise and keep your general health up. If robust a cold sponge bath every morning would be advisable.

DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.

'A Reader of the 'Witness'' is a young woman, twenty-one years of age. She is unable to breathe through the nose. At night or when lying down she is compelled to keep the mouth open owing to the impossibility of getting air through the nose. The lips are dry all the time. On waking up in the morning the mouth is open and the lips in a bad state. Has always had a weak throat and coughs when she has a cold. Is healthy otherwise. Ans.—It is clear that there is complete obstruction in the nostrils. This may be due to several causes, such as catarrh, polyps, or to growths at the back of the nose or throat (adenoids). In the case of catarrh the condition would have periods of improvement. Most likely you have adenoids. These can be removed by operation. I would strongly advise you to see your local doctor. So long as you have these growths you will be liable to colds and the condition predisposes to tuberculosis. The operation is not a very serious one and is efficacious.

SINKING SENSATION.

J. is sixty-four years of age, and in good general health. For some years on going to sleep has felt a fainting or falling sensation from which comes a sensitive awakening. It seems akin to dying. Also, his daughter when bitten by mosquitoes suffers from red inflamed lumps. What is the remedy, and how would living in the North-West affect her? Ans.—The unpleasant sensation complained of is probably to be referred to the heart. The stomach and heart lie close together and if the stomach be distended from food or wind it presses on the heart and interferes with its action. Hence you get palpitation, bad dreams and fainting sensations. Do not take any late suppers and sleep on the right side with the head and shoulders somewhat elevated. Keep the bowels active daily. Probably your daughter could go to the North-West. Most people in time get accustomed to mosquito bites and have peace afterwards. They seem to become immune to the effects. Applying baking soda or aqua ammonia to the bite immediately will help.

FLATULENCY.

'Subscriber' is much troubled with wind. Ans.—No doubt there is some fault with the digestion. If the sugars and starches of the food are not digested they cause gas to be formed in the stomach and bowels. Again, imperfect mastication by increasing the work of the stomach delays digestion and promotes fermentation of the food. You might try the following method: Every morning on rising drink a glassful of cold water. This stimulates the bowels. Take a large proportion of meat, milk and eggs. Cut down the amount of sweetstuffs and cereals. Between meals drink a small tumbler of plain or alkaline water, say two hours after meals. Keep the bowels active by taking fifteen or twenty drops of aromatic cascara three times a day. Take plenty of outdoor exercise.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

When the 'Stranger' called the other morning he brought over some butternuts all picked out and looking properly rustic in their brown coats. He had filled a cocoanut shell that is used as a drinking cup and the kernels were plump and nutty.

None of the imported sorts taste just the same as these from our native woods, and besides their special flavor, there are many associations with the butternut.

For we hold in our hearts the remembrance of past delights, when in those happier years we went nutting, and gathered them after a wind storm. We can remember, too, looking dubiously at their sticky green shells and at our stained brown fingers, when picking out the buttery nuts. But in these days they are picked out for us, and taking them from the Stranger's hand, the thoughts that came to heart and brain were of other years and closely 'akin to pain.'

'Nuts,' said the Stranger, 'vary as much as friends do. Now, these butternuts haven't much show till you get to the kernel, then they are A No.1. Now there's the hickory, hard shell and littlemeat when you do get inside, we all know that kind of folk, and the bitter sort make your mouth shrivel, not at all satisfying to a hungry soul.'

'What about beech nuts?' I queried. 'Three cornered things,' he rejoined. 'You never can see all sides of them at once, they are like people who cannot be trusted after you once find them faithless. They have the habit of dry rot at heart, with such a fair exterior, but are hardly worth while cracking, for you are certain to expect hollowness.'

'I remember,' I said reminiscently, 'going through the woods once or twice in my life and finding a bunch of hazel nuts that surprised me by their sweetness. They are like friends that come to you unsought and you marvel at their love and at the tenacity with which they hold you. Thank you for these butternuts, however, they are given with a generous hand, are sweet and wholesome though their home is in the heart of the woods, which is an added charm to a forest lover.'

THE AGAVE AMERICANA.

Several correspondents have asked during the year if it is true that the above plant often named the century plant, does not bloom until it is a hundred years old. It is one of the stupid traditions that have no foundation, the Agave blooming in years under favorable circumstances. How the strange idea originated of a century being required for its development will probably never be known.

In California it lives out of doors, and has no care; it takes water if given any, and does without it if it is scarce. In Mexico it is made useful for its fibres are strong, and used for thread, twine and rope. Besides this, the Mexicans grow great plantations of Agave Americana for the sake of the sap in the blossom stalk. They cut off the tip of the bud when it appears, make a small hole in the top of the plant, and the sap continues to flow for some weeks. It is said to be sweet when fresh and much prized by the natives who also make it into a fiery liquor called pulque. It is a strange characteristic of this plant that when grown in temperate and artificial conditions, it is liable to die after fulfilling its destiny of blossoming.

Even in California the growers are not anxious for the flower stalk, because the plant is more ornamental without it. Perhaps this fact has something to do with the story of the century waiting flowering.

TO INCLUDE ALL.

J.S.R. writes of a garden and seems to want to include all that grows in a small space. But it will hardly be successful in such shaded cold ground as described.

In the first place the oak tree will take the nourishment from the ground and the 'other trees and high fences' do not look promising. I am not an advocate for cutting down a beautiful tree, and should make the lawn under it, enriching it all that was possible and having a pathway to reach it. Flowers are best in narrow strips or borders at the sides, tall perennials at the back and smaller plants or annuals in front. It is waste of space to cut them up into beds and does not give satisfaction. Study the habits of your plants, and in the shade you can grow lily of the valley, pansies, forget-me-nots and others. As for currant bushes or raspberries, it seems like attempting too much in small space although I know well the pleasure of eating the fruit of one's own vine and currant bush. I could not advise it unless kept close to a fence or building, for they would soon encroach on the ground. A Brighton or Delaware grape vine (red), a Worden (black), or a Niagara (white), might be planted at a fence where there is sunshine and the soil is light or sandy. In front of them if a strip of ground wide enough is taken, you could grow a few beets or carrots, mixing with them a little radish seed as the latter can be pulled out and allow the permanent vegetables to grow. Lettuce and beans should do well, and after a few early peas you can sow a little turnip seed when they are finished. In such a garden parsley and dwarf thyme could be permanent borders, and you can grow tomatoes trained to a sunny walk as is done in many of the cottage gardens in England.

Strawberries are an unknown quantity for amateurs in small gardens. If kept in a single row and not allowed to go to weeds they are often very satisfactory in the home garden, and no one can gainsay the fact that they taste better when home grown, being fully ripe when picked and of finer quality if the best varieties are selected, that is the best for home use—often a different berry to those grown for commercial purposes. Your garden will require enrichment and no one can advise as to planting flowers without knowing your taste. The best vine for your purpose is Clematis Paniculata, a fall bloomer, and scarlet Honeysuckle for early and late.

TO GRAFT APPLE TREES.

J. J. McK.—Grafting is uniting a scion or part of a branch of one plant upon the root or branch of another.

It is difficult to explain the process as an object lesson is better than written words in this case. It is necessary to fit the graft to the stock so that the inner bark will coincide, for if they do not join properly the sap will not circulate. The best method is called whip grafting; it is performed by heading down a stock then paring one side of it bare for the space of an inch or so, and cutting down obliquely at the upper end of the pared part, towards the pith; an incision is made near the upper end of the wound upwards to form what is called a tongue, which is forced into the wound of the stock.

Great care must be taken that the bark of the scion is adjusted to that of the stock, and the two are bound firmly together.

Moist bast or worsted yarn is used to close the wound in grafting, and over this a coating of grafting wax is placed. It is made by placing in a kettle one part weight of tallow, two parts of beeswax, four parts of rosin. When completely melted pour into a tub of cold water and work the mixture with the hands until it becomes the color of taffy, and develops a grain.

It requires experience to become expert at this interesting work, and the best plan is to watch some one giving a practical lesson on the subject.

PLANT FOR HANGING POT.

N.B. wishes a plant for hanging pot to put in a window, and inquires what can best be recommended. For answer, it might be suggested to try a Nephrolepis Exaltata, commonly called Boston Fern. It grows luxuriantly if given a soil of leaf mold and plenty of room, sending out fronds two or three feet long of a rich dark green, that can be trained to droop gracefully over the pot. In time, there will be numerous fronds, and they will continue to develop as the wintry days grow longer towards spring. This plant is very effective on a tall stand, and in any position it is very decorative.

One great merit is the ease with which it is grown, and it has proved by far the best fern for the window garden, for its texture is firm, and it stands heat well. Its gretest enemy is scale, that must be cleared by the use of fir tree oil soap in warm water. The plant should be showered with clear water three times a week.

FAILING TO BLOOM.

Nellie.—If you had studied the subject instead of depending on someone else's opinion you would know that the Gloxinia is a summer flowering bulb, and can hardly be expected to bloom in winter. Just now there is one among my plants that is holding its flowers, but it is simply because it was so tardy, and did not send up its buds till autumn. Rest the bulbs now by drying them off, and start them again in early spring. It is not necessary to take them out of the pot; just set them aside in a warm, dry place for a while. It is not always best to take another person's opinion of plants or people, but to study for ourselves, and not to take the views of other amateurs as decisive.

Personal experience and experiments are really best, and success with plants largely depends on close attention, with observation. There is often too much haphazard in our cultivation of plants, and we fail to recognize the fact that in them as well as other things, 'to everything there is a season.'

REMINDERS.

To watch for insects that may be feasting on the underside of leaves, or on the stems, without being noticed. They must be dislodged, or the plant will become sickly.

To keep the earth loose by using an old table fork, and some bits of charcoal dug in occasionally will help to keep the soil sweet.

To try growing some Cyclamens for winter bloomers. They are beautiful in foliage even when not in full flower.

To grow a few bulbs in pots to make acceptable Christmas gifts to those who have none, and will bear the message of 'good will' as sincerely as a more expensive gift.

To put some seed of Morning Glory in a pot as a climber. One of the good points of this flower in the house is, that the blossoms stay open all day.

To turn the plants around every few days so that they do not grow one-sided. Plants, like people, are apt to get that way, better have both of the all-round sort.

DYING BY INCHES.

Bloodless Girls Saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dying by inches—that is the only way to describe hundreds of bloodless girls who are slipping slowly but surely from simple anaemia into a decline. They drag themselves along with one foot in the grave through those years of youth that should be the happiest in their lives. And the whole trouble lies in the blood. Bad blood is the fountain-head of all the trouble that afflicts woman from maturity to middle life. Bad blood causes all the backaches and sideaches, all the paleness, breathlessness and despondency; all the heart palpitation, sickly, dizzy turns and deathly fainting spells. From fainting spells to consumption is only a step. In nine cases out of ten consumption starts from bloodlessness—and the only sure cure for bloodlessness is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich, red blood, that brings the rosy glow of health to sallow cheeks and strength to every part of the body. This has been proved in thousands of cases. Miss Frances Peach, Welland, Ont., says. 'A couple of years ago my condition of health was very serious. Doctors said that I had no blood—that it had turned to water. I was unfit to do anything for months, and was little more than a living skeleton. I had no appetite; the least exertion would leave me breathless, and I had frequent severe headaches. I was treated by several doctors, but they failed to help me, and I was completely discouraged. Then I was urged to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few weeks found my health improving. I used eight boxes in all, and was by that time again well and strong. I gained twenty-two pounds in weight, and never felt better in my life.'

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Miss Peach they can do for every other weak and ailing girl. They make new blood, and new blood brings health, strength and happiness. But you must be sure you have the genuine pills with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers sell these pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

(Ottawa 'Journal.')

The Kingston 'News' and 'Times' has been gathering statistics as to the working of the Parole system. It remarks that both in this country and the United States the system of releasing prisoners on their word of honor that they will abstain from crime and report at intervals to an officer of the law, has been in operation for some time. It has resulted so favorably to society and the men themselves that wherever tried it has been continued. During the years 1900-05 the number of convicts paroled from the Kingston penitentiary was 712, and from other places of confinement 370. Of these 1,082 prisoners previously released 76 had their licenses cancelled for non-compliance with the stipulated conditions, 24 had them forfeited by subsequent conviction; 657 completed their periods while on parole, and 325 have still part of their time to put in. In other words, 61 percent justified their paroles; 35 percent have still a chance to do so without prejudice; 7 percent were re-committed without any new crime alleged against them, and only 2 1-4 percent relapsed into crime. The work of parole is under the supervision of a capable officer employed by the Department of Justice for his intimate personal knowledge of criminal character, and of the working of the prison gate missions of the Salvation Army. The showing so far is good. The instances of failure are surprisingly few when compared with those in which executive clemency has wrought reformation, and these relatively few failures should not discourage anyone who believes that the tempering of justice with mercy must mend the state of many men who otherwise would go criminals to their graves.

[For the 'Witness.'

HILLS OF HOME.

Shoulder to shoulder against the blue sky,
O fair green hills of the west you stand,
And outspread at your feet the fair fields lie,
In a land that was youth's enchanted land.

The dark firs cluster and climb your broad crests,
And the earliest beam of the morning lies
On your summits where latest the sunset rests,
Where the first song wakes and the last song dies.

Here in the stress of the city I yearn
For a glimpse of your green, the sound of your streams,
For a little space as a child to return
To the cloistered valley of vanish'd dreams.

O fair green hills of the far wide west,
You stand in my vision wherever I roam;
We have grown estranged, but my heart would rest
On the hills of childhood, the hills of home.

J. G. G.

PAST AND PRESENT

(Farewell sermon (condensed) of the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) after twenty-five years' ministry in Liverpool.)

'Many of the priests and Levites and chief of the fathers who were ancient men that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice, and many shouted aloud for joy.'(Ezra iii. 12).

When opposite currents meet at a headland there is always troubled water on which the ships are tossed up and down, and two strong emotions running in different directions mingled when the returning exiles laid the foundation of the new Temple at Jerusalem. There were men present who remembered the House of the Lord which was built by Solomon, and who recalled its glory. Sadly had they left that Temple, faithfully had they cherished its likeness within their hearts, and fondly did they recognize its very ruins. No doubt a new house was needed for the worship of the Lord, but it could never in the nature of things have the same place in their love as the old. And at the thought of the former Temple the elder men wept with a loud voice. It was also in the nature of things that the younger men should be in another mood. They had grown up in a foreign land and been cheered with the vision of a restoration. Their hope had been fulfilled beyond all they had imagined, and now with a high courage and the optimism of youth they were rebuilding the old waste places and raising the foundations of many generations. On them lay the creation of a new temple, a new capital, a new name. To them every change was charged with hope, and no shadow of loss mingled with their exultation. This was the best day they had ever seen, and better days were before them, so the younger men shouted aloud for joy. No one can blame the elder men because they sorrowed, it was their just tribute to a sacred past; no one can blame the younger men because they rejoiced, it was their just confidence in a splendid future.

Human life has its moments of transition, and they are marked by conflicting emotions wherein we either weep or laugh very much according to our age. The social changes which have been going on throughout the state affect very differently the older and the younger generations. The former remember with wistful regret the days when a landlord was a chief and his tenants were his clansmen; when the employer was like a father, with his men as members of a common household; when a mistress was as a mother to the maids, and they continued till marriage or old age in the family; when political power lay with the few who were considered to have intelligence for government. The latter welcome the new era with its radical changes, and dwell with satisfaction upon the abolition of privileges, the equality of political rights, the independence of labor, the free opportunity for advancement, the premium laid on enterprise, upon the reign of the democracy. It is inevitable that those who have worked for this new condition should be glad, but it is also inevitable that those who recall the reverence and quietness and trust of other days should see them depart with grave concern. Again, change within the Church affects very differently the father and the children. The trumpets sound when two religious communities become one, but there will be always some to miss the old home. When worship is improved it is for the greater good of the Church, but some will hanker after the ancient customs which have been abolished. It is right that the creed should be amended as the Spirit of God leads the Church into fuller light, but the faith of the fathers had been intertwined with the hallowed form of words. The past must be buried and it may not hold the present in its dead hand, but it carries with it to the grave half the heart of the older generation.

Ought not the young, who welcome change too greedily, and expect from progress more than it can ever give, to cherish a just reverence for the past? If the temple has fallen to pieces and requires to be rebuilt on a larger scale, let us remember the pious ambitions and devout hopes which went to the raising of the former House, as well as the prophets and the saints who worshipped within its walls.

If there be hours when younger men rejoice over the decay of dogma, let them remember that every doctrine was a visible form of some living truth, and see that they rejoice not because everlasting principles of the spiritual life be denied, but only because they are receiving a more fitting expression. And if a change must come in the State, let no one practice hot haste, for our English nation has grown by reformation and not by revolution, and ours is

'A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.'

But one may also fairly appeal to the generation whose hearts are in the past, whether without disloyalty to the way wherein they have walked, and the ideals which have been dear to them, they ought not to welcome the signs of God's guidance as he leads his people forward, and to believe that God has better things in store for us than any which he has yet done. It is wise to preserve dying excellencies, and to check evil tendencies, but it is not piety to deny the presence of Christ in history and the progress of the race. Our day has its own faults, and it is well that prophets should lift up their voices against the luxury and slackness of society. But let us fix in our minds that upon the whole things are better than they have ever been in any period of the past, and that therefore the Incarnation of Christ has had more power and glory. And the evidence for this hopeful estimate is not far to seek or difficult to appreciate.

A golden halo, for instance, surrounds the first age of Christianity, and we imagine the Apostolic Church as a home of all the virtues. We even speak as if a religious body of to-day would show poorly beside the Christians of St. Paul. No doubt there are disheartening disputes in the Church of our time, nad a few Christians may disgrace the name they bear by dishonorable conduct, yet there is no branch of Christ's Church to-day in our land which is as low in tone and treats its ministers as badly as some of the early Christian communities. From one end of the year to the other they were quarrelling—the Jews with the Gentiles, and the home Jews with the foreign Jews. They quarrelled about the distribution of charity, about doctrine, about meats and drinks, about their officers. Ministers may be criticized to-day, and of that they should not complain; we are not insulted as the Apostle Paul was by the people who owed everything to him, and who suggested sometimes that he was a fool, and sometimes that he was a swindler. Scandals may occur in our modern church, but nothing is known of the hideous sin which the church of Corinth tolerated, and the orgies which preceded the Lord's Supper. One has only to compare the life of a congregation to-day with that of the first century to discover how great has been the advance in Christian ethics, and how triumphant is the action of Christ's Spirit.

We may not boast of the moral tone of cities, and we have reason to be concerned about certain features, both of the drama and fiction. It is a literary as well as moral calamity that the stage should so largely expend itself upon the breach of the seventh commandment, or content itself with the modest role of supplying frivolous amusement. And one is vexed when fiction occupies even for a brief hour with the neurotic mood of unhealthy men and women. But do not let us lose the sense of proportion. Does the lover of the old times know what things were said and acted on the stage of Charles II.? If anyone can say that the standard of the present is not immeasurably higher than that of the past in moral decency, then surely he has not read our good Chaucer, nor has he realized Scotland in the days of Sir David Lindsay, nor has he examined Hogarth or read Sterne. Century by century the moral taste of the people has been purified and their moral ideals raised.

One cannot look upon the condition of the people to-day without sadness, because they are still so many living in cellars and single rooms, so many filling our workhouses and dying in utter poverty, because there is still so much drunkenness and squalor. Let us gird up our loins and work for the improvement of our cities and of our country places, for the perfection of education, for the closing of unnecessary public-houses, for the opening of libraries, museums, gardens, and places of recreation. But let us work with thankfulness and with hope as those who are on the winning side, and whose past labors have not been in vain. Our cities have never been so well drained, or so cleanly kept, or had so much greenery, or such an abundance of pure water. Never have hospitals been so thoroughly equipped, or sound education been brought so near, or labor been so well recompensed, or crime been so intelligently treated. Women and children have never been so safe from dishonor, the helpless have never been so guarded, the poor have never so lain upon the conscience of the community. If war, alas has not ceased, its horrors have been ameliorated, and the peacemaker is the hero of the world. Were one given his choice in what place and in what age he would live, with his wife and children in safety, self-respect, justice, and knowledge, he had better choose a country, as Lowell used to say, 'where the Gospel of Christ had gone first'; and then he had better choose the day in which we are living. Upon the whole it is the best yet known, but our children will live in a better. Christ has seen of the travail of his soul as the welfare of the race grows, with whose lot he identified himself, and for whose salvation he laid down his life.

Again, the atmosphere of our day is not unfavorable to religion. It may be hostile to ecclesiasticism—but the Church is not Christianity; it may be hostile to dogma—but dogma is not faith; it may be doubtful about the miraculous—but it is friendly to the spiritual. Unbelief to-day is reverent compared with the Georgian infidelity, which not only did not believe in dogma, but flouted morality. To-day the average man does homage both to the character of Christ and the nobility of the Christian ideal. If a Christian be unreal he will be despised, for hypocrisy was never more hated; if a Christian give pledges of sacrifice he will be respected, for sincerity was never more highly appreciated. Compare the treatment meted out to Wesley at the close of the eighteenth century; the reception which the first Indian missionaries had from government and the tribute which in our day has been paid to Moffat, Livingstone, Bishop Hannington, and Father Damien. Men may be inclined to question ancient beliefs, but they bow their heads before Christian character. Wherefore, take courage, for the reign of character is the reign of the Kingdom of God.

Besides, are we not fortunate in having in our day a more persuasive and reasonable creed? Above all, we have ceased to look upon the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ as a mere expedient by which he prepared himself for his death. We have learned to regard it as the consummation of a long process of revelation by which God came at last within humanity and united the race unto himself by Jesus Christ, his Son. The slow evolution of the ages has its fitting crown in the Incarnation. By the Incarnation the whole of human life in its industry, literature, science, art, is sanctified and enriched, and Christ becomes unto every man the light to lighten him, the strength to sustain him, and the perfection to which he is called.

It seems long ago, but it is only forty years, that as a lad I sat in a certain Scotch kirk and heard preachers explaining the doctrine of election and beseeching people to trust in 'the finished work.' At last I came to think that 'the finished work' was a kind of person, and it was to me the day of my life when one stood in the pulpit—even now I see his face against the stained glass window behind and a ray of sunshine falling upon his fair hair—and declared boldly that no one could be saved by any doctrine, and that the only Saviour of the soul was Christ himself, who was alive and present amongst us. Often in the wistful and unconfessed dreams of youth my heart had gone forth to Jesus of Nazareth as he spake and lived in Galilee, so friendly, so gracious, so winsome. And I had felt as if I had the heart in me to be his follower and that he would not refuse even me. But alas, was he not dead and buried, with the great stone of doctrine upon his grave? As the stranger spoke with conviction in his voice, and the sunlight falling like a benediction on his head, I saw the stone rolled away from the grave, and the living Christ come forth. And within my soul I heard him call me by name, who am not worthy to be his disciple, far less his minister. It is this Christ, most patient, most charitable, most loving of masters, whom we serve. It is this Christ we preach, who still knocks at every man's door and besieges every man's heart with his love; it is for this Christ, 'strong Son of God, immortal love,' our fellow-men in their sin and suffering are longing and waiting; and it is to this Christ, in virtue of the Divine purpose, of his own immense sacrifice, and of the irresistible power of the Holy Ghost that the world shall yet belong. If at any time I have spoken as if Christianity stood in the acceptance of dogma rather than of the living Christ, or as if any man were in a state of salvation who had not been saved from his sins, then my words have betrayed me, for that is not what I intended to teach. My last testimony as minister of this church is that there is one Saviour for the human soul, one Master for the human life, and that is our most dear Lord. In his most merciful and mighty hands I leave you.

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN.

'Many people have an idea that night watchmen are stationed about the great stores and financial institutions in this city to fight burglars should they turn up,' remarked one of these guardians of the wealth of the city a few days ago.

'The fact is, there is no idea that any such watchman shall engage a burglar in combat at any time. The care of such institutions is so systematized that there is no occasion for such a procedure, even should a watchman be equal to handling a burglar, which most of them are not. The night watchman is merely a part of an alarm system. His duty is to keep a sharp lookout for suspicious persons, and before one of them gets a chance to do mischief he is expected to turn on an alarm that will call to his relief within a few minutes a squad of police officers, if necessary, to take care of the prowling thieves.

'In order to assure faithful care by the watchman he has to ring up the alarm service every half hour of the night. One ring means that he is there on the lookout. If he sees anything suspicious and wants assistance it is only necessary for him to give the proper signal, and before any damage could be done the officers of the law are there ready to do business. It would never be of any advantage to the burglars to do the watchman harm, because before they could trouble him they would be nabbed and in the clutches of the law. The fact that this system of watching the valuables of the city is so efficiently conducted results in very few burglaries wherever the system is in force. Thieves know the danger of hanging about the city in places where their presence would cause suspicion, and they generally keep away. These fellows "get wise" very quickly.'—Washington 'Star.'

GLASSES WASHED IN RUNNING WATER.

(From the Washington 'Post.')

'They do some things better in Buenos Ayres than we do in this country,' said Mr. W. T. McCaskey, a former Milwaukee man, who has spent many years in Argentina.

'It may be considered a small matter by some, and yet one ironclad regulation down there always struck me as eminently sound—a regulation providing that all glasses used in barrooms, saloons, and public drinking places should be washed in running water. The idea is that by cleansing them in water that is used over and over there is a good chance for the transmission of disease. Inspectors are always on their rounds seeing that the law is observed, and woe to the man who is found derelict in its observance. Buenos Ayres, by the way, is kept as clean as any city in the United States, and is one of the most progressive towns in the world.

'When a man dies down there it does not matter whether he made a will disposing of his property or not. This law of the country comes into play, and divides all his possessions equally among his heirs. Not one of them can be disinherited. One good effect of this is to do away with big landed estates. Many of these, though, are still of enormous size, and farms of 6,000 acres are the rule, rather than the exception.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto **Dr. Chase's Ointment.**

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 26, 1905.

ABSTINENCE FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS.
I. Cor. x., 23-33.

(World's Temperance Sunday.)

Golden Text.—'Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—1. Cor. x., 12.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

This Sunday has been agreed upon as one on which the Sunday-schools of the world are requested to give attention to the temperance question.

Young people may be inclined to weary of this subject, thinking that it is little more than mere empty talk. They should be reminded that the temperance movement has made great progress during the past century, and there are strong indications that it will reach grander results than ever in the next few years.

In this lesson we have the highest and noblest motive possible for living temperate lives. Paul is writing to the young Christian Church in Corinth, and Corinth was one of the most immoral cities of that day. Very naturally questions rose as to a Christian's rights and duties with regard to the customs and practices about him.

Paul did not set down exact and particular rules, but laid down the principles that a noble and high-minded Christian will respond to.

ACTING FOR YOURSELF.

23. "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not.

24. 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth.

25. 'Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no question for conscience sake:

26. 'For the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.

27. 'If any of them that believe not bid you to a feast, and ye be disposed to go; whatsoever is set before you, eat, asking no question for conscience sake.'

'All things are lawful,' that is, all the ordinary acts and things of life, save those expressly sinful, are not forbidden the Christian. He is not to have a prescribed uniform, a certain diet, and outward habits that mark him as a peculiar man. A true Christian will not have to make any distinction about the use of meats with respect to idols. He knows that the idol in no way effects the food.

Moreover, one is not obliged to be forever seeking an occasion to doubt his right to this or that. Don't be always asking questions about the rightfulness of the common, every-day mercies that you find. God has given us mercies without number, and there is no need to be regarding all the common gifts of life with suspicion.

This is not license to do evil, but liberty to enjoy wtihout hesitation all the blessings we have.

ACTING FOR OTHERS.

28. 'But if any man says unto you, This is offered in sacrifice unto idols, eat not for his sake that showed it, and for conscience sake: for the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof:

29. 'Conscience, I say, not thine own, but of the other: for why is my liberty judged of another man's conscience?'

30. 'For if I by grace be a partaker, why am I evil spoken of for that for which I give thanks?

31. 'Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

32. 'Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God:

33. 'Even as I please all men in all things, not seeking mine own profit, but the profit of many, that they may be saved.'

What we have just said applies to the individual alone, without regard to others. There are many things which you perhaps may do—things innocent in themselves—but which would prove stumbling blocks to others.

If you are firmly grounded in your Christian faith and character, and possess a good education, you may, for example, enjoy without danger and even with profit a range of reading that would be harmful to others, whole weak natures would seek for the evil that lurks in certain books. That being the case, you ought not to set such literature before them.

If, Paul says, anyone noticed a Christian about to eat meat that had been offered to idols, and warned the Christian of it, the latter should refrain from eating it. The weaker brother might not realize that, to a Christian, meat was meat, without regard to any pagan ceremony. Hence his conscience would be offended if meat offered to idols were eaten, as he would regard this as a form of idol worship.

We must do all things for God's glory, and if a weaker person does not clearly perceive distinctions in moral affairs, and can be helped by our abstaining from a share in this or that, then we ought to abstain.

The question of recreations illustrates the point. We know that, taking a broad view of the matter, such things as dancing, card playing and the theatre tend to destroy the spirituality of professing Christians. Now, without doubt there are persons of such strength that a moderate indulgence in these things would simply mean to them a little harmless recreation.

But what of weaker young men and women? When we know that the dance has meant the ruin of many a girl, that the card table has prepared many a young man for the gambling resort, and that the morals of the theatre are low, how can a true Christian continually and openly indulge in these things? No matter how good a moral character one has, he cannot be an influential Christian and yield to such attractions.

In the matter of drink we find a certain class of men who endeavor to find scientific and other reasons why liquor should be drunk. By a process of fine hair-splitting they may occasionally find some fact that, taken by itself, might be quoted in favor of drinking some sort of liquor, but what a narrow view to take of the whole question! From the earliest ages drink has been a curse to the race. To-day intelligent and careful investigation of the subject on the part of scientific men in Europe has roused considerable alarm, and led to movements favoring abstinence.

No doubt, you may point to exceptional individuals who have never allowed the habit to master them, though they take a drink occasionally. But will that make you blind to the effect of drink upon people at large?

Take the broad view of the question, and follow Paul's instruction in the matter of your own conduct and example. Live for God's glory, to help the one weaker than yourself, not seeking your own will, 'but the profit of many, that they may be saved.'

The lesson for Dec. 3 is 'Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem' (Neh. iv., 7-20).

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 20.—I. Cor. x., 21-33.
Tuesday, Nov. 21.—I. Cor. viii., 1-12.
Wednesday, Nov. 22.—I. Cor. ix., 19-27.
Thursday, Nov. 23.—Rom. xiv., 1-16.
Friday, Nov. 24.—Phil. ii., 1-13.
Saturday, Nov. 25.—Gal. v., 1-14.
Sunday, Nov. 26.—I. Cor. x., 12-22.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

IN MY NAME.

The Lord Jesus thus refers to himself over twenty times in the Gospels. We are to give up things—and do things for His sake. (Matt. x., 22; xxiv., 9; xix., 29.) Love to Him is to be the controlling power in our life, and we must expect suffering if we are true to Him. God the Father calls on us to hear His Son. (Matt. xvii., 5.) If we would know the mind of God we must sit as learners at the feet of Jesus, for the Father sheweth Him all things that He Himself doeth. The Son has life in Himself, and that life He imparts to whom He will. All are to honor the Son. (Jno. v., 20-29.) The Father will honor all such. (Jno. xii., 26.) Love to Christ will lead to real love to all who belong to Jesus. A wrong done to the least of His disciples, is a wrong done to Him. (Matt. xviii., 19; Mk. ix., 37, 41.) To gather to His name is to gather to Him, hence those only are true worshippers who so assemble. (Matt. xviii., 18.) A family gathering consists of members of the family. God's family gathers round its centre, Jesus, honors Him as Lord, worships Him as God. (Jno. xi., 42; Matt. xii., 30.) His purpose is to gather His people in oneness with Himself. For this He died. For this He prayed. (Jno. xi., 52; xvii., 1.) Lastly. All prayer is to be in His name. Seven times in John, chapters 14 to 16, Jesus teaches about asking in His name. Every believer has the right to ask because he belongs to Christ.

CANOEING IN THIBET.

What a queer sight we should have presented on an English towing path! First, the long line of rough little baggage ponies with their pig tailed drivers scrambling along the loose rocks which lined the shore. In places the cliffs descended sheer into the water, and the ponies were taken a cut inland, but generally there was a sort of natural towing path, which could be traced all round the lake, some fifteen feet above water, the water line of some past period, very rough and covered with angular fragments of rock, but practicable for Ladaki ponies, who are as nimble as goats. Next came our towers, a couple of Ladaki pony men, usually riding, wearing great cloaks of sheepskin about their waists. Lastly, the Alys and ourselves in her, slipping along in deep blue water, twenty or thirty feet out. I call the water blue, for generally it was sapphire hued as the Mediterranean, but now and again we passed over patches where the nature of the lake bed changed it into all wonderful shades of glaucous green, yet so transparent that, when calm, one could see the boulders covered bottom at great depths; but it was a dead sea, without weeds or fish or any signs of organic life. Some of the rocks of which the cliffs were composed were themselves of a dark green color, a species of coarse jade, while here and there the sandy bays would be littered with crystals and bright colored pebbles. We had another day's run in the little Alys before we reached the end of the lake and the first signs of human habitations we had seen for six weeks, and here she was taken out of the water, her dark green almost unrecognizable from incrustations of salts, but otherwise none the worse for her journey in unexplored waters.—Major R. L. Kennion, in 'Longman's Magazine.'

X-RAYS IN DETECTIVE WORK.

(From the New York 'Medical Journal.')

It is a new departure to examine a man with the idea of detecting in his stomach jewellery that had been swallowed to aboid detection, and the chief of police at Davenport, Ia., deserves full credit for the originality of his researches.

It seems that a negro had formed a passing attachment for a diamond ring that he did not own, and, being surprised by the legitimate possessor, promptly swallowed it, notwithstanding the heavy setting that surrounded the stone. This was suspected at once, and the culprit was forthwith locked up in jail with the diamond still in his possession. As he strenuously denied all knowledge of the missing stone, the chief of police promptly sent for the municipal electric apparatus. At the sight of this the man, imagining doubtless that it was some new method of torture, promply confessed. The photograph, however, was taken, and it revealed the position of the ring.

WHY MOUSTACHES ARE WORN.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Mail' writes:—

An investigation by the 'Gaulois into the reason for the wearing of moustaches has elicited very varied replies: Of one hundred men questioned six replied that it was too much trouble to shave, one declared that it was to hide his teeth, another that his long nose without it gave him a bad appearance, and three that it avoided colds. Three others maintained that it improved the air they breathed, and seven were of the opinion that a moustache was necessary to health. Seventeen men were content to state that they did it to please themselves, while only two said it was to please their wives. About sixty gave the reason that women did not like clean-shaven men.

Advertisements.

If Your Ill Health Is Due To

BILIOUSNESS

read how others have suffered with the same complaint, and how they found relief from Biliousness, Constipation and Stomach Trouble. The greatest physicians in the world can't do more than CURE you of Biliousness and Liver Complaint. That is exactly what Fruit-a-tives do. Here is the proof that proves:—

"I am taking Fruit-a-tives and must say they are the best remedy I have ever seen for Liver and Stomach Trouble. I would not be without them at any price."
MRS. FRANK BUSH, Essex, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BOND, D.D., LL.D., President.

Vice-Presidents:
Rev. Principal SHAW, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, M.A., LL.D.
Rev. J. EDGAR HILL, D.D.
Right Rev. BISHOP CARMICHAEL, M.A., D.C.L., D.D.

Rev. H. H. TORY, M.A., B.D., D.Sc. Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. F. M. DEWEY, M.A., Recording Secretary.
JAMES ROSS, Treasurer.

To the Christian Men and Women of the City of Montreal and Province of Quebec;

A donation of fifty dollars and an annual subscription of five dollars or more, according to the liberality, constitutes a Life Member of this Society. The Committee would be glad to receive such donations from friends interested in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures throughout this province. There is also sent every year as large a sum as possible to the Parent Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, for their great work of printing and sending Bibles to almost every country and language throughout the world.

Address MR. JAMES ROSS,
Treasurer, Bible House,
2175 St. Catherine street,
Montreal.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

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

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

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

Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Advertisements.

$12 WOMAN'S FALL SUITS $4.50
MADE TO ORDER. Suits to $15.00. Jackets, Raincoats, Waists and Skirts at manufacturers prices. Send for 200 Samples, Cloths and Fashions to No. 7
SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Canada.

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

MISS VAN QUEEN, OF CHICAGO.

(Beatrice Walsh, in 'M. A. P.')

In the window seat of a small house in Park lane, Nigel, only child of the widowed Lady Mary Lincolnshire—one of the queens of London society—had taken up his position with a book. He was so placed that the heavy curtain hid him from sight; and feeling lazy and comfortable when his mother and her lately-arrived guest, Miss van Queen, of Chicago, entered the room, he made no sign. Perhaps curiosity had something to do with the fact of Nigel's lying perdu—for intensely curious he was on the subject of the young American, although he resented her presence in the house, and the fact that his mother was going to chaperon her through the season.

'I can't think what the mater is about, opening her house to such people!' he inwardly muttered, as a rustling of silk denoted that the ladies were settling themselves in two of the comfortable armchairs. 'Of course, I know, and so does every one else, that is made jolly well worth her while to chaperon this Miss van Queen; but in our position, I call it playing it very low down.'

Just sixteen, tall, fair-haired, with an aquiline nose and blue eyes which had a world of mischief in their depths, Nigel Lincolnshire was an extremely good specimen of young England, though he had rather an over-weening idea of his own importance in the world. He gave a little grimace of disgust as he noted the slightly nasal twang of the younger lady, contrasting as it did with the high-bred tones of his mother's voice.

'I always think frankness is best, don't you?' Miss van Queen was saying; 'so I'll just tell you exactly what my idea is in coming to England.'

'I fancy I can guess,' replied Lady Mary, smiling. 'To have a good time, as you would put it.'

'That by the way, perhaps; but, you see, dear Lady Mary, my poppa, having got the dollars, has just set his heart on the strawberry leaves for me; and I, as a dutiful daughter, don't want to baulk him.'

Lady Mary's voice sounded a little stiff, as she replied:

'No doubt. But you must remember, my dear Miss van Queen, that the number of unmarried English dukes is extremely limited.'

'I know. They are just the pick of the matrimonial basket; that's why my poppa has set his heart on one for me.'

'Vulgar wretch!' muttered Nigel sotto voce; but in his young intolerance he was rather hard on Miss van Queen. Unconventional she certainly was, but scarcely vulgar—for that she was too natural and unaffected.

Undeterred by Lady Mary's rather frosty manner, she commenced now to put the latter through a severe cross-examination as to the names, ages, etc., of the various members of the aristocracy included in her circle. Her hostess had to confess that she had but one unmarried duke on her visiting list—the Duke of Chestonmore.

'He is coming to-morrow to my musical "at home," ' she said, 'so you will meet him.'

'Oh, is he!' reflected Nigel, whilst Miss van Queen expressed her delight. 'I think I see my way to some fun out of this.'

Lady Mary had the reputation of doing things well, and for her musical 'at home' the next evening she had secured the services of the Sisters Ravogli and of Plancon.

It was a large and fashionable assembly, some duchesses being expected. Miss van Queen, looking round at the brilliant throng, said to herself that she had found her natural element, and that under such conditions life was decidedly worth living.

She was a pretty little thing, and gowned in a creation of Worth's, composed of white satin, priceless lace, and pearls, she looked like a dainty piece of Dresden china. Her great charm lay in her freshness of manner and in the intense vitality which made you feel that she was living and enjoying every moment of her life. The only daughter of a multi-millionnaire, she had had admirers in plenty, but none had, as yet touched the careless heart or made her conscious of the innermost depths of her nature.

Nigel, who was present that evening on the plea of cultivating his musical taste, had volunteered to post Miss van Queen up as to who everybody was. So we find them seated side by side upon a sofa.

Said Miss van Queen:

'You are a real nice boy, Nigel. I didn't think, somehow, English boys were so nice.'

'Grattered and flatified!' he murmured, with a momentary pricking of conscience, which, however, soon passed. 'Now tell me the people you particularly want pointed out.'

'Well, I am just longing to see the Duke of Chestonmore,' she said candidly.

'The Duke of Chestonmore. Oh, he's an oddity,' remarked Nigel.

'You don't say! How oddity?'

'I don't know if I ought to tell you.'

'Nonsense! Tell me right away. Aren't we friends?'

'Well, Chestonmore is an awfully funny chap. Having been for the last two seasons considered the best match in London, he has been so run after that he's got a bit sly, like the game in shooting season. There's no close time for dukes, you see. When mother told him of your coming, what do you think he said?'

'What?'—breathlessly.

'That if he were introduced to you at all it should be under another name, for he knew how keen you Americans were about titles, and he would like to be taken at his own value for once. So he and a friend are going to swop names.'

'Not a very original idea,' murmured Miss van Queen with a rippling laugh. 'I rather wonder at Lady Mary falling in with this whim of his lordship's.'

'She wanted you to meet him,' replied Nigel quickly, 'and so had to promise secrecy; but I have no doubt later, if she saw you going on a false track, she would give you a hint.'

'I should hope so!' remarked Miss van Queen, with a slight touch of asperity as she mentally reflected that her father's dollars entitled her to Lady Mary's frankness. 'Quick now, show me which is the real Simon Pure and which the false.'

'Look round,' said Nigel teasingly, 'and tell me which you think looks most like the bearer of an old historical name.'

For a few moments there was silence, whilst Miss van Queen's hazel eyes passed from one group to the other with the swift flash of a searchlight.

'In my opinion,' she said at last, 'the only person who looks the part is that tall, dark man opposite.'

Nigel hastily suppressed a smile. 'By George!' he cried, 'what a coincidence!'

'You don't say it is he?' excitedly.

'The very man.'

'How lovely! But see, here comes your mother bringing a scrubby-looking individual along with her.'

There was another smothered explosion of mirth on Nigel's part.

'I have someone here, my dear Ella,' said Lady Mary, 'who is most anxious to make your acquaintance. The Duke of Chestonmore—Miss van Queen.'

The fair American flashed a mirthful glance at Nigel, then replied, demurely.

'Delighted, I am sure. You know, we Americans have the reputation of being very keen about titles.'

'And of showing a most delightful and refreshing frankness,' laughed the Duke, accepting the seat to which the drawing aside of silken draperies mutely invited him.

The Duke of Chestonmore was an undersized, insignificant-looking man, only 30 according to Debrett, but appearing considerably older. A stormy youth having very seriously impaired a once noble fortune, his Grace before meeting Miss van Queen had decided that duty to himself and family decreed that he should go in for the heiress's dollars, which would so handsomely re-gild the tarnished splendors of his house. He was agreeably surprised to find that duty presented itself in such a pleasant guise, and exerted himself to the utmost to make a good impression.

In this he fancied he had succeeded. Miss van Queen was most animated and gracious, but he did not quite understand why her eyes so constantly wandered off in the direction of a certain tall figure which out-topped those standing by, and he was not altogether pleased when she asked him the name of the individual.

'That big, dark chap?' he answered carelessly. 'Oh, that's Ralph Barron. He's a rising barrister; they say he's very clever.'

'He looks it,' replied the lady. 'Introduce him to me.'

'What, now?'—appealing when we are so comfortable.'

'If you don't mind,' with a sweet smile. Reluctantly the Duke obeyed, and, crossing the room, soon returned, accompanied by Mr. Barron.

The latter was surprised by the summons, and inclined to be rather prejudiced against 'the last American importation,' as he mentally dubbed her; but there was subtle flattery in Miss van Queen's eyes and voice which appealed to his masculine vanity, and he very soon found himself talking to her with the freedom of an old acquaintance, forgetting the heiress in the charm of the woman.

The Duke stood his ground for a little time, twisting the ends of his moustache, and occasionally throwing in a remark to remind the other two of his presence, which they seemed inclined to forget. But he was not accustomed to play the part of second fiddle, so turned his back and strode off in dudgeon, whilst they rapidly forgot his very existence. And Ella van Queen—was she playing a comedy, skilfully angling for what she deemed big fish? Truth to tell, Cupid, who plays strange pranks, had shot his arrow straight into her heart, and, thinking that inclination and ambition went hand in hand, she yielded herself up without a struggle.

A fortnight later the Duke of Chestonmore proposed, and—greatly to his astonishment—was refused. Ralph Barron followed suit, and was accepted.

Then Nigel felt that it was time for him to speak. Turning red and white alternately, he stammered out his confession.

Miss van Queen heard him to the end in silence, but with a heightening color. Finally, she said:

'It seems to me, Mr. Lincolnshire, that you have been playing a pretty mean game.'

'Indeed, I am heartily ashamed of myself,' he answered, abashed.

'You don't look it.'

'I suppose you will chuck poor Barron now,' continued Nigel, somewhat sarcastically, 'and the Duke will be easily whistled back.'

'No doubt,'—contemptuously.

'I will tell them it was all my fault.'

'You will just hold your tongue,' she said, sharply. 'I must have time to think this out.'

The subject dropped, and matters went on apparently as before, until Nigel, growing desperate, again interfered.

'It is not fair, Miss van Queen,' he urged: 'every day that you leave that poor devil in his fool's paradise makes it the worse for him when he learns the truth.'

She smiled enigmatically, surveying him through half-closed lids, and said:

'I shall tell him—after the wedding.'

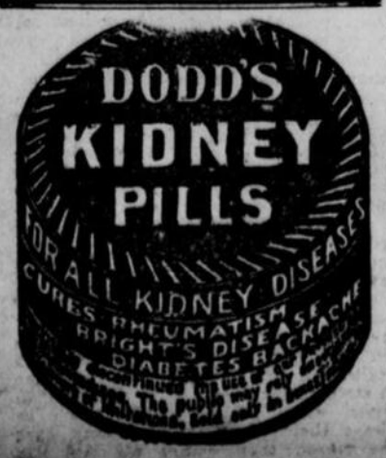
'You are going to stick to him, then?' asked Nigel, excitedly.

She nodded, a look of supreme happiness illuminating her young face.

'Your trick and my credulity,' she said, 'are going to rob poppa of his ducal son-in-law. He'll be terribly disappointed, I fear.'

'And you?'

'I'—she replied softly—'thanks to you, Nigel, have weighed love and ambition in the balance, and I find—love tips the scale.'—'M. A. P.'



NUMBER 97

(By Richard Dark.)

Christine laid down the letter she had been reading and emitted a heartrending sigh. Her husband at the opposite end of the table glanced up from his newspaper.

'What is the matter?'

'Oh, Charlie!' she gasped.

'I hope nothing's happened to your mother,' he said, anxiously.

'No,' she faltered; 'it's almost worse than that.'

'Surely it can't be the butcher's account again?'

'It's Aunt Sophia,' said Christine; 'she's coming to-day by the 5.13.'

This was serious news. Still Christine's emotion appeared to be slightly inexplicable.

'And her first question will be,' she continued, ' "Have you done your spring cleaning?" '

Then Charles understood. For a full minute the unhappy pair sat regarding each other in horror-struck silence.

'Something must be done,' said Charles at length. 'Couldn't we have a man in this morning to lay down some fresh linoleum on the first landing? Fresh linoleum is always an indication of a recent spring cleaning.'

Christine shook her head gloomily.

'We might have the bath re-enamelled too,' he suggested.

'It would be quite useless,' she replied. 'Aunt Sophia would see through it at once.'

Charles sat and pondered. Suddenly an inspiration appeared to seize him.

'By Jove! Why not?' he ejaculated. 'Christine, how long does your aunt intend to stay with us?'

'She only wants us to put her up for the night. She's going on to Manchester to-morrow morning.'

'Thank goodness! Now listen to me. Aunt Sophia has not paid us a visit since we've been married, and she knows nothing of this neighborhood. We have not begun our spring cleaning, but the Johnsons, who have been away for a fortnight, and are returning on Thursday, finished theirs a month ago. Very well. The inference is obvious. We have just time to receive Aunt Sophia at the Johnsons' house, No. 97, before they come back.'

'But the house is shut up. Besides, what will the Johnsons say?'

'Johnson is a friend of mine, and a sensible man. When I explain to him that Aunt Sophia is the one person in the world whom we dare not risk offending, he will agree with me that we pursued the only possible course. In the meantime, all we have to do is to transfer the servants and our wedding presents to No. 97, light the fires, and take the covers off the furniture. So now I will telephone for a removal van, and you shall order dinner.'

. . . . . .

'But I feel quite certain that the number on the address at the head of Christine's last letter was 27,' said Aunt Sophia after dinner that night.

'Oddly enough,' said Charles, 'I have often noticed that Christine makes her "nines" remarkably like "twos." It is a bad habit. By the way, it was lucky I happened to be passing the gate of No. 27 when you drove up, otherwise you might never have found us.'

'I suppose you finished your spring cleaning some time ago,' observed the old lady, turning somewhat abruptly to Christine.

'The house has had a thorough turnout,' she replied a little timidly. A gleam of suspicion was appparent in Aunt Sophia's eye.

'Yes; but I mean a regular spring cleaning. Of course, you have had the painters and whitewashers in?'

Christine appeared to hesitate for a moment, and Charles perceived that if matters were left to his wife, her natural diffidence would probably involve them in disaster. He proceeded to fling himself into the breach.

'I think we almost claim,' he began modestly, 'that our spring cleaning this year constitutes a record in the annals of modern housekeeping. Every stick of furniture in the place has been shifted from its original position. All the carpets upstairs and downstairs have been beaten, the floors re-varnished, and the walls re-papered. The scullery has been fitted with new taps, and we have installed an entirely novel kitchen range. Of course, there were sacrifices to be made. For two nights during the crisis Christine was obliged to sleep at an hotel, while I myself reposed at home on four doormats. Our meals, too, were irregular, and were mostly consumed in the garden. But we comforted ourselves with the reflection that we were doing our duty, and maintaining the family traditions.'

He paused and sipped his coffee complacently. For an impromptu effort it had been very creditable.

'You have done well,' said Aunt Sophia. 'To-morrow Christine shall take me all over the house. I really think I shall have to extend my visit till the end of the week; that is, if you can put up with me for so long.'

Charles laid down his cup with a trembling hand.

'We shall be delighted,' he gasped, not daring to look at his wife.

'I daresay my friends in Manchester will forgive my postponing my visit to them for a few days,' continued Aunt Sophia.

'I daresay they will,' he answered in a tone of miserable conviction.

Soon afterwards the old lady pleaded fatigue, and retired to rest, Christine accompanying her upstairs.

'Oh, Charlie, what shall I do?' wailed the latter, when she rejoined him a quarter of an hour later. 'She means to stay for at least a week, and the Johnsons return in two days' time. But even if they weren't coming back, I'm sure I could never stand the strain for a whole week. It would be impossible to go on inventing details to account for one's possession of a multitude of things that belong to somebody else. She asked me on the landing where we had picked up the mantel ornaments in the dining-room. I couldn't recollect for the moment what they were, and as I was feeling altogether rather confused, I said we had bought them last summer in Geneva. She said, "How curious! One doesn't usually buy Chelsea china in Geneva." It was lucky she didn't ask me anything else.'

Charles sat with his head between his hands, thinking hard.

'Why is it,' he groaned, 'that I possess no relation on my side of the family? We might have concocted a wire from some perishing grand parent—"Come at once, bringing wife. Imperative; bestow parting blessing." Common decency would then have compelled your aunt to proceed on her journey in the morning.'

A tear stole down Christine's cheek, and the pair brooded in silence. Then for the second time that day Charlie was visited by an idea.

'There's only one way,' he exclaimed; 'at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning you must send for Adams.'

'How can he help us?'

'I'm not sure that he will. But he is our last hope. If he fails us, we are lost.'

At seven o'clock on the following morning there was a subdued commotion in Number 97. Bells rang, shadowy forms flitted hither and thither—in short, something out of the ordinary, was evidently in progress.

At 7.30 Aunt Sophia's door opened, and she appeared on the threshold in an irritable frame of mind. Christine was standing at the top of the stairs, conversing in low tones with a young man of professional aspect, clad in an immaculate frock coat.

'What is the matter?' demanded the old lady. 'The house seems to be turning into a pandemonium.'

'Charlie has been taken seriously ill,' said Christine. 'This is Dr. Adams. I sent for him half an hour ago.'

The man in the frock-coat bowed. Then turning again to Christine, he resumed their conversation.

'The symptoms certainly point to it. The first thing to be done is to get the patient removed to a hospital. There must be something defective in the sanitary arrangements——'

'Sanitary arrangements!' ejaculated Aunt Sophia. 'You don't mean to say—'

'Typhoid has been extremely rife this winter,' said the doctor gravely.

Aunt Sophia uttered an exclamation of dismay, and fled into her room.

A quarter of an hour later Christine was assisting her into a four-wheeler.

'My poor child, if I thought I could be of the slightest use to you I would stay. But I should only be in the way.'

'Don't think of it, Aunt Sophia,' replied her niece. 'We can only hope that it will prove a mild attack. And now you mustn't wait another moment. It is so infectious!'

She shut the cab door and directed the driver to proceed to the station. At last Aunt Sophia was safely on her way to Manchester.

'There is one thing to remember,' observed Charles at breakfast, a little later. 'We shall have to quit Number 27 in reality before she comes again. But that won't be for some time. We are safe for a year at least. If we move into a new house next June we shall just be enabled to avoid the annual spring cleaning.'—'M. A. P.'

MAN'S HIGHEST LEVEL.

(From the London 'Post.')

The highest point at which mountain-climbers have stayed for any length of time is 20,992 feet, on the Himalayas, where an exploring party painfully stayed for six weeks in 1902. Higher still, at 21,910 feet, is the extreme point of Mrs. lock Workman kept on to a point 23,393 height reached by a woman. Mr. Bullock Workman kept on to a point 23,393 feet high, which is the greatest height reached by any mountain-climber.

The altitudes reached by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman were above those at which M. Berson, the aeronaut, began his artificial inhalation of oxygen. At 26,240 feet the aeronauts in general begin the continued inspiration of oxygen, and neglect of this precaution was responsible for the death of MM. Croce, Spinelli and Sirel at 28,208 feet, their companion, Tissandier, just escaping by a miracle.

Mount Everest, the highest point of the globe, is only some 700 feet higher, 28,995 feet, and 3,000 feet above that begin the cirrus clouds that are composed of spicules of ice. At 35,424 feet is the highest point ever reached by man. This is the height attained by M. Berson in his balloon on July 31, 1901.

Keep Your Grip On Health

WHEN PHYSICAL BANKRUPTCY THREATENS BUILD UP WITH

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Gloomy forebodings, fear of the future, apprehension of something dreadful to befall you, worry over little things, restlessness, insomnia, irritability—these are the indications of an exhausted nervous system.

They tell more plainly than words, more plainly than pains and aches, that, gradually but certainly, the nerve force of the body is being consumed more rapidly than it is being created. They point to physical bankruptcy—to helplessness of mind and body—to prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia.

There are certain elements of nature which go to form new blood and new nerve cells—to create new nerve force, the foundation of life, energy and vitality. These elements are so combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as to be easily assimilated by the most weakened human body.

Being composed of such ingredients, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cannot possibly fail to be of benefit to you, and its regular and persistent use will build up and revitalize the most exhausted and discouraged sufferer.

You cannot compare Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with any medicine you ever used, for it cures by the building-up process, whereas most nerve treatments merely soothe and deaden the nerves. Test this treatment by noting your increase in weight.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Advertisements.



To make the best Bread you must have the best Flour.

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

You may use pure fresh yeast, faithfully adhere to the old-time successful bread making traditions, the methods usually successful—but the baking turns out badly—simply because you have not used the right kind of flour.

Royal Household Flour is purified and sterilized by electricity, it is therefore uniformly pure and wholesome.

And because it is thoroughly purified it will yield a sweet, wholesome, light sponge that will bake into flaky, deliciously flavored, nourishing bread or pastry.

It is really the only absolutely pure flour you can get.

Guaranteed by its makers and Branded

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GOD'S BASKET.

('Christian Intelligencer.')

'Oh, Aunt Lavinia! if you'll only tell us a story we will be as quiet as mice.' So saying, Susie and Blossom settled themselves on the porch cushions near the big Madeira chair that held their grey-haired auntie; and while the wind softly rustled the grand old trees that shaded 'Langdrum' and the bees sucked the honey from the bright hued flowers, two pairs of ears drank the sweet lesson of charity.

'It always stood in the corner of mother's sitting-room, or, as we children loved to call it, 'mamma's den'—a good-sized wicker basket with a cover that opened at each end—and we didn't need to mark it 'God's basket,' for from the time we could lisp our morning and evening prayers, we knew why it stood there; and woe be to the selfish or lazy boy or girl who was not willing to spend a part of each Saturday in mending some broken toy or choosing some favorite possession to swell its contents! Dolls that had come out of a hospital whole but a trifle thinner from the leech process and loss of sawdust, or with eyes that lacked lustre and did not always look the same way; picture books, often besmeared with paste from the efforts to repair their defects; scrap books, with every variety of subjects from the tomatoes on old Chloe's cans to the wonderful frontispiece coaxed from Uncle Richard out of a magazine; Noah's arks, that were almost as good as the visits you can now pay to the zoo, with this advantage, that these animals never hurt their keepers; stockings that were darned in every grade of neatness (or botchiness)—my story would never be finished if I were to tell the half that went in—but'—and here Aunt Lavinia looked very sad—'one day something very unusual fell in. What do you think it was?'

'Candy?' asked Blossom, who loved sugar plums.

'Pictures?' suggested Susie.

'No,' answered Auntie; 'tears, real scalding tears from my eyes.' And here she put up a little sof thandkerchief which brushed away what shone like a dew drop; 'tears on a little work box which mother wiped quickly lest they should hurt its beautiful polish.'

'But why did you cry?' asked both the children, as they lifted puzzled faces to the sweet one bending to meet their wondering looks; and then Auntie continued:

'Lucy Arabella was my favorite child. I had never thought of her as only a doll. Her blonde curls and china-blue eyes thrilled me with delight; and when little Fanny Semmes spent the day with me and punched a hole in those beautiful eyes, "just for fun," I suffered too much for words; and although my governess made some new ones of beads, they were no comfort, for they looked at me with such a stare that my tears fell afresh, and I hurriedly made a bundle of all Lucy Arabella's wardrobe and carried it, with her, to God's basket, from which the rule was never to take back anything. That night I could not go to sleep for a long, long time, and when I did it was to dream that my darling was calling me and that she had cried her eyes out because her mamma had given her up. It was pale dawn when I opened my eyes, so, before mamma should be awake, I crept softly into the den and took back my gift, meaning to give, in place of it, Emma Sophia, dressed in her apple-green silk. As it happened, that very morning mamma sent all the contents of the basket to the Children's Hospital, and I had never had the courage to tell her until this particular day when, as Emma Sophia in her Paris finery had found a grave in the well, I insisted on giving the work box that Uncle Richard had brought me from Japan, and which was my greatest treasure. I believe but for this tragic experience I might sooner have forgotten the lesson of giving unselfishly.'

Susie and Blossom had listened with breathless interest, and that very day begged their mother to let them have just such a basket.

Advertisements.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

The Boys' Page.

Part of a Cave Picnic.

(By E. S. Garnett, in 'Wellspring.')

Jack said he was sure they would find another way out even if they did not go out the way they came in; and he made the statement as emphatic as such discouraging environment permitted.

'Why, of course,' assented Fred, pretending it was a cough that made his indorsement so shaky, 'and even if we don't, the others will miss us and come back for us.'

Joe shivered nervously. He was not very strong at best and his lame foot was beginning to hurt. 'Do you think, he suggested, anxiously, 'that they will know where we are?'

'Why not?' Fred asked, boldly.

'It's a very big, dark place,' faltered Joe.

It was, indeed. Each felt the truth with a chill that struck to his very bones and marrow. They wondered with a keen disgust why they had ever wanted to see such a place.

'Well,' said Jack, in the gloom of the chill, 'nobody can die but once.'

This was felt to be an unfortunate insinuation, but there was no rebuke beyond a brief pause. Each after a furtive glance at the others wondered if he was as ghastly pale.

'It's the lantern light,' Fred explained, stoutly, 'that makes us look so—so—uneasy.' The others hastily agreed that it was.

'I didn't mean, you know,' said Jack, apologetically, 'that we are going to—to'—

The final word was rather hard to say and no one wanted it, anyway. Fred hurried into the breach. 'I should think not,' he said.

'But perhaps we would better move on,' Jack suggested, rather dryly, 'before the lantern goes out,' and he raised it to show that the oil was not like that in the Zarephath widow's cruse. Seldom has a lantern been more lugubriously stared upon.

'But,' asked Fred, in an awed whisper, 'which way shall we go?'

'I read once,' said Joe, pending a reply which was somewhat tardy, 'of a man lost in a cave; and when they found his bones, they found tracks where he had been running round and round in a circle; and when he got too tired to run he had crawled.'

'A nice fellow you are,' growled Jack; 'what do you want to talk about bones for?'

'I can't help thinking of them,' confessed poor Joe, and edged up nearer to the light.

'Think of them to yourself then,' Fred commanded, sharply; 'don't sprinkle us with them. If you'd pass round chops now, or a beef bone, there would be some sense in it.'

'I'm hungry, too,' Joe admitted, naively.

'If your man made tracks,' continued Fred, 'why didn't he follow them home?'

'I think he fell down and broke his lantern.'

'Well, there'll be no tracks here,' said Jack, 'this floor is all rocks and water.'

'And the lantern,' added Joe, 'will go out instead of breaking.'

'But somebody'll find us,' Fred put in, hastily, 'before we're all bones.'

'He haunted the cave where his bones were,' Joe remarked, reflectively, 'and—say, do you fellows see anything white over there?'

'No, we don't,' said Fred, very emphatically. 'I wish you were at home in your little bed.'

Joe had been devoutly wishing it for some time. He gulped down a sob.

'What a molly-coddle you are,' growled Jack. 'As if even a ghost would choose such a place as this for a walk!' and he mustered a laugh, but it rolled down the great galleries and echoed back in such awful mockery that the three of them fairly shook in their shoes.

'Oh!' groaned Joe.

'There's nothing to laugh at, anyway,' grumbled Fred, indignantly. 'What did you want to laugh for?'

'Well,' said Jack, 'I'd hate for such a howl as that to be my last laugh. Let's get out of this.'

They started carefully along a wall on the right. Look where they would there was the same darkness, the same dread silence, or the faint drip of water or echoes that weer more terrible than silence.

Joe's foot hurt more and more. The path was rough and sometimes slippery. At last a groan escaped him. Jack, going at a good pace, was in the lead with the lantern. He drew up in quick contrition, 'I forgot, old fellow,' he said, and stood dismayed before the white, drawn little face.

'Here, lean against me a minute,' said Fred, and offered a shoulder that was broad and stout, though not much higher than Joe's own.

'Is it any use to go on?' Joe faltered, tremblingly.

'Well,' said Jack, rather low, 'we may get out by trying; staying here'—there was no need to say the rest.

'But the others'—began Fred, and choked.

'They may think we went home,' said Jack. 'There is no telling how long it will be before anyone guesses where we are.'

'And when they do,' said Joe, 'the cave is too big to find anyone in.' They stared into the darkness together and then looked down at the oil of the lantern.

'You two fellows must go on while it lasts,' said Joe, presently, his voice shrill and shaken. 'I'll—I'll wait for the others.'

The two stared at him. He reached out a cold hand. 'Tell them—at home—good-bye for me.' Jack set down the lantern and began to pull off his coat.

You're catching cold, Joe,' he said, gruffly. 'Put this on.'

Remonstrance was of no use. Fred took hold with Jack and had the coat on in a twinkling. It was rather a tight fit over Joe's own, but it was delightfully warm.

'But, Jack'—

'Pshaw,' growled Jack, 'I'm sorry I called you a molly-coddle. Here, carry the lantern and Fred and I'll make a chair and carry you.'

'But, Jack'—

'Hush up,' ordered Fred, quite savagely. 'Do you think we're wild animals?'

'No,' said Joe, 'I think'—and broke down in a happy sob.

For all the unfathomable blackness round them there was a glow in each of their hearts. Joe stole an arm about Jack's neck under pretence of steadying himself, and, as his other hand must hold the lantern, pressed an elbow against Fred. Glorying in their strength and affection, he almost forgot to be afraid. To the carriers, too, the way seemed easier, though their wrists were soon aching. Loving service is always happy service.

But the most willing muscle must wear out in time. There came slips and stumbling from fatigue; and at last there came a fall for all three that put the lantern out. They gathered themselves up and searched their pockets for matches. Fred found one, but its head flew off at the first stroke. They were standing still with a trembling clutch of each other when Joe suddenly cried out:—

'The white place again! Don't you see it?'

'It's light!' exclaimed Jack, breathlessly; 'light!'

They moved towards it, carefully, for the way might be full of danger, pools, precipices—they knew not what.

Slowly they drew near to a fire, flickering cheerily and sending out little beckoning sparks.

They staggered into the glow of it and stood blinking and breathless. They realized gradually that they had come upon their own party, a jolly group, getting good things out of a basket.

'Say,' called one, merrily, 'why don't you fellows come to luncheon.'

A Certain Potato.

It was a hot day, and Mr. Ball and his two boys, Tom and Joe, had been digging potatoes all the morning. Now, at noon, they sat under the big chestnut tree, eating their lunch.

'If we work smart we shall get 'em picked up by three o'clock,' said Tom.

'Oh, father, if we do, can we have the rest of the afternoon to work on our boat?' asked Joe.

'Why, yes. You've been good boys to stick so close to this job and I guess you deserve a little play-spell.'

'I wish we could afford to keep a man,' grumbled Joe.

'If Jack hadn't got loose that night, he couldn't have eaten meal enough to kill himself, and we should have had the two hundred dollars for him the next day,' said Tom; 'then we should have had a man this summer.'

'Yes,' said Mr. Ball, 'Jack made it a hard year for us; but you boys have been brave, and we shall soon be on our feet again.'

'Who's that climbing over the fence?' he asked, sitting up.

'Why, it's Jennie! What d'you s'pose she wants?' said Joe.

'I'm afraid something's wrong at home,' said Mr. Ball, anxiously. 'Mother would never send her so far alone unless it was something important.'

By this time Jennie was near enough for them to see that she had a letter in her hand.

Tom ran to meet her, and in a few minutes they knew that Uncle Timothy was coming that very day, and must be met at Centerville, the nearest railway station.

Uncle Timothy had not visited his brother before since the twins were babies, and it was an open secret that the rich city uncle, who had no son of his own wanted to take one of his nephews to educate and train up in his business.

'I'm sorry to leave you, boys,' said Mr. Ball, 'but you can get the potatoes picked by six o'clock, and your play-spell will have to come some other day.'

'That's all right, father,' answered Tom, cheerfully.

Joe dug his bare toes into the soft ground and said nothing.

'Oh, by the way, boys,' called Mr. Ball, as he started off across the field, 'there is a certain potato I meant to look for. Bring it home, if you find it.'

'What do you s'pose he meant by that?' asked Tom.

'Oh, it was just one of his jokes,' said Joe.

'No, he meant something, and I'm going to find out what, if I can,' said Tom. 'Come on, Joe, let's get at it.'

'Go chase yourself!' answered Joe, crossly. 'I'm hot and tired, and I'm going to get good and rested before I begin again.'

'Well, then, good-by, lazybones, for we shall have to sprint if we finish before supper time.'

Several bags were filled and tied up before Joe felt rested enough to help, and even then his work was 'steady by jerks,' as his brother told him. At last from Centerville came the faint sound of the six o'clock whistle.

Joe straightened himself up, and called, 'Six o'clock, Tom! I'm going to quit.'

'Why, we can't quit till all the potatoes are picked up!' answered Tom, with one hand on his stiff back.

'Can't! What's to hinder,, I'd like to know? Father didn't say they'd got to be done to-night, and besides they'll be home pretty quick, now, and Uncle Timothy ain't going to catch me looking like this, now, I tell you! First impressions, you know!'

'Ma says he was always awful particular about his clothes,' admitted Tom, 'but father expected us to finish this job. Come on, Joe,' he added, coaxingly, 'it won't take long now.'

'No, sir'ee, not if I know myself. I'm going to look out for Number One. Good-by, old plodder,' he called, as he climbed the fence. 'You'll be sorry you didn't come, too, when you see me start for the city.'

Poor Tom! He did want the promised education, and Joe would certainly get ahead of him in his uncle's favor if he was neatly dressed and ready to greet the travellers.

It was slow work, this picking up potatoes one at a time. The sun seemed hotter than ever, it it was nearly sundown. Altogether Tom's thoughts were gloomy, but he kept bravely on, and at last had the satisfaction of tying the last bag, and starting faithful Dobbin toward home.

The long-expected uncle had just arrived as Dobbin plodded up the lane. Tom could see Joe shake hands, and then jump to get satchel and umbrella from the carriage. Really, the bright, manly-looking fellow, in his best clothes, was so attractive that Tom felt sure the choice was made already.

'Ready-made boys don't grow on every limb, but it looks as though you had the one I want right here,' said Mr. Timothy Ball, quietly, to his brother.

'Wait till you've seen the other one,' was the answer.

'Where's Tom?' he asked, turning to Joe. 'Why, there he is now!' he exclaimed, without waiting for an answer. 'How is this, Joe? Why are you here with your clothes changed, and Tom only just coming home?'

'I thought you'd want me here to meet Uncle Timothy,' said Joe, his face flushing a little under the steady gaze of the two men.

'Did you do your share of the work?' asked the father, sternly.

'I worked till six o'clock,' came the rather defiant answer.

'Come, James, don't be hard on the boy; let us see what the other fellow is like.'

And, suiting the action to the word, Uncle Timothy disappeared around the corner of the house.

Tom had just finished scrubbing head and hands and feet at the pump in the yard, and now, in spite of bare feet and overalls, it was a bright, healthy, good-natured-looking boy who came to speak to his uncle.

'Well, young man, why weren't you here with your brother to meet me? This is a cool welcome for an uncle who comes only once in fifteen years.'

'I know it, uncle,' said Tom, giving his hand. 'I was dreadfully sorry not to come up sooner, but I've only just finished my work.'

'And you never leave your work until it is finished?' Uncle Timothy asked, with a quizzical smile.

'Oh, yes! I might, if 'twas my own work,' laughed Tom.

'Yes,' said his uncle, 'I see.'

A week later, when Uncle Timothy started for his western home, Tom was the boy who went with him.

'You see, Joe,' he explained the night before he left, 'I want a boy who will look after my interests; one who is willing to work over-time, if need be. The surest way is to forget all about him. Look out for your father, Joe, and perhaps your turn will come yet.'

'Father,' asked Joe, one day a week later, 'what did you mean about that special potato you wanted us to look for?'

'Oh,' laughed Mr. Ball, 'the last one was the one I wanted, and Tom found it.'—'Sunday School Times.'

YOU MAY WIN A BATTLE, BUT THAT IS NOT ALL.

When Frederick the Great had obtained a most decided victory in Hungary, he thus spoke to his soldiers: 'We have done a great work, and yet there is a greater that still remains for us to do, and that is, to overcome ourselves, and to put an end at once to our covetousness and the desire of revenge.'

GLADSTONE WHEN A BOY.

It is not always safe to follow the example of good and great men, even when advised to do so. The following personal incident once related by the famous English statesman, Gladstone, to a small visitor, is a case in point. He said:

'When I was a little chap, just leaving off my kilts, my father sent me to dine with Beaconsfield, who, having taken a fancy to me while visiting in Norfolkshire, wanted to have me as his guest.

'My good father, as he parted with me on my way to His Lordship's, said: "Now, William, when at His Lordship's board, be sure you do exactly as he does." Well, I went to the good man's house and sat down at the table and anxiously watched my meal continued without interruption for a few more minutes; then His Lordship exclaimed: "A beastly draught!" and wheeling around in his chair called on his valet to close a door which had been left open near His Lordship's seat.

'Again I watched him, then, repeating the exclaimation he had uttered, I wheeled around in my chair and gave a similar command to the valet.

'There was a silence, His Lordship's brow netted, his lips closed, and he gave me such a hard and enquiring look that I trembled from head to foot.

'At last he spoke, his voice not harsh, but determined:

'"See here, William, are you imitating me?" he asked.

'"Oh, no, Your Lordship," I stammered out.

'"Well, what does this mean?"

'"Only, Your Lordship, that I am doing what father told me. He said I was to watch you at the table, and do exactly as you did."

'His Lordship laughed merrily, then turning to his guests, said:

'"I am taught a lesson. I must not do that which I would not have others do."'

Then closing the story with his little visitor, Mr. Gladstone said:

'Little man, always be careful never to do anything because other people do it, unless you are certain it is good and pleasing unto God.'—'Canadian Churchman.'

CAUGHT WOLF WITH HIS HANDS.

In a couple of miles I was close enough to see what was going on. But one greyhound was left with Abernethy. The coyote was obviously tired and Abernethy, with the aid of his perfectly trained horse, was helping the greyhound catch it.

Twice he headed it, and this enabled me to gain rapidly. They had reached a small unwooded creek by the time I was within fifty yards; the little wolf tried to break back to the left; Abernethy headed it and rode almost over it; and it gave a wicked snap at his foot, cutting the boot. Then he wheeled and came toward it; again it galloped back, and just as it crossed the creek the greyhound made a rush, pinned it by the hind leg and threw it.

There was a scuffle, then a yell from the greyhound as the wolf bit it. At the bite the hound let go and jumped back a few feet, and at the same moment Abernethy, who had ridden his horse right on them as they struggled, leaped off and sprang on top of the wolf. He held the reins of the horse with one hand and thrust the other with a rapidity and precision even greater than the rapidity of the wolf's snap, into the wolf's mouth, jamming his hand down crosswise between the jaws, seizing the lower jaw and bending it down so that the wolf could not bite him.

He had a stout glove on his hand, but this would have been of no avail whatever, had he not seized the animal just as he did, that is, behind the canines, while his hand pressed the lips against the teeth; with his knees he kept the wolf from using its forepaws to break the hold, until it ceased struggling. When he thus leaped on and captured this coyote it was entirely free, the dog having let go of it, and he was obliged to keep hold of the reins of his horse with one hand. I was not twenty yards distant at the time, and as I leaped off the horse he was sitting placidly on the live wolf, his hand between its jaws, the greyhound standing beside him and his horse standing by as placid as he was. In a couple of minutes Fortescue and Lambert came up. It was as remarkable a feat of the kind as I have ever seen.—Mr. Roosevelt in 'Scribner's Magazine.'

THE LOST GLASSES.

'O Johnnie, my lad, your eyes are young,
Use them for grandma, dear.
My glasses, alas! are lost again;
I've searched for them far and near.
For lack of my glasses I cannot find
The glasses I lack—'tis true!
Look well, and some one, when you are old,
Will do the same for you.'

'When I am old, dear grandmamma,'
Said Johnnie, with roguish eye,
'I s'pose I shall read with glasses, too,
And sometimes lay them by;
But when they're lost, I shall never search
On window-sill or shelf,
I shall just put my hand on top of my head,
And find 'em there for myself.'
—'St. Nicholas.'

THE USUAL FATE.

'I fear this will go hard with me,' said the egg, as it fell into the boiling water.
—'Harvard Lampoon.'

PUZZLES.

CENTRAL SYNCOPATIONS.

1. Take out the middle letter from a word meaning mad, and leave a hostile incursion.

2. Take out the middle letter from a word meaning the edge of land next to the sea, and leave the price of a thing purchased.

3. Take out the middle letter of a word meaning sleep thought, and leave the eighth of an ounce.

CHARADES.

1. My first is within; my second is a spirally grooved cylinder; my third is an article of furniture; my whole is undiscoverable.

2. My first is a deep hole; my second is the organ of sight; my third is having all it can contain; my fourth is a meadow; my whole is a pitiful manner.

3. My first is to study over; my second is an interjection denoting dislike; my third is closely pressed together; my whole is trust.

JUMBLED CITIES.

Pinke, Natcon, Hingshah, Alcatue, Maybob, Darmas, Vabatia.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Letter Enigma—Horse.

Witness Diamond Jubilee.

Flag Offer

Extended to Nov. 15, 1905.

For full particulars write at once to

FLAG DEPT. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Bill of Fare.

(Katharine Lee Bates, in 'C. E. World.')

From fall to spring
'Tis a little thing
To spread the birds good cheer
On a window tray,
Where the heart may play
At summer all the year.

Nuts, if you please,
For the chickadees;
Never mind about napkins and cruet,
But they'll doff you, perhaps
Their cosey black caps
For a lump of delectable suet.

An elegant guest
In white dinner-vest
May put them to flutter and flight,
For though nuthatch says, 'Dank,'
Intended for 'Thank,'
No chickadee calls him polite.

A superior throne
Is a marrow-bone
For a woodpecker potentate,
Since seldom can kings
Eat the cushions and things
That embellish their chairs of state.

The blue jay will seize
On fragments of cheese
Like a story-book pirate on gold;
But nothing comes ill
To his catholic bill,
Though his blessing sounds more like a scold.

A salad of seed
Tree-sparrow may lead
To your table, when stript is his thicket,
Or fox-sparrow fine,
Whom your dainties incline
To forfeit his Florida ticket.

Junco trustfully comes
For a feast of crumbs,
Our snow-bird in storm-coat drest,
All white below;
For they say, you know,
God painted her on her nest.

And if courtesy sends
Them odds and ends
From your own plate for variety,
The bows and bends
Of your feathery friends
Would grace the best society.

To spring from fall
Keep open hall,
And the birds will teach each care
That winter brings
The way of wings,
Escaping up the air.

An Insect in Winter Quarters

(O. H. L., in the 'Pilot.')

(Concluded.)

The perils of early life being over, the caterpillar retires to the branches and climbs down the main stem to within a few fet of the ground. To diminish the risk of detection while passing over the bark the color of the animal assumes a decidedly darker tint. The object of this descent is that the older and more gnarled portion of the trunk may be reached, for it is amongst the irregularities of the bark that the cocoon is made and concealed. For this purpose fragments of bark are bitten off and incorporated with the silk which is spun out from the two silk-glands. But here occurs a beautiful example of the economy of nature. The formic acid, which hitherto has been held in reserve as the last weapon of defence, is now put to a use entirely different. As the silk issues from the spinneret it is in a semi-liquid condition, and before it has time to solidify to a dry thread it is moistened with the acid, which keeps welling out from the sac in which it is stored. The effect of the acid is to make the threads well and become viscid, so that it adheres to the bark and coalesces with the material already spun. So complete is the fusion that it is impossible to unravel the threads of the finished cocoon. In fact, all filamentous structure completely disappears, and the whole wall of the cocoon becomes horny, like dried glue, and extremely hard. Chemically, the method of the caterpillar is the same as that of the manufacturer of fish-glue.

Safe now from all external foes, the caterpillar throws off its skin and becomes a chrysalis. Thus it remains till the end of the following spring. The caterpillar has made good the deficience of food with which the egg was provided, and the organism once again enters upon a period of apparent inactivity. It is as though the caterpillar has made good the deficiency of food with which the egg was provided of apparent inactivity. It is as though the caterpillar, after a short interruption for the sake of procuring food, had crept back again into the egg-shell. Nor are the processes that ensue within the cocoon very different from those within the egg. In both the tissues hurry towards their final structure and fail to recapitulate, even in brief the steps up which the species toiled in times gone by. During the chrysalis stage the muscles and many other organs of the caterpillar break down more or less into amorphous fatty masses, from which are elaborated direct the organs of the future moth.

But with the warmer weather of May there arises a fresh problem. How is the soft and downy moth to get out from the prison imposed upon it by its own ingenuity when a caterpillar? Preparation has been made during the period of rest. Within the body there develops in connection with the digestive organs, a special pouch, in which is stored a strong solution of caustic potash—an alkaline substance which, as we have above suggested, may be set off against the acid produced at an earlier stage. When the moth is ready to emerge it cracks open the hard skin of the chrysalis, and struggles partly out of it. The combined lengths of the partly free moth and of the old husk then occupy the full extent of the cocoon cavity and it becomes possible for the insect to press firmly with its head against the front, while the tail of the cast-off chrysalis case abuts against the hinder end of the cocoon. The caustic potash is now discharged from the mouth against the inner surface of the cocoon, and quickly rots it. The tender fluffy head of the moth is still protected by the head and eyes of the chrysalis skin which separate from the rest, and remain as a shield over the parts which would otherwise be exposed to friction as the perfect insect bursts its way out of prison. Freedom is gained by the aid of a pair of sharp spikes, which project from the head beneath the protecting shield. These awls rasp and scrape away the material softened by the pot-legs it pulls off the shield which is now is held firmly in place by means of hooks, which fit into 'eyes' upon the head of the moth. At length the struggling creature frees itself, and crawls a little way up the stem. By means of its front legs it pulls off the shield which is now no longer required but rather is a mask obscuring the vision. In a few hours the wings have expanded and dried, and the moth is ready to fly away in search of a mate.

Correlated with the method adopted for passing through the winter we find nearly all the most striking incidents of the life-history—the acid for the conversion of silk to glue the potash for the destruction of the cocoon, the retention of the head and eyes of the chrysalis as a shield, and the awls for boring the hole that leads to light and liberty.

ECLECTIC TROUT.

A veteran angler contributes to the Fishing Gazette' some interesting notes on the preferences of the trout in his stream, testing the fish with various kinds of food and remaining behind a screen, from which he could keep the fish under close observation, though himself unseen. Lean meat they took greedily, but the fat was unconditionally rejected. It would seem, indeed, as if white food were for some reason distasteful, for Mr. Sturdy proceeded to find white bread crumb likewise ignored, though the brown crust, or the crumb of brown bread, proved acceptable. Dead flies floated away unnoticed, but any struggling insect was at once engulphed. The practical goal of such observations is, of course, to ascertain if possible the exact manner in which trout and other fish are able to take an artificial fly well inside their mouths and promptly expel it without getting hooked, but, as Mr. Marston indicates, the problem still awaits solution.

JOKE ON THE NATURALIST.

One of the professors at a great university in Scotland recently wrote to an Eastern university to the following effect:—

'Walking in the dusk through the grounds of the university the other evening, my attention was arrested by a low murmuring sound near me, which was neither a hiss nor a whistle. On looking I saw a creature lying on the ground, larger than a cricket. Two antenna-like protuberances projected above the eyes. It had no wings; and the covering of its body was variegated, though certainly not like down.

'Mindful of the danger to myself, I did not venture to turn it on its back, so as to count the legs. On the ground lay a smal quantity of snow-white substance, which had evidently exuded from the body. Can any of our professors identify the creature from this imperfect description?'

The naturalist connected with the Eastern university fell into the trap—baited, probably, especially for him. He wrote learnedly about various insects, and concluded that the one observed must be one of two whose long Latin names he gave.

'The antenna-like protuberances are used for burrowing in the ground,' he wrote, 'and these insects secrete a fluid which they have the power of ejecting to protect themselves in case of attack.'

The tutor wrote again to thank the naturalist for his information, and to say he need not trouble him further, as he had fortunately observed the creature again more closely under exactly similar circumstances, and was able now to identify it himself as the Vacca bulbaris, or common cow.—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

PELICAN'S PECULIAR MOTIONS.

The pelican, the chief of swimming and fishing birds, has many peculiar motions. He is a strong flier, and when alighting on the water to swim, brings his feet, which had before been stretched out behind, into a standing position, and, as it were, slides along the surface for several yards before settling into a swim. In diving for fish he invariably performs a somersault under water, for, descending as he always does, diagonally, not perpendicularly, his head emerges looking into the direction opposite to that in which it was looking before.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

PROTECTING THE KITE.

The kite, according to ornithological authorities, is declared to be extinct, and it is practically so. But a vigilance committee has nevertheless been formed in Wales for the protection of the bird. A photographer recently traced one of the only pair of kites known to exist in South Wales to a cave in the mountains and with a lucky snapshot secured a photograph. The home of the pair is being kept a secret.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Home Department.

Some Other Day.

There are wonderful things we are going to do
Some other day;
And harbors we hope to drift into,
With folded hands, the oars that trail,
Some other day;
We watch and wait for a favoring gale
To fill the folds of an idle sail,
Some other day.
We know we must toil if ever we win,
Some other day;
But we say to ourselves, there's time to begin
Some other day;
And so, deferring, we loiter on,
Until at last we find withdrawn
The strength of the hope we leaned upon,
Some other day.
And when we are old and our race is run,
Some other day;
We fret for the things that might have been done
Some other day;
We trace the path that leads us where
The beckoning hand of grim despair
Leads us yonder out of the here.
Some other day.

—The Somerville, Mass., 'Journal.'

Grandmother.

[By Annie Hamilton Donnell, in the 'Wellspring.']

'Go? Of course, I shall go, Judith Mason! Did you think for a minute I could resist a concert like that?'

'No-o, only I thought perhaps the baby'—

'Bless him! Dimplekins,' bending over the little, lace-frilled crib, 'Dimplekins, she's a funny folks, isn't she? Thought you would be cruel enough to keep your poor little mumsie home from the boo'ful music! As if you didn't want mumsie to hear the great folks sing and the band go tum-ti-tum, tum-ti-tum, all so pretty! The very idea makes you laugh, doesn't it, sweet?'

It made a pretty picture—the young mother and the tiny son, in the beautiful great room. Judith Mason, in the doorway, looked it it, smiling. A wistful touch lurked in the background of the smile,for her own little cradle at home had been set away, before ever the snowy covers had grown wrinkled over little, kicking legs.

'Did she think, that funny woman, that he wouldn't let his mumsie go?' crooned on the gay voice in merry sing-song. And the baby laughed again at the very idea.

'Still'—a little severely, from the doorway—'still, one expects a mother to be more or less engaged'—

'Oh, one does, does one? Well, let me "expect," Dimplekins—who cares? Has the funny woman forgotten that sometimes babies have great-grandmothers?'

'Fortunate babies! Bess, I don't believe you half appreciate yours—the baby's, I mean.'

'Not appreciate grandmother? Judith, my dear, sit down and take off that hat—I believe it's that that makes you so preachy. What on earth did you let them make it so severe for? It needs a rose or two or a handful of violets under the brim— then you wouldn't stand there in the door, saying sermon-things to Dimplekins and me!'

'But, Bess, listen—eeriously, dear, I've thought sometimes'—

'So have I—sometimes—but I don't want to now! I want to tickle the baby and let you see his new dimple. Then I'll get on my things and go a-shopping with you. I must have new gloves for the concert.'

'But the baby'—

Elizabeth Gage wrinkled her fair brows into as near an approach to a frown as they were capable of. The next instant it had vanished in the smile that sprang out sunnily.

'The baby is going to stay at home with his great-grandmother and go to sleep all goody, that's what the baby is going to do. Here comes great-grandmother now.'

She came from an inner room, as if in answer to a call. She was little and quiet and sweet. The baby reached out tiny, welcoming hands to her.

'See him—the rascal! Anybody'd think he liked her better than his own mother! Grandmother, after I'm gone, you spank him!'

'Gone? You goin' out again, dearie?' and to the woman in the doorway the old voice was a little wistful.

'Yes, I'm going shopping with Judith. I think it's likely the baby'll sleep all the afternoon—won't you, Dimplekins? His milk is all ready—that is, I suppose so. Didn't you say you sterilized plenty for all day this morning?'

'Yes, dearie—plenty. There is enough.'

'Well, that's all right, then. Don't let him cry; he's too sweet to cry. Come, Judith, I'm ready.'

Out on the street, the two walked for a little in silence, the younger one thinking of the musical treat in store for her—the older thinking of the little grandmother's patient face.

'Bess,' she began, impulsively, 'it's a shame!' Then she caught herself up. What right had she to say "sermon-things' to this bright-faced young thing picking a way daintily beside her? But the little grandmother was not to be put out of mind. Judith Mason began again.

'Didn't you say once, or Tom, or somebody say—where did I get the idea that your grandmother used to be a singer, Bess? I've got it, anyhow.'

'Why, I told you probably. She did use to be when she was young, but you ought to hear her now! Poor dear, her voice quiver-quavers so, you know. Tom found her at the piano one night—in the dark. She was crooning little, old love songs to herself. She never dreamed anybody heard her. Tom's a dear—he stole away on his tiptoes. He said she played beautifully, and the singing was all right, except the voice—grandmother's poor, shaky, little voice!'

'Tom' was Dimplekins's young father. Grandmother really belonged to him; he had taken pity on her in her lonely, poverty-stricken old age, and sent for her to come and live with his pretty little wife and him—and Dimplekins. Grandmother's loving old heart was full of loving gratitude—Tom was all she had. If he hadn't taken her in, it might have come in time to mean the—the—no, no, grandmother could not say the terrible word! Even to think it was agony. She had been—there once—once, in her happy, prosperous prime, to see a little, lone, old woman she was sorry for. She would have been a little, lone, old woman like that perhaps, if it hadn't been for Tom. So she settled down gratefully in her new home, humbly glad to be of use in every way she could. If it were to 'tend' small, crowing, lusty Dimplekins—she was humbly glad to do that. Though her slender old back ached, and her slender old arms, she never dreamed of complaining. More and more the lively little mother of Dimplekins came to rely on her willing service. It gave so many opportunities to get out, and 'getting out' meant so much to the lively little mother! Grandmother was always accessible, and the baby doted on grandmother—little rascal!

'I tell Tom it's lucky he sen for her. A nursemaid would always be wanting to get out herself—grandmother's too old, you see.' Bess confided in Judith Mason. 'Besides,' she added, 'we coudn't afford a nursemaid, anyhow. Tom's salary is so small; you have to look at it through a microscope to see it!'

While the two young women were on their way to the shopping district downtown, at home grandmother rocked the baby. Sometimes, the tiny pink face inviting confidence, grandmother talked.

'She doesn't realize, dearie—nobody realizes. Her arms don't ache, her back doesn't. When you're young, you kind of get to forgetting old folks. I'm old, dearie,' grandmother told the baby sometimes—times like to-day, when her old arms ached the hardest.

To-day grandmother had heard the talk about the great-star concert that was coming soon. She had not listened, but it had sifted through the door—or the cracks in the door—into her keen old ears. Now she was thinking with intense longing of the music there would be at the concert. A sudden hunger to hear it smote her—took possession of her—would not go away. She began to hum old-time concert songs in her quavery, tender voice.

'Dearie,' she broke off to say, excitedly, 'I sang once at a concert! Don't you tell anybody, dearie. You never dreamt great-grandmother was a singer, did you? An' everybody else has forgotten—everybody else, dearie. Sometimes I hanker to have somebody remember.'

All the afternoon she kept breaking out excitedly over the tiny one's silky head.

'Dretfully—I want to go, dretfully, dearie! I want to sit there and hear 'em sing and hear 'em play—and forget I'm old. I want to dress up in my best dress and put on my best bonnet and go! I used to—dear land, it was beautiful when I used to go, dearie! Time and often, time and often.'

When the tiny one went to sleep, great-grandmother crept downstairs to the parlor and sat down to the piano and played little, soft, sweet tunes and tried to sing them in her soft, sweet, old voice. When she went back to the baby, she had been crying.

'It's no use, dearie,' she whispered in one of the little pink ears. 'I can sing 'em all in my soul, but not out loud. But I could listen to other people singing 'em. How I could listen, and how I would enjoy it!'

The longing grew to a pain. Then, in the midst of it, suddenly great-grandmother had a wild, beautiful inspiration. Her gentle old face was transformed with the daring of it; a soft defiance leaped into it and made great-grandmother young again. She hugged up the tiny one and laughed triumphantly.

'Dearie! dearie! dearie!' she laughed, 'you wait and see what great-grandmother is going to do! Just wait, dearie—that's all you've got to do. Until then!' she set the limp little figure up before her and implored it. 'Oh, you little dearie, you little dearie, promise great-grandmother you won't cry then! Just go to sleep or suck your little thumb, dearie—anything but cry.'

Elizabeth Gage floated through her shopping with the leisurely zest of womankind in such an occupation, and then turned her piquant young face homeward.

'Let's run down to Tom's just a minute, Judith,' she said at one of the street corners.

'Down! Call the sixth floor down?' smiled Judith.

'Down street—upstairs. You poor dear, I'll not drag you up; you can wait below. Tom's no business roosting up in the clouds, anyway—I tell him so often enough.'

'Tom,' a few minutes later, breezing into the little office on the sixth floor. 'Tom, have you good seats for the concert—splendid ones? I have been worrying all the afternoon, ever since Judith said Cyril had got them perfectly glorious ones. If yours aren't good enough, can't you change them right away—to-night? I want to be where I can hear every note and see all the fine gowns. Tom, why don't you speak?'

'Hold on—hold on for a breath, little woman, and I will! You haven't given me a chance yet. How's a bod'—

'Are they good ones, Tom? Why don't you tell me?'

'They're tip-toppers—the cream of the house. You'll see the fine get-ups all right, little woman. But, bless me, didn't it make a hole in my pocket! And we two as poor as little church mice, too.'

She laughed. 'Was it as bad as that? Well, I can't help it, Tomsy; we can't go go to the star concert of the season and sit in the back seat! Never! I'll economize in—in bonnets, first.'

'Hear! hear! Tell that to somebody else. Make it in dustpans or nursery maids or something else—bonnets won't do!'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is the greatest paradox in nature. It can grow in any soil, live under any conditions. It defies environment. It comes from within; it is the revelation of the depths of the inner life, as light and heat proclaim the sun from which they radiate. Happiness consists not of having, but of being; not of possessing, but of enjoying. It is the warm glow of a heart at peace within itself. A martyr at the stake may have happiness that a king on his throne might envy. Man is the creator of his own happiness; it is the aroma of a life lived in harmony with high ideals. For what a man was, he may be dependent on others; what he is, rests with him alone. What he obtains in life is but acquisition; what he attains is growth. Happiness is the soul's joy in the possession of the intangible—'Examiner.'

THREE TESTS OF FRIENDSHIP.

What is a friend? We often speak the word lightly, not realizing how much it means. A friend is one who needs us, and one whom we need. Around us may be many whose companionship we enjoy, but were they to suddenly drop out of their places there would be no soreness, no sense of deprivation, no lack of comfort elsewhere. We do not need them; neither do they need us.

A friend is one to whom we cling,though many leagues of space separate us, whose fellow-feeling we never doubt, though years pass with no sight of his face or word from his pen. We know our friend loves us, and that when we meet again it will be on the same old terms; we shall begin where we left off.

A friend is one in whom we can confide. The secret chambers of our soul open to his touch on the latch; we give and take tenderest confidences.

Noting these three characteristics of friendship, we can seen how great a thing it is to have found a real friend. Many go through life without it. Thousands imagine their friends are numbered by scores, but if subjected to those tests every one of them would fall off into the great sea of common humanity or comradeship. In view of all this, how great is the wonder of the Lord saying to us, 'Ye are my friends.' If we are Christ's friends then he needs us as we need him: then he loves, though our eyes see not his face, nor ears hear sound of his voice; then all the secrets of God are, or are to be as soon as we can bear it, revealed unto us.—The 'Congregationalist.'

With the Children.

NOT ALL ARE CHERUBS.

'I have often heard it stated that Japanese babies do not cry, but my experience in Japan,' said a lady who has travelled much in the East, 'do not bear out that statement. I am glad of it, for a nation of cherubs is unnatural. I have more than once seen an infant Jap take a tumble, and his lung power under this infliction of a bumped head is quite equal to that of any Europen baby. At a house in Tokio at which I stayed was an imperious youth of four who, being asleep when a procession passed the house missed the pageant, and was in a dreadful rage when he discovered the fact. He yelled at the top of his voice, and jumped up and down till the splinters flew from his little wooden clogs. I noticed, however, that the juvenile squallers were nearly always boys. The little girls are always patient and submissive, and even the boys learn the lesson of self-control in later life.'

REASONING WITH A CHILD.

In Mrs. Jane Dearborn Mills's helpful book on the mother's art and opportunity, which she happily calls 'The Mother-Artist,' is a sentence, which perplexed mothers of little children should ponder. She is telling of a mother's difficulty with the amazing capacity for arguing questions of conduct which a little child develops. 'You learned then,' she says, 'that the time for reasoning with a child is when he has no personal interest in the matter.' If this wise rule seems difficult of application is it either because the mother has too often and too arbitrarily laid down the law and failed to enforce it with quiet and unruffled authority; or because having had her way in fact, she does not consider the principle which lay at the bcsis of her command important enough to the child's life to take it up in some dispassionate moment and explain and illustrate it to the child's understanding. Children are interested in principles of conduct and capable of right judgments in regard to them when they are brought before them without the entanglement of personal desire, which is so strong in the childish mind. No contest of will between mother and child should ever come without involving a principle, and every such contest should suggest a lesson to be taught and illustrated to that child in some quiet after time 'when he has no personal interest in the matter.' Nor need the principle be applied to the ended dispute, the child will make his own application is the principle is made clear.—'The Congregationalist.'

SPEAKING THE TRUTH.

Dr. Johnson, giving advice to an intimate friend, said: 'Above all, accustom your children constantly to tell the truth, without varying in any circumstance.' A lady present emphatically exclaimed, 'Nay, this is too much; for a little variation in narrative must happen a thousand times a day if one is not perpetually watching.' 'Well, madam,' replied the doctor, 'and you ought to be perpetually watching. It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so so much falsehood in the world!'

Health Hints.

THE NECESSITY OF VENTILATION.

If a single ounce of cotton be burned in a room it will so completely saturate the chamber with smoke that one can hardly breathe, although there is but a single ounce of foreign matter in the air. Should an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air would be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there could be an open door or window for it to escape. But the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed by the cotton burning are far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have each lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping.

For while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are again absorbed into the lungs as well as into the pores of the skin. A little more thoughtfulness would impress upon everyone the importance and necessity of having sleeping rooms well ventilated. Air should be admitted, not only during the day, but whilst we are asleep.

Another very important item of the health of our beds is that every morning after getting up, the sheets, blankets, and other covering should not be rearranged without being left for at least a few hours. It would be a great advantage if they could be aired for that space of time. This may seem a trifle, but trifles make up the sum of our health, comfort and existence.—Philadelphia 'Inquirer.'

THE WOMAN WITH NERVES WHO MEANS WELL.

The woman with nerves, like the man who drinks, makes others suffer for her weakness. She may be perpetually blue. She may be hysterical. She may be a professional worrier or a fanatical housewife, who rages or sulks if every one is not on time for meals, or if her husband smokes in the parlor, or the children come into the hall with their rubbers on. But whatever form of nerves, she embitters the existence of those who by ties of affection or duty have to live with her.

If she has a conscience and a sense of justice, as well as nerves, she will set about trying to cure her affliction. Remove the cause if she can, but if the nerves are constitutional, or a habit that has developed into an ugly second nature, she must cultivate her will until it is stronger than the nerves.

Physical treatment is important, but will power and thought power, prayer and penitence, have to be called in in most cases, or the physical regimen will simply result in a healthy and hearty cross-patch. Your perfectly healthy person is often a trying creature in spite of her pounds and her color, for the habit of being tyrannical, irritable, and explosive is not always dissipated by the acquirement of muscle and weight.

One nervous person woke up not long ago to the realization that she was gradually developing into a shrew from ever recurrent and unchecked bursts of temper and other emotional extravagances. She noticed, too, that her self-respect had diminished in exact ratio to her dignity and self-control, and she determined to take drastic remedies to regain her old, easy going, good-natured disposition. She decided that one-third of the trouble was caused by indigestion and overwork, and the other two-thirds to her weak will.

She began by getting up at six in the morning, and taking what she calls a Scotch douche—a cold shower on the back while standing in a foot of warm water. Cold water on the spine is one of the best things for any nervous disturbance. For breakfast she eats fruit, gluten bread, a boiled egg,and drink a glass of milk. After breakfast a walk of two miles. Her day is long and busy, and she only has time for a bite at luncheon. If she were a woman of leisure she would eat her principal meal at that hour, and take a nap after it, but she has to content herself with a few minutes' walk and an omelet and fruit for lunch.

At six o'clock she has dinner, and chicken and lamb have taken the place of red meats for her, the latter being too stimulating for a nervous temperament, unless that temperament is owned by an anaemic subject. Tea, coffee, pastry, and sweets have been ruled out, too, and hot breads and all indigestible articles of food are under the ban. After dinner she takes a short brisk walk, and goes to bed at ten.

But all day, and every day she keeps guard over that tendency to snap and worry and despair over things big or small, and already she admits shame-facedly, and yet proudly, that the habit of being calm and patient grows with practice, just as the habit of nagging and scolding increases every time that it is indulged in.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

For the Housekeeper.

CARE OF SILVER.

Silver in winter requires especial attention. Gas from coal fires as well as from burners tarnishes and discolors. The sulphur from India rubber is also inimical to silver, so that the ring around the neck of a fruit jar will in a few hours turn a spoon black. Silver not in everyday use should be kept in cases made of Canton flannel or chamois skin. The latter, because more impervious to moisture, is best. The case may be long and narrow, with a strip of silk or ribbon down the centre, and loops into which spoons and knives are to be slipped. The open case can be covered with any suitable material. It is to be folded when the articles are in in, and kept in a drawer or separate case, together with a piece of camphor gum, which helps to keep silver from tarnishing. Large pieces of silver require separate bags made to fit, and forks need a separate receptacle. When from neglect plate has grown much spotted, vigorous measures are required. In that case take one spoonful of ammonia to sixteen of vinegar, rub over the stains rapidly, and at once plunge into hot soapsuds. Any substance which is strong enough to remove stains will eat the surface of silver and must not be permitted to remain.

Silver in constant use needs only to have a daily wash in scalding suds, then to be rinsed in water equally hot and wiped dry, so that for a long time it will be bright without extra care. Table salt applied to the discolorations produced by the sulphur in eggs will remove it at once. Whiting applied with a moistened cloth, rubbed on soap, will usually be all that is necessary. Should the plate have been neglected a long time the cloth may first be moistened with alcohol or diluted ammonia. Engraved and repouese silver needs to be cleaned with whiting applied on a tooth brush. After it is dry, cover the hair with a sweeping cap to avoid dust and thoroughly brush over the raised and incised surfaces with a soft brush that penetrates every part of the figures or lettering. A thorough rubbing and then brushing in this manner will restore the original brilliancy of plate as no other treatment can do.

Household Hints.

India rubber bands of all sorts, such as are found on some carpet-sweeping machines, etc., will last much longer if occasionally immersed in water.

White kid gloves can be cleaned on the hands by rubbing with oatmeal and benzoline, mixed to a paste. Continue rubbing until the paste drops off in dry, flaky bits.

Tar on the hands can be removed by rubbing with fresh lard and afterwards washing in warm water. To remove varnish rub with methylated spirits before washing.

Before polishing furniture, rub it well with a cloth wrung out of lukewarm vinegar and water. This removes dust and dirt, and prevents that cloudy appearance one so often sees.

Children's slates should occasionally be washed in warm water to which a little soda has been added. This takes off the greasiness that sometimes makes writing a difficulty.

When a stove becomes rusty, paint with a mixture of ½ oz. of soap, and two cakes of blacklead boiled in a pint of stale beer. Let this dry and polish with a hard brush, when the stove will 'take' blacklead as usual.

To Clean Burned Dishes.—Baking dishes that become burned in the oven, and plates and platters that become blackened with the food scorched upon them, should not go through the tedious process of scraping. Simply put a little water and ashes in the dish, and let it become warm, and the burnt and discolored portions may be easily cleaned without injuring the dish.

Advertisements.

HELP FOR LITTLE ONES.

It is a recognized fact that babies—and indeed all children—need a medicine of their own. Medical men know, too, that most baby medicines do more harm than good—that most of them contain poisonous opiates, that drug children into quietness without curing their little ills. Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine for babies and young children, and is sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. It cures stomach, bowel and teething troubles, and by its natural, healthy action promotes sleep and repose. It makes little ones well and keeps them well. Mrs. W. E. Ansell, Ayer's Flat, Que., says: 'I would advise every mother with sick or fretful children to use Baby's Own Tablets. They are the most satisfactory medicine I have ever tried, and almost magical in their effects.' You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

Baked Bananas—Very much like the 'hot temali' is the baked banana. For baking the banana should be green, but neither too green nor too ripe. It may be made most delicious by peeling, and rolling in brown sugar and baking in a buttered pan in a very hot oven. It should be served round blanc mange.

Celery.—Celery enters very largely into many of our salads, and is served alone as a salad course, simply dressed with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar, and lightly tossed until mixed. It is also introduced into soups—cream of celery soup being a very agreeable as well as suitable preparation for invalids and children. It should be strained in this case, owing to the fact that the older stalks are used and the woody fibre may prove irritating and certainly is not digestible. Stewed celery and celery and oysters, or celery and potatoes make very palatable and wholesome dishes. Even the root is valuable for culinary purposes, as it may be washed and scraped, and used for flavoring soups and sauces, saving the stalk for some other purpose. The tender green leaves also have their use in soups, stews, or to serve as a garnish when other greens are not at hand. The celery leaf makes a very suitable decoration for chicken, shrimp, lobster, potato or cabbage salad. The water in which the celery is boiled for celery in cream sauce should not be thrown away, but used for cream of celery soup. Boil the celery in plenty of water or the celery will be strong and dark, and the water too bitter to use. Leave the saucepan uncovered to preserve color and delicacy of flavor.

For celery soup with rice, add one cup of rice to three pints of milk and place in a double boiler and cook until the rice is tender. Rub through a sieve. Add one quart of white stock or broth to the sieved rice, grate or chop fine two stalks of celery and cook until the celery is tender. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve very hot.

Boiled Celery—Take the white stalks of celery, wash, trim and cut into six inch lengths, and with a sharp knife shred one end of each piece to the depth of one and one-half inches, and then tie the stalks into small bundles. Cover well with boiling water; add a piece of mace, a slice of onion, a few pepper corns and a little salt and boil until tender. Drain from the water and place in a heated covered dish and serve with a white sauce, adding the beaten yolk of an egg and a little lemon juice. Remove the strings from the celery before adding the sauce.

Celery with Brown Sauce.—Trim the stalks of several heads of celery and tie them in bundles and parboil them for fifteen minutes; then thrown into cold water for a few minutes, then drain. Then cover them with a good stock and simmer gently for an hour or until tender. Then drain on a cloth over hot water. Serve on a hot dish with three-cornered crotons of fried bread and pour a rich brown sauce over them. Use the stock in which the celery was boiled for the sauce, adding a little beef extract or glaze.

Celery Pickle.—Chop the celery very fine and to two quarts add half a cup of white mustard seed, quarter ounce white ginger root, quarter of an ounce of turmeric, one tablespoon salt and four tablespoons sugar. Heat the vinegar, sugar and ginger root (sliced) together for fifteen minutes; then strain; mix celery, salt and mustard seed together; add to the hot vinegar and simmer gently until celery is tender; bottle when cold. Add a few chopped Chili peppers if you like a hot sauce.



FLAGS
FOR
HOME
AND
SCHOOL

Fill the home with an atmosphere of love of country, of patriotism of the highest order, and you render loyal service to King and Empire. The flag is an aid in this service. Extend its use all you can. Our Flag Offer will help you.

Write to our FLAG DEPT. for particulars. See our advt. elsewhere.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Mr. Balfour Deals With the Problem of the Suffering Poor of the Metropolis

THE PREMIER ALSO PROPHESIES UNIVERSAL PEACE — MR. WHITELAW REID SPEAKS.

London, Nov. 9.—Mr. Walter Vaughan Morgan, the new Lord Mayor, was inaugurated to-day with the customary ceremonies, and to-night he gave the usual banquet at the Guild Hall, which was attended by the ministers of state. The occasion was remarkable, in that the prime minister, the Hon. A. J. Balfour, took advantage of it to appeal to the guests on behalf of the unemployed. It is customary at these banquets, although they are frequently the occasion for the making of important ministerial statements, to avoid domestic, and especially controversial, politics Mr. Balfour created a precedent by raising the question of dealing with the suffering poor of London. Heralded in accordance with the ancient custom, with blast of silver trumpets, the Premier rose at the table, which was loaded with gold plate and every costly appurtenance of a great banquet, and, in a solemn, sympathetic manner, raised the skeleton at the feast. As he dealt pathetically with the misery revealed by the recent visit to him of a deputation of women, and pictured the tragedy of family life broken up by want, the utmost stillness fell upon the throng of gorgeously uniformed men and bejewelled women. It was Lazarus at the gate appealing to Dives through the chief guest at the rich man's table.

Mr. Balfour pointed out the difficulties in the way of remedying the misery from lack of employment, and he dwelt especially on the economic question of how to lighten the present want without increasing the burden of suffering in the future. At the conclusion of his careful, sympathetic statement he told his audience that it was their duty to help. He referred to the bill that the government recently passed dealing with the unemployed, which, he said, was based upon a careful system of selecting deserving cases and avoiding the abuse of charity. He urged every man and woman present to regard it as a duty to see that adequate assistance is given through the channel of the law to those who by timely help may be prevented from joining the helpless and hopeless class, which is a burden on the community and a disgrace to civilization.

Referring to foreign affairs, the Prime Minister remarked upon the great movement the Russians are making in the direction of freedom. He said the task before the Czar and his advisers is in no way a light one, but all Britons wished success to those who are working for ordered progress. He earnestly hoped that under the guidance of the Czar and his ministers happiness would be brought to the Russian millions by a movement unsullied by the horrible scenes which had made lamentable its initial progress.

Mr. Balfour spoke sanguinely of the prospects of peace throughout the world. He believed the future would see no wars, unless some nation should arise which felt it could carry out schemes of aggrandisement without trampling on the rights of its neighbors. He did not see the prospect of any such calamity in Europe. It would, indeed, be a tragic reversion to ancient days if Europe had again to form coalition against any too ambitious power. Recalling that exactly a century ago Pitt, on a similar occasion, had prophesied a long war, Mr. Balfour rejoiced to feel that he might, so far as human foresight is possible, predict for Great Britain and the world a long period of peace, but the desire must be shown for peace, not only in maintaining readiness for war, but by anxiety to use all the new machinery of arbitration.

MR. WHITELAW REID.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States ambassador, replying to the toast to the ambassadors, received an ovation. He referred proudly to the example Great Britain and the United States had set in arbitrating some of the most burning questions that ever divided them. The result had been the most brotherly relations in a century. There had never been a moment when there was less friction than now, and while King Edward and President Roosevelt remained in their places the continuation of these relations was assured. He added: 'If somebody tells you there is a possibility of difficulty about the fisheries or something of that sort, do not believe it. Simply consider it a case of violently inflamed misrepresentation. (Laughter and cheers.) There is no question between Great Britain and the United States, which, in the safe hands of Lord Lansdowne and Secretary Root, is not sure of being peacefully and speedily adjusted.'

THE KING AT SANDRINGHAM.

The King celebrated his birthday today at Sandringham. Congratulatory telegrams poured in from all parts of the world.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

M. BERTEAUX LEAVES MINISTERIAL BENCHES AMID A SCENE OF DISORDER.

Paris, Nov. 10.—A cabinet crisis was unexpectedly precipitated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. During a scene of extreme violence the ministry supported a motion of M. Dumont, Radical Republican, to discuss the general policy of the government, but the opposition of the Nationalists and Socialists divided the government strength, causing the defeat to the motion.

M. Etienne, Minister of the Interior, and M. Berteaux, the War Minister, immediately left the chamber amid intense disorders. The departure of the ministers was generally interpreted as conveying their intention to resign, but M. Rouvier, the premier, asserted, amid taunts, that the ministry remained ready to meet its obligations.

M. Etienne later returned to his seat among the ministers. When M. Berteaux re-entered the Chamber he did not resume his ministerial seat, but took his old place as a deputy of the Extreme Left party, thus indicating his intention to resign. M. Rouvier declared that the fall of the ministry did not depend on the act of a single minister. He defended the work of the cabinet. It was now strangled by miserable personal differences, but was well prepared to give a good account of its services.

He pointed out that a change in the ministry now would jeopardize the final adoption of the bill providing for the separation of church and state. The Premier closed with saying: 'You may find abler hands than mine to defend the Republic, but you will not find those offering it greater safety.'

The debate proceeded amid tumult. The ministerial benches remained full, except for M. Berteaux, who continued to sit among the Socialists.

Later, M. Berteaux closed a lengthy speech with saying that he had left the ministerial bench, and did not intend to return.

Paris, Nov. 11.—After a cabinet council, which was held to-night to consider the situation created by the resignation on Friday of M. Berteaux, Minister of War, it was announced that the following re-arrangement of Premier Rouvier's Cabinet had been made:—Minister of the Interior, M. Etienne, to be Minister of War; Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, to be Minister of the Interior; Minister of Commerce, M. Dubief, to be Minister of Marine; M. Trouillot, former Minister of Commerce in Premier Combes's cabinet, to be Minister of Commerce.

At a morning session of the cabinet, M. Etienne, yielding to the united request of Premier Rouvier and his colleagues, accepted in principle the Ministry of War, and the portfolio of Minister of Interior was tendered to Deputy Sarrien. It was thought that M. Sarrien's influence with the Radicals and Socialists would add considerable strength to the cabinet, but with the ministers reassembled to-night, Premier Rouvier announced that Deputy Sarrien had declined the tender. M. Trouillot then was offered the portfolio of commerce, which he accepted.

Paris, Nov. 12.—The Council of Ministers reassembled to-day and made the following alterations in the new cabinet, which was re-arranged yesterday:

'M. Thomson, upon his personal request, so that he can continue his work in the execution of the new naval programme, keeps the marine portfolio.

'M. Dubief, the Minister of Commerce, becomes Minister of the Interior. Otherwise the new cabinet remains unchanged.

The 'Journal' officially will to-morrow publish this ultimate ministerial combination over the signatures of President Loubet and Premier Rouvier.

ENDS HIS LIFE

GUSTAV FUCHS, A NOTED ARTIST, SHOOTS HIMSELF IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 11.—Gustav Fuchs, delineator of the Arch of Triumph at the World's Fair in Chicago, and various other notable structures, committed suicide at his apartments last night. When found he was sitting upright in his chair, dead, while all around on the mantel, the tables, the chairs and other pieces of furniture were the fruits of his life's work, all carefully arranged and most of them bearing the address of some friend to whom he wished the etchings to be given. Although Mr. Fuchs had been in ill health, it is believed that money and family troubles caused him to end his life.

GRAHAM CONFESSES

INSURANCE AGENT WAS SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS AND TOLD A 'HOLD-UP' YARN.

Galt, Ont., Nov. 13.—Guy M. Graham, the sub-agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who told a story of being knocked unconscious and robbed of money, part of which he claimed was his own and part the insurance company's, has confessed to Mr. Morgan (chief of police) that his tale was untrue and the injuries were self-inicted. An examination of Graham's books showed that some fifty dollars in collections were due the company before the alleged robbery took place. He said he was in financial difficulties. He had used the company's funds and could not replace them. Then the idea occurred to him to work the hold-up game, and so account for the missing money. He had no accomplices. He bruised himself slightly on the forehead with a piece of a rock and simulated the unconsciousness in which he was found. The authorities have not as yet taken action in the case. If his shortages are not made good the guarantee company will probably prosecute. Graham is a well educated and well-connected Englishman of good address. He has a wife and three young children.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE

ARRIVES IN ENGLAND ON A VISIT TO KING EDWARD.

London, Nov. 13.—King George of Greece, accompanied by Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece, arrived in England to-day on a visit to King Edward, his brother-in-law. King George crossed the Channel on the English royal yacht the 'Victoria and Albert,' escorted by a squadron of British warships, and was met at Portsmouth by Prince Arthur of Connaught, who welcomed him on behalf of King Edward. King George subsequently proceeded to Windsor.

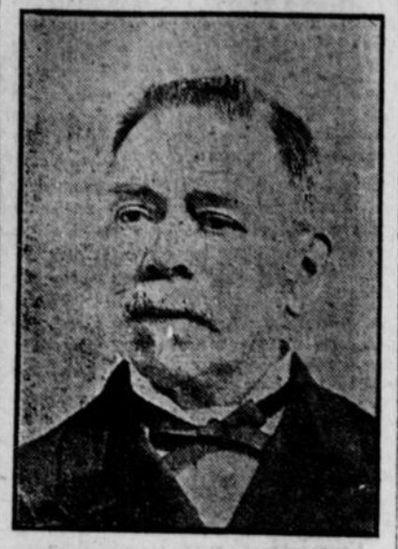
THE JAPANESE DIET.

Tokio, Nov. 12.—An imperial rescript has been issued directing the Diet to assemble on Dec. 25.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. WALLACE.

The announcement of the death of Mr. James Wallace, which occurred at his residence, 545 Cadieux street, on Saturday evening, will be received with much regret. He had been ill for three months, but owing to his advanced age his end was not unexpected. The late Mr. Wallace was an Irishman by birth, and received his early education in the city of Cork. At twenty-four years of age he came to Canada with the 20th Regiment,

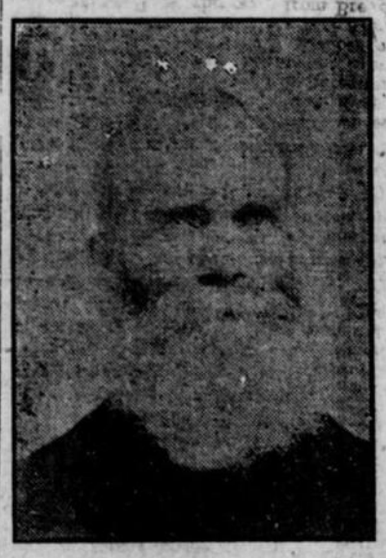


THE LATE MR. JAMES WALLACE.

in which for several years he held the position of paymaster-sergeant, and later was transferred to the Ordnance Department in this city. He remained in the service until the disbanding of the British forces in 1870, when he joined the business staff of the 'Witness.' For many years he had been bookkeeper and office manager. His absolute trustworthiness and kindly disposition won for him the highest esteem and affection of all with whom he came in contact. He was a devout and earnest Christian, and both in the office and in his home 'walked humbly with his God,' a text to which he alluded on two different occasions far apart. Mr. Wallace leaves two sons and three daughters: Messrs. C. S. Wallace, of Terrebonne, and A. Wallace, of this city; Mrs. S. Fisher, Mrs. E. Scott and Miss E. Wallace. He was one of the old members of Trinity Church, in which he did much good work.

THE LATE REV. C. McKERCHAR.

The Rev. Colin McKerchar, whose death occurred recently at Lost River, Que., was born in the seventh concession of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont. He was the eleventh member of a family of twelve of the late Mr. Alexander McKerchar, who came from Bread-



THE LATE REV. C. McKERCHAR.

albane, Perthshire, Scotland, and saw his numerous family well settled before his death.

Mr. Alexander McKerchar was one of the office-bearers of the Indian Lands Presbyterian congregation in Glengarry of which the Rev. Daniel Gordon, father of the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), of Winnipeg, was for many years the pastor.

Mr. Colin McKerchar was educated at the Toronto Normal School, McGill College and at Edinburgh. He was principal of the public schools in several places among which may be mentioned Martintown, Strathroy and Cornwall. His health becoming impaired, he gave up teaching in public schools, but formed a large class of students, and taught them the English, mathematical and classical studies forming the course prescribed for grammar schools. The majority of the members of his class became teachers or members of the learned professions. This private class was held in the vestry of the Indian Lands Church at St. Elmo.

The subject of this sketch studied theology in the Presbyterian College at Montreal. After being licensed to preach the gospel, he spent some time in the mission field in Manitoba, after which he was placed in charge of the extensive parish, of which Lost River is the most important centre. Here he labored with acceptance, and faithfully discharged the many onerous duties devolving upon him. The country is mountainous and intersected by valleys, making travelling very tiresome, and although Mr. McKerchar's health was not robust, he managed to fulfil punctually his stated engagements and the additional claims made upon him in visiting the sick in all kinds of weather and often when the roads were almost impassable. His keen sense of duty and desire to do all the good he possibly could, and the kind words he spoke to all, endeared him to the people in the neighborhood in which he lived, irrespective of race or religious belief. His wise counsel, his blameless life and the impression stamped on the minds of his hearers, that he fully believed the truths to which he gave utterance, will keep his memory green in the minds of all who had the privilege of being intimately acquainted with him.

Very few private persons possess a library which contains such a valuable collection of books as belonged to the deceased. He was never married, and is survived by two sisters, Miss Christy McKerchar and Mrs. John Grant, of Moose Creek.

His body was laid in the family plot in Maxville cemetery.

New York, Nov. 13.—Mr. Stephen M. Merrill, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Chicago, died last night at Keyport, N.J., of paralysis of the heart. The information was conveyed in a telegram received to-day by the Methodist Book Concern of this city.

Bishop Merrill had been attending the sessions of the General Committee of Missionary Soieties of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon he went to Keyport to conduct evening service there. His illness came on suddenly during the evening. The Conference decided to-day to appoint a committee to accompany the body back to Chicago. Special services for Bishop Merrill will be held before the Conference closes to-night.

EARTHQUAKES

CHURCH DESTROYED ON MOUNT ATHOS—SHOCK AT SALT LAKE CITY.

Salonica, Nov. 11.—An earthquake, having its centre in the Peninsula of Athos, to-day destroyed the great church of the Russian monastery on Mount Athos. The damage was $125,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11. — A slight earthquake shock occurred at 3.26 p.m. to-day. No damage has been reported.

TO HONOR LORD STRATHCONA

CANADIANS IN LONDON PROJECTING A TESTIMONIAL.

A Canadian Associated Press cable dispatch to-day from London says:—A short time ago a suggestion was made that the services of Lord Strathcona to the Dominion of Canada should be recognized in some formal manner by Canadians resident in Great Britain. A general committee has now been formed to invite subscriptions, which it is suggested should not exceed ten guineas, for the purpose of enabling some presentation to be made.

A TRANSVAAL DISASTER

MINE SHAFT COLLAPSES AND A WHITE MAN AND 67 NATIVES ARE KILLED.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Nov. 13.—A vertical shaft in the Driefontein mine collapsed to-day. One white man and 67 natives were killed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN — On Monday, Nov. 6, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Brown, 41 Staynor street, Westmount.

GORDON.—At No. 10 Bloomfield avenue, Outremont, on Oct. 29, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Gordon, a son.

HEALY — At Richmond, Que., on Nov. 3, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Healy.

HUME — At Hill Head, Que., on Oct. 31, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Hume.

O'NEILL.—At 4540 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Nov. 4, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. O'Neill.

MARRIED.

BIRCHARD — ELDER — At Kenora, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1905, Peter Walls Birchard to Lucy J. Elder, youngest daughter of the late Richard Elder, of Belleville, Ont.

BUSH—FERGUSON.— On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Apple Hill, Ont., by the Rev. Archd. G. Cameron, Herbert C. Bush, of Ottawa, to Edith, daughter of Daniel Ferguson, Esq.

CARVETH—BARKER.—At the home of her brother, Mr. J. H. Barker, 129 Fillmore street, Rochester, N.Y., on Nov. 6, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Albertson, Mary Louise, daughter of J. A. Barker, Esq., Port Hope, to J. Alva Carveth, of Toronto.

EBERHARD—STEELE.— On Oct. 23, 1905, in Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, England, by the Rev. Dr. Hanson, Beatrice M. Steele, daughter of Mrs. J. Steele, Huron street, Toronto, to Rudolph C. Eberhard, C.E., of New York.

McLAURIN — STEWART — At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1905, by the Rev. John Higgins, of Ottawa, George McLaurin, LL.B. of the firm of McLaurin & Millar, Ottawa, to Marjorie Stewart, second daughter of Peter Stewart, Esq., of South Indian, Ont.

NEVILLE—FARRELL. — On Nov. 6, 1905, at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Maud, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Farrell, to J. H. Neville, both of Ottawa.

RODDEN — BROWN — On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1905, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Grace, daughter of Mrs. Robert James Brown, to Richard Montgomery Rodden, both of this city.

RUST—GAGEN.—On Nov. 7, 1905, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Broughall, D.D., Caroline Grace, daughter of Mr. Robert F. Gagen, to Henry Preston Rust, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rust.

SAUNDERS — READE — At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on Nov. 8, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, George Henry Saunders, Corporal of the R.C.R., to Mary Ann (Annie) Reade, eldest daughter of Mr. James Reade.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At his mother's residence, 129 Bedford road, Toronto, on Nov. 5, 1905, Dr. J. H. Austin, son of the late J. A. Austin, of Brampton, Ont., aged 34 years.

BURNET — At Cobourg, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1905, Mary Christie, relict of the late Wm. Burnet, aged 87 years and three months.

BURTON — In Chicago, on Nov. 5, 1905, John S. Burton, formerly with A. A. Allan & Co., Bay street, Toronto.

CHAPMAN — On Nov. 2, 1905, at the Vicarage, Coniston, Lake Windermere, England, the Rev. Charles Chapman, M.A., brother of Mrs. George R. Prowse, 341 Mountain street.

CLARKE.—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Nov. 5, 1905, Thos. Clarke, M.D., in his 75th year.

CLARK.—On Nov. 2, 1905, accidentally shot, at Muskoka, W. A. Clark, manager of Toronto Cream & Butter Co., aged 42 years.

COLBECK.—In this city on Nov. 6, 1905, Joseph Colbeck, aged 63 years, a native of Batley, Yorkshire, England.
English papers please copy.

DANSKEN.—On Nov. 1, 1905, at 2 Hillside Gardens, Partick, Glasgow, Scotland, John Dansken, brother of Mrs. P. S. Ross, of this city.

DE KASTNER.—Suddenly, at the High School, Quebec, Canada, on Nov. 8, 1905, Frederic de Kastner, aged 59 years.

DILLON — In this city, on Nov. 10, 1905, at the age of 85 years, John B. Dilon, beloved father of Mrs. W. J. Tabb.

DOAK.—At 'The Maples,' Upperville, Fauquier County, Virginia, U.S.A., after a short illness, Marion Louise Doak, daughter of the late James Doak, of 'The Hermitage,' Compton, Que.

ECCLES.—At Moulton Hill, Que., on Nov. 5, 1905, of typhoid fever, Thomas Lilway, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eccles, aged 24 years, 2 months and 26 days.

ELLIOT — At the residence of her brother-in-law, St. Chrysostome, Quebec, on Nov. 7, 1905, Marion Elliot, aged 34 years, youngest daughter of the late James Elliot, Aubrey, Quebec.

GEMMILL — At his residence, Cliffside, Ottawa, on Nov. 7, 1905, John Alexander Gemmill, barrister-at-law, aged 59 years.

GOODHUE — On Nov. 7, 1905, Guy Walton, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Goodhue, of Ascot, Que., at the age of 5 years, 11 months, 13 days.

HARTWELL.— At Compton, Que., on Nov. 7, 1905, Amos B. Hartwell, aged 80 years, 9 months and 3 days.

HODGE — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Nov. 11, 1905, Mary Jane Potter, beloved wife of George Hodge, aged 58 years.

HOLDSWORTH.— On Oct. 28, 1905, at Mayton, Alberta, Annie Eliza Johnson, beloved wife of R. M. Holdsworth, and oldest daughter of the late James Johnson, of Newtonbrook, Ont. A brother, Robert Jas. Johnson, and sister (Maud), Mrs. John Cooke, survive, both of Toronto.

JORDAN — On Nov 7, 1905, John Jordan.

KEDDY.—At Hallerton, Que., on Oct. 31, 1905, John Keddy, eldest son of the late Thomas Keddy, aged 50 years.

MacCUAIG.—Suddenly, at his brother's residence, in Duluth (Minn.), U.S.A., Donald MacCuaig, eldest son of the late J. B. MacCuaig, formerly of Lochiel, Glengarry, and brother of the Misses MacCuaig, and Mrs. J. R. Watt, of this city.
Glengarry papers please copy.

McGEE — At 71 Souvenir avenue, on Nov. 7, 1905, Henry Joseph, aged 8 months, son of Wm. J. McGee.

MILLAR — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Nov. 8, 1905, of appendicitis, Donald J. Millar, son of the late John Millar, Danby, P.Q.

MITCHELL — On Nov. 4, 1905, at the residence of his daughter, 160 Querbes st., John Mitchell, aged 66 years and 4 months.
Interment in South Durham, Que.

MUNN — Suddenly, at the Home for Incurables, Notre Dame de Grace, on Friday, Nov. 10, 1905, William Munn, formerly of Quebec, in the 57th year of his age.
Quebec papers please copy.

O'HARA — On Oct. 28, 1905, at Potsdam, Jamaica, West Indies, Walter O'Hara, second son of the late Lieutenant-Col. Walter O'Hara, K.T.S.

ROBINSON.—At the residence of her brother, Dr. Robinson, in Kleinburg, Ont., Miss Lottie Robinson, in her 45th year.

STEWARD — On Nov. 7, 1905, at her late residence, 98 Alexander street, Toronto, Johanna C. Steward, widow of the late Wm. Steward.

WALBANK.—At Chicago, on Nov. 7, 1905, Elizabeth Jane McLea, widow of the late M. W. Walbank, chief registrar of Supreme Court of Newfoundland, mother of W. McLea Walbank, and sister of John and Robert McLea, of this city.

WALLACE — In this city, on Nov. 11, 1905, James Wallace.

WATT — On Nov. 5, 1905, Edward G. Watt, Ph. G., druggist, of Chicago, Ill., son of the late James Watt, of St. Mary's, Ont., and Quebec City.
Interment in Chicago.

WHITNEY.—At the Western Hospital, of pneumonia, on Nov. 9, 1905, Lucy Adele, wife of J. E. M. Whitney, and daughter of the late Surveyor-General Bouchette.

WILSON — At the General Hospital, Montreal, on Nov. 7, 1905, at the age of 21 years and 3 months, James Arthur Wilson, son of the late James Wilson.

WOOLSEY.—At 176 Bell street, Ottawa, on November 5, 1905, Lavania Honey, wife of J. V. Woolsey.

WYATT — On Nov. 6, 1905, at her late residence, 258 Sinicoe street, Toronto, Elizabeth Townsend Wyatt, widow of the late George Henry Wyatt, and eldest daughter of Thomas D. Harris, all of Toronto.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness.'

USE EDDY'S MATCHES.



Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it!

Ask your Grocer for a box of Our "SILENT" Parlors.

PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

DURING RECENT MONTHS THE ELLIOTT Business College. TORONTO, ONT.
Cor. Yonge and Alexander sts.,
has received TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, AND EVEN FIFTY TIMES as many calls for stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., as it has had students graduating during the same months. THIS IS THE SCHOOL TO ATTEND. Enter now. Write for magnificent free catalogue.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.
Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
For 38 years O. B. C. has maintained the highest standard in Commercial Education. Send for Catalogue to the
Principal J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.

CENTRAL Business College. STRATFORD, ONT.
Best Commercial School in Western Ontario.
None better in Canada. Write for our handsome catalogue. ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN, Principals.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED
Annually to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to
LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.
We furnish 75 percent of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.
We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.
Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.
The Morse School of Telegraphy,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N.Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

Advertisements.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. SALACIA .. .. Nov. 16
SS. INDRANA .. .. .Nov. 22

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Nov. 18
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) ....Nov. 25
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. JACONA ....Nov. 17
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. ESCALONA .. ..Nov. 17

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 110, Union Station, TORONTO.