

# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

### THE CRISIS AT QUEBEC.

#### Messrs. Gouin, Weir and Turgeon Resign Their Portfolios.

#### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GRANTS MR. PARENT'S REQUEST TO FURTHER PROROGUE THE LEGISLATURE.

#### Opening of Legislature Postponed to March 2.

A despatch from Quebec last Wednesday says: Politicians of this city were excited to-day when it became known that the Nationalist M.P.P., Mr. Monet, sitting for Napierville in the Legislature, had been sworn in as a member of the Provincial Government, without portfolio, at the meeting held this morning at the Parliament Buildings, over which the Hon. Mr. Parent presided. Mr. Monet formerly represented Napierville in the Federal House, and is a well-known Nationalist.

The advent of Mr. Monet has thus precipitated the split in the cabinet which has been for some time looked for and which could only have been averted by a resignation. The deserters have the support of many prominent members of the legislature, who object to a new man who has not even taken his seat in the Assembly, being pitched into cabinet rank in this unceremonious manner. Apart from this, Mr. Monet's connection with the nationalist movement has made him obnoxious to a large section of the community.

The 'Journal' gives credit to Mr. Parent for having succeeded in nuzzling Mr. Monet, who had assumed the part of a watchdog, and it adds: 'The muzzle may be a golden one perhaps, but it is a muzzle all the same.'

As a result the Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir have resigned as members of the Provincial Government and their resignations have been accepted by Sir Louis Jetté, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

#### SATURDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL.

The provincial situation has now evidently reached its climax, and the next few hours must clearly define the position.

Last Saturday's cabinet meeting, at which were present the Hon. Messrs. Parent, Archambault, McCorkill, Robitaille and Monet, had several intermissions, during which the Premier consulted with the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is understood that an order-in-council was finally passed asking that the order calling a meeting of the legislature for Thursday next be cancelled, and that the House be prorogued till March 2.

The attitude which Mr. McCorkill will ultimately take is being closely watched by the English-speaking electors, as he has not yet joined those who resigned.

Mr. Monet is credited with the statement that if his opponents wish to fight, he is ready, and he may then have important revelations to make.

Word was received in the city to-day that the Hon. Mr. Robitaille, the Provincial Secretary, has intimated to Mr. Parent his desire to resign from the ministry owing to his having failed him of late.

There was considerable speculation aroused to-day among politicians over the sudden departure last night of the Hon. H. B. Rainville, the ex-Speaker, for Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin left for the Ancient Capital over the Canadian Pacific Railway last night, and it is said that his return there is the outcome of a special summons from a deputation of members from the Quebec district, who are desirous of consulting with him.

#### A GREAT RECEPTION.

The crowd that gathered at the Viger station on Saturday evening to meet the Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Weir, on their arrival from Quebec, was evident proof of the interest taken by Montrealers in the present Quebec crisis, and their sympathies for the retiring ministers.

The different local Liberal clubs, including the National, Letellier, Laurier, Robitaille, Chemier, Prefontaine, Bernier, Marcell and East End, turned out in a body, together with numerous delegations from outside organizations. The Legislature was also largely represented, among other members present being: Messrs. P. Roy, M.P.P. for St. Johns; G. Langlois, M.P.P. for St. Louis; J. Allard, M.P.P. for Yamaska; J. Lafontaine, M.P.P. for Berthier; Achille Bergevin, M.P.P. for Beauharnois; Joseph Morin, M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe; Bissonette, M.P.P. for Montcalm; Jean Prevost, M.P.P. for Terrebonne; and J. E. Duhamel, M.P.P. for L'Assomption. Mr. Honoré Gervais, M.P. for St. Louis division, was also present.

The train was a few minutes late, notwithstanding the cold weather, the crowd waited patiently, and when, at last, the two co-ministers appeared on the platform, they were received with cheers and enthusiastic applause. An adjournment at once took place to the large waiting room of the station, which was made an impromptu meeting hall for the

occasion, and Mr. Gouin addressed the large audience present.

He thanked his friends of St. James division and of Montreal generally for displaying such loyalty towards him, even now that he returned to them without patronage or power, and then made the formal announcement of his resignation as well as that of his two colleagues, Messrs. Turgeon and Weir. He had not as yet received permission to make his reasons public, yet he felt that his good friends of St. James and of the province generally would realize that they were sound and valid. When these reasons were given out, he was confident that all would feel he and his two colleagues had been true to the Liberal party and had acted in the interest of the Province of Quebec. He further declared that, whatever the consequences might be, were the same circumstances to occur to-morrow, a week, a month, a year, or ten years hence, he would pursue exactly the same course, for the reason that he believed it to be in the interest of both the party and the province. In closing his remarks, Mr. Gouin asked to be allowed to reach his home without further delay, as there were there awaiting him motherless children to whom he wished to leave a respected name.

Mr. Weir was the next speaker. He said that the echo of this demonstration would be heard all over the province, and he assured all present that the step taken by himself and colleagues was the result of mature reflection and deliberation, and he was sure that their course would be approved of by the whole province. He also felt sure that no mistake could be made in following a leader like Mr. Gouin, who, he believed, would be Prime Minister of the Province in the near future. Mr. Weir concluded by expressing the hope that the present storm would soon pass away, and that the Liberal party would be united as before.

Mr. Gervais declared that the electors of St. James had full confidence in Mr. Gouin, and in concluding a short address he said: 'You have done your duty and the hopes of the province are centered in you. We accept what you have done, and we will stand or fall with you.'

Mr. Prevost, M.P.P. for Terrebonne, said that the admission of Mr. Monet into the cabinet, under the present circumstances, was an insult, and added that he had felt for a long time that there should be a change of leadership at Quebec, and that they should have a man able to defend the party policy. Mr. Langlois, M.P.P. for St. Louis, declared that by their resignations, the Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir had relieved the public mind. Premier Parent had consulted the electors of St. Louis and had received his answer, and now he would receive the answer of the whole province. Mr. Langlois added that he wanted at the head of the party a man able to defend it, and one who could do something else besides selling a few timber limits, and he concluded by forecasting that their three friends would not be ex-ministers very long, as, in a few days, Mr. Gouin would be leader of the government.

#### OPENING POSTPONED

Quebec, Feb. 6.—Sir Louis Jetté, the lieutenant-governor, this morning granted the motion adopted by the Parent cabinet on Saturday last asking for postponement of the opening of the legislature from Feb. 9 until Thursday, March 2. This is looked upon as a victory for the Hon. Mr. Parent, as it will give him time before the opening of the legislature to replace the ministers who have left his cabinet. The Premier has called a caucus of Liberal members to be held on Wednesday evening, when he will consult his followers and allow them to make a choice of the new ministers and nominate a candidate for the Speakership.

#### MR. PARENT'S FUTURE

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—It is stated on very high authority that the Hon. S. N. Parent, premier of Quebec, will shortly accept a seat on the National Transcontinental Railway Construction Commission. At present he represents the Dominion Government on the Grand Trunk Pacific directorate. The Ottawa Government is anxious to avail itself of Mr. Parent's recognized ability as an organizer, and it is felt that his presence on the construction board will bring considerable strength to its counsels.

#### QUEBEC LICENSE LAW.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, along with Mr. A. Brossan, Comptroller on Friday received three deputations with regard to changes in the license laws, the first representing the Dominion Alliance, another the Licensed Victuallers, and the third the licensed grocers. The deputation representing the Dominion Alliance consisted of Mr. S. J. Carter, president; the Rev. G. H. Huxtable, secretary, and Mr. S. P. Leet, K.C., and Mr. W. Paterson. Mr. Carter, in introducing the deputa-

tion, said they desired to make their demands as moderate as possible. The Alliance, in the opinion of some people, was narrow and petty, but that was not true. What they asked was quite reasonable and fair. An applicant for a license would go to the community and obtain 25 signatures to his application and the commissioners must consider his application on its merits. The only way in which those who were opposed to the application could combat it was by going through the community and obtaining at great inconvenience and annoyance the signatures of a majority against it. In a democratic country like this the thing should be put on a fair and equal basis. If the applicant for a license wanted to go into a community which did not want a licensee he should obtain a majority of signatures to his petition. This was one of the principal points on which they wanted relief because the burden was becoming intolerable.

Mr. McCorkill asked if the majority were in favor of the granting of a license, would they be favorable to the request of the license holders that the license should continue from year to year where there was no good cause shown for taking it away?

Mr. Leet said his suggestion was that they should take a vote at the provincial or municipal election. If it went dry, and if it went wet it went wet. That was practically the Massachusetts system.

Mr. McCorkill pointed out that such voting created very bad feeling in small communities, and the soreness continued for a long time.

Mr. Leet said the voting could take place at the provincial elections. If they could not withhold a license they would accept the verdict of the majority against them.

Mr. Huxtable suggested that if a licensee had his application considered on a petition containing twenty-five signatures it would be only fair that it should be refused on a counter-petition containing twenty-six signatures. He did not agree that the voting on the granting or refusing of licenses would lead to bad feeling in the community. There was much feeling engendered by the present system of going round for signatures, and it gave much inconvenience and annoyance.

Mr. Brossan pointed out that while twenty-five signatures secured only the consideration of the petition, a majority of signatures absolutely prevented its being granted.

Mr. Carson said that in some cases, one of them in Montreal, the application for a license was made three times by a petition of twenty-five persons. Twice it was defeated by a majority of electors being obtained to oppose it. The third time the struggle was abandoned, and the license was granted. There was nothing in the law to prevent a man who had been refused a license putting in another application next morning and causing inconvenience and annoyance in obtaining a majority of signatures against it.

Mr. Leet, in reply to a question as to grocers' licenses, said the greatest abuse was in the poorer sections of the city, where the wife got liquor under cover of something else, and where liquor was sold by the glass.

Mr. Huxtable said drunkenness among women was on the increase.

Mr. Paterson spoke in favor of the ward being allowed to rule in the matter of granting licenses.

Mr. Leet next urged that the municipality should not be held responsible for the act of the council in refusing a license.

Mr. Carson called attention to the system which had grown up of traffic in licenses. When a man could not use his license he should forfeit it. Some men were put up to get a license when there was no intention that they should use the license at all.

Mr. McCorkill thanked the deputation for its attendance, and promised to consider the representations made by it, and Mr. Carter, in thanking the Minister, mentioned that they were acting with the support of the churches and of the great Roman Catholic Church, which was a great moral power in the community.

Mr. McCorkill afterwards received a deputation of licensed victuallers, introduced by Dr. G. A. Lacombe, M.P.P., and which included Mr. A. Bergerin, M.P.P., and Mr. L. A. Wilson, and a large number of licensed victuallers.

Their first point was that on the presentation of a petition asking for the granting of a license signed by a majority of the electors of a municipality, the municipal council should be bound to grant the license.

A deputation of licensed grocers was next introduced. It included Messrs. John Robertson, Alexander Graham, L. E. Geoffrion, Daoust and J. E. Quintal.

Mr. Robertson spoke strongly against the limitation of the number of licenses.

#### GERMANY AROUSED

OVER REPORTED SPEECH OF MR. ARTHUR HAMILTON LEE.

London, Feb. 6.—The speech of Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the Admiralty, at Eastleigh, Hampshire, on Feb. 2, has created such a storm in Germany that the government organs here this morning are busily endeavoring to editorialize away its effect. Mr. Lee himself, in a communication to the 'Standard' makes a similar effort, by declaring that he was incorrectly reported, and giving what he calls a correct version, which is so different from the original report as to do infinite credit to the ingenuity of English newspaper reporters. According to the 'Standard's' Berlin despatches, unless Lord Lansdowne, promptly repudiates responsibility for Mr. Lee's alleged utterances, the government will make a formal complaint.

### SHOT DOWN BY ASSASSIN.

#### Procurator-General of Finland Murdered in His Study.

#### ACT REGARDED AS PRECURSOR OF ERA OF TERRORISM.

Helsingfors, Feb. 7.—Soisalon Soinefin, Procurator-General of Finland, who, before he was ennobled, was known by the name of Johnsen, was assassinated yesterday by a young man whose identity up to the present time has not been determined. The assassin and Soinefin's son were both wounded in a revolver duel following the killing. The motive of the crime apparently was purely political, the slain official being a prominent member of the government party.

The murderer appeared at the Procurator's residence yesterday morning, and sent in a card bearing in French the name of Alexander Gödd, who is in the Russian service. The young man, who was smartly dressed in an officer's uniform, was promptly admitted to the official's private study, and on his entrance fired four shots from a revolver, one of the bullets piercing the breast of the Procurator, who expired almost immediately.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The news of the assassination of Soisalon Soinefin, Procurator-General of Finland, though occurring before noon on Monday, was not known generally in St. Petersburg last night, but may be expected to produce an immense sensation when it becomes public, as it will be regarded as the precursor of an era of terrorism, for which the events of January in St. Petersburg and throughout Russia gave the signal. Until the identity of the assassin is known it will be impossible to establish positively the motive for the attempt, but the present circumstances in Finland render it almost certain that the crime is of a purely political character, and of the same nature as the assassination of Count Bobrikoff, the Governor-General of Finland, in June of last year.

The Russification of Finland has been meeting with great opposition and creating much bitterness, especially since the formation of the party of active resistance, recruited from the bolder spirits of the original party of passive resistance; to which the perpetrator of this latest crime probably belongs.

#### THE ROSS MINISTRY.

#### RESIGNATION PROMISED FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—It is officially announced that the Ross ministry will resign this afternoon, and that His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Clark will be advised to send for Mr. Whitney to form a new government. Mr. Whitney will arrive here this afternoon from his home at Morrisburg, and may be sworn in before nightfall.

The Hon. G. W. Ross states that, although the result of the elections was disappointing, he looked forward with much pleasure to relief from the cares of office, and accepted the decision of the electors cheerfully. On the Opposition side of the House, Mr. Ross said he still hoped to have some influence in shaping legislation and in forming public opinion. To serve his native province in any capacity was a privilege he greatly prized, and his retirement from office would not in any way abate his interest in the Liberal party or the prosperity of the province. The other ministers at the Parliament buildings yesterday said good-bye to the staffs.

#### MR. WHITNEY HONORED.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, Premier-elect of Ontario, was given an enthusiastic reception by his fellow-townsmen at Morrisburg. Thousands of people gathered to do him honor. After a parade there was a reception, followed by a public meeting at which a number of addresses were delivered.

Peterborough, Ont., Feb. 1.—It is stated by the Hon. J. R. Stratton's intimate friends that he will run for the House of Commons in East Peterborough, and that Mr. John Finlay, the present member, will be transplanted to a good job at an early date. Mr. Stratton's ambition, it is known, is a seat in the Commons. He will not discuss his plans. It is generally believed here that the late Provincial Secretary will make a big effort to get to Ottawa before the present year is ended.

#### MR. R. L. BORDEN

#### CONSERVATIVE LEADER ELECTED IN CARLETON BY ACCLAMATION.

Richmond, Ont., Feb. 4.—Mr. R. L. Borden was to-day declared a member for Carleton County in the House of Commons of Canada, by Mr. P. J. Coffey, returning officer. The nomination proceedings were held in the Town Hall, and were attended by as many electors as could be crowded in the commodious

hall. The chair was taken by Mr. K. H. McElroy, president of the Conservative Association. Mr. Bradley, warden, briefly welcomed Mr. Borden and the members. Speeches followed by Messrs. Andrew Broder, M. S. McCarthy, G. O. Alcorn, E. Cochrane, and Dr. Daniels. Speeches were made by Messrs. Houghton Lennox, Major Fowler, Chisholm, Mr. Bergeron, Senator Kirchoffer, and others.

It is expected Mr. Borden will take his seat in the House on Tuesday.

#### JUDGE KILLAM

#### RESIGNATION AND NEW APPOINTMENT RATIFIED AT CABINET COUNCIL.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—At the Cabinet Council on Saturday an order was passed accepting Judge Killam's resignation from the Supreme Court Bench and appointing him to the vacant chairmanship of the Railway Commission, in succession to the Hon. A. G. Blair. It is understood that the chairman of the Board has agreed to take hold at once, and from the appearance of the list of applications standing for judgment there will be business enough to keep the tribunal very busy for some considerable time to come.

#### WRIGHT BY-ELECTION

#### MESSRS. E. B. DEVLIN, J. M. McDUGALL AND LOUIS COUSINEAU NOMINATED.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Messrs. E. B. Devlin, J. M. McDougall and Louis Cousineau were nominated to-day in Hull for the parliamentary by-election that takes place in Wright county a week from to-day. Mr. Devlin has the support of the Laurier Government. Mr. Cousineau was the chief Conservative organizer in the same district at the general election two months ago. He is put forward in the present contest, however, as a Liberal. Mr. McDougall has been the defeated Conservative nominee in Wright in the last three general elections.

#### MYSTERIOUS DEATH

#### FURTHER ENQUIRY TO BE HELD INTO THE RAILWAY FATALITY.

The inquest on the body of Edward McGarr, who on Tuesday night was found dead along the Grand Trunk tracks between Aqueduct and Versailles streets, was opened on Friday but the evidence threw no light on the circumstances attending the man's death; the jury could bring in no verdict and the enquiry was adjourned until Thursday.

Sidney Oscar Jupp, 543 Wellington street, the fireman of Engine No. 49, supposed to have killed McGarr, said he did not know his engine had struck any one, but when near Aqueduct street about 11 p.m. on Tuesday he heard a moan beside his engine. He got down and found two women lying in the snow. They said they were not hurt and went away. Both were intoxicated. Witness thought the landlady of the house where deceased boarded was one of the women, but he would not swear to it. Mrs. Thompson replied that she was not out of her house that night.

#### CATTLE EMBARGO

Mr. G. H. Pope, inspector of live stock shipments at the port of Montreal, has just returned from Great Britain and the Continent and asked as to the working of the Canadian regulation 'on the other side,' he said that after consulting with most of the cattle inspectors in England, he found that the Dominion regulations worked all right, except in the case of sheep. Cattle, he found, were landed in excellent condition. He found, however, that some of the sheep landed in Britain were blind, although upon enquiry he was informed that they recovered their sight in a few days after landing. Ireland is strongly opposing the claim that all restrictions upon Canadian cattle should be removed. Scotland, on the other hand, which is the great buyer of live cattle, wants the restrictions removed, compelling Canadian cattle to be killed within twelve days of their arrival. Mr. Pope states that he does not think these restrictions will be removed for the present. He thinks the influence against such removal too strong.

#### THE FRENCH SHORE

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 1.—(St. John's, Newfoundland special.)—The French officials at St. Pierre and Miquelon, have invited all persons claiming compensation growing out of losses of stations on the Newfoundland French Shore under the recent Anglo-French treaty, to assemble at St. Pierre, on Feb. 8, and then properly formulate their claims.

#### ACT DISALLOWED.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—An act introduced into the British Columbia Legislature to regulate immigration has been disallowed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

#### FIRE AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Feb. 7.—A disastrous fire visited Portage la Prairie yesterday, when the R. P. Campbell block was completely destroyed. D. Cassel's store partially burned, and some loss sustained by J. O. Caham and T. T. Bailey. The total loss will amount to \$35,000.

### REID ARBITRATION.

#### Government Award to Company Fixed at a Million and a Half

#### INTEREST ALSO TO BE PAID FROM DATE OF THE CLAIM.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 3.—The finding of the Reid-Newfoundland Government arbitration, which was made public to-day, gives the Reid Company \$1,503,100. It reads as follows:—  
To all those to whom these presents may come, greeting:—

Whereas by an indenture dated in 1904, and made between His Excellency the Governor of the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies in council, therein called the Government of the one part, and the Reid-Newfoundland Company, of St. John's, in the island of Newfoundland, therein called the company of the other part, it was agreed that the disputes and differences therein mentioned concerning the claims referred to in clause 28 of the schedule to Newfoundland Railway Amendment Act being first Edward the Seventh, Chapter six, Newfoundland, should be referred to, and the same were thereby referred to, the arbitration and determination of us the undersigned, and in case we should not agree, to any two of us, to determine and award:—

(a) Whether the said company had sustained or suffered, or would sustain or suffer loss or damage as therein mentioned, and if so to what amount the said company is entitled as compensation therefor; or whether the said company had derived or would derive benefit or advantage as therein mentioned, and if so to what amount the Government is entitled as compensation therefor.

(b) By and to whom the costs of this reference including the fees of the arbitrators ought to be paid, and—

(c) All other matters in controversy which might arise out of the reference as incidental thereto.

And whereas we, the said arbitrators duly enlarged the time named in the said indenture for making our award until the fifteenth day of June next.

Now know ye, that we, the said arbitrators having taken upon ourselves the burden of the said reference, having heard the evidence offered by the parties, as well as the arguments of counsel, and having taken the same into consideration and having done all other matters and things necessary to enable us to make a valid award concerning the premises:

Hereby make and publish our award in duplicate, as follows:—  
After making due allowance in respect of the amount claimed in the counter claim of the Government, the company has sustained and will sustain loss and damage and is entitled as compensation therefor to the sum of one million five hundred and three thousand, and one hundred dollars (\$1,503,100), with interest thereon from the date of the claim, namely the first day of October, 1903, at the rate of three per centum per annum until paid; and we do hereby award and direct that the said sum and interest shall be paid by the Government to the Company.

2. Clause dividing costs.  
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, at the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this fourteenth day of January (1905), one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed),  
P. S. ARCHIBALD,  
EDWARD BLAKE,  
DONALD MACMASTER,  
Arbitrators.

Signed and published in the presence of:—

JOHN J. FOX,  
St. John's, Nfld.  
GEORGE W. WRONG,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Messrs. A. B. Morine, K.C., Sir Jas. Winter and the Hon. J. D. Greene, K.C., appeared as counsel for the Reid-Newfoundland Company, while Sir Edward Morris, K.C., and Mr. Furlong, K.C., appeared for the Government. The claim, which was very elaborate in its scope, as presented to the arbitrators, was prepared by Mr. Plimssoll, chartered accountant of Montreal. Mr. Cross, chartered accountant of Toronto, acted for the government.

#### THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

#### HER ROYAL HIGHNESS UNDERGOES A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

London, Jan. 31.—The Princess Victoria, daughter of the King, underwent an operation for appendicitis at Buckingham Palace this morning. The operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon-in-ordinary to the King. A bulletin subsequently issued says:—  
The circumstances of the operation were favorable. The Princess bore it very well and is progressing very satisfactorily.

The Princess, who has been ill for some time, came to London on Jan. 27 to prepare for the operation. She was born in 1868.

#### SEVEN WOMEN KILLED.

#### TRAIN ON THE S. & N. RAILWAY CRASHED INTO SLEIGH.

Hornellsville, N.Y., Feb. 1.—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railway to-night crashed into a sleigh containing a party of seven women, members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Unitarian Church, of Arkport, killing seven outright, and so seriously injuring the remaining six that three of them died after being removed to the hospital. Of the other four, two are in a serious condition.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Government Majority of Forty in First Division of the Session.

THE HON. MR. FISHER'S IMPURE SEED BILL AGAIN UNDER REVIEW—OTHER BUSINESS.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The Opposition called the first division of the session last evening upon a bill promoted by E. A. Lancaster of Niagara, to secure more efficient protection for life and property at railway level crossings in the densely settled parts of cities, towns and incorporated villages. The measure is identical with one which Mr. Lancaster championed last session, and which met its fate in the Railway Committee.

The new Railway Act, which was carried through the House by the Hon. A. G. Blair two sessions ago, left it to the Railway Commission to say what measures should be taken for the protection of the public at all points where railways intersect streets and highways. The board has power to lay down general rules applicable to any class of crossings. But Mr. Blair's theory was that local conditions should be taken into consideration in every individual case and that a rule which might prove sufficient to adequately protect the public at one crossing would be inadequate at another.

He recognized also that the railways should not be called upon to maintain gates and watchmen in any one locality if some less expensive protection can be provided that will do just as well.

FATAL LEVEL CROSSING. Major Fowler (Kings and Albert, N. B.), W. F. Maclean (South York), David Henderson (Hullton), George H. Perley (Argenteuil), Richard Blain (Peel), all endorsed Mr. Lancaster's bill and declared that immediate legislation was needed to do the public justice in this matter.

In addition to the Ministers of Railways and Justice, Mr. L. P. Demers (St. Johns-Berville), W. M. Germain (Welland), Mr. Clark (South Essex), all shared in the view that the Railway Commission had better be given an opportunity to show how it can be handled before parliament interferes in the matter.

The Hon. John Haggart, the ex-Minister of Railways, sided with the government in the matter, and went with them in the vote that ensued.

The second reading of the bill carried without division. The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, thereupon, proposed that it be sent to the Railway Committee. Mr. Lancaster objected, on the ground that consideration by the Railway Committee would mean exactly what it meant last year, sure death for the proposal. He therefore called for a vote, which resulted in the carriage of the Minister of Justice's suggestion, on a vote of 85 to 45. It was a straight party division, so far as the Liberals were concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Haggart, Mr. Alcorn, of Prince Edward; Mr. LeGuerre, of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, however, all voted for the reference to the Railway Committee.

INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS. Mr. Hugh Guthrie introduced a bill to amend the Election Act. At present it is unlawful to use force or violence or threats to induce a voter to cast his ballot for or against any parliamentary candidate. Mr. Guthrie's proposal is that no employer should have the right to canvass his own workmen in parliamentary elections. The mere fact, he considers, that an employer goes out of his way to canvass the votes of the men he employs has in itself a certain element of intimidation, and should, therefore, be prohibited by law.

Mr. Maclean—Would that proposal apply to the farmer and his hired man? Mr. Guthrie.—Yes. Mr. Broder—How about the civil service? Mr. Guthrie—I have not made it apply to the civil service, but it might improve matters if we did.

THE LABOR UNION LABEL. Mr. R. Smith, M.P. for Nanaimo, and former president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, introduced a resolution declaring it expedient to provide for the registration of labor union labels and to provide pecuniary penalties for the unlawful use of such labels when so registered. The same proposal has passed the House on several previous occasions and a bill passed thereon has run its several stages in the Commons, but met its fate in the Senate. In support of his proposal he pointed out that the labor union labels are already admitted to copyright in Great Britain and in thirty-one states of the American Union. The only opposition, he added, to it came from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which fought every kind of legislation calculated to better the condition of the industrial classes. There was nothing in his bill that would compel any manufacturer to place the union label on their goods unless they were perfectly willing to do so.

Dr. Sproule suggested that a manufacturer's refusal to sanction the application of the union label would be followed by a boycott of his goods. Mr. Smith replied that there was no more likelihood of boycott than there is to-day.

The Hon. John Haggart remarked that for his part he could see no reason why any corporation cannot register to-day any mark they choose.

The Premier observed that the chief object Mr. Smith had in view was to provide penalties against the unlawful use of their labels. The measure, however, could best be considered in detail when it came before the House in bill form.

Mr. Andrew Ingram (East Elgin) protested against the time of the House of

Commons being wasted session after session upon bills of this kind.

The resolution was accepted without a division and a bill, based thereon, received its first reading.

Mr. Andrew Broder (Dundas) called the government's attention to the probability of a serious flood in the Lawrence river at Morrisburg in the spring owing to the serious ice jam which is already gathering in the river at that point. The government should look into the matter and take some measure to break the jam, as there would be serious damage to property in the spring.

In reply to a question by Dr. Daniel (St. John, N.B.), the Minister of Customs stated that goods to the value of \$46,271,934 were imported into Canada in 1902-03 by the Canadian ports on the Atlantic, and \$12,796,772 by Atlantic ports of the United States. In 1903-04 imports valued at \$49,275,331 entered by domestic ports and \$12,685,878 by the ports of the United States.

In response to an inquiry by the Hon. Peter White (North Renfrew), the Minister of Militia stated that a site for the proposed Central Military Training Camp has not yet been finally determined. The House adjourned shortly after nine o'clock, this being the first evening sitting of the present session.

NOXIOUS WEEDS. THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE BRINGS FORWARD BILL TO SUPPRESS THEM.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher's Pure Seed Bill, which has been brought forward at the last two sessions, was under review in the House of Commons again yesterday and seems likely to pass this year into law. Its purpose is to get rid of the weed pests which prove such a serious obstacle to successful farming in many parts of the country.

The Minister of Agriculture, through an enquiry conducted by his Department in 1903, ascertained that by the cereal, grass and clover seed put up by dealers contains far too large a proportion of the seed of noxious weeds, which by this means is scattered from ocean to ocean, adding very much to the other obstacles against which the Canadian agriculturist has to contend.

MONTREAL TERMINAL. At the opening of the sitting, Mr. Talbot (Beloechasse) presented a petition on behalf of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company, for power to issue preferential shares, to increase its bonding power, to construct branch or circuit lines to be operated by electricity in the counties of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Jacques Cartier, Chamby, Vercheres, Laprairie, St. Johns, Ivesville, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe; to distribute electric power for lighting, heating, power, and other purposes, and to ratify certain agreements entered into by the company.

A petition for the incorporation of the Sovereign Fire Assurance Company of Canada shows that the men interested in the organization of this company are Messrs. William Dineen, Robert E. Menzie, John T. Hornibrook, E. E. Sheppard and Josiah E. King, all of Toronto.

GEORGIAN BAY RAILWAY. A petition was presented to the House by Mr. George D. Grant on behalf of the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company, for power to build from a point on Georgian Bay between Port Severn and Penetang, south-westerly, through the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox, and Addington, Frontenac and Lanark, to a point of connection with the Montreal and Toronto branch of the C. P. R. between Cavansville and Maberly. This application bears the names of Messrs. W. D. Matthews, H. C. Hammond, L. A. Hamilton, Henry Beatty and F. G. Oslee, all of Toronto.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY BILL. Mr. W. H. Galliber, of Kootenay, introduced a bill on the same lines as that of last session to permit the Ottawa Electric Company to increase its capital stock for the purpose of acquiring shares in kindred companies. This is the measure which was so stoutly opposed last session by the City Council of Ottawa on the ground that it merely paves the way for an amalgamation of the local electric lighting companies.

A number of other private bills were given their first reading, including one to change the par value of the Moisons Bank shares from \$50 to \$100 (Mr. Ames), to extend the time for the building of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company (Mr. Gauvreau), to extend certain patents of the Goodwin Car Company and the Canada Car Company (Mr. Bickerdike).

DECK LOADING SEA-GOING VESSELS. Mr. Sinclair (Guysborough) introduced a bill to permit of sea-going vessels loading with lumber between the main and the shelter decks. In so doing, he intimated that it was not his intention to press the bill further this session unless the British Board of Trade is willing to accept the proposition. The Minister of Marine has undertaken to communicate with the Board of Trade in the Old Country to learn its views in the matter.

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF NOXIOUS WEEDS. The Minister of Agriculture invited the attention of the House to a bill on the same lines as one which was brought forward

in 1903 and again in 1904 to prevent the spread of certain noxious weeds by the seedmen of the country. The bill was discussed throughout most of the afternoon sitting and for two hours in the evening. Nearly all the clauses passed, but a few were held over for further consideration and the bill comes up again in ten days. Opposition was taken to the bill by members on the Conservative side, on the ground that its terms were unduly severe, and that it was likely to prove unworkable in operation.

SEED BILL PROVISIONS. The bill declares that no one shall expose for sale any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, or forage plants, unless they are free from any seeds of the following weeds:—Wild mustard of charlock, tumbling mustard, hare's ear mustard, ball mustard, field pennycress or stunk weed, wild oats, bind weed, perennial sow thistle, ragweed, great ragweed, purple cockle, cow cockle, orange hawkweed, or paint brush, and ergot of rye, unless the package containing such seed is marked plainly with the name and address of the seller, the kind of the seed and the names of the weed seed which may occur therein.

It is provided that this law shall not apply to the sale of seed that is grown and sold by a farmer on his own premises.

No one is allowed to sell the seed of timothy, red clover, alsike, as No. 1 quality unless they are free from the seed of the weeds named in the foregoing list, and also free from the seed of white cockle, night-flowering catchfly, false flag, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, curled dock, blue weed, ribgrass, chicory, and unless they contain at least ninety-nine seeds out of a hundred of the kinds represented, or seeds of other useful grasses and clovers.

No one is permitted to sell the seed of timothy, alsike or red clover or any mixture of these seeds if the weed seeds specified in the foregoing list occur in a greater proportion than five to one thousand of the seed sold.

It is expressly stipulated that the law shall not apply to: (a) Any person growing or selling seeds for the purpose of food in respect of seed sold, or exposed or had in possession for sale, for such purpose; (b) Any person selling seeds direct to merchants to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purpose of seeding in respect of seeds sold, or exposed or had in possession for sale, for such purpose; (c) Seed that is held in storage for the purpose of being re-cleaned, and which has not been offered, exposed or held in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding.

Any inspector or informant who inspects seed to be sold in violation of the law is permitted to forward samples to official analysts for examination. The penalty for infractions of the statute is to be five dollars fine, per package for a first offence, and twenty-five dollars fine per package for subsequent offences.

THINK PENALTIES ARE SEVERE. The Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Houghton Lennox (Simcoe), and Mr. Martin (Prince Edward Island), found fault with the proposed penalties as being unnecessarily high.

Will there be any staff necessary to enforce the act? queried Mr. Foster. 'Yes,' answered the minister, 'an addition to the staff may be necessary.' That is the only object of the bill—to appoint a staff to enforce it. This came from Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative chief whip.

The honorable gentleman has deliberately made a statement that is quite unwarranted, that is not in accord with the facts, and for which he has no foundation. This retort from the minister stirred resentment in the breast of the Opposition whips.

The Deputy Speaker was called on for a ruling as to whether the Hon. Mr. Fisher had the right to challenge a fellow member's veracity. Mr. Mareil, the Deputy Speaker, answered that Mr. Taylor was out of order in the first place in attributing the motives he had for the introduction of this bill and that the minister went beyond the rules in using the word 'deliberately.'

By ten o'clock the bulk of the clauses had been opposed and the debate was adjourned for a week and a half, till the public has had an opportunity of studying the various features of the proposed enactment.

'CANADA'-CAPE BRETON. MR. AMES ASKS FOR PAPERS REGARDING CAPTAIN SALMON'S RESIGNATION. Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The House of Commons reviewed yesterday afternoon the circumstances under which Captain Salmon was relieved of his duties as wreck commissioner after the investigation of the 'Canada'-Cape Breton collision near Sorel last summer.

Mr. H. B. Ames moved for copies of all letters and telegrams which passed between the Minister of Marine or his officials and Captain Salmon, former wreck commissioner, in the matter of the 'Canada'-Cape Breton investigation and the resignation of Captain Salmon from his position as wreck commissioner.

Mr. Ames paused at this point in the narrative to assert that Captain Salmon was serving as a judge in this matter, yet, according to the wreck commissioner, he was approached by the Deputy Minister of Marine, who sought to ascertain what his judgment on the case was likely to be. The deputy had also suggested that it might be advisable for him (Captain Salmon) to consult counsel for the R. & O. Company, as such action would be exceedingly agreeable to the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine.

THE MINISTER'S REPLY. The head of the Marine Department responded promptly that he heartily thanked Mr. Ames for having brought

the matter before the House. There was still a certain amount of misapprehension upon the case in Montreal, and this he was glad of a chance to clear up. In the first place, Mr. Ames was entirely mistaken in his assertion that Captain Salmon, in his inquiry into the 'Canada'-Cape Breton collision, was playing the part of a judge.

The truth was that the wreck commissioner was simply conducting a preliminary inquiry under the Shipping Casualties Act. Captain Salmon in that capacity was under the minister's charge while the investigation was in progress. He had no authority to render any judgment at all. His sole duty was to report to the head of the Marine Department whether a formal departmental inquiry into the 'Canada'-Cape Breton collision was necessary. But, proceeded the minister, from the very beginning of this investigation Captain Salmon had shown himself prejudiced against one side of the case. 'It was my duty,' said Mr. Prefontaine, 'to see that justice was done, and I so informed the wreck commissioner.'

Captain Salmon's resignation would have been called for earlier in 1904 had it not been that he (the minister) had decided to retain his services till the cases in which he had taken part were concluded. The truth was that Captain Salmon had not given satisfaction. There were very serious complaints against him, and instead of having returned to the Old Country the late wreck commissioner was now in New York, and could not get a position under any marine service.

There was no injustice in the proposition he had made to Captain Salmon to suspend the conclusion of his inquiry in the 'Canada'-Cape Breton case until the damage suit before the Vice-admiralty Court was decided. In England the Board of Trade frequently deferred its casualty inquiries so that civil actions might not be prejudiced in any way. It was evident that the action he had taken as Minister of Marine in this whole matter of the 'Canada'-Cape Breton collision had met with the approval of independent shipping authorities in the Old Country.

HIS ASSERTIONS DISPUTED. Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) and the Hon. John Haggart disputed the minister's assertion that Captain Salmon's instructions were to confine himself to a preliminary inquiry.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget, Conservative member for Charlevoix, asserted upon the authority of counsel for the R. & O. Company in this particular case, whom he characterized as the best marine lawyer in Canada, that every step taken by the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine in this matter was quite legal, and did justice to all parties. Mr. Forget's own opinion was that Mr. Prefontaine gave nothing but fair play and justice to both parties in this case.

The motion for papers passed.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST. Mr. Monk secured an order for the production of a return showing the present indebtedness of the Montreal Turnpike Trust to the Dominion government on capital account, and for arrears of interest and other particulars from last year's accounts of the Trust. The member for Jacques Cartier intimated that he intended laying a proposition before the Minister of Finance to clear up the problems which had arisen in connection with these roads on Montreal Island.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. The votes for the Customs Department were first passed.

MILITIA ESTIMATES. The evening sitting was given up to the passage of the Militia estimates, the appropriations being nearly all put through.

Lieut.-Col. Worthington (Sherbrooke), called attention to the manner in which the site for the Sherbrooke drill hall had been chosen. The local force, he said, wanted a site adjacent to the parade ground, but one day an officer appeared on the scene and drove around with a hotelkeeper, and without consulting with any military man, returned to Ottawa and recommended a site in another and very unsuitable part of the city. A deputation was sent up to Ottawa to protest against it, but the Hon. Mr. Fisher, who seemed to have most to say in the matter, told his callers that if they didn't like the site it would do for another regiment in that end of the city.

COVE FIELDS DISFIGUREMENT. Mr. E. B. Osler (Toronto), complained of the erection of a water tank on top of a Martello tower upon the historic Cove Fields in Quebec. It was explained that the water was wanted for purposes of fire protection, but Mr. Osler and several of his fellow members urged the Minister of Militia to compel the removal of this disfigurement.

Sir Frederick Borden gave a promise to look into the matter.

HOUSE IN SUPPLY. PAY OF MONTREAL POLICE TO BE INCREASED. Ottawa, Feb. 2.—This afternoon some time was devoted to the adoption in committee of supply for the penitentiaries branch of the Justice Department. There was very little criticism from the Opposition ranks, but the minister was called on to answer a long series of questions regarding the operation of the ticket-of-leave system and the penitentiary manufacture of binder twine.

TO PREVENT VERDUN FLOODS. Upon motion of F. D. Monk a motion passed calling for the production of correspondence exchanged between parties in Verdun and the Montreal Harbor Board of the Department of Marine and Fisheries respecting protection against floods at Verdun, along the shore of the St. Lawrence. Speaking to his motion, the member for Jacques Cartier advised

that a special survey should be made by the Marine Department to devise means for preventing a recurrence of the floods which did such damage in Verdun last season. The Marine Department should either order the corporation of Montreal to build a higher wall along its waterworks tail race or else do the work itself.

CONSIDERATION PROMISED. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries promised that the matters would be brought down. As regards the special survey which Mr. Monk had suggested he would give this proposal his serious consideration and consult Mr. St. George, who was familiar with the steps already taken to prevent floods in this district.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE. The government bill to increase the officers' pay in the North-West Mounted Police by four hundred dollars per year and to increase the pay of the men twenty-five cents a day, received third reading.

ABOUT MR. W. T. R. PRESTON. Mr. Uriah Wilson (Lennox and Addington) asked whether it was true that there has been any friction between officials of the High Commissioner's office in London and Mr. W. T. R. Preston, and whether complaint had been made to the Ottawa Government that Mr. Preston was unduly interfering in the work of the High Commissioner's office?

The reply was the same to both questions—'No.'

CATTLE EMBARGO. Mr. Houghton Lennox (South Simcoe) called attention to a speech delivered at Oakham, England, this week by the Hon. Mr. Chaplin, M.P., in which that gentleman expressed his conviction that it would be an act of insanity on England's part to withdraw the order now enforced in Old Country ports by which Canadian cattle must be slaughtered on landing. Mr. Lennox enquired what steps the Minister of Agriculture was taking to secure the removal of the embargo.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher answered that Canada was still doing all she could in this direction. When the chairman of the Imperial Board of Agriculture stated recently that Canadians were quite satisfied to slaughter their cattle upon arrival at British ports he (Mr. Fisher) had written to say that such an assertion was entirely incorrect.

SALVATION ARMY COMPLIMENTED. The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick paid a high compliment to Inspector Archibald, of the Salvation Army, for that officer's services in procuring employment for penitentiary convicts admitted to parole and helping to give them a new start in life. The inspector had made such a success in this work that he (Mr. Fitzpatrick) was pressing him to give his whole attention thereto.

CONVICTS TO BUILD ROADS. Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Beauharnois) advised that penitentiary convicts should be compelled to work harder, and they would have a more wholesome dread of being sent down for a second term. There was no reason, for instance, why they should not be employed to macadamize our roads.

The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick returned that the convicts were kept employed. An effort was made to teach them some useful trade. It would be difficult to give them employment beyond penitentiary limits.

Upon the vote for Kingston penitentiary, Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) complained that nearly all the supplies were being bought from Liberals.

The minister had heard a different story. The complaints that reached his ears were that the government supporters were not getting enough. 'But,' he added, 'this is my reward,' referring to Mr. Bennett's complaint. The truth was that the greater part of the penitentiary supplies were purchased from the lowest tenderer.

The penitentiary appropriations then passed, including \$8,000 for a new jail at Edmonton, which will later on become the penitentiary for one of the two new provinces in that part of Canada.

Opposition members were informed that of the output of penitentiary binder twine last year, 401,000 pounds were sold. The balance on hand was 375,000 pounds. Mr. Foster—'It is piling up.'

The minister answered that he was only carrying out the understanding with parliament. The proper way to get rid of the stock would be to auction it off.

Mr. Henderson, of Halton, blamed Canadians for buying American twine, not because it was any better than our own, but simply because it came from abroad. 'If we had a better Canadian sentiment we would buy Canadian woollens, Canadian cottons and Canadian dress goods.'

At a few minutes to six the committee of supply rose and the Premier, in answer to a question by Mr. Foster, stated that some time ago Mr. Robert Reford tendered his resignation from the Transportation Commission on account of ill-health. The government, however, was trying to induce him to remain on the Commission.

FRIDAY'S SITTING. WARM DEBATE OVER JUDGE KILLAM'S NEW APPOINTMENT. Ottawa, Feb. 4.—In the House yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. F. Maclean (South York), bitterly assailed the government for its action in taking a judge off the Supreme Court Bench to replace the Hon. A. G. Blair, as chairman of the Railway Commission. He condemned the practice of promoting members of the judiciary on the grounds that it

would lead to the latter prostituting their high office to carry favor with the ruling authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Maclean was especially outspoken in his complaint against the special legislation introduced by the government in Judge Killam's behalf, and asserted that the government's appointment was dictated by the railway interests of Canada. The debate lasted long into the evening and grew very warm.

In the debate that ensued Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed that the government in picking on Judge Killam, had selected what it considered the fittest man available for the responsible duties of this Railway Board. He denied that this government had set up any new practice in promoting good men on the Bench. It had been followed in Canada since Confederation, and there were many instances where it had been done in England as well.

The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed the adoption of the resolution of which the government had given notice last week, which was framed to pave the way for the appointment of Mr. Justice Killam to the vacant chairmanship of the Railway Commission of Canada. The first clause of this resolution declared that if a judge of any Superior Court in Canada is appointed Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada he shall not be removed at any time by the Governor-in-Council except upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The subsequent clauses were drawn up to ensure that Mr. Justice Killam, in entering the service of the commission would not forfeit the superannuation rights to which he would have been entitled a few years hence if he had remained on the Bench.

The Hon. John Haggart spoke in high terms of Judge Killam, whom he knew well, but insisted that the government had no business to be promoting judges.

Mr. Fitzpatrick interrupted to remind Mr. Haggart that a Conservative government promoted Judge Landry from the County Court bench to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

Mr. Haggart—'I don't remember it.' Mr. Fitzpatrick—'Ask Mr. Foster.' The Hon. Mr. Foster insisted that the government must explain to parliament the Hon. Mr. Blair's resignation from the Railway Board. If that gentleman was not judged competent to carry on certain important negotiations when he was in the cabinet why was he appointed to the Railway Commission? It showed that the government had lost sight of the principle that public offices should be regarded as sacred trusts, and had instead used them as plasters to heal the party's wounds.

Major Fowler referred to what he styled a plot among the Quebec Liberals to get rid of their provincial premier. Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) brought the debate back to the Blair resignation by stating that a charge had been made in the last election campaign against three ministers.

Sir Wilfrid—'Name the ministers against whom charges were made.' Mr. Bennett—'I'll come to that.' He then read a newspaper clipping which mentioned the name of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick jumped to his feet and denied that he was in any plot during the last election.

Mr. Prefontaine denied the story so far as he was concerned.

Mr. Bennett went on reading the newspaper reports in question till he was called to order by the Speaker.

Messrs. Barker (Hamilton), Boyce (Algoma), Osler (Toronto), all endorsed the proposition that promotions should not be granted to the Canadian judiciary.

Messrs. Logan (Cumberland) and Johnston (Cape Breton) upheld the government side of the discussion, after which the resolution passed committee and was introduced in the form of a bill.

Mr. Foster reiterated his request for information as to why the Hon. Mr. Blair resigned.

The Minister of Justice, in reply, said that not one single minister had any knowledge of Mr. Blair's intention to resign, and the only information the government had about his reasons was given in his resignation message addressed to the Premier. So far as the government was concerned, the announcement came to them like a perfect bolt from the blue.

DIED IN SWITZERLAND. YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN PASSES AWAY. London, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Whitmore Richards, the youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, died at Adelboden, Switzerland, on Sunday. Mrs. Richards had been in ill-health for some time, and, in consequence, went to Switzerland, accompanied by her sister, Miss Chamberlain. She was taken suddenly ill, on Saturday, and her husband was telegraphed for, but he arrived too late. Mrs. Richards was married in 1900, and leaves one daughter.

Advertisements. Dyspepsia is an indication that the stomach and other digestive organs are weak, tired or debilitated. It causes no end of aches and pains and is most common where people bolt their meals and hurry and worry as they do in this country.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it has "a magic touch" in this disease. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Dyspepsia, No. 5, C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

IS LIGHT BREAKING?

The Grand Duke Vladimir Holds Out Hopes of Reforms.

HE DECLARES THE PEOPLE WILL BE ENABLED TO PRESENT GRIEVANCES DIRECT TO THE SOVEREIGN.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The Grand Duke Vladimir, in an interview to-night, said: 'People speak of a constitution. A constitution would mean the end of Russia, as the state would be gone, anarchy would supervene and when it ended the Empire would be disintegrated. Finland, Poland, and perhaps other frontier provinces would have broken away. Russia is not ripe for a constitution. Go out among the peasants, who comprise the vast bulk of the Empire's population, and try to explain to them government by suffrage. The peasant knows nothing of government; he does not even know what the word means. He knows his Emperor. For him the Emperor is everything. Give the peasant a vote and all would be anarchy. Still, there is necessity for reforms, and they will be granted by the autocracy.'

PROPOSED REFORMS.

MANY CHANGES WHICH WILL MAKE MORE CLEAR THE RIGHTS OF PLAINTIFFS.

London, Feb. 2.—The committee of Russian ministers made distinct three fundamental points as bases for defence of the laws:— First—Prevention of violation of laws. Second—Investigation of the powers and methods of action of those responsible for the administration of the laws. Third—Responsibility of officials.

IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Breslau, Feb. 2.—The 'Schlesische Zeitung's' despatches from the various centres of disturbance in Russian Poland, and especially from Sosnowiec, indicate fear on the part of the people that German troops will cross the frontier in the event of a popular uprising. The police at Katowitz have discovered a plot to blow up the railway bridge there in order to delay the advance of German troops. The bridge is now guarded by order of the Prussian district governor.

TROUBLE AT CRACOW.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—Serious disturbances are reported at Cracow. To-night thousands of workmen gathered at the monument of Wioziewicz, where M. Dazinski, a deputy, the leader of the Galician Socialists, made a speech denouncing the Emperor of Russia, whose portrait was torn amid shouts of vengeance. The police dispersed the demonstration. Fifteen persons were seriously wounded and many were arrested.

THE CZAR SPEAKS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The police surprised a meeting of strikers that was being held in a tavern to-night and fired upon those in the room, wounding four and killing a girl. Maxim Gorky is still in prison, but there is not the least likelihood of his being executed. He may be detained for a few weeks, even months, but he will not be treated harshly. The authorities regard him rather as a notoriety hunter than a revolutionist.

HIS MAJESTY MEETS A DEPUTATION OF WORKINGMEN AT TSARKOE-SELO.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—The Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received at Tsarkoe-Selo a deputation of thirty-four workmen, representing the employees of the factories and workshops of St. Petersburg. The deputation was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, M. Kokovskoff, and General Trepoff, the Governor-General, and proceeded by the Imperial railway to Tsarkoe-Selo, where carriages were awaiting them near the Imperial pavilion. On arriving there the workmen were admitted to one of the halls of the palace. The Emperor entered the hall accompanied by Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, General Hosen, the Minister of the Imperial Court, and the commandant of the palace.

A VAGILLATING EMPEROR.

London, Feb. 2.—The reported characteristic about-face on the part of the Czar does not arouse much hope in Eu-

rope of any permanent reform in the government of Russia. It is regarded only as one more instance of Nicholas's vacillation. The speedy return of the Grand Duke Sergius to St. Petersburg is now expected. Heretofore he has succeeded in reversing any reform tendencies which the Emperor has manifested, and should he resort to threats not much doubt is felt, as to what the result will be.

PRISONERS FLOGGED.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.—More than a thousand prisoners taken during the troubles here are confined in the fortress and jails, in addition to a large number temporarily confined at the police stations, where, without any form of trial, they are flogged. These floggings are cruelly severe. The victims are afterwards released if their relations pay the police sergeants ten roubles. Among the other abuses has been the shooting of children.

ANTI-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Lemberg, Feb. 2.—An anti-Russian meeting was held here to-day by students and workmen at the People's Theatre. After the meeting 4,000 persons paraded the streets, carrying flags inscribed 'Hurrah for the Polish revolution' and 'Down with the Czar.' The police vainly tried to prevent the crowd from reaching the Russian consulate, where Russia and the Czar were hoisted. The police finally scattered the mob, many arrests being made.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—An official proclamation conveys the heartfelt sympathies of the Emperor, the Empress and the Dowager Empress to the families of those killed in the street fighting of Jan. 22. They have placed \$25,000 at the disposal of General Trepoff for the aid of the families suffering. An order by the Emperor places the police of all the establishments under the ministry of the imperial court, and Tsarkoe-Selo, Peterhoff, Catchina and Pavlovsk under the jurisdiction of General Trepoff, with a view to uniformity of measures for the preservation of order and social security.

GENERAL TREPPOFF SPEAKS.

Paris, Feb. 1.—General Trepoff was interviewed to-day by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Temps.' General Trepoff said that but few arrests had been made in connection with the recent disturbances and then only for important reasons. The accused would be tried by a judicial tribunal and not by administrative commission. As they would have been under the administration of M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, General Trepoff said that he was unwilling to use the discretionary powers conferred upon him by the Czar, and hoped to be able to pacify the people without resorting to violence. He denied that the middle classes of the people were terrorized, but the Liberals were confirmed agitators. Maxim Gorky and those who were arrested at the same time as he, are confined in the fortress of Peter and Paul.

VLADIMIR OVERRULED.

London, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the 'Times' at St. Petersburg sends to his paper this morning a curious story which he declares he obtained from an unimpeachable authority. According to the correspondent, when Grand Duke Vladimir was informed on Jan. 22 that General Prince Vasilichikoff (who was in command of the troops in St. Petersburg), had given order to fire on the strikers, Grand Duke Vladimir immediately ordered that pacific measures be taken, but the senior officer on the spot replied that he could not guarantee the safety of the Palace without using force.

PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—The retirement of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky as Minister of the Interior, was officially announced to-day, ill health being assigned as the reason. M. Duravo, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, becomes Acting Minister of the Interior. M. Bouligan, formerly Governor-General of Moscow, seems most likely to be Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's successor, but no decision has yet been reached. The gossips are saying that Emperor Nicholas has offered the portfolio to M. de Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—The papers to-day discuss the retirement of Prince

my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad but inevitable results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to your country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see you revolt against me and my government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders which obliged and always will oblige the authorities to call out troops. As a result innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of workmen is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just towards your employers and to consider the condition of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants, is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure you that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. (I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself and I pardon their transgression. Return to your work with your comrades and carry out the tasks allotted to you. May God assist you.)

RUSSIAN APPOINTMENTS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—The Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice, to be ambassador of Russia to Rome. M. Manukhin, hitherto the assistant of M. Muravieff, has been promoted to be Minister of Justice. M. Swereff, chief Russian press censor, has been removed from his position.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP HOUSE OF ATTACHE OF RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The police early to-day discovered a bomb with a tube attached, containing a lighted fuse, in front of the house of Prince Troubesky, an attaché of the Russian embassy here. The policemen extinguished the fuse and informed the authorities, who are investigating the affair. The bomb was bottle-shaped and of small dimensions. It was filled with a green powder. There were two tubes in the centre, one of metal and the other of glass, containing acid. Owing to faulty construction, the acid could not mix with the powder, and it is believed the bomb could not have done great damage.

VIOLENCE IN PARIS.

A meeting was held to-night in the Tivoli, Vauxhall, to protest against Russian autocracy. It was under the auspices of the Revolutionary Socialist groups, and six thousand persons were present. Deputies Jaures, Vaillant and De Pressenz spoke. The police were present in strong force. During the exit of the audience into the Avenue de la Republique a bomb was thrown into the centre of the group of police and Republican Guards, in which stood M. Lepine, the prefect, and other high officials. The bomb was loaded with big-headed boot nails. Two men have been arrested, one of them a law student, on the belief that they were authors of the crime.

THE STRIKE AT LODZ.

Lodz, Feb. 5.—The situation here has reached a critical stage, and it will be decided to-morrow whether the conflict shall end or the strike be continued. The employers met on Saturday and decided to re-open all their factories on Monday, when men reporting for work will be re-engaged, and the remainder discharged. A large number of workmen were disposed to resume, but fear that the malcontents will employ coercion. The newly appointed governor-general, M. Arcimovitch, is giving the closest attention to the situation. In the course of an interview with the Associated Press this afternoon the Governor-General said that to-morrow will be the crucial test. If the strikers once resume, he said, the strike will be broken.

INTERVIEW WITH TOLSTOY.

New York, Feb. 2.—Count Tolstoy, the great Russian author and philosopher, has been interviewed at first hand by the Irish leader, Michael Davitt, who is acting as special commissioner in Russia to the 'American.' The interview related to the outbreak in St. Petersburg, and was obtained at Yasnya Poliano, the Count's home. The despatch containing it is dated Moscow, Feb. 1, and reads: 'At first the workers of St. Petersburg were led to believe that the Emperor would see the 15,000 people who were in the procession, and accept a petition in that manner. The students of the university thought the Czar might remember an incident of the early stages of the French revolution, when what began as a gathering of unarmed people ended in hoisting the red cap of liberty and insurrection.'

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT OBTAINS THE VIEWS OF THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN AUTHOR.

'But this was no justification for the military firing on innocent men, women and children.' 'The real authors of the war with Japan were the actors in this outrage also. Both crimes spring from the evil of a government by force.' 'If Grand Duke Vladimir issued the order to fire, if the Emperor approved, then so much the worse for both, being parties to so criminal an action.'

IMPERIAL UKASE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued appointing M. Saburoff, a member of the council of the empire, president of the special conference to debate the committee of ministers' proposals for reform of the Senate and for the framing of laws for the local administrative courts. The Emperor expresses a desire for the speedy conclusion of the labors of the conference.

POLISH REFUGEES.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' Katowitz, Prussia, correspondent says the arrival of refugees from Russian Poland is assuming large dimensions, and that every incoming train is crowded, mostly with women and children. Most of the Russian towns near the frontier are filled with refugees. The strike in Russian Poland, the correspondent says, is still spreading, and is affecting the entire industrial region from Sosnowiec to Granica, on the Austrian frontier. Polish newspapers estimate the total number of strikers at 400,000.

ADDRESSES TO THE CZAR.

Moscow, Feb. 4.—The assembly of nobles to-day voted in two addresses to the Emperor, and the Conservative address was adopted by a vote of 219 to 148. Af-

ter a lengthy discussion, however, the assembly decided to forward both the Liberal and the Conservative addresses to His Majesty. The Conservative address declares the present troublous time is not the right moment to consider any reorganization of the system of government, and expects the autocratic emperor to rule in consciousness of his strength, for in the greatness of his power lies the strength and hope of the Russian people.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

The Whole Country in the Throes of Labor Troubles.

Warsaw, Feb. 5.—The governments of Kalisse, Radom and Siedlce are now in a state of siege, and the whole country appears to be on strike. Fresh fighting has been reported from Radom. The 'Old Believers,' a religious sect, are reported to be burning orthodox churches at Siedlce. Three already have been destroyed. Thousands of strikers from Dombrowa, carrying flags, marched toward Sosnowiec, but Cossacks intercepted them and drove them back without any blood being shed. Baron Molekin, chief of police at Warsaw, has been fired at twice lately.

DELEGATES TO CZAR DISCLAIMED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—2.35 a.m.—The workmen, to the number of 4,000, in the car shops here, have drawn up a manifesto disclaiming the delegates who were put forward as representing them in the deputation which visited the Emperor Nicholas at the Tsarkoe-Selo on Wednesday, Feb. 1. They assert that these men were selected by the employers, and were not representatives of the workmen. The employees of one or two other factories may follow suit, but the workmen in general are inclined to stand by the deputation.

REMARKABLE STORY.

London, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' sends the following remarkable statement:— 'In a few days we shall witness a political transformation scene as thoroughly amazing as anything a modern pantomime or ancient fairy tale can offer. The captives who languish in cells in the fortress will be released to-morrow and their misdemeanors will be forgotten. The press will be allowed to speak freely. Later, General Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria, and in ten days a brand new representative chamber will be created under the guidance of M. de Witte, and a new era of prosperity will begin for the Russian people. That is the latest political programme. I am enabled to vouch for its accuracy.'

REPORT OF AN AMAZING SCHEME OF RUSSIAN REFORM.

The correspondent ascribes the decision to the influence of M. de Witte and M. Yermoloff, Minister of Agriculture and State Domains. He relates a scene that occurred when the latter had an audience of the Czar. The Minister told His Majesty that the present system of government had outlived its usefulness. He declared that it would be impossible henceforth to carry on the business of the Empire without the assistance of the Russian people. The Czar thereupon interrupted, and sharply reprimanded the minister for his 'impertinence.' M. Yermoloff answered that having discharged his duty he was at His Majesty's service. Nicholas then lost his self-control and only recovered his normal ego after a long interval. M. Yermoloff retired to an ante-room, but eventually His Majesty recalled him and listened to him while he developed a scheme for the pacification of the country.

THE STRIKE AT LODZ.

Finally he commanded the minister to draft a ukase addressed to M. de Witte, President of the Council. The minister thereupon retired. After an hour and a half he came back with a constitution in his hand. This he read aloud to the Czar, who meanwhile paced the apartment. He asked no questions, and when M. Yermoloff had finished, he took a pen in his hand and signed the Russian Magna Charta. Thus was penned the document which closes forever the period of Czarism in Moscow, and marks the birth of a Russian nation. The correspondent quotes a friend, who read the document, giving the following points:—

ANOTHER STORY.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—The preliminary official report of the attack on the British consul-general, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Muenkain, vice-consul, at Warsaw, has put another complexion on the affair. According to the report, which already has been communicated to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, the consuls were in a crowd on the street while it was being cleared, the vice-consul receiving a cut on the forehead, but whether from a Cossack sabre or a club in the hands of one of the rioters has not yet been definitely established. The consuls were not attacked, since the action of the Cossacks was not especially directed against them.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

New York, Feb. 1.—At police headquarters yesterday a general alarm was sent out for Miss K. Flood, a young woman, twenty-three years of age, who has been missing since Monday afternoon. Miss Flood is a resident of Paisley, Ont., and has been visiting friends in this city for the last week. She left the Knickerbocker Club, at Thirty-second street and Fifth avenue, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, and has not been heard of since. She is visiting friends at No. 5 West 107th street, and when she did not return and they learned that she had not filled a dinner engagement at the Hotel Mastic, at Seventy-second street and Central Park, they became alarmed and notified the police.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

The Whole Country in the Throes of Labor Troubles.

IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Warsaw, Feb. 5.—The governments of Kalisse, Radom and Siedlce are now in a state of siege, and the whole country appears to be on strike. Fresh fighting has been reported from Radom. The 'Old Believers,' a religious sect, are reported to be burning orthodox churches at Siedlce. Three already have been destroyed. Thousands of strikers from Dombrowa, carrying flags, marched toward Sosnowiec, but Cossacks intercepted them and drove them back without any blood being shed. Baron Molekin, chief of police at Warsaw, has been fired at twice lately.

DELEGATES TO CZAR DISCLAIMED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—2.35 a.m.—The workmen, to the number of 4,000, in the car shops here, have drawn up a manifesto disclaiming the delegates who were put forward as representing them in the deputation which visited the Emperor Nicholas at the Tsarkoe-Selo on Wednesday, Feb. 1. They assert that these men were selected by the employers, and were not representatives of the workmen. The employees of one or two other factories may follow suit, but the workmen in general are inclined to stand by the deputation.

REMARKABLE STORY.

London, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' sends the following remarkable statement:— 'In a few days we shall witness a political transformation scene as thoroughly amazing as anything a modern pantomime or ancient fairy tale can offer. The captives who languish in cells in the fortress will be released to-morrow and their misdemeanors will be forgotten. The press will be allowed to speak freely. Later, General Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria, and in ten days a brand new representative chamber will be created under the guidance of M. de Witte, and a new era of prosperity will begin for the Russian people. That is the latest political programme. I am enabled to vouch for its accuracy.'

REPORT OF AN AMAZING SCHEME OF RUSSIAN REFORM.

The correspondent ascribes the decision to the influence of M. de Witte and M. Yermoloff, Minister of Agriculture and State Domains. He relates a scene that occurred when the latter had an audience of the Czar. The Minister told His Majesty that the present system of government had outlived its usefulness. He declared that it would be impossible henceforth to carry on the business of the Empire without the assistance of the Russian people. The Czar thereupon interrupted, and sharply reprimanded the minister for his 'impertinence.' M. Yermoloff answered that having discharged his duty he was at His Majesty's service. Nicholas then lost his self-control and only recovered his normal ego after a long interval. M. Yermoloff retired to an ante-room, but eventually His Majesty recalled him and listened to him while he developed a scheme for the pacification of the country.

THE STRIKE AT LODZ.

Lodz, Feb. 5.—The situation here has reached a critical stage, and it will be decided to-morrow whether the conflict shall end or the strike be continued. The employers met on Saturday and decided to re-open all their factories on Monday, when men reporting for work will be re-engaged, and the remainder discharged. A large number of workmen were disposed to resume, but fear that the malcontents will employ coercion. The newly appointed governor-general, M. Arcimovitch, is giving the closest attention to the situation. In the course of an interview with the Associated Press this afternoon the Governor-General said that to-morrow will be the crucial test. If the strikers once resume, he said, the strike will be broken.

INTERVIEW WITH TOLSTOY.

New York, Feb. 2.—Count Tolstoy, the great Russian author and philosopher, has been interviewed at first hand by the Irish leader, Michael Davitt, who is acting as special commissioner in Russia to the 'American.' The interview related to the outbreak in St. Petersburg, and was obtained at Yasnya Poliano, the Count's home. The despatch containing it is dated Moscow, Feb. 1, and reads: 'At first the workers of St. Petersburg were led to believe that the Emperor would see the 15,000 people who were in the procession, and accept a petition in that manner. The students of the university thought the Czar might remember an incident of the early stages of the French revolution, when what began as a gathering of unarmed people ended in hoisting the red cap of liberty and insurrection.'

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT OBTAINS THE VIEWS OF THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN AUTHOR.

'But this was no justification for the military firing on innocent men, women and children.' 'The real authors of the war with Japan were the actors in this outrage also. Both crimes spring from the evil of a government by force.' 'If Grand Duke Vladimir issued the order to fire, if the Emperor approved, then so much the worse for both, being parties to so criminal an action.'

IMPERIAL UKASE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued appointing M. Saburoff, a member of the council of the empire, president of the special conference to debate the committee of ministers' proposals for reform of the Senate and for the framing of laws for the local administrative courts. The Emperor expresses a desire for the speedy conclusion of the labors of the conference.

POLISH REFUGEES.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' Katowitz, Prussia, correspondent says the arrival of refugees from Russian Poland is assuming large dimensions, and that every incoming train is crowded, mostly with women and children. Most of the Russian towns near the frontier are filled with refugees. The strike in Russian Poland, the correspondent says, is still spreading, and is affecting the entire industrial region from Sosnowiec to Granica, on the Austrian frontier. Polish newspapers estimate the total number of strikers at 400,000.

ADDRESSES TO THE CZAR.

Moscow, Feb. 4.—The assembly of nobles to-day voted in two addresses to the Emperor, and the Conservative address was adopted by a vote of 219 to 148. Af-

ter a lengthy discussion, however, the assembly decided to forward both the Liberal and the Conservative addresses to His Majesty. The Conservative address declares the present troublous time is not the right moment to consider any reorganization of the system of government, and expects the autocratic emperor to rule in consciousness of his strength, for in the greatness of his power lies the strength and hope of the Russian people.

THAT OBNOXIOUS PLACARD

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISAVOWS ACTION OF POLICE OFFICIAL.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—M. Lamsdorff, Foreign Minister, in an official note to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, has formally disavowed the action of the deputy chief of police, M. Koudneff, of Moscow, in posting a placard asserting that the strikers were assisted with money from Japanese and British sources with the purpose of crippling the arsenals and other government works.

REMARKABLE STORY.

London, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' sends the following remarkable statement:— 'In a few days we shall witness a political transformation scene as thoroughly amazing as anything a modern pantomime or ancient fairy tale can offer. The captives who languish in cells in the fortress will be released to-morrow and their misdemeanors will be forgotten. The press will be allowed to speak freely. Later, General Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria, and in ten days a brand new representative chamber will be created under the guidance of M. de Witte, and a new era of prosperity will begin for the Russian people. That is the latest political programme. I am enabled to vouch for its accuracy.'

REPORT OF AN AMAZING SCHEME OF RUSSIAN REFORM.

The correspondent ascribes the decision to the influence of M. de Witte and M. Yermoloff, Minister of Agriculture and State Domains. He relates a scene that occurred when the latter had an audience of the Czar. The Minister told His Majesty that the present system of government had outlived its usefulness. He declared that it would be impossible henceforth to carry on the business of the Empire without the assistance of the Russian people. The Czar thereupon interrupted, and sharply reprimanded the minister for his 'impertinence.' M. Yermoloff answered that having discharged his duty he was at His Majesty's service. Nicholas then lost his self-control and only recovered his normal ego after a long interval. M. Yermoloff retired to an ante-room, but eventually His Majesty recalled him and listened to him while he developed a scheme for the pacification of the country.

THE STRIKE AT LODZ.

Lodz, Feb. 5.—The situation here has reached a critical stage, and it will be decided to-morrow whether the conflict shall end or the strike be continued. The employers met on Saturday and decided to re-open all their factories on Monday, when men reporting for work will be re-engaged, and the remainder discharged. A large number of workmen were disposed to resume, but fear that the malcontents will employ coercion. The newly appointed governor-general, M. Arcimovitch, is giving the closest attention to the situation. In the course of an interview with the Associated Press this afternoon the Governor-General said that to-morrow will be the crucial test. If the strikers once resume, he said, the strike will be broken.

INTERVIEW WITH TOLSTOY.

New York, Feb. 2.—Count Tolstoy, the great Russian author and philosopher, has been interviewed at first hand by the Irish leader, Michael Davitt, who is acting as special commissioner in Russia to the 'American.' The interview related to the outbreak in St. Petersburg, and was obtained at Yasnya Poliano, the Count's home. The despatch containing it is dated Moscow, Feb. 1, and reads: 'At first the workers of St. Petersburg were led to believe that the Emperor would see the 15,000 people who were in the procession, and accept a petition in that manner. The students of the university thought the Czar might remember an incident of the early stages of the French revolution, when what began as a gathering of unarmed people ended in hoisting the red cap of liberty and insurrection.'

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT OBTAINS THE VIEWS OF THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN AUTHOR.

'But this was no justification for the military firing on innocent men, women and children.' 'The real authors of the war with Japan were the actors in this outrage also. Both crimes spring from the evil of a government by force.' 'If Grand Duke Vladimir issued the order to fire, if the Emperor approved, then so much the worse for both, being parties to so criminal an action.'

IMPERIAL UKASE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued appointing M. Saburoff, a member of the council of the empire, president of the special conference to debate the committee of ministers' proposals for reform of the Senate and for the framing of laws for the local administrative courts. The Emperor expresses a desire for the speedy conclusion of the labors of the conference.

POLISH REFUGEES.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' Katowitz, Prussia, correspondent says the arrival of refugees from Russian Poland is assuming large dimensions, and that every incoming train is crowded, mostly with women and children. Most of the Russian towns near the frontier are filled with refugees. The strike in Russian Poland, the correspondent says, is still spreading, and is affecting the entire industrial region from Sosnowiec to Granica, on the Austrian frontier. Polish newspapers estimate the total number of strikers at 400,000.

ADDRESSES TO THE CZAR.

Moscow, Feb. 4.—The assembly of nobles to-day voted in two addresses to the Emperor, and the Conservative address was adopted by a vote of 219 to 148. Af-

ON THE SHA KHE.

Japanese Content With Holding Their Own.

DROP OF THE THERMOMETER AND DRIFTING SNOW RENDERED TROOP MOVEMENTS HAZARDOUS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Gen. Kuropatkin's attempt to break through the Japanese left wing and outflank Field Marshal Oyama's position on the Sha khe river seems to have failed.

At the War Office the chief blame for the failure of the movement is laid to a sudden drop of the thermometer to 26 degrees below zero, with a high wind, which drifted the snow and rendered it hazardous to expose the troops to camping in the open plain, and also impeded transportation.

JAPANESE FAIL TO DRIVE OFF RUSSIANS. Mukden, Feb. 1.—After the Russian bombardment of San die pu yesterday the Japanese tried to drive them off, but failed.

RUSSIANS ABANDONING COREA. New York, Feb. 2.—A Washington (Gen-san), Korea despatch to the 'Herald' dated Tuesday, via Seoul, Wednesday, says the Russian supply station at Ten chien has been abandoned.

THE BATTLE OF THE HUN. Japanese Papers Draw Attention to Its Magnitude. Tokio, Feb. 2.—The Russian casualties last week in the fighting on the Hun River, were over 10,000.

RUSSIAN VERSION. Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 1.—The five days' combat which will be known as the battle of the Hun river, was fought on a plain broken only by southern amethyst mountains around Yen tai, the solitary eminence of which is the Liao yang tower of bloody memory.

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE. Contradictory Evidence Given. Paris, Jan. 30.—The fishermen concluded their testimony during the afternoon. The last witness, a man named Costello, said that during the cannonade he saw a black object which he thought was a torpedo boat.

LOT IN CALIFORNIA. HE, OF WEST HASTINGS BOGUS BALLOT BOX INFAMY. Belleville, Ont., Feb. 3.—Byron O. Lot, the political refugee and late aspirant for parliamentary honors in West Hastings, whose name became famous over the bogus ballot box trial, is at present wintering at Los Angeles, Cal.

CLUBBING OFFERS. If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.

against the Turks. Everything that could be done was done, but man was powerless in the face of nature, which heaped tortures upon the troops, and defeated the well thought out plan of the commander.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER BATTLE. Headquarters of General Oku, Feb. 2.—(Noon.)—The Russian force remains opposite the Japanese left wing occasionally firing, but no serious attacks are attempted.

RUSSIAN LOSSES. THE WOUNDS OF MISTCHENKO AND KRONDRATOVITCH. Mukden, Jan. 31.—The Russian losses during the last few days were about 10,000.

TOWN OCCUPIED. St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Lieut.-Gen. Gripenberg, commander of the second army, has telegraphed to the Emperor Nicholas that the Russians have occupied Santatistse (Sai ma tse?).

FEELING IN EUROPE. THE NECESSITY OF PEACE TO RUSSIA. London, Jan. 30.—The news of Gen. Kuropatkin's failure to win a timely success to offset the deplorable effects of the Russian massacres creates an uneasy feeling in Europe.

GERMANY AND CHINA. THE FORMER PREPARING TO MAKE HERSELF SOLID IN SHAN TUNG. London, Feb. 3.—According to the 'Times' Pekin correspondent, Germany is seizing every opportunity to tighten her grip on Shan tung because, apparently, she realizes that Russia's position is hopeless.

LOT IN CALIFORNIA. HE, OF WEST HASTINGS BOGUS BALLOT BOX INFAMY. Belleville, Ont., Feb. 3.—Byron O. Lot, the political refugee and late aspirant for parliamentary honors in West Hastings, whose name became famous over the bogus ballot box trial, is at present wintering at Los Angeles, Cal.

CLUBBING OFFERS. If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.

THE BATTLE OF THE HUN. Japanese Papers Draw Attention to Its Magnitude. Tokio, Feb. 2.—The Russian casualties last week in the fighting on the Hun River, were over 10,000.

RUSSIAN VERSION. Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 1.—The five days' combat which will be known as the battle of the Hun river, was fought on a plain broken only by southern amethyst mountains around Yen tai, the solitary eminence of which is the Liao yang tower of bloody memory.

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE. Contradictory Evidence Given. Paris, Jan. 30.—The fishermen concluded their testimony during the afternoon. The last witness, a man named Costello, said that during the cannonade he saw a black object which he thought was a torpedo boat.

LOT IN CALIFORNIA. HE, OF WEST HASTINGS BOGUS BALLOT BOX INFAMY. Belleville, Ont., Feb. 3.—Byron O. Lot, the political refugee and late aspirant for parliamentary honors in West Hastings, whose name became famous over the bogus ballot box trial, is at present wintering at Los Angeles, Cal.

with lights extinguished. They attacked us from all sides at a distance of about ten cable lengths.

The 'Kamtchatka' proceeded, but Captain Wallerond did not see any more strange craft, and did not hear any further shots. Captain Clado, of the admiral's flagship, gave a circumstantial report of seeing two torpedo boats.

Huge O'Beirne (agent of Great Britain), said he had heretofore refrained from asking a delicate question, namely, why none of the Russian ships remained to give assistance. Knowing that peaceful fishing boats had been struck.

Admiral Beaumont (Great Britain), closely questioned the witness on who gave the order to fire, Captain Clado saying it was Admiral Rojstevsky.

Interrogating the witness, Keane, Admiral Fournier (French) asked whether it would be possible to mistake a battleship for a torpedo boat when a boat of the dimensions of a trawler was alongside.

THE BATTLE OF THE HUN. Japanese Papers Draw Attention to Its Magnitude. Tokio, Feb. 2.—The Russian casualties last week in the fighting on the Hun River, were over 10,000.

RUSSIAN VERSION. Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 1.—The five days' combat which will be known as the battle of the Hun river, was fought on a plain broken only by southern amethyst mountains around Yen tai, the solitary eminence of which is the Liao yang tower of bloody memory.

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE. Contradictory Evidence Given. Paris, Jan. 30.—The fishermen concluded their testimony during the afternoon. The last witness, a man named Costello, said that during the cannonade he saw a black object which he thought was a torpedo boat.

LOT IN CALIFORNIA. HE, OF WEST HASTINGS BOGUS BALLOT BOX INFAMY. Belleville, Ont., Feb. 3.—Byron O. Lot, the political refugee and late aspirant for parliamentary honors in West Hastings, whose name became famous over the bogus ballot box trial, is at present wintering at Los Angeles, Cal.

DAIRYMEN MEET. DISTRICT OF BEDFORD ASSOCIATION DISCUSS PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Cowanville, Que., Feb. 3.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the District of Bedford Dairywomen's Association opened here on Friday morning under rather unfavorable conditions in so far as the weather is concerned.

Mr. H. S. Foster, president of the Association, presided at the meeting held at 10 o'clock, in the Town Hall, and introduced Mr. Victor Fortier, one of the experts from the experimental farm, who lectured on poultry.

The lecturer spoke of the advantages of the incubator and advocated it for all who intended to have 150 hens and in more the best, but good results could be obtained from any kind of a one long as nature was imitated closely in hatching out the chickens.

Diagrams of proper hen houses were shown and the cost estimated at \$50 to build one large enough to keep 32 birds. Mr. Fortier gave comparisons of the cost of fattening fowls in a nest and in a crate, and figures it was established that the cheapest and most profitable way was in a pen not too large.

The following chart shows the saving of shrinkage by some of the local factories having them cured in the governmental station at Cowanville during three years.

At the afternoon session Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist of Experimental Farm, discussed the points and characteristics of a good dairy cow, first class specimens had been shown and from Ottawa being exhibited, and their good qualities pointed out.

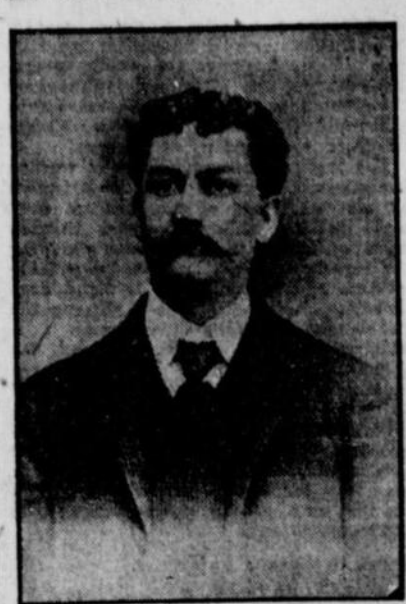
At the evening session Professor James W. Robertson addressed the meeting upon education in connection with agriculture. He said that the construction of the beautiful building was progressing and they expected to have the institution completed and ready for work by the fall of 1906.

Prof. Robertson explained that the new educational centre in connection with agriculture was to be at St. Anne de Belleville. He said the construction of the beautiful building was progressing and they expected to have the institution completed and ready for work by the fall of 1906.

At the close of the proceedings the opinion was expressed generally that the meetings had been of very great value to the farmers attending. Officers of the District of Bedford Dairy-

men's Association were elected as follows for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. S. Foster; vice-president, the Hon. Geo. B. Baker; secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. C. Dulveye.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS. Mr. Robert Williams passed away this morning at his mother's residence, 130 Catham street, after a prolonged and painful illness.



THE LATE MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Two months ago, when he contracted typhoid fever. He apparently recovered from the first attack, but suffered a relapse to which he succumbed. He was of a studious disposition and was highly respected for his many qualities.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS. Two months ago, when he contracted typhoid fever. He apparently recovered from the first attack, but suffered a relapse to which he succumbed.

OBITUARY. WALTER LANGLOIS. Gaspé Basin, Feb. 3.—Walter Langlois, fisheries agent, died here suddenly yesterday, at the age of fifty years.

MRS. BRITTON. Toronto, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Mary E. Britton, wife of Justice B. Britton, died suddenly this afternoon. Apparently in the best of health, she was about five o'clock walking in the university grounds, when with a sharp cry she fell to the ground.

MR. ANGUS PRINGLE. Belleville, Feb. 3.—The death occurred this morning of Mr. Angus Pringle, the only son of Mr. Henry Pringle, the lately defeated Liberal candidate for West Hastings.

R. A. MANSELL. Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 5.—Mr. R. A. Mansell died suddenly here yesterday. He was in his usual health and was harnessing a horse, when he fell over dead.

GEORGE T. BULL. Belleville, Ont., Feb. 4.—Mr. George T. Bull, an old resident of this city, died this morning. He was born in Berthierville, Que., but came to this city fifty years ago, and made a lot of money through mining investments.

GEORGE ELLIS. Barris, Ont., Feb. 6.—Word has been received here of the death of Mr. George Ellis, formerly manager of the 'Turbine' Steamship Company, Hamilton.

OUR MAIL BAG. Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 23, 1905. I just wish to say how much I appreciate the Montreal 'Witness'. Living, as we do, here in Oregon, the 'Witness' has so far to come the news is getting old before we get it, still there is so much of interest and information that we like it better than any other paper we take.

It is full of interesting articles copied from the 'Witness'. I will just send one:—'Keach, Ont., Canada, Dec. 30, 1888.—From the 'Witness': 'Lord Elgin in Japan. The Japanese are opening their ports for the first time for commerce with other nations.'

Wawanesa, Man., Jan. 24, 1905. Enclosed find \$2 for two subscriptions to 'World Wide' for 1905. My subscription ends with this month.

Windsor, N.S., Jan. 28, 1905. Enclosed please find subscription for 'World Wide' for another year. I know of no paper in Canada or the United States which gives its readers more that is precious and beneficial than 'World Wide'.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24, 1905. I hope that you will allow me this opportunity of expressing the very great respect which I have for both the 'Witness' and 'World Wide'.

Peter's Road, Lot 63, P.E.I. The 'Northern Messenger' is much prized in our Sunday-school, and is a gem for the price.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1905. Please find herewith \$1 to continue paper another year. I like it better than when it first came to me a year ago.

The Mause Stayner, Jan. 25, 1905. Please renew my subscription to 'World Wide' for one year from the date of expiry. I trust that your circulation will steadily grow, as I am sure it will.

Bedford, Que., Jan. 28, 1905. Last week I wrote you ordering the discontinuance of 'World Wide', but I am so attached to the excellent little publication that I herein enclose one dollar for its continuance to my address.

Toronto, Jan. 23, 1905. Herewith please find \$1.00 subscription for 1905 for 'World Wide'. I am more and more pleased with it.

Lucan, Ont., Jan. 24, 1905. Your paper is invaluable to me—a real gold mine. I take advantage of your offer of renewal during the month of January at one dollar a year.

Bruce Mines, Ont., Jan. 27, 1905. Enclosed is my subscription for 'World Wide'. Though it is somewhat of an extravagance for a poor missionary, yet I fear I should not be able to do without it, and I should miss it very much.

Belleisle Creek, N.B., Jan. 24, 1905. In regard to your offer of the 'World Wide' for another year to those who renew before the close of January, I enclose one dollar for the year 1905.

Montreal, Jan. 30, 1905. I am delighted with 'World Wide'. It brings volumes into pages and we get the nugget placed to hand in a way at once interesting and profitable.

Toronto, Jan. 23, 1905. Enclosed please find one dollar, renewal for 'World Wide'. I find 'World Wide' indispensable, and preach it in season and out of season to my friends. It is a credit to Canadian journalism.

Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 23, 1905. I just wish to say how much I appreciate the Montreal 'Witness'. Living, as we do, here in Oregon, the 'Witness' has so far to come the news is getting old before we get it, still there is so much of interest and information that we like it better than any other paper we take.

OUR MAIL BAG. Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 23, 1905. I just wish to say how much I appreciate the Montreal 'Witness'. Living, as we do, here in Oregon, the 'Witness' has so far to come the news is getting old before we get it, still there is so much of interest and information that we like it better than any other paper we take.

OUR MAIL BAG. Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 23, 1905. I just wish to say how much I appreciate the Montreal 'Witness'. Living, as we do, here in Oregon, the 'Witness' has so far to come the news is getting old before we get it, still there is so much of interest and information that we like it better than any other paper we take.

OUR MAIL BAG. Forest Grove, Ore., Jan. 23, 1905. I just wish to say how much I appreciate the Montreal 'Witness'. Living, as we do, here in Oregon, the 'Witness' has so far to come the news is getting old before we get it, still there is so much of interest and information that we like it better than any other paper we take.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A penny savings bank has been incorporated in Toronto. Fire one day last week destroyed the Methodist church at Leamington. Mr. John Doherty, a well-known railway contractor, is dead at North Bay. The new armories at London were formally opened by Lord Aylmer last Wednesday night. The Proudfoot Memorial Chapel (Presbyterian), West London, is now a fully equipped church. Mrs. Weyms, relict of the late James Weyms, for thirty years police magistrate of Brantford, died in that city on Sunday. Mr. Frank Cochrane, former Mayor of Sudbury, fell while taking the Sault express at Wahnapitae yesterday, and lost one of his legs. A fire broke out at some livery stables in Simcoe, four horses being consumed in the blaze. Damage amounting to \$2,000 was done. George Gulliver, a patient who wandered away from the Homewood Sanatorium, Guelph, was found frozen to death in the woods. J. W. Hirst left Preston to meet his sister on her way home from Pasadena, but received only her remains, as she died on the train. The wife of Mr. Maurice King, of Croyden, Addington county, gave birth to triplets a few days ago. Mother and babes are doing well. Edward Gauthier fell fifty feet from the roof of St. Paul's Church, Aylmer, and sustained serious injuries, though no bones were broken. Mr. Homer P. Brown, who for thirty years has been treasurer of the county of Oxford, has tendered his resignation to the County Council. The estate of the late F. X. St. Jacques, manager of the Russell House, Ottawa, has been filed for administration. It is valued at \$248,588. Thomas Donnelly, for many years proprietor of the Sarnia 'Post,' fell dead in the street after having started out with his wife on a visit to Detroit. Thomas Tarte, of Egremont township, was swept off the platform of his windmill and hurled to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and killed. In recognition of his services to the Province of Ontario, the Hon. George W. Ross will receive a testimonial of \$25,000. The presentation will be made by the Liberal party of the province. While at work getting out square timber in a bush in South Oxford, Joseph Ballard was instantly killed by a falling tree. Ballard belonged to Quebec, and had only been married two weeks. A fire in the purifying room of the Woodstock Gaslight Company's works, wrought damage to the extent of several thousand dollars, and for a time the city was in jeopardy from an explosion of the big gas tanks. There is a great deal of interest taken in railway circles throughout the country in the proposed cut in rates for supremacy in the grain-carrying business. Some freight men state that if the war on rates shall become an earnest one a conflict will be witnessed such as the railway world has not experienced in a decade. North Waterloo lays claim to having had the oldest voter in the elections in the person of Mr. Samuel S. Lintick, of Wellesley, who is in his one hundred and first year. He is a strong supporter of Mr. Whitney, and drove several miles on election day, through a heavy storm, to vote for Dr. Lackner, the Conservative candidate. Peter Lacroix, alias Peter Brown, the Vankleek Hill bigamist, has been sentenced to a year in the Central Prison, Toronto. Lacroix some months ago, being already married and having a wife and three children, ran off with Lily Vallée, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Vallée, who resides a little distance outside of the town. The runaways went to Toronto and were married.

QUEBEC.

A young man named Germain had both feet and one of his hands badly frozen, between St. Raymond and St. Basil, last week. Mr. H. A. Martin, for several years a resident of Bondville, Que., who removed a couple of months ago to Denver, Col., is dead. There are now some one hundred and ten Russian Hebrew refugees quartered in the immigration buildings on the Louise Embankment, Quebec. The total customs duty collected at the port of Sherbrooke for the month of January amounted to \$12,148, an increase of \$1,608.26 over the corresponding month of the previous year. It is said that the Black Diamond line of steamers, running in the coal trade between Sydney, Quebec and Montreal, have engaged pilots who have no connection with the Corporation of Pilots. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Messrs. Arthur Desjardins, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière; Joseph Langlais, of Trois Pistoles, and Gelas Gagnon, of St. André, all three physicians, joint coroners for the district of Kamouraska. The Canadian Forestry Association will hold its next annual meeting in Quebec on March 9 and 10. It is rumored that Messrs. Gouin, Weir, Turgeon and McCorkill will resign from the Provincial Cabinet tomorrow, owing to the admission of Mr. Monet.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday. Dr. C. M. Riddell, a prominent young doctor of Winnipeg, is dead of typhoid fever. The deceased was about 32 years of age. Messrs. Lenz & Leiser's clothing factory, Victoria, was gutted by fire on Thursday. The fire originated from a stove in the third story of the building. Mr. V. S. Becher, for the past thirty years with the Hudson's Bay Company, at Winnipeg, has been appointed man-

ager for Manitoba of the Royal Trust Company. The worst blizzard that has ever raged in the Yukon since the first white man arrived on a hunt for gold, has just been experienced. Several deaths are reported from cold and exposure. The advocates of the close season carried the day at the conference between salmon canners and the Minister of Fisheries, on the subject of suspending salmon canning in British Columbia during 1906 and 1908, in Ottawa. J. W. Hunter, of Neepawa, accompanied by H. V. Fieldhouse, LL.D., has left Manitoba on his way to England. He believes he is one of 67 heirs to a fortune of \$65,000,000 left by his grandfather's brother, a cotton broker in Liverpool. A citizens' mass meeting at Calgary has appointed a delegation to go to Ottawa to protect Calgary's interest in the question of location of the capital and division of the new provinces. It is hoped in Calgary that Banff may be named as the temporary capital. A land transaction recently occurred at Dauphin which illustrated the rapid advance in the value of farm lands in western Canada. For three-quarters of a section of land, 480 acres, the sum of \$25,500, exactly \$50 an acre, was received. He made a clear profit of \$15,000, the land having cost him \$10,000.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Maritime Provinces were visited by another severe snow storm last Wednesday. Emmanuel Hamm, eighty years old, was killed on the Halifax and South-western Railway. During the past week there has been more snow on the ground in Nova Scotia than at any one time for the past twenty years. Alfred Crosby, a prominent Yarmouth resident, about sixty-five years of age, fell dead in the street near his residence. Mr. John Howard, agent-general of Nova Scotia in London, who has been in Halifax for a fortnight, has left for England. Knox Presbyterian Church at Glace Bay has just been completed, and opened for divine worship, at a cost of \$20,000. The congregation was only organized a year ago. A large buyer in Australia and another in Great Britain write for prices of Halifax and Acadia boneless codfish. Nova Scotia is being advertised by its products. While snow-shovelling in the I. C. R. yard, at Moncton, Gregoire Melancon, fifty-five years of age, was run over by the snow train, and received injuries from which his death resulted a few hours later. The death has occurred at Long Creek, Prince Edward Island, of Hector McLean, aged eighty-two years, one of the oldest and most highly respected farmers of that community. Whilst unloading snow on the North Market wharf, St. John, William Reed fell into the water and during the excitement a horse near by became restive and, with its sleigh, backed into the water. Reed was rescued and a boat's crew guided the animal and sleigh up the slip to safety. A gentlemen's furnishings dealer persisted in keeping open despite the early closing ordinance, which had been passed. In the Magistrate's Court at Halifax, he was ordered to pay a fine. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, when the judgment of the court below was quashed on a technicality. Whether the statute is ultra vires or not was not touched upon.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Snow fell in Sicily this week for the first time in twenty years. Mr. Joseph Price, formerly vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, is dead in London. Dr. Lorenz has performed in Vienna a successful operation on Miss Fæding, daughter of the Canadian Finance Minister. Mrs. Rogers, condemned to be hanged at Windsor, Vermont, for the murder of her husband, has been reprieved to June 2 to allow of a new trial. A suspension bridge in St. Petersburg collapsed on Thursday, and thirty men, with cabs, wagons, and horses, went through the ice into the river. Mr. Carrol D. Wright, commissioner of Labor at Washington, has retired from the office to assume the presidency of Clark College, Worcester, Mass. While speeding his racing automobile at Dayton, Fla., Frank Croker, of New York, collided with a motor-cycle chair, and he and the chauffeur were killed. A fire was cut in Oregon recently which made nine saw logs averaging fourteen feet in length, scaling 21,483 feet broad measure. The product of this one tree will bring over \$1,000. A court in Philadelphia has decided that a wife may search her husband's pockets, but that he has no legal right to look into his wife's pocket-book without her permission. The Mayor of the Island of St. Pierre has arrived in Paris and is seeking governmental assistance for the population who are starving, owing to the disastrous failure of the fishing season. A temporary injunction has been issued against the city of Chicago to restrain city officials from enforcing an ordinance fixing the price of gas at 75 cents per thousand feet. M. Muraireff, Russian Minister of Justice, has been appointed ambassador at Rome, his assistant, M. Manukhin, has been promoted to be Minister of Justice and M. Snerreff, chief press censor, has been removed from his position. The report of the Minister of Justice for 1903-04 shows that the average penitentiary population of the Dominion in that twelve months was 1,323 souls, an increase of five percent over the preceding year. One man was killed and six others seriously injured by the premature explosion of dynamite on the west-end Maryland railway extension on Tonoloway hill at Shive's lock, ten miles west of Hagerstown, Md.

Gessler Rousseau, who was arrested in Philadelphia and brought to New York on a charge of sending a concealed explosive to the Cunarder 'Umbria,' two years ago, has been committed to the Tombs, without bail, to await trial. By a decision of Mr. Justice Anglin, of Toronto, the Bank of Montreal must bear the loss occasioned by the forgeries of A. Martineau, the former employee of the militia department. The customs revenue of the Dominion of the current fiscal year up to the end of January amounted to \$24,208,967, an increase of \$580,462 over last year. The collections for January show an improvement of \$30,100 over the corresponding month of 1904. Brooklyn residents are up in arms against the alleged inadequate service of the Brooklyn Transit Company. More and better surface cars, new elevated lines and increased schedules on all lines are demanded. The new Cornell dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, in Westchester county, the largest piece of masonry in the world except the Pyramids of Egypt, is practically complete after ten years of labor and an expense of \$9,000,000. Judge O'Meara has decided that lodge members are not relieved of obligations to pay arrears by dropping out of the order or being suspended, in a test case at Ottawa, of the United Protestant Benevolent Society against a member. A league for the suppression of slander has been formed at Insterburg, Germany. Members' duties are to become acquainted with the details of any backbiting which may occur at any time within the boundaries of Insterburg, and to acquaint the injured person. Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., spoke at Queen's University on Friday afternoon, in defence of his position on political questions. He declared the attitude of French-Canadians to Britain was 'calm, but not sentimental, and that they could more calmly consider imperial relations than those impelled by blood, teaching and instinct. Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the Admiralty, created a sensation in an after dinner speech on Friday. He said that Britain had less need to keep her eyes just now on France than on Germany, and that by the reforms during the past few weeks her naval fighting power had been practically doubled. The speech is regarded as very indiscreet, and one paper suggests that the civil lord be muzzled.

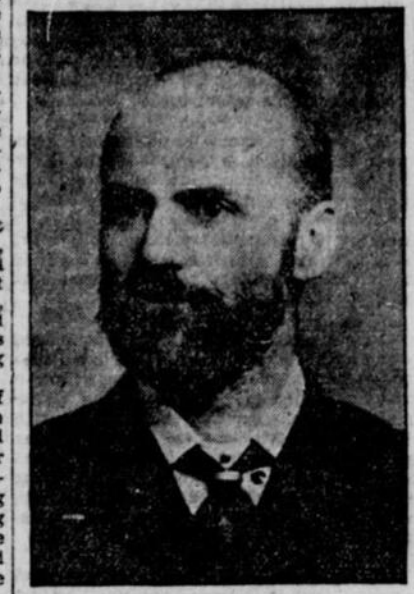
MONTREAL NEWS

Rents in Montreal will be increased on May 1 ten to thirty percent. (Knox Church Chinese Sunday school celebrated its tenth anniversary a week ago. Mr. John Macintosh, one of Montreal's best known accountants, is dead, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Clarence I. de Sola has been appointed consul for Belgium in succession to the late Mr. Jesse Joseph. Notre Dame de Grace, a Montreal suburb, has decided to make application to legislature to be recognized as a town. A Montreal man has been condemned to pay \$300 in a breach of promise case in which he refused to marry the young lady because she was short-sighted. To accommodate the exigencies of business, a hundred men in the repair shops of the C.P.R., have been laid off temporarily. Louis Schons and a fellow workman named Simber, lost their lives last Wednesday in a fire in Mr. Paul Galibert's tannery, No. 732 Frontenac street. The offices of the 'Shareholder,' a financial paper published by Messrs. S. B. Foote & Co., on McGill street, were badly damaged by fire on Thursday. A Montreal judge has awarded \$50 damages to the owner of a dog because ammonia used by defendant in the suit to stop a fight destroyed the dog's eye-sight. Henry Waters and 'Chop' McEwan two youthful burglars, who broke into a Westmount candy store, and stole several articles, were sent to jail for six months, by Judge Choquet. Ald. St. Denis has given notice in the City Council that at its next monthly meeting he will introduce a resolution authorizing Sunday concerts in theatres. (The Montreal Polytechnical School has been formally inaugurated. Building operations in Montreal during 1905 are expected by Mr. Chausse, the city building inspector, to be more extensive than any previous year in the city's history. Eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-two orders for delicacies were filled, and 5,981 visits made by nurses to the homes of the poor, under the auspices of the Diet Dispensary last year. Arsene Pharon, at present serving a six months' term in the Montreal jail, is now accused of the murder of Remi Cadorette, whose body was found floating in the river opposite Maisonneuve on Aug. 24, 1905. Mayor Laporte is opposed to the extension of the franchise to the Montreal Street Railway, and declares that any change in the agreement between the company and the city should be submitted to a vote of the citizens. Mr. Jamieson, of Montreal, has accepted the responsibility of superintending the construction of the government's two million bushel elevator at Port Colborne, for which he has already prepared the plans. In a quarrel over a game of cards Sabbatino Antiozzi, 28 years of age, of 184 Cadieux street, was stabbed seven times in the chest and once in the face in a boarding house kept by Francesco Deorio at 1404 St. Urbain street. At a meeting of the municipal council of Delorimier a resolution was passed favoring the division of the County of Hochelaga on the ground that the population of the county is now over a hundred and fifty thousand, with a prospect of a million. Mr. Joseph G. Colmer, formerly secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, is in the city. Mr. Colmer, who is an ardent imperialist, has been out west seeing for himself something about the development which has taken place during the last decade. The superintendent of the leper hospital at Tracadie, New Brunswick, reports fifteen inmates, ten men and five women, the oldest patient sixty-two and the youngest ten. There were

four deaths last year and three new cases were admitted. During the year chaulmugra oil, considered in the East a specific for leprosy, has been used with excellent results. Mr. J. Burt Sutherland, a member of the 'old time dry goods house of Laing, Sutherland & Co., London, Ont., and for many years a resident of Montreal, died on Sunday evening at the General Hospital of acute pneumonia, after only a week's illness. Mr. Sutherland was ever ready to assist worthy causes, and often gave illustrated lectures on his travels, which were extensive.

BOARD OF TRADE

SEVERAL IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT ANNUAL MEETING. Mr. George E. Drummond, retiring president, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, when the result of the voting for membership to the council for the ensuing year was announced as follows:—



MR. W. I. GEAR, Elected President of the Board of Trade by acclamation.

President—Mr. W. I. Gear (acclamation). First vice-president—Mr. F. H. Mathewson (acclamation). Second vice-president—Mr. R. M. Balandyne (acclamation). Treasurer—Mr. James Thom (acclamation). Members of council—Messrs. Andrew A. Allan, George Caverhill, C. B. Esdaile, Albert Hebert, Leslie H. Gault, Harry A. Hodgson, Peter Lyall, Donald Munro, J. J. McGill, Edward C. Pratt, Alexander Ramsay and G. F. C. Smith. The following gentlemen were elected as members of the board of arbitration: Messrs. Robert Archer, Robert Biekerdike, M.P., James Crathern, James Davidson, George E. Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, Arthur J. Hodgson, R. W. MacDougall, Alexander McFee, John McKergow, Charles McLean and Charles F. Smith.

In his address, Mr. Drummond said the Board were entering upon a year in which they could reasonably rely upon being self-supporting and upon being within measurable distance of the time when they could hope to have the property on a paying basis. He acknowledged the generous support given by the members of the council to the executive, and spoke of the splendid services rendered throughout the year by the secretary, Mr. George Hadrill; his assistant, Mr. Cook, and the other members of the office and building staff. Passing to matters of national interest, Mr. Drummond commended the vigorous measures being taken for the betterment of the means of transportation. If our railway policy, combined with the revised fiscal policy that we had been faithfully promised and confidently awaited, would accomplish the upbuilding and consolidation of our people at home, a first class transatlantic steamship service, helped by a mutual preference trade arrangement, would just as certainly bind us surely and closely to our own kind and kin, our best customers and friends within the empire. He would like to see a fast mail service, second to none, crossing the Atlantic direct to Canada. Upon the adoption of the Council's report being proposed the question of fire protection was discussed and a proposition was unanimously carried requesting the incoming council to inquire as to the condition of the low level pumps, and if they have been thoroughly repaired, to urge the fire underwriters to reduce the advanced rates to the figures before prevailing there; and further that the council endeavor to ascertain the justice of the rates charged in Montreal as compared with the rates charged in other cities of similar size. The report was then adopted. The Board unanimously resolved that while in favor of a reduction in the number of Harbor Commissioners, it was strongly of opinion that the different commercial bodies whose members supplied the revenue on inward and outward cargoes, should continue to have the right of electing representatives to the Commission until the government was prepared to assume the debt of the port, and thus make this, the national port of Canada, a free port. A resolution was also unanimously carried to the effect that the government be urged to provide in the estimates a sufficient sum of money to complete the absolutely required improvements to the lighthouses, fog signals and other appliances in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, which required improvements, were submitted by the Shipping Federation of Canada, to the Commissioner of Lights, and understood to have been afterwards approved by the Lighthouse board, and that the government be requested to carry out these improvements in their entirety this year. The next resolution passed was one urging the Dominion Government to

grant the subsidy necessary for the establishment of a fast line of steamships between Canada and Great Britain. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Drummond for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the presidency during the past twelve months, and the meeting placed on record its high appreciation of Mr. Drummond's services while visiting England last spring, on the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce as a representative of the Board. The Board also united in a vote of thanks to Mrs. Drummond for the admirable and gracious manner in which she discharged the duties of hostess on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General and Countess Grey.

A CHICAGO BLUE BEARD.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The Chicago police are much elated over a report that Johann Hoch, charged with the murder of a wife in Chicago, had been arrested in New York. The only specific charges that they have against him at the present time are bigamy and wife abandonment. From all accounts, Hoch has been married to 25 different women, and six of these have died, it is said, under circumstances which the police declare to be suspicious. These women are:—Mrs. Mary Schultz Hoch, disappeared from Argus, Ind., with Hoch in 1890; Mrs. Hoyle Hoch, died in Chicago in 1892; Mrs. Mary Steinbrener Hoch, died in Chicago, in 1892; Mrs. Lena Hoch, died in Milwaukee, in 1898; Mrs. Mary Beck Hoch, died in St. Louis, in 1892; Mrs. Marie Werker Hoch, died in Chicago, Jan. 11, 1905.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS MARRIED.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arnold, of Athens, Ont., celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding at their home on Jan. 31. Their children, with the exception of one son, were all present. Quite a number of their grandchildren and one great-grandchild were also present. The sons are: Richard Morton, who combines carpentering and farming at Addison, Ont.; Asa Franklin, of Assiniboia, N.W.T.; Henry Hazelton, a merchant at Athens; Omer Pascal, farmer on the homestead at Addison. The only daughter is the wife of the Rev. W. Eiland, of Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church. The aged couple are still active. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have been noted for temperance, godliness and industry.

GLENGARRIANS ABROAD.

The following clipping from the Washburn, (Wis.), 'News,' has been forwarded to the 'Weekly Witness':—'A beautiful baptismal service took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fraser, Washburn, Wis., on Wednesday at noon, on Jan. 18, when their son, Gordon Paton, was baptized by the Rev. W. H. Humphries, of Ashland, Wis. A very bounteous and delicious dinner was served to the following guests: The Rev. W. H. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, and their son, Paul; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spears, Dr. T. R. Spears, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson, and son; Mr. Kirk Armstrong and Miss Florence Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, senior; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fraser, Miss Christina A. Fraser and Mr. John L. Fraser. It will be a day always to be remembered as a very happy one by all who were in attendance.'

SUPREME COURT

JUDGMENTS RENDERED IN A NUMBER OF CASES.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Supreme Court sat yesterday for the exclusive purpose of rendering judgments. The following judgments were pronounced. Ontario cases.—Phelps vs. McLaughlin. Appeal allowed, action and counter claim dismissed. No costs to either party. Sedgewick and Killam, J. J., dissented. Imperial Book Co. vs. Black. Appeal dismissed with costs. Nova Scotia cases.—Smithman vs. the King. Appeal dismissed. Sevef vs. Brookman. Appeal allowed; verdict of jury and judgment entered thereon restored; costs to the plaintiff in all the courts except on his counter claim in Nova Scotia. Judges Nesbitt and Nesbitt dissenting. McNeill vs. Cullen. Appeal dismissed with costs. Dominion Iron and Steel Co. vs. Oliver. Appeal allowed, action dismissed, the defendant company to have costs in all the courts. Liscomb Falls Gold Mining Co. vs. Bishop. Appeal dismissed with costs. Nova Scotia Steel Co. vs. Bartlett. Appeal dismissed with costs. Moore vs. Roper. Appeal dismissed with costs. McLean vs. McKay. Appeal dismissed with costs. Whitney vs. Means. Appeal allowed, action dismissed, defendant to have costs in all the courts. Judges Girouard and Nesbitt dissenting. The court then adjourned sine die. The next term will commence on Feb. 21 next.

LIQUOR LICENSES

NOTICE TO REDUCE THEM IN TORONTO DEFEATED IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Ald. Coatsworth's motion to reduce the number of liquor licenses in the city by twenty-five was defeated in the City Council this afternoon by one vote. On the previous appearance of the bill there was a majority of three against it. The floor and galleries of the chamber have rarely been so crowded as when Ald. Coatsworth rose to move his resolution. Ald. McWhite gave notice of a motion for the application for legislation providing for the confiscation of a license upon the conviction of the holder of a second offence. In default of such legislation being secured at this session of parliament, he pledged himself to support the Coatsworth resolution. Other aldermen opposed to the bill offered other expedients. Ald. Hubbard, one of the Board of Control, suggesting a reference to the people, and Ald. Sheppard legislative enactments to take away licenses from offenders.

ALUMNI CONFERENCE

AN INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION FORMED IN MONTREAL.

The alumni of the Congregational, Diocesan, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Theological Colleges of Montreal had an interesting conference on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. In a paper on 'The relation of Protestantism to Roman Catholicism,' the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, reviewed the principal features which gave Roman Catholicism its strong position, but said with all its strength it had defects, which he thought were fatal. The principal defects were the extreme, almost exclusive, emphasis laid on the physical sufferings of Jesus the tendency towards the opus operatum doctrine, and, above all, the inclination to allow the individual soul to come to God for itself. These things, he thought, tended towards the promotion of atheism. What ought to be the attitude of Protestants? While avoiding bitterness, they ought to state clearly and fearlessly the positive elements of evangelical truth, and they ought to support with all their hearts the evangelistic societies amongst them.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron (Presbyterian Alumni Society), strongly protested against the indifference of Protestant clergy and people toward this question, and said the consequence of Romanism in this land which he feared the most was the revolt of the intellect and conscience, followed by religious indifference and infidelity, which already among the educated classes was coming in like a flood. Protestantism was indirectly responsible for the disintegration of the Roman Catholic Church in this land, and God therefore held them responsible for replacing the discarded faith of an unbending dogmatic system by the religion of Christ. The Rev. Prof. Howard gave a paper on 'The needs of man, to which Buddhism bears witness, and the way Christianity meets them.' Buddhism, he said, bore unmistakable witness to certain needs of man which were ineradicable in human nature—the need of the doctrine of salvation, the need of the doctrine of immortality, and the need of knowledge of God. But in no case was the teaching of Buddha more than a mere witness to the need; it gave no satisfactory answer. As an instance, he contrasted the Buddhist's idea of salvation—annihilation, forgetfulness, extinction—with that of the Christian, and said while Buddhism denied the personal existence of the soul, Christianity taught that man was a spiritual entity, and gave the joyful assertion that the soul was to be clothed in a spiritual body, and that death was to be swallowed up in victory. The great defect of Buddhism was the denial of an intelligent person as the creator, sustainer, and ruler of the universe. As a result, the whole of the life of the Buddhist was colored by a spirit of pessimism. Christians, on the other hand, had the bright hope of immortality, and for them an acknowledgment of God in Christ solved all questions in the earth about them.

The Rev. Professor Fraser, J.L.D., gave a learned dissertation on 'The formation of the Gospel tradition.' He said the Gospel tradition preserved for us a partial knowledge of the life of Jesus and a very incomplete record of his sayings, but its formation was a work of marvellous perseverance and devotion, undertaken by godly men with a burning desire to minister to the needs of their time. 'If we,' he concluded, 'show a similar devotion to the living Christ, if we show a similar enthusiasm in meeting the needs of our time, whatever critical conclusions we may arrive at as to the written Gospel, we shall assuredly see Jesus as he strove and suffered, and trusted and hoped in Palestine, and the example of the Master will inspire us and enable us to inspire others with fresh energy for pursuing his spiritual ideals.'

Other interesting papers were read and discussed. At the close of the conference it was decided to form an association of the alumni of the four theological colleges, to which Baptist ministers, who have no college in the province, will be admitted. WHAT IS IT? A DEMAND TO THE LEGISLATURE THAT WILL NEED TO BE WATCHED. The following appears in the list of applications to the Legislature:—'Notice is hereby given that Francois Charles Laberge, civil engineer; Louis Laberge, physician; Napoleon Georges Valquette, merchant; Joseph Louis Warren, physician; Victor Guertin, printer; Joseph Adolphe Christin, manufacturer; and Joseph L. Perron, advocate and King's Counsel, all of the city and district of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to be incorporated under the name of 'Le Stadium,' for the following, among other objects: To encourage the art and practice of athletic games and sports generally, and, to that end, acquire all the assets of 'La Cite d'Association Athletique d'Amateurs, Le Montagnard'; to assume all its obligations and exercise all the privileges and franchises thereof in its name and place; to acquire immovables and erect buildings thereon, dispose of and exchange the same to attain the objects of the company; to associate honorary members and subscribers with themselves, and collect privileged or other subscriptions from them, subject to the by-laws of the company; to give exhibitions of all kinds in such immovables with the view of diversion and instruction for the mind and recreation for the body, and to have musical reunions; to serve the public in the said establishment with refreshments of all kinds and to keep the establishments of the company open to the public on every day throughout the year with the object of diversion and instruction for the mind and of recreation for the body; to establish roof-gardens, to serve meals and refreshments to the public and give entertainments therein and keep the same open to the public every day throughout the year.'

SKIT SKETCHES.

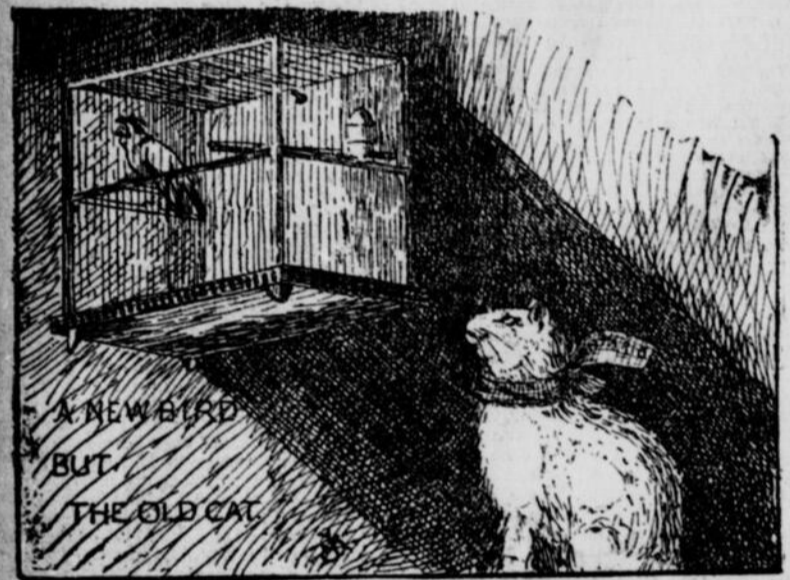


BROTHERS IN ARMS.

Temperance Party—We vote for Whitney so our cause will prosper. Liquor Party—We vote for Whitney, so our cause will prosper.

Contributed by J. Ross McPherson.

[The above picture tells its own story, and is illustrative of one of the letters in this paper. That representative of the liquor traffic is certainly made duly repulsive, but we are not sure that he does not look more of a man than the tiny, sneaking, miserable, ill-set-up and ill-tailored priest who so fearfully belies the temperance party. We have not met with that sort of temperance men except in scoffing prints.]



A NEW BIRD BUT THE OLD CAT.

Contributed by James Moodie.

[This seems meant to illustrate Mr. Huxtable's letter. He thinks the cat did well to eat the other bird, and that it will soon eat this one. The cat seems to think so, too. Look at that lip.]

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Out of over 92,000 books issued from Worthing's public library last year, only one was lost.

The Lambeth Guardians have decided to establish a farm colony for the training of children under their charge.

A poisonous snake, five feet long, arrived at a shop in Newcastle in a case of bananas, from the West Indies.

The ice gave way beneath five children who were sliding on a pond in a Flintshire village, and all were drowned.

The Prime Minister, speaking at Glasgow, declared that in two years the British Army would be the best in the world.

Mr. T. A. Scarlett, the Lincolnshire cultivator, who recently paid £20 for a specimen potato, has sold a single eye from it for £5.

The Welsh revival continues to spread, and further scenes of an extraordinary character are reported from various towns in South Wales.

A stag which the Mid-Kent Hounds hunted into Sittingbourne, took refuge in a cottage. The animal was secured and housed in a stable.

Mr. C. Bradshaw, a farmer, of Tebworth, Bucks, has a goose over fifty years of age, which has produced eggs for the last half century.

The Antarctic relief ships 'Morning' and 'Terra Nova' have been sold by auction at Portsmouth Dockyard, for £1,600 and £9,600, respectively.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has again intimated that he is unable to hold out any hope that it will be possible to dispense with the revenue from sugar.

A maiden lady residing at Kingston-on-Thames, is 107 years of age. She is in good health, has always been an early riser and still gets up at five o'clock.

Mrs. Macloghlin, of Southport, has given £10,000 to found a scholarship at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in memory of her late husband.

The members of the Presbyterian Churches in England have issued an appeal for practical sympathy towards the United Free Church in its present crisis.

Mixed bathing has been formally approved by the Hove Watch Committee, who intend to recommend the Council to provide additional facilities for the practice.

Canon Drew denies the report that the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, his predecessor

in the rectorship of Hawarden, contemplated entering the Roman Catholic Church.

Sir William Gatham, in trying a breach of promise case at Cambridge, recommended the plaintiff to take a sea voyage as a cure for her wounded affections.

No man is justified in marrying who cannot obtain a first-class life certificate from a really good insurance company, said Ian MacLaren (Rev. Dr. Watson), at Liverpool.

Opening two valves in error at Batley Gas Works, George Sandal, a blacksmith's striker, was suffocated. Mr. Bromley, the manager, made a gallant but futile effort to save him, and also lost his life.

Mary Ann Walters, of Bridestowe, Devon, has died at the age of 101. Only a few days before her death she was able to come downstairs and nurse her great-grandchild's baby.

To commemorate Shakespeare's connection with Southwark a sapling from the famous mulberry tree planted by the poet at Stratford-on-Avon, has been set in front of the Southwark Town Hall.

A letter, containing an order for horses, posted in Wigan, in October, 1888, was delivered a few days ago to Messrs. Downing and Co., of Leicester. The post-office apologized for the delay.

The death is announced at Hanbury, Newbury, Berks, of Dr. Peter Murray Braidwood, the originator of the Birkenhead Children's Hospital. With his brother, he was the first to apply for a vivisection license.

At the Exhibition of Colonial Products in Liverpool, most of the colonial possessions of the Empire were represented by exhibits showing their internal resources. Empire-grown cotton formed a special feature.

The Carnegie library at Stratford-on-Avon has been opened by Sir George Trevelyan. It is close to Shakespeare's birthplace, and embodied within it is the oak framework of a house which stood in the locality in the poet's time.

Permission is being sought to hold a motor boat race on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake, on the same day as the Oxford and Cambridge boat race (possibly April 1), to start fifteen minutes after the University crews.

Under the new army scheme Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, together with Notts, and Derbyshire, are to be transferred from the North-Eastern District (York) to a new command, the Welsh and Midland, to be formed at Chester.

Returning home from visiting a friend at Birtborough, about a mile from Billingborough, an old lady named Foster was

overcome by the excessive cold, and died on the roadside. She was found by her husband, who had set out to meet her.

Miss Honor Morton, lecturing upon the English prison system, said that one man who came out of Wormwood-scrubs, after serving fifteen years' penal servitude, saw a woman on a bicycle, and sat down in utter astonishment at the sight.

A man named William Daiton, who for many years earned his living as a dress-maker, has died in Malton Infirmary. Too weak for farm work he, as a youth, assisted the village dressmaker, and in time became more proficient than his mistress.

Liverpool is seeking to annex Fazakeley, with its 4,000 inhabitants who are stated to enjoy the attractions of a city without paying for them. At the Local Government Board inquiry Fazakeley representatives said the 'attractions' of Liverpool were cemeteries, infectious hospitals and sewage farms.

Messrs. Lever Brothers have decided to establish an old-age pension scheme for the employees at Port Sunlight. The firm will hand over to trustees about £5,000 per annum, or such sum as may be required to keep the fund in a sound financial position. No contributions will be required from employees.

A pretty instance of children's kindness to children is recorded from Rowley Regis. Seeing how many of their poorer schoolfellows were going about with worn-out boots and stockings, a number of the pupils at schools organized a subscription, which resulted in a gift of boots and stockings to a hundred and thirty youngsters.

An old man named Smith, who passed away at Portsmouth last week, is believed to be the last survivor of the Franklin relief expedition. He wore the white-ribboned Arctic medal, the Crimean with the Sebastopol clasp, for service in the naval brigade in the trenches, the China medal, the Baltic medal, and the long service and good conduct medals. He saw active service in nearly every commission, and never had a day's illness.

The pugnacity of the robin is well known; but a Sussex instance of its ferocity may be new. When Mr. William Norrell entered the greenhouse in Stoke House Gardens, near Ashling, some week or so ago, he found two robins furiously fighting. He watched them for some few minutes, till one of them was severely injured. Picking up the injured bird, he was carefully examining it, when the other robin furiously attacked it, knocking it out of his hand. He picked it up again, and again the fiery little fellow attacked it, knocking it once more to the ground.

SCOTCH.

Thirteen cases of enteric fever in Glasgow have been traced to the eating of mussels.

The United Free Church of Edinburgh is prepared to pay £40,000 to the City Council for Synod Hall.

Mrs. Fleming, Kilmarnock, enters upon her one hundred and sixth year on Feb. 17. She is still vigorous in mind.

Thomas Thomson, letter carrier, for 34 years attached to the post-office, Galashiels, has been awarded the highest mark obtainable for long service and good conduct.

A serious landslide took place last month at Raith, near Cowdenbeath, on ground belonging to Lochgelly Iron and Coal Company. The ground subsided to a depth of 50 feet.

Dumfries has declared war against the sparrow, and 2d per dozen for old birds, 1½d for young birds, and 1d per dozen for eggs is to be paid in order to reduce the bird population.

An Aberdeen message records the death of the Rev. James Yull, sole ministerial survivor of the Scottish Church disruption of 1843. For seventy years he had been a minister at Peterhead.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Stirling said much of the want of employment in the country at the present moment was due to the government's wasteful expenditure upon national armaments.

General James Blair, V.C., C.B., Bombay Light Cavalry, has recently died at Melrose. Deceased, who was 77 years of age, was a distinguished Indian soldier, and received his V. C. for two deeds of bravery.

The Edinburgh City Council has resolved to confer the freedom of the city on the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reay, Lord Young, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Miss Flora Stevenson, chairman of the Edinburgh School Board.

Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., of Castle-milk, Dumfries, and Lanrick, Doune, has intimated that he will subscribe £1,000 towards the capital cost of the proposed consumptive sanatorium for Dumfriesshire, and £50 annually towards its maintenance.

Matters in connection with the Scottish Free Church crisis are not progressing satisfactorily. At the church at Creich, near Bonar-Bridge, after the members of the Free Church had seized the church, the United Free Churchmen gathered in sufficient force and turned the others out. Serious trouble is anticipated.

Mr. John Colin Forbes, R.C.A., the celebrated Canadian painter, who has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to paint a portrait of King Edward for the Canadian House of Commons, at Ottawa, is the son of the late Mr. Duncan Forbes, a native of Doune. The latter left the West Perthshire village for Canada in the early half of last

century, and his son, the painter, was born in Toronto on Jan. 23, 1843.

Since the New Year's vacation, Clyde shipbuilders have booked heavy new orders, the new tonnage secured being estimated at 60,000. The Fairfield Company (Glasgow) has received orders for the construction of two fast steamers of 14,500 tons each for the Canadian Pacific transatlantic trade, in addition to two Union Castle liners.

A father died in Edinburgh in debt, leaving a widow and four children. They removed to London, and the mother by her own earnings educated her children, and imbued her eldest son with a determination to pay his dead father's debts. The son succeeded in South Africa, and has just paid all the creditors in full, and has forwarded the receipts to his mother as a birthday present.

At the annual Christmas dinner of the staff of Messrs. William Jacks & Co., iron merchants, Stirling, Mr. Jacks, who presided, commented adversely on the smoking habit of the rising generation, and said that whilst he did not say his firm would discharge any lad under 21 who indulged in smoking, a preference would be given to those boys who did not smoke.

A remarkable statement was made at Liverpool recently before the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer 'Herman,' off the west coast of Scotland. Captain John Murchie said that his vessel had been thrown out of her course by means of a magnetic rock, which deflected the compass. This rock, he asserted, had a range of several miles, and had been the cause of several wrecks in that locality.

Evidently there is no place like home, even in the estimation of a goose. At the Perth Christmas show, Mr. Hay Drummond, of Cromlix, Dunblane, sold three Chinese geese, one of which was bought by a gentleman at Luneary. The same night, soon after its arrival at its new home, it took 'leg bail' and was captured a mile away, and brought back in a box covered with wire netting. This, however, was not sufficient to keep it in its new quarters, as it disappeared the same night, and was not heard of again until it turned up at Cromlix two nights later, to the surprise of its former owner. The fact that the bird was pinioned in one wing makes its journey of thirty miles all the more remarkable.

IRISH.

After five months of enforced slackness, Belfast shipbuilding trade prospects are beginning to brighten up.

A woman died of fright at Coleraine, caused, it is suspected, by boys wantonly throwing stones at her door.

A Belfast artist named Hamilton Moore Nelson has been killed by falling into a quarry at Newtownards.

Replying to an ultimatum, Lord Longford has bluntly refused to sell his Longford property, both urban and rural.

Richard Lane Allman, of Woodlands, Bandon, county Cork, Nationalist member for Parliament, from 1880 to 1885, is dead, aged 91.

Dr. William Harrop Parry, at Dublin, has been ordered to pay £300 damages to Frances Hanrahan, a barmaid of Dublin, for breach of promise of marriage.

The Corporation of Belfast, having acquired the local tramways, the Belfast Presbytery have met and passed a resolution declaring that a Sunday car service is uncalled for.

Two well-known citizens of Belfast, Messrs. James Moore, proprietor of Millfield Foundry, and James Adams, manager of Brookfield Linen Company, were injured through a horse running away.

Fire at Carrick-on-Shannon caused a loss of £10,000. It broke out in the kitchen of Wm. Finnegan, tea merchant, and spread to the furniture establishment of John T. Flood, which it destroyed.

Belfast City Council decided by 26 votes to 11 to issue free passes to the members of the council on the new corporation tramcars. At the same meeting it was decided to receive a similar privilege to members of the police force.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava will leave Clondeboye, county Down, shortly, on a visit to her sister, Lady Nicholson, at the British Embassy in Madrid. Afterwards she will proceed to New Zealand to meet her daughter, Lady Plunket, wife of the Governor-General.

Lady Ardilaun has promised that in the event of the project for the establishment of a modern art gallery in Dublin being carried out she will subscribe £30,000 for the purchase of the picture, 'The Sand Pit,' by Constable, which is now on view in that city.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, professor of Pathology, Cambridge University, has been addressing important meetings on 'Alcohol and Health' in both Belfast and Dublin, and has been showing that even the use of a little alcohol injures the tissues of the body, the nerve centres, and the heart.

Mr. Spencer Bailey, of Kingston, has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's certificate for gallantry in saving the life of a sailor, who was drowning. Captain M'Combie attended on behalf of the Royal Humane Society, and stated that on the occasion of the last regatta a sailor named Doble fell overboard and was in imminent danger of drowning when Mr. Spencer Bailey dived into the water and rescued him.

The 'Irish Times' says: Our readers will remember a speech delivered by the Very Rev. Canon M'Alpine at Clifden on Sunday, Dec. 18, in the course of which he said that people would be fools to starve, so long as fat sheep were

grazing on the hillside, or sleek kine were browsing on the plain.' A western correspondent now informs us that the speech had an amusing sequel—'A few nights afterwards a Clifden humorist stole his Reverence's turkeys, and wrote to him the next day thanking him for the hint.'

Earl Cowper, who is about to receive the freedom of Hertford, is now the oldest surviving ex-Viceroy of Ireland, with the single exception of Earl Spencer, who took over the Viceroyalty for the second time when Earl Cowper resigned in 1882. In connection with the stirring times in Ireland during Earl Cowper's term at Dublin Castle, many people are disposed to associate the name of the late Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, with the Irish policy of the Government, the fact being that Earl Cowper, whose letters live to show his determination, directed that policy. It was Earl Cowper who signed the order for the release of Mr. Parnell from Kilmainham jail. Mr. Gladstone assuring him that an act of which he disapproved would be 'merely Ministerial and without political responsibility.' During Lord Cowper's Viceroyalty, which was a battle throughout with Parnell, the Irish leader had an experience of a civic freedom very different from the amiable event at Hertford. By the freedom of Dublin was at first denied to Mr. Parnell, with the result that from that day to this no Unionist has occupied the Lord Mayor's chair in Dublin, the custom hitherto having been that the two political parties took it in turn.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would be pleased if you would give me space for a few remarks on the recent provincial elections in Ontario. The struggle was one of more than ordinary interest. The Liberal party had held the reins of power during the lifetime of a generation. Under the sagacious statesmanship of the late Sir Oliver Mowat the Reform Government appeared as though it were founded upon a rock. For many years it was absolutely impregnable to all the assaults of the Opposition.

But with the lapse of time this veritable Gibraltar of Ontario Liberalism has fallen, swept as with the resistless fury of a tropic tornado. This once powerful government has foundered beneath the surging billows of an outraged public opinion.

It would need the mind and the pen of a philosopher to lay bare the real causes of this significant collapse. There need be no bitter wall of woe over the defeat of Mr. Ross and his party under existing circumstances. The Reformers of the province need not indulge in any morbid sentiments of pessimism over the result. The electorate of the province has not in any wise gone back on the principles of Liberalism. The government very unwisely flung down the gauntlet of defiance to the temperance people, and by so doing alienated the support of very large numbers of their best friends.

There were sundry indictments made against the late government, and many of those indictments were utterly insignificant. There would have been no writ of ejectment served upon Mr. Ross on any question of political economy. He was undoubtedly a man of conspicuous ability. The material interests of the province were perfectly safe in his hands. Its finances had been managed as well and as wisely under his régime as they had ever been in the days of the past, or ever will be in the days to come. The very decisive defeat cannot be traced to any maladministration on the part of the premier.

If we would lay our hand upon the real secret of this widespread revolt we must turn our attention to one of the great moral questions of the day, specially that of prohibition or temperance. 'The pulpit and the platform had been thundering away on that subject for years. The churches had declared themselves in a manner not to be mistaken. The intelligent Christian womanhood of the province had been exerting a successful influence for a long time in opposition to the whiskey trade. Deputations had repeatedly waited on Mr. Ross on behalf of temperance, and petitions almost without number had been sent from all quarters. The government had pledged itself in the most formal and solemn manner to prohibit the liquor trade up to the full limit of its constitutional authority.

Now the time had fully come to gather the fruit of all the temperance work that had been done for the last fifty years. The temperance people were in a jubilant mood. They were just fresh from a great referendum fight, in which they secured a splendid victory. They were sure of the fact that they had won the conscience, the intellect and the votes of the province for prohibition.

So far as Mr. Ross and his cabinet were concerned the time was ripe. Their hour had fully come. There was no great emergency for them to face. The only alternative left to them was to keep their promise or to break it. To close the bar-room or to keep it open. They decided to close the bar in New Ontario, about one-eighth of the population. Thus far they would go and no further. They would continue to issue licenses; they would keep the bar-room open, with all its attendant horrors, except in the little, tiny fragment of population in the far north. I do not scruple to say that this proposal was a downright mockery of all the promises the government had made. It was a downright mockery of the temperance sentiment of the province of Ontario.

In the recent election the government was on its trial for breach of promise. The verdict was given in no uncertain sound—guilty. Suitable damages were awarded—expulsion from office; a just and righteous retribution. This is the first time in Canadian history, so far as I know, that the temper-

ance sentiment has so completely crystallized itself into votes. This is a matter for congratulation so far as temperance advocates are concerned.

We have for a long time had temperance sermons, temperance orations, temperance conventions, temperance resolutions. If I am not greatly mistaken the day is near at hand when we shall reap a harvest of temperance votes. A good deal has been done in the way of educating the people on the question of temperance. It would now be in order to take some definite steps to educate our politicians on the same question. A few more such lessons as our fellow citizens in Ontario have recently given, will prove to be very beneficial.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

42 Prince Arthur street, Montreal.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The political situation in Ontario to-day may be regarded as an effect, the cause of which was, mainly, the departure of the Ross Government from the plain path of honor and duty, in attaching a referendum to the Liquor Act of 1902. Since that date the storm has been accumulating which broke on Jan. 25, in great fury, burying the administration with its face downwards. Mr. Ross sought to justify his course in his reply to the Alliance manifesto by quoting precedents for plebiscites and referenda, but he failed to point out a single instance either Canadian or British, of an act of parliament which was preceded by a plebiscite to justify it, and followed by a referendum to excuse it.

One result of the overturn is a demonstration of the utter folly of any government attempting to safeguard the people and the liquor traffic by the same legislation. Mr. Whitney was shrewd enough to see this, and chose to frame his policy in the interests of the 'trade.' In return for this he has his reward in the solid vote of the liquor men, who, aided by the apathy of discouraged temperance voters, have given him a decisive majority.

Now that the Liberals of Ontario have been relieved of the unsavory burden of the liquor business and having nothing left to entice either pirates to the deck or barnacles to the hull of their little craft, they should, with the experience of the past, be hopeful of making a safe and speedy voyage across the gulf which now separates them from their desired haven.

As a political party in Opposition, they would have much to gain and nothing to lose by taking up the cause of the people against the organized liquor traffic. If this is to be undertaken and successfully carried through it must be under a wise, competent and trusted leader. The Opposition has men of ability and experience, but some of the most likely men have forfeited the confidence of the temperance people by their attitude at the late Liberal convention.

The man for the position of leader, in the writer's judgment, is not now in the Legislature and never was. Mr. F. S. Spence, a rising man in the Toronto City Council, has accumulated an experience and has manifested the executive ability as well as other qualities of head and heart which qualify him pre-eminently for the crisis. As a trusted Liberal he was offered the nomination for North Toronto in the late election, but declined on account of the pressure of civic duties. Moreover, he is a man who commands the respect and confidence not of Liberals only, but of all who know him, irrespective of party who are not interested in the continuation of the liquor business. With Mr. Spence as leader of the Opposition the outlook for Liberalism and morality would be bright and hopeful.

INDEPENDENT.

COUNTRY VS. CITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is a tendency in discussing public affairs to view them from a sectional standpoint—to assume that the advantage of the privileged class is a national benefit, and to fail to see that a class privileged by legislation necessarily implies an unprivileged class to prey upon. It is this simple device of calling a part the whole that gives rise to much misconception concerning national wealth and the power of government to increase it.

In a recent issue Mr. A. McQuinn pleads for the welcoming of the immigrant to our country, but only as an agriculturist; he sympathizes with the city labor in its hostility to immigrants. In the same paper you comment as follows: 'It might be well to ask why our agricultural population tends so ceaselessly to the cities, and whether the laws which encourage this are good laws. So long as we subsidize city people out of the pockets of rural ones we must look to see agriculture, the burden bearer, only followed as a last resort. The good chances in life fail, in so far as our legislatures can bring it about, to the subsidized people.'

This matter is of overwhelming national importance, and I would like to draw attention further to the facts you state so pertinently. The curse of labor is no doubt never pleasant and the quest for defenceless people to plunder is perhaps a natural one that honest, independent, people strive against. It is amusing to note the close connection between pocket picking by legislation and rhetoric. One man, in support of legislation for his class, makes more outcry than fifty thousand industrious people in self-defence; he assumes that people plundered, is wealth created; that the principal function of government is to further his schemes and to resist them is 'unpatriotic' and 'disloyal.'

The best any government can do concerning wealth is to give every citizen equal opportunities for its acquisition. Mr. McQuinn recognizes the superior importance of agriculture in Canada, but fails to realize the true industrial position. In agriculture we have the broadest competition, every Canadian farmer competes not only with his neighbor, but with every farmer in the commercial world, and every Canadian may have the benefit of this competition. The 'subsidized classes' receive and no doubt have

# PIANOS

The following are a few SPECIAL BARGAINS in NEW Pianos, which we intend offering during the next few days.

- 1. BRINSMEAD, Baby Grand Piano in Chippendale Mahogany, perfect tone and action, worth \$1,000. Can be bought now for ..... **\$700**
- 2. BEHR BROS., Cabinet Grand Piano, unusually fine toned instrument; regular price \$600, now ..... **\$450**
- 3. KARN, Cabinet Grand Piano, largest size; usual price \$500, now ..... **\$400**
- 4. New Scale KARN Piano, 4 ft. 7 in. high, tone particularly rich, worth \$425, now ..... **\$350**
- 5. Medium size KARN Piano, Colonial design, Mahogany case, usual price \$375, now ..... **\$300**
- 6. EVANS BROS. Cabinet Grand Piano, Circassian Walnut case, usual price \$400, now ..... **\$315**
- 7. Boudoir EVANS BROS. Piano, regular price \$350, now ..... **\$275**
- 8. BERLIN Upright Piano, worth \$350, reduced to ..... **\$260**
- 9. LAYTON BROS. Cabinet Grand, manufactured in Ontario, case beautifully designed, reduced to ..... **\$250**
- 10. Style "Bach" LAYTON BROS. Piano, containing every modern improvement, now ..... **\$220**

The above named instruments are all brand new, and are backed with a 10 years' guarantee. In writing mention second or third choice in case Piano preferred is sold. Goods shipped on approval, and if not satisfactory taken back at our cost.

CATALOGUES & MAILED FREE.

## LAYTON BROS.,

144 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL.

its usefulness in a progressive age would soon come to an end. For my part, I could neither surrender the most precious 'book of books' for I knew that God was in it, nor worship it as a blind devotee, for surely it had the finger marks of man.

When the newer and truer thought in regard to the Bible came to the front it was the clearing of the sky after a long season of misleading fog. Men of deepest reverence and finest faith and character tackled the problem that an earlier age had evaded. They declined to embarrass the Bible any longer with the human traditions that had clustered about it. It was seen to be a library of many books written under the most divergent conditions, some in remote ages and unknown lands, and others in a later age and higher civilization. We were given to see men, not merely mouthpieces of God, writing words at his dictation, but struggling to express as best they might the truth that was in them,—honest men whose hearts were touched by the finger of God, who had a burning love for the truth and an impetuous purpose to impart it to the world, but not necessarily infallible in every case. What though historians vary in their accounts of certain events,—though it is impossible to reconcile certain differing accounts given by the evangelists? What though some features of Old Testament morality had to be repudiated under Christ's 'higher criticism'? What though it prove impossible to harmonize the cosmology of Genesis with the facts of modern science? Not for a moment would these things embarrass those who know and love the real Bible as the age-long product of men working with the best material their Father had placed within their reach; a work in which His presence is so visible that none who has ever cared to look with open vision could fail to see it, and in which also the human element is also equally visible is its imperfection.

This real Bible, unnumbered with the traditions of men that had hidden its splendors from the eyes of the world too long, comes with a light and beauty to my soul all unknown before. Its new freedom is the world's best hope to-day. The worry and torment of my youth are gone, to vex me no more. And I know not how sufficiently to thank God for his sages, of the latter day through whom this blessing has come.

(REV.) EDWIN HOBBS.  
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1905.

### FAMINE IN GUJERAT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Several months ago a circular letter was sent from Mehemabad to you telling of the impending distress here in Gujerat. About the time you received this sad news the rains broke in many sections of India and a great general famine was averted. But the rain did not reach Gujerat (save a few showers) as it was the monsoon from the Bay of Bengal, not from the Indian Ocean, so that the distress among the people becomes more acute daily.

The next monsoon rains will not break until the first of July. So it will be six months before the people can hope for any work in the regular way. What are we to do for the hundreds of needy Christians and candidates in this district during the next half year? Dear friend, if you were here in Gujerat at this time in our place, how do you think you would face the problem? Doubtless you would look to God for grace and wisdom! Would you not also write to the friends of missions in the homeland that they might have the privilege of helping their poorer brethren in suffering Gujerat?

As yet there has been little response, except in a few instances, to the appeal made a few months ago. We feel this is because the need is not realized or properly understood. Perhaps some think that the government here will do all that is necessary. While it is true that the government has opened relief works, still this sort of work does not answer for all, as only able-bodied men and women can do the work required. The Christian people are in a very trying position. As the English officer in this district has of course to trust to his native assistants to carry out his orders regarding famine relief work, the Christian people have a very poor chance of securing employment. When they go to the native in charge of a famine relief work they are invariably treated roughly and met with the question, 'Why do you not go to your Padri Sahib for work? There is no work for you here!' They then come to me with downcast faces and say: 'Sahib! what can we do? The Mukerdum (overseer) will not employ us, and you say you can't give us work, as you haven't the money needed on hand.' Only those who have had such an experience can realize how wearing it is in every way to have a lot of people constantly asking for employment when there is no money on hand to assist them and one knows they are really destitute.

The writer has just returned from a trip on horseback among the Christian people in the villages of Mehemabad Taluka (district). It was an experience of both joy and pain! It brought joy to one's heart to receive their glad welcome and witness the intention with which they listened to the old, old story, but one could not help but feel pained to see their poverty and distress. At the urgent invitation of the people I went into a number of their humble homes and looked into the Kothalis (earthen vessels) standing by the walls, in which they always keep their grain. In the great majority of the houses these vessels were quite empty, save the one vessel in which they had a few pounds of grain. One was frequently met with the question: 'Sahib! you will soon give us work, won't you?' What could one do but answer, 'I hope so.' In several villages the wells have become dry, so that the people have to go quite long distances to some other well or river for water. If we only had the necessary funds they could be employed at digging new wells, weaving and brick-making—while thus employed they would earn enough to maintain themselves until the next rainy season.

In the December number of the 'India Alliance' there is an article on the 'Famine in Gujerat,' written by the Rev. M.

B. Fuller, who is the superintendent of the C. M. A. Mission in India. The following is a quotation from Mr. Fuller's letter, and will have much weight with the home friends, as his opinion is worth a great deal in such matters:

'It will be only a few weeks till we shall see great suffering in Gujerat. The people are busy cleaning the scant harvest, for they can afford to harvest what would not be worth the labor in America. A man or woman here can afford to work all day to clean three pints of fodder from the field, and every stalk of fodder must be saved for the cattle. But these scant harvests will soon be gathered, and then—what then? Government has already test relief works where men get a penny and a farthing a day, and women a penny, provided they do a certain amount of work, which many of them cannot do. We have hundreds of Christians who must be helped; children will be forsaken by their parents or left orphans; and all the sorrow and suffering which famine brings will be upon us. A few months hence we shall see living skeletons and our heart will be sick with the seeing of suffering.'

'We want our friends at home to see the opportunity for themselves and for us on the field. It is surely more kind to keep people from becoming skeletons than to nurse them back to life at greater expense after they have suffered almost beyond endurance. We plead especially for our native Christians whom we helped through the other famine and many of whom were brought to Christ by the faithful teaching which they heard, as well as by the kindness shown by Christians in feeding them and their children. Now they are our brethren, and we must not neglect them. As the saints in Macedonia and Achaia sent their gifts to their famine-stricken brethren in Judea, so now the saints in America and England and Australia and New Zealand have their opportunity to help their brethren in Gujerat. Many in these Christian lands have realized that men and women and children were starved to death in the last awful famine whose lives might have been saved by just a little self-denial on the part of professing Christians. They looked on, they heard the tales of awful suffering and death, they saw the photographs of the living and dying skeletons, and yet they, the most of them, did little or nothing to give relief. Again God has given the opportunity to show the spirit of Christ, and in his name to feed the hungry. May he by his own Spirit touch hearts with his own compassion, and lead them to do what they ought. Reader, does the Master himself speak to you through these lines? If so, will you obey him and do what you can to enlist the help of others to relieve distress? Are these people worth saving? How shall we preach to them if we refuse them food? "If any man hath this world's goods, and seeth his brothers have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

'What answer can we give them in eternity if we know and God knows, and they then know, that we saw their need and deliberately refused to deny ourselves a little to save their lives from famine, or to save their souls from hell? "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." Do you believe that the Lord is good shepherd?'

Contributions to famine relief can be sent either by bank draft or foreign P. O. money order, to:

LOUIS F. TURNBULL,  
Mehemabad, Gujerat, India.  
The 'Witness' will acknowledge and forward any subscriptions sent to it.

### PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space to make known the pressing need of our Home Mission work? At the present time, under the committee of the western section of the church, there are 488 Home Mission fields, including 1,314 preaching stations. Of this number there are 350 fields, with 890 stations, west of Lake Superior.

To carry on this work we require, this year, over and above the contributions of the people in the field, the sum of \$150,000. Our church year ends on Feb. 28. At this date we have received \$65,000 of the amount required, leaving \$85,000 to be got during this month. As we only received \$56,000 in the month of February, 1904, there is naturally some anxiety regarding the state of the fund. The Home Mission Committee has adopted the policy of keeping free from debt, and thus far we have been able, every year, to meet our liabilities and to pay the grants in full to our missionaries. To enable us to do this, we have been indebted to a large number of individual friends, who very generously came to our help.

The average amount required to support a missionary, over and above the contributions of the people in his field, is \$250 per annum. Last year we had nearly two hundred special contributions of \$250 each. While some of these were promised for a period of years, the large majority have been given from year to year, the contributor not being committed for any definite period. Without these special contributions we could not have carried on our work in the past, and they were never more urgently needed than now.

During the year we have opened some seventy new mission fields, nearly all in the west, and we aim at securing the \$65,000 required during February, not only in order that we may pay our missionaries in full, but also that the church may be justified in opening a large number of new fields that are urgently asking for supply.

The tide of immigration is flowing steadily and strongly westward, and reports indicate that there is to be a much larger number of people thronging to our west this year than in any preceding year in the history of the country.

The construction of the G. T. P. Railway and the extensions at present being made in many parts of the North-West by the C. P. R. and the C. N. Railways, will open many new districts of country, and the church is anxious to keep pace with the growth of settlement.

In addition to the work carried on

among the English-speaking communities, we have missionaries working among the foreign population in the west, including Swedes, Norwegians, Scandinavians, Finns, Doukhobors and Galicians. Among the last named we have at present some twelve or thirteen missionaries, four of them being ordained ministers of our own church, with some knowledge of medicine, and the others being from among the people themselves. In our college in Winnipeg we have a class of from twelve to fifteen young men being trained for mission work among the Galicians and Doukhobors.

One very important department of our work is carried on in mining camps in the Kootenay and Klondike, where at many points the only thing that stands between men that want to do right and the destructive power of the saloon, etc., is the personal influence of the Home Missionary.

Believing that many of our people, knowing the facts, will esteem it a privilege to aid in our work, I venture to solicit their interest and practical help.

ROBT. H. WARDEN,  
Presbyterian Church Offices, Toronto,  
Feb. 2, 1905.

### THE MONOPOLY IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN RUSSIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—About six weeks ago there was a suggestion to temperance workers and students of the various methods of handling the beverage liquor traffic that facts concerning the Russian "national drink monopoly" would be of value.

One fact which is of immense importance is the fact that this method was adopted for the sake of increased revenue, and the revenue was increased. It is stated that the imperial revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors increased from twenty-nine million pounds in 1895 to thirty-two million pounds in 1898. The statement is made as of a fact beyond controversy that ladies of high rank took an active part in inaugurating the government sale of liquor for "severage purposes. Even the 'white clergy,' or monastic priests, were infected by the great possibilities for reform contained in the government promises, and 'boonied' the new order of things. The disappointment to whole-hearted patriots was complete and speedy, as it always is when revenue is preferred to righteousness.

School teachers were among the government appointees to the duty of dispensing alcoholic beverages for the sake of revenue. A man who is a successful vendor of these liquors receives thirty pounds per year, with free residence, fuel and light. Such men have the management of the best houses. Second and third class house managers receive twenty-seven and twelve pounds per year respectively.

To be promoted from one class to another depends on activity in securing sales of alcoholic liquors. It is, I suppose, fully understood, that in Russia there is no franchise, as we have it here, and consequently only the government and its minions needed to have the benefits resulting from a government monopoly explained to them. In Canada we need to have it explained to us frequently, until by persistent effort on the part of those interested in the scheme, a number of electors have been brought to regard the increase of revenue as a most desirable thing.

The Rev. George Gladstone (president of the Scottish Temperance League) says: 'It is not only undesirable, but wrong, to create or increase the interest of the people generally in the sale of drink. The elimination of private interest in liquor-selling is desirable, but still more desirable is the elimination of public interest, direct or indirect. The fewer interested in the sale of liquor the better, and the less any one is interested the better. Hence I am utterly opposed to what is known as the management proposals for the liquor traffic. They would give to the traffic, I believe, a new lease of life, and they stand condemned by the eternal principle that it is wrong to do evil that good may come.'

To plead that because we raise revenue by licensing the liquor traffic, therefore we might just as well raise twice as much revenue by taking the liquor traffic into government monopoly, is equal to saying, 'Because we already make money by keeping a slave or two, the state should take the raising of slaves into its special care and breed them for the use of more fortunate citizens.'

SARA F. TRACY.

### THE SINGLE TAXER AGAIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd ult. you speak approvingly of the action of Mr. Henry C. Phipps, former partner of Mr. Carnegie, who has devoted \$1,000,000 to the erection of model tenements in New York city, and you state that this is 'philanthropy of the right sort.' Is not this the kind of remedy that has been tried with the most dismal failure for many centuries, the method of charity instead of justice?

At present we find an extraordinary condition of society, one part must do all the work, erect all the buildings, raise all the crops, produce all the wealth, and then the vast mass of these workers, after having produced in the greatest abundance, find that very few of them can enjoy anything beyond a bare living. For centuries the men who have built the houses have rarely owned one.

This is a truly marvellous phenomenon. In the beginning God made the heavens and the earth, and by our regulations the vast majority of God's children will never own an inch of that earth, which their Heavenly Father provided for them, and then when these toiling children build homes for themselves they can only in the rarest cases own them. They must pay for occupation of the earth that God made, and they must also pay for the occupation of the very houses that they by their own toil have built. Is there not some fatal mistake in this arrangement? Very small portion of that million dollars to the investigation of this problem, then

JOHN RUTHERFORD,  
Seymour, Feb. 2, 1905.

he would have been engaged in a work truly philanthropic; for then he might have put himself in the way of correcting the worst evil from which civilization and religion suffer at the present time, the bad, bad method of distributing the burdens and rewards of humanity.

There is no difficulty in seeing why we have the extraordinary condition which compels one set of men to produce the wealth and allows another set to appropriate that wealth. How is it that the Astors, of New York, without laying a single brick, can appropriate to themselves buildings to the value of fifteen million dollars every year, while the men who build palaces must live, in the majority of cases, in the most humble tenements? The reason is very simple: The law allows the Astors and the Westminsters to take what they never made, and which no man can make, for it is not a makeable article,—namely, land value. They are allowed to charge their fellow men for the occupation of the face of the earth.

Had the land value been absorbed by taxation as it should have been, then every family could have had its own home, with a sufficiency of land; but so long as we will persist in placing taxes on the products of industry, instead of confining them to the value of the land, just so long will we see the terrible injustice of one family producing nothing, and yet dwelling in palatial halls, while those who do the hardest work, and produce in the greatest abundance, are compelled to subsist on a meagre supply.

The best kind of philanthropy is that which strives most earnestly to overthrow that righteousness which is secure to every man his just due.

W. A. DOUGLASS,  
Toronto, Jan. 31, 1905.

### FLAG INCIDENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Hobbs's letter about the 'Flag incident' at Sault Ste. Marie, is timely and quite to the point. The term 'reprehensible,' in your editorial, as applied by you to the conduct of that school principal, is very mild. He is evidently out of place. It is, to say the least, humiliating that a Canadian could be guilty of such cringing cowardice.

You cannot begin too soon to teach respect for the Flag. As Mr. Hobbs says, it will be Texas and Hawaii over again, if you do not. Every school in every city, town, village and hamlet should have the British flag; there should be flag drills, and every child should be compelled to take part whether he be 'American,' Swede, German or any other nationality.

Canadians who live in the United States know how insolent and contemptuous the average 'American' is towards most things British, people included. Messrs. Hay, Choate, Reid et al. do not represent the sentiment of the United States people at large toward Great Britain, which includes Canada. As for those Englishmen who come over here and are feted and dined, and who pour out the grossest flattery over everything 'American,' flattery which cannot be too gross, too palpable, to be greedily swallowed by press and nation, what do they know of the sentiment of the average man and woman in the United States? They delude themselves hugely, and so do you in Canada, if you think that friendliness and brotherly love are displacing jealousy, dislike and insolent arrogance. Dr. Osler to the contrary notwithstanding.

The historical lies with which the school books of this country are filled are carefully and ceaselessly impressed upon the minds of every child, whether native or foreign-born, and any disrespect shown to other nations is applauded as 'patriotism.'

You are inviting 'Americans,' imploring them, indeed, to go over and settle up your North-West Territories. They are going in hordes, and settling—where? In Alberta and Manitoba. When there are enough of them to wield political power you may find that it is the old story of the camel getting his head into the tent.

The next fourth of July may have some lessons both interesting and instructive for loyal Canadians.

The latest covert insinuation is voiced in the United States press in articles bearing upon the withdrawal of British naval forces from Canada. In case of war between Great Britain and a foreign power the naval defence of Canada will be undertaken by the United States navy and the military defence by the United States army and Canadians. And 'the first step, of course, will be the military occupation of Canada, and the seizure of her ocean and inland canals.'

Canada is a kindergarten, and the inhabitants thereof must look for protection to the 'big brother who speaks softly and carries a big stick,' and if children are refractory the big stick will come into play.

John Bull may be a highway robber; Uncle Sam is a sneak thief; and Canadian school teachers and other weak-kneed sycophants who allow a foreign flag the same place the British flag occupies, are short-sighted imbeciles.

CANADIENNE,  
Minneapolis, Jan. 26, 1905.

### RURAL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I am a constant reader of the 'Witness,' and in a recent issue a correspondent, William Lindsay, writes again on rural mail delivery. As a farmer, I agree with the Postmaster-General, Sir Wm. Mulock, that the time has not come yet for this change. What would it cost the country, putting it at \$5 per head of the population (5,000,000). A reasonable estimate would entail an expenditure of \$25,000,000, a tax that the farmers do not want at present. This is something the farmers are not asking for just now, as far as I can ascertain. They have got to go to the village or town once or twice a week to sell and buy, and can get their mail at the same time. Comparing the city with the country is not a fair comparison. The cost of delivering in the city is small compared to what it would be in the country.

JOHN RUTHERFORD,  
Seymour, Feb. 2, 1905.

a right to farm products at prices established by piece-work, the labor of women and children, unrestricted hours of labor, a yearly wage, and the competition of all the world; they give in exchange the products of their industry at prices increased by legislative interference with all these!

All efforts to drive to, and keep people on, the farm will fail until the remuneration of labor and capital on the farm is the standard for all. The immigrant will keep away from the farm for the same reason as the city dweller; the farmers will continue to flock to the city (and I believe a majority look forward to doing so) because that seems the only way the balance can be restored.

We hear of the army of the unemployed, and the starving poor in the cities, and the claim is made that it is the duty of the state to get them on the 'land' that they may have employment and food. Nature rewards labor only once a year and it seems to me that there is a better and more humane way to teach the unemployed this than by sending them to the country to learn by experience. It is a disquieting fact in economic affairs that the innocent suffer for the sins of the guilty, the city worker demanding wages every week in the year when nature does not give it, is the natural sequence of the privileged worker securing legislation that gives that privilege and many others to him.

Mr. McGoun sympathizes with the city worker's hostility to the competition of immigrants, but he fails to offer sympathy to the rural worker in the same position. Not only so, but he proposes that he be taxed to make the competition of the immigrant more effective and to shelter from competition the subsidized worker!

Any immigration policy in Canada is unworthy of the name of national that ignores the perfect competition in agriculture, that the prosperity of all others depends on this competition, and that the movement to the cities is only an extension of it. Until competition puts the reward of labor on an equal footing in town and country it would be well to remember that we are all fellow citizens in an industrial commonwealth, that we are profit sharers as well as competitors and that one partner favored by legislation involves the robbery of others. The subsidizing of classes also reduces the total national profits by diverting effort from productive channels to those that add nothing to the wealth of our country.

BACKWOODS FARMER.

### HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Some Christian people, ministers and others, are accustomed to refer to what is known as 'higher criticism,' in terms of suspicion and contempt. This is always very painful to me, as this teaching has been a benediction to the souls of many, and I fear the ill words spoken of it will endanger the faith of many worthy people. Permit me to tell a little of my own experience. I was brought up by Christian parents, and cannot remember the time when I expected to live other than a Christian as he for myself. I gave myself to God in early years, uniting with the church when about twelve years old. I was always thoughtful and studious, too much so, perhaps, for my own good. The Bible was, and is, for me, the most interesting book in the world. Notwithstanding the profound and almost idola-

Advertisements.

**CONSTIPATION**  
CURED BY  
DR. J. C. GILBERT'S  
"CURE"  
Free Samples, 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES
ALL IN ADVANCE.
DAILY WITNESS, \$3.00
WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00
WORLD WIDE, \$1.50
NORTHERN MESSENGER, \$1.00

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 \$4.50 for \$3.75
Daily Witness and World Wide worth \$4.50 for 3.50
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth \$2.90 for 2.00
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth \$2.50 for 1.75
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger worth \$1.40 for 1.25

ADVERTISING RATES.
WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion.
DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion
Wanted Situations Vacant, etc., 10c per insertion, up to 10 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis

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.

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.

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.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is FEBRUARY, 1905

A SCHOLARSHIP GOING A-BEGGING.
We have not yet heard of one student who has started out to secure a scholarship worth \$200 in gold and commissions worth easily as much more for school or college expenses.

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, FEBRUARY 7, 1905.

If Mr. Ross and his fellow-ministers were convinced of anything, it was that the liquor interest was a political power which could not be faced, while the temperance movement might be much more safely ignored. They had some reason for this conviction, for it was forced on them by the members of the legislature fresh from the constituencies, who knew a great deal more about the tavern-keeper as an election force than of the minister, the elder or the most worthy master of the temperance lodge. These men walked, as the Scripture would say, by sight, and not by faith. They had more belief in what they saw at political rendezvous than in the triumph of right. We do not feel sure that Mr. Huxtable is right in supposing that the old-time Liberals voted largely for the Whitney candidates in order to punish Mr. Ross. The whole of the landslide can easily be accounted for by the mere unwillingness of these to do anything to prolong the regime of which they were at one time proud. We agree with Mr. Huxtable, that it is a result not to be deplored. Had the Opposition revealed the slightest desire to do better than Mr. Ross, had they not, in fact, proclaimed their unwillingness to interfere with the liquor interest, and had we had any reason to think that there would be any less dirt on the skirts of their garments than on those they pointed at with so much scorn, we could have found it in us to advocate their support. As it was we could only state the facts. The way seems now open to the Liberal party to drop unholy alliances and to return to its old faith in the final triumph of right.

Sir Mortimer Durand's pleasantry in a recent speech at Washington, that 'before long the British people would be groaning under the heel of an American nobility,' is a reminder that the invasion of Britain by millionaires from across the Atlantic, and the frequent marriages of American heiresses to British noblemen, are potent influences in cementing that good will between the two nations which Sir Mortimer wisely advocates. The so-called 'American nobility' becomes rapidly assimilated, and differs in little or nothing from the British aristocracy, which is constantly being added to from the upstart plutocratic class. The process is quite natural, and shows that the United States has not altogether lost its character of being the greatest colony of Great Britain. Its people are like the English in that they love a lord, and still more to be a lord. But they are welcome, they and their money. If, in the process of amalgamation, they help to cement the bonds of kindred and good will, all the better for both countries.

A painfully pathetic appeal comes from the missionaries in Gujerat, where a famine now rages owing to the failure of last year's crop through drought. It is stated that in the government relief works an able-bodied man earns two and a half cents, and an able-bodied woman two cents, and those who are not capable earn nothing. Christians are excluded from the relief works by the soulless Hindoo understrappers who are necessarily in charge. From these figures it is easy to calculate how far a hundred dollars would go. It would keep a hundred people, possibly a hundred families, alive for forty days. It would be pretty hard to find a better way of investing two or three dollars than thus to keep a man in life from one season to another. The only thing that hinders is the vagueness and bigness of the total. No one feels as though his share would amount to anything. But the immeasurably large return in life saving is not the only return from such an investment. It is obvious from the appeal that the mode of giving the aid is through relief works. In other words, in so far as the recipients are able to work, and in so far as the mission could devise profitable works, it would get the fruits of forty days' work for every dollar spent.

A letter signed 'Independent' nominates Alderman Spence as leader of a reformed Reform party in Ontario. He says Mr. Spence declined the Liberal nomination for North Toronto at the recent elections on the ground of pressure

of civic duties. We can imagine a more imperative reason than that. Mr. Spence has all his life been the representative of the prohibitionists, and he could not have consistently been the candidate of a party which had repudiated prohibition and even refused such minor measures of temperance reform as is admitted to be desirable and within the competency of the Legislature. Had there been any place in Ontario for an independent Liberal, Mr. Spence might have been in a position to consider whether he would add the responsibilities of a legislator to the onerous duties he now fulfils for the public. The call would have been a serious one, as his very presence in the House would have created a reformed Liberal party with temperance reform on its programme. Now that the party has, through losing the confidence of the better men in the province, been wiped out as a parliamentary force, it may well look for resuscitation to men who represent a policy which that class of citizens believes in. It would give the Liberal party a new vigor if a constituency could be found for Mr. Spence.

General Kuropatkin, in reporting his reverses to the Czar, does not imitate the blunt frankness of Sir Redvers Buller, whose 'I regret to say' became a by-word in the earlier stages of the Boer war. When he fails in an attack on the Japanese, or is drawn from a position, he contents himself with reporting that his troops retired in good order after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In this way, he gives some comfort to the people at home and protects the Czar's government so far as may be from suffering through his defeat. Whether General Kuropatkin undertook the big flanking movement on his right wing in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, that it was necessary for him to do something, or not, is unknown to outsiders. But he so adroitly worded his report as to make it appear that he had not entirely failed. On the other side, Field Marshal Oyama states with modest brevity that the Russians were repulsed all along the line, which seems to be about the truth of the matter. This is confirmed by a later report that General Stakelberg with a considerable part of the first army corps have rejoined the main body of the army and retired to their old positions. The part that did not return is probably lying in the snow in front of the Japanese fortifications they failed to capture. The story of the battle of the Hun has, owing to the terrible weather, a horror all its own. There must have been some imperative reason to induce a general of Kuropatkin's ability and experience to risk an engagement under conditions so adverse as those described in the despatches.

If the other officers of the Baltic fleet have as lively an imagination and as acute a terror of Japanese ubiquity as is possessed by Captain Clado and his brother officers who have given evidence before the International Commission in Paris, peaceful vessels navigating the Indian Ocean are likely to have an exciting time should they happen to run across Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron now floundering about in those waters. It would be ridiculous, were it not for the tremendous interests at stake, for a naval officer to assert, as Captain Wallemond, of the transport 'Kamchatka,' did, that 'torpedo boats attacked him on all sides at a distance of about ten cable lengths.' If such was really the fact, considering the daring character of Japanese torpedo boat commanders, it is many chances to one that he would be at the bottom of the North Sea instead of telling fairy stories to a grave assemblage of old sea-dogs in Paris. But if the torpedo boats the Russian officers say they saw were what they describe, where did this great fleet of strange craft come from, and did it all go down among the fishes before the terrible Russian gun? The North Sea is full of shipping at all times, and its coasts everywhere are well lighted and guarded. No torpedo boats or craft of any description could sail the sea or hide on the coasts for a day without their presence being trumpeted over all creation. Yet no trace of the presence of Japanese ships of any description can be found before or since the Dogger Bank affair. The implication is that the alleged torpedo boats were, and have been, ever since in hiding somewhere on the coasts of England or Scotland. Such a thing is, of course, impossible, but to the simple-minded Russian nothing is impossible to the British.

Although the Tisza ministry has been badly defeated in the recent Hungarian general election, there is little prospect of a better or stronger ministry taking its place. The factions which have succeeded in downing M. Tisza may work together for the purpose of further securing Magyar ascendancy with an army and a tariff independent of Austria, but if radical changes like these are to be urged, it is quite probable that a general revision of the Hungarian constitution will

be demanded by the unrepresented majority of the people. So inherently vicious is the Hungarian political system that in the late Chamber the Magyar minority in the country held two-thirds of the seats, while the other nationalities, having nearly two-thirds of the population, held only one-third. The general election has made no change in these unequal conditions, and the parliament at Budapest remains a Magyar legislature for Hungary, not a Hungarian parliament. Hungary, with whose emancipation under Kossuth from Austrian tyranny the English world was so much in sympathy, turns out to be only a Magyar despotism over Slavs and an aristocratic despotism over the people. It is impossible that this anomalous situation can be permanent, though there is sure to be a severe conflict before it can be reformed. Hungary is still in a condition little changed from old time feudalism. Most of the nobles and landowners are deeply in debt, owing to the ostentatious extravagance of their hereditary way of living. It is only by retaining control of the government, its offices and emoluments, and of the army that this ruling class can keep their heads above water. They are, however, sadly divided among themselves. Meantime, a large and wealthy middle class of merchants and professional men has been steadily rising in social and political influence. This is the force which must, sooner or later, come into conflict with the landed aristocracy, if the kingdom should not be dissolved in the violent disruption which threatens the empire.

There is something vigorous about 'Canadienne's' indictment against the anti-British spirit instilled into every generation of United States people, whether of native or foreign origin, as soon as they can toddle to school. Many of the things which she says are true, but we are inclined to think they offer, as a whole, an exaggerated picture. In her own city of Minneapolis there is published a newspaper whose cartoons are always friendly and sunny towards Canada, and we believe that, though we cannot hope for the eradication from the masses of the deeply instilled venom for generations to come, a very great change has come over the attitude of the thinking classes. The compliments by English visitors of which 'Canadienne' complains are genuine enough, and there can be no doubt of the extreme tolerance and good-will of the British as a people towards the United States. A malice which is all on one side is bound to die, and, while we think it right from time to time to rebuke individual acts of insolence, we think that it is the part of all to discourage any reciprocity in ill-will. As to the spirit of those United States people who have come to Canada, we are told that most of them become immediately naturalized and accept the new institutions heartily and with some natural surprise. A meeting in Boston the other day to protest against the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, shows that the long nursed hate has not entirely died out. It was not a large or influential meeting and in these respects served a good purpose by proving that the protesters against a wise and humanitarian movement are few in number and without popular sympathy. It is also satisfactory to note that the meeting gave the press of the city an opportunity to rebuke the protesters for their exhibition of an unenlightened, narrow, unprogressive spirit unworthy of the present age. It is certainly hard to see why any one, however narrowing his education, should wish to see what he no doubt looks upon as the most advanced of nations left still further behind than it already is in this excellent effort in the cause of international amity.

A convention of cotton growers was held in New Orleans last week, in which the condition and prospects of the industry were exhaustively discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the burning of cotton and even the restriction of the acreage under crop would not materially relieve the depression. The true remedy, it was thought, would be found in the increase of consumption. Over-production and glutted markets had been set down as among the causes of the depression, whereas the real cause was the inability of the million in Asia and Europe to purchase the cloth at the price demanded. People go without the article they need because they have not the means to buy it. To increase consumption prices must come down. But the growers want a fair margin of profit on their product, the millers require a return on the capital invested, and the workmen insist on wages that will enable them to live in comfort. These three factors make a reduction in prices difficult. There are no doubt in the cheap living countries of Asia millions of people who could use all the cotton that can be made, but they cannot get it, because the stan-

dard of living among those who make it is so much higher than that of those who need it that trade between them is impossible. Increased consumption can only be brought about in one of two ways: The purchasing power of the millions in Europe and Asia must be raised, or cost of production must be lowered. The former is manifestly beyond the reach of any human power, though it may come by evolution in process of time. The latter, as the Fall River strike has shown, is incompatible with the demands of labor. The obvious effect will be to transfer the business of cotton manufacturing to India, Japan, and other cheap countries. British capitalists are erecting cotton mills in India, Egypt and China, with the belief that the happy proportion between cost of production and the ability of consumers to purchase will be secured to the advantage of both. The same economical considerations which led to the erection of mills close to the cotton fields of the Southern States caused the building of mills in Egypt, India and China. These have the advantages of cheap labor and proximity to the consuming millions.

THE QUEBEC REVOLT.

Why did Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir resign? They are so far under bonds not to reveal their reasons and on Saturday night they loyally adhered to this duty. We are therefore left to surmise. There are, however, things that we know. We know that when Mr. Rainville, the well-understood legislative advocate of the grabbing financial corporations, appeared for election in the St. Louis division of Montreal, with evidently much money behind him, the better element of the party put up another candidate and fought the election through on the clear issue that the constituency wanted to have a representative of the people and not a representative of the 'trusts.' We know that when Mr. Langlois was put forward Mr. Parent, the Premier, stepped in and declared that Mr. Rainville was the government candidate, and that whoever opposed him opposed the government. Such men as Senators Dandurand, Choquette, Beique and Cloran were astounded at this attitude and at first ascribed it to a lack of understanding of the situation, but, when Mr. Parent dismissed all illusion on this point, the majority of the Montreal Liberals accepted the issue and defeated Mr. Parent in defeating Mr. Rainville. A clear line of schism was thus developed in the Liberal party, the realignments being apparently in large majority, and having as their legislative leaders Messrs. Gouin, of Montreal, and Turgeon, of Quebec. We know that one of the loudest and most denunciatory members of this insurgent faction, Mr. Monet, was a few days ago induced by some means to join the Parent Government, that this was done without consulting certain of the ministers and that the first these knew of it was seeing this quondam opponent sit down among them as a colleague. We know that Mr. Monet is an extreme sectionalist, and, as such, was very undesirable to either faction, as a minister. We know that this appearance of Mr. Monet at the council board was the immediate cause of the revolt which has taken shape in this resignation.

How far personal and local ambitions have entered into this act it would be impossible for those most intimate with the facts, or the actors themselves, to say, nor is it useful to enquire. One reason hinted at, on Saturday night for wanting Mr. Gouin instead of Mr. Parent for a leader was that Mr. Parent is no debater, and the party wanted a man who could defend its course. This is, we hope, a minor cause as it is certainly a minor reason. Mr. Parent is an administrator of the first order and no contemptible statesman. Mr. Parent it largely was who made a new city of Quebec, which may well be grateful to and proud of him. He did this with a minimum of sacrifice of public to private interests, earning for himself a good and clean reputation and making him the rising hope of liberal statesmanship. He was a man of singular grasp, and showed himself able at one and the same time to be a civic and a legislative leader and to manage the most complicated and difficult of financial and legal affairs. It was this last talent which brought him, as a lawyer, into relations with a financial combination, whose method, unfortunately, was to exploit the government for capital and for relief. This difficult role suggested doubts to men's minds, especially when they saw what consideration the Quebec Bridge adventurers had from the government. There have also been charges, even in Liberal quarters, that the doing out of timber limits and other prerequisites within the administrative control of the government has not been all it should be. But this is a matter that requires knowledge and discrimination to judge. No one can discharge such a duty, however conscientiously, and not be spoken against. The one thing that stands out

before the public is that Mr. Parent deliberately chose to stand or fall by Mr. Rainville. Mr. Rainville has apparently fallen, but the battle is not yet fought out, nor has he lost hope.

To all appearance the revolters have the people with them. All the Liberal clubs in Montreal, some nine in number, are said to have been represented by their leaders at the meeting on Saturday evening to congratulate the three ministers on their attitude, and to assure them of the confidence of the people. How it will be in the House and in the rest of the province remains to be seen. It seems that Mr. McCorkill did not resign. Whether this means that he has cast in his lot with the Parent faction, or that he felt that he had supporters, or friends, or patrons at Ottawa to consult before he acted, does not yet appear. Some one has attributed to him the remark that there was not room in the Cabinet for Mr. Monet and himself, but that may have been a mere personal expression, and not the result of a questioning of his soul as to what he could endure for his country's sake. He can find in history a long list of those who have accepted strange political bed-fellows for the sake of a public policy, and of others who have done the same for less worthy purposes. We do not know what the electors of Bromo will say to the matter, as they are pretty much dependent on their political leaders for information; but we presume that Mr. McCorkill is still on the fence, conscientiously studying both sides of the question. The question which chiefly interested politicians to-day was whether the Lieutenant-Governor would insist on the Legislature meeting according to call, or accept the advice of the remnant of the Cabinet that it be adjourned to the second of March. The remnant were anxious for the delay, while the seceders were equally anxious for an immediate polling of the House before manipulations had time to get in their hand. The fact that the governor declined to permit the resigned ministers to publish their reasons for resignation was taken as an augury that he was going to insist on their having an immediate opportunity to do so in the House of Assembly. But His Honor has adopted the advice of his chief adviser. If the Liberal party in Quebec shall, without losing its ascendancy in the province, prove capable of sloughing off an effete shell and coming out purified of its barnacles and revitalized, it will be greatly to be congratulated.

A BETTER TURN IN RUSSIA.

Widely different accounts come from St. Petersburg. One represents General Trepoff as still grinding his blood-hungry teeth at the journalist, while another represents him as blandly bidding a Liberal journalist be careful for about ten days, when he will be released from the limitations which now embarrass him, while one represents the Grand Duke Vladimir as promising a parliament which, while it will have no legislative power, will have freedom of speech which will also be secured to the press. We gather that there has been a very considerable reaction at the court in favor of granting the people without delay all that, for their own best good, can be granted them. M. de Witte is represented as having got access to the Czar and to have denounced the St. Petersburg massacre as a crime whose results had been dire, and to have found the Czar to be bitterly in sympathy with that sentiment. The Czar has also allowed a picked body of the working men to see him personally. It has been made public that already, before the sad events of the recent massacre the Czar had sanctioned the progressive proposals of the Committee of Reforms, which are really a substantial step in the direction of popular representation. Constitutionalists regard with dismay the fact that absolute decision remains with the Czar, and sav bitterly that what is promised is nothing in advance of what Peter the Great did, in summoning the spokesmen of the people. These, however, show small faith in their own dictum that the time is ripe for reform. If it is, it is obvious that representative institutions cannot mark time for two hundred years more, or even twenty. Whatever there may be to be said in favor of the view that Russia is not prepared for representative institutions, the outbreaks of anarchy upon the streets, which never fail to greet any movement, whether forward or backward, are always an eloquent chorus in support of those who hold it. The Grand Duke Vladimir says the peasant does not yet know what a parliament is; he only knows the Czar. The peasant has, however, always lived in his commune, which is a self-governing body, and has constitutionalism in his bones. The zemstvos have been a better training ground for constitutionalists than perhaps any other country ever had, preliminary to a base parliamentary system. They are, moreover, as conservative in essence as any representative institution ever was, being dominantly composed of the

gentry, and it is significant that the recent representative assembly... of these colonial organizations recommended the immediate adoption, not of a parliament composed of themselves, but of one in which the peasant would have equal rights.

THE COLONIAL OVERTURE.

Mr. Chamberlain has at last come to chapter and verse as to what he has for some years been speaking of as 'The colonial offer.' It is in these words, attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: 'We offer to meet you, to make a treaty with you, by which you shall treat us and we will treat you a little better than we both treat the foreigner.'

It is when we come down to particulars that this bright vision of inter-imperial rapprochement seems to turn to dust. The only way that has ever been suggested by Mr. Chamberlain for Britain to favor the colonies is by duties on foodstuffs which could not possibly help us without increasing prices to the British people.

imperialism would gain from action taken on what Mr. Chamberlain calls the colonial overture would be the erection of the colonies into separate treaty-making powers. We should greatly like to see another colonial conference as proposed by Mr. Balfour, as there is nothing so good as getting together and talking things out, but let it be with no foregone expectation of a British food tariff, which would be mean of us to ask for, and for which we have no equivalent to offer.

DOES INSURRECTION CHECK WAR?

Those who think that internal troubles in Russia will cause the government of that empire to make peace with Japan have many lessons of history against them. In modern times internal conspiracies and rebellions and invasions from without have, one or other, sometimes all together, afflicted nations engaged in external war; yet in no instance have any of these eruptions led to the conclusion of peace.

The only circumstances that could make disaffection a source of failure in Manchuria would be, should the disaffection spread to the army to such an extent as to make it refuse to fight. There have been rumors from St. Petersburg that such has been actually the case to some extent; but that may easily be an imagination of those who would have it so.

campaigns in the Balkans, and the surrender at Yorktown, while British supremacy on the sea was temporarily lost, all go to prove that sea power is the determining factor in war, especially when that war is waged in a peninsula.

PROGRESS.

In his speech at the Reform Club dinner, Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, touched the right chord when he said he was speaking 'not for old Canada, but for that greater Canada which was calling for prudent, yet progressive statesmanship from her rulers.'

PROVINCIALISM AND NATIONALISM.

From time to time the proposal is made by people and newspapers to join Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island into one province, so as to save upon the expenses of administration. The proposal has its attractions, for it does seem on the face of it rather wasteful to have a separate provincial parliament for, say, Nova Scotia, with its area of only 2,184 square miles, and its population of 103,259.

Local feeling in favor of any existing or proposed autonomy is apt to be very intense, witness the strong anti-Canadian feeling avowed to exist in Newfoundland. In the smaller parishes of England it used to be customary to 'beat the bounds,' as it was called, yearly, and the custom is still kept up in some places.

all carrying sticks, walk over the parish boundaries, beating their sticks upon ground, or tree, or wall, or river bank, or what not, that is a prominent land or water mark of the parish. Here and there, a girl or boy is 'bumped,' on the journey, the object of it all being to teach the youth of the parish its territory, so that it may never be forgotten. The consequence is, that each parish has its local pride, and one who is born at Sloucom-on-the-Hill does not consider it at all a matter of little consequence and that it would have amounted to the same thing if he or she had thanced to have been born in Podger's Flats, the next village. On the other hand, a Podger's Flat man can never wholly eradicate his boyish feeling of superiority to the Sloucom-on-the-Hill, although he knows that it is pridefully wrong.

These facts, indeed they are truisms, will, no doubt, be gravely considered by parliament when it comes to create a province or provinces out of the present Territories. There are forty-five states in the Union, and more to be organized, while, if the present Territories are created into only one province, there will be only three provinces west of Ontario, where by far the greatest increase of population is expected during the next quarter of a century.

DEEDS OF SAVAGERY.

The tale of the sea that has just reached us from Bonavista, Newfoundland, would have startled nobody a century or less ago; but, in these days, it shocks and horrifies. It is a tale of 'wrecking,' of a sort once common on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and especially upon the Cornish coast. The population of the coast of Cornwall was notorious for its heartlessness in this respect; and a wreck occurring by act of God was regarded as a divine bounty to the natives of the district where it was driven ashore.

would appear to have been a kindly human act, if it were not that the same folk immediately began to clear out the cargo, which makes it look as if they assisted the crew ashore so as to be free to take possession of the vessel. Anyway, they cleared her out by nightfall, and then they burnt her. The wreck commissioner and a constable who tried to stop them, they hustled into the water, pelted with stones, and in other ways maltreated and insulted. That was all bad enough as reflecting upon the savagery of the immediate wreckers; but the sequel is worse, as it shows that piracy is characteristic of the whole neighborhood. Six of the prisoners tried were found guilty and were fined sums varying from five to fifty dollars. Their friends and neighbors sympathized with them. When they were convicted the crowds hooted and hissed and menaced the constables and later they threatened to tear down the jail and release them.

ANNIHILATION OF A MERCHANT FLEET.

Some curious revelations of the effect of high protection and exclusive navigation laws on the mercantile marine of the United States were made before the Ships' Subsidy Commission, whose report has been presented to Congress. Epigrammatically stated, the report would read, 'protected to death.' Of all industries carried on in the Republic, ship-building is the most highly protected. It has the protection not merely of a high customs duty, like other industries, but has the unique advantage of being the only industry guarded by an absolute prohibition of the importation of foreign-built ships. Furthermore, no ship built abroad can engage in the coasting trade of the United States. Other manufacturers with less protection manage to sell their products in foreign markets in competition with producers in other countries, yet the report of the Commission states that 'it costs forty percent more to build a ship in the United States than in Great Britain.'

Other industries highly protected, but not to the extent of prohibiting foreign competition, compete in foreign markets without asking for subsidies. Prominent among these is the United States Steel Corporation, which does so to the added discomfort of the ship-building interest. From evidence taken by the Commission it was shown that recently that concern sold one hundred thousand tons of steel plate to Highland and Wolf, of Belfast, at twenty-four dollars per ton. For the same plate the charge at Pittsburgh to home buyers is thirty-two dollars per ton. This amounts to a difference of fifty thousand dollars in a ship carrying five thousand tons. Here we have a luminous example of the way the people at home are compelled to pay an excessive price for steel plates, in order that the Steel Corporation may sell the same product to foreign shipbuilders at a price which makes it impossible for shipbuilders in the United States to compete with them. But the effect of this double system of public robbery under the guise of protection does not stop here, for it is stated that more than a million tons of foreign shipping is owned by citizens of the Republic. Thus it appears that protection, carried to its ultimate logical conclusion in prohibition of competition, has not only killed the ship-building industry, but led to the investment of United States capital in a great foreign industry to the obvious disadvantage of home producers. The fact that these investors share in the profits of the trade does not help the United States as a mar-

time power. It is astonishing in view of these facts that even the shipping interest does not see the wisdom of returning to the old policy, under which the mercantile marine of the Republic rivaled that of Great Britain, until we remember that that involves the whole protective system. The worst of all this showing is that the conditions described are absolutely inseparable from that system.

BEEF TRUST UNLAWFUL.

The Supreme Court of the United States has arrived at the unanimous decision that the injunction against the Beef Trust is well-founded and just. As unanimity in that court is somewhat rare, the decision bears all the more weight. A New York contemporary asks whether, now that this decision has been given, any proceedings will be taken against 'that lawless and piratical institution,' and makes out a very severe case against it. Judge Grosscup's injunction against the Trust was granted on Feb. 18, 1903. Mr. Roosevelt said on Monday: 'We do not intend that this Republic shall ever fail as those republics of olden time failed, in which there finally came to be a government by classes, which resulted either in the poor plundering the rich or in the rich exploiting and in one form or another enslaving the poor, for either event means the destruction of free institutions and of individual liberty. Ours is not a government which recognizes classes. It is based on the recognition of the individual. We are not for the poor man as such, nor for the rich man as such. We are for every man, rich or poor, provided he acts justly and fairly by his fellows; and if he so acts the government must do all it can to see that, inasmuch as he does no wrong, so he shall suffer no wrong. At the same time it appears that though the men that form the Beef Trust are declared law breakers they have enjoyed the most singular and long continued immunity. It was some time before any attempt was made to obtain an injunction against them. They are very rich men, and certainly poor law breakers would not have been allowed so much rope. However, now that the Supreme Court has given a unanimous decision against them, we shall see if the logical consequence, a criminal prosecution, follows. As the Sherman law has been declared to be violated, it appears to be the proper procedure for the President to order the Attorney-General to move for the application of the criminal law. Whether he will do that or not, or what effect it will have if he does, remains to be seen. Since Judge Grosscup gave his decision, two years ago, beef has continued to rise in price, and it is just as high in New York and Chicago to-day as it was before the decision of the Supreme Court. Evidently the Beef Trust people are not scared—at least, they are. One New York newspaper critic considers that nothing will scare them or stop them until Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Moody go ahead and 'arrest the robbers and stop the stealing and the eminent captains of the Beef Trust are given numbers as convicts and cells in a penitentiary.' Then, it says, 'the people may come to know that theft by conspiracy to overcharge the consumer by an aggregation with \$100,000,000 capital is as infamous as pocket-picking or porch-climbing.' These are bitter words, but they are no more bitter than many of the 'common people' use when discussing this and similar cases.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' What Could the Czar Have Done?—New York Times. Russian Tyranny To-day—Prince Kropotkin, in the 'Nineteenth Century.' The General Strike a Practical Modern Weapon or a Utopian Dream?—Translated from the 'Movement Socialiste' for 'Public Opinion,' New York. Another Russian Repulse—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York. Unstable Europe—The Springfield 'Republican.' The Doom of Zionism—By M. J. Landa, in the 'Manchester Guardian.' A Free Loan Association—Honesty of the Poor Shown by its Books—The New York 'Evening Post.' Sport as an Influence in Modern Life—By the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., in the 'Sunday Magazine,' London. The Church Crisis in Scotland—Extract from an Article by the Rev. John Wainson, D.D. (Jan. MacLaren), in the 'Hilbert Journal,' London. The White Cattle of Chartley—By R.B.T., in the 'Manchester Guardian.' SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. A Day at Home with Yeasey—By Frederick Miles Bernard, in the 'World,' New York. A Notable Book on Japanese Art—Described by John La Farge—The New York 'Evening Post.' More About the Encore Nuisance—The 'Musical News,' London. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. Le Roi d'Yvetot—By Pierre Jean de Béranger, 1780-1857. The Spirit of Borrow—By B. in 'T.P.' Weekly, London. Hurrell Froude—The 'Daily News,' London. Notable Book on Shakespeare's Tragedies—By William Archer, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London. The Philosophy of Dickens—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London. The Humanity of Bunyan—By C. H. Herford, in the 'Speaker,' London. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. 'Education' in the Village—The 'Spectator,' London. The Memory of Ants—This and Other Human Characteristics Studied—The New York Tribune. Enormous Use of Rubber—The Chicago 'Journal.' THINGS NEW AND OLD. PASSING EVENTS. \$1.50 a year or any postal address the world over. Agents wanted, John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Tennyson.

Advertisements.

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

**INFANTS CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

*Prepared by*  
Wm. C. Powell & Co.,  
New York, N.Y.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of  
*Wm. C. Powell*  
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Dr. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

them saying, 'We who are about to die salute ye, oh brothers in Whitehall!' It would have consoled them also to know that their feathers would be admitted to those haunts frequented by 'them nobs at the West-end,' famous clubs such as Boodle's, Arthur's, or White's. Pens made from these quills may be heard scratching away at Greek particles or the intricacies of the higher mathematics in what descriptive writers term 'the academic cloister' in our older universities.

These are only general possibilities, but a momentous and a definite claim is added:

'King Edward habitually uses them; it was with a Hudson's Bay quill he signed the Coronation Oath. I tremble as I think of these things. Who am I that I should be permitted to handle a pen connected in even the most remote manner with such high affairs of State? As to the further statement that 'Mr. Balfour also uses them habitually,' I confess I am very much impressed by it.

Other names of varying interest and importance are here set forth as users of this sort of pen—Lord Palmerston, Charles Dickens, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Queen Victoria. It is said that Sir Walter Scott wrote the whole of 'Red Gauntlet' with one Hudson's Bay quill. These famous names only whet the appetite, they arouse expectation, and I am astounded to find that the writer of this pamphlet fails to satisfy the curiosity which he must have known full well would be excited. For we are not told if Joseph patronizes the wild-goose quill. It is just possible, of course, that the writer, having told us that this style of pen is used 'at Court in England,' feels that this phrase includes Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.

It is certain that a goose quill has for a very long time been regarded as a fitting instrument for controversial writing. When Sir Andrew Aguecheek asked Sir Toby Relch and Fabian if either of them would bear a challenge to someone, Sir Toby answered: 'Go write it with a martial hand; be curt and brief; it is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent and full of invention; taunt him with the license of ink; and as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England, set 'em down; go about it. Let there be gall enough in thy ink; though thou write with a 'goose-pen, no matter. About it!'

These instructions suggest the scheming of some electioneering address—'eloquent and full of invention'—and the allusions to inaccuracy of statement under the short word which used to describe that sort of thing confirm the resemblance. The 'goose-pen' was evidently put to base uses in those days.

According to the learned writer of this curious pamphlet, while the first allusion in the Bible to writing belongs to B. C. 1296, there is evidence that writing was practiced as early as B. C. 3766, in the reign of King Khufu. Let me confess that my acquaintance with the history of King Khufu is meagre. It is said that during certain excavations in Upper Egypt some writing on goatskins was found, and the learned give their date as B. C. 3766. An old chronological chart gives the date of the Flood as B. C. 2348, and, allowing 300 or 400 years' margin for the inevitable quarrel which such a statement always occasions, we find that Khufu's writing belongs to an

era at least 4000 years before the Flood. What the writing is about I cannot say, but obviously it must be quite antediluvian in tone.

It is not easy to decide what sort of a pen Khufu used—some suggest a reed and others a brush. It could not have been the iron stylus, seeing that the material on which he wrote was goatskin. Indeed, everything about the gentleman is more or less open to doubt. It is said that he may be regarded as the legitimate head of Dynasty IV. Well, according to M. Mariette, that dynasty began in B. C. 4235, while Professor Lepsius gives the date as B. C. 3124—thus leaving a margin of more than 1,100 years. Again, the gentleman's name is the subject of controversy, for

he was called Cheops by Herodotus, Chembes by Diodorus, Souphis by Manetho, and Saophis by Eratosthenes. Perhaps Khufu was a sort of pet name used at home by his sisters and aunts. In any case, it is quite a long time since he wrote on goatskin, and it is certain that he did not use a quill. The quill of the goose and of the crow came into use about A. D. 56—in the days of Caractacus and Boadicea, and I will back the one now in my hand against any that have been used in the interval.

**BOO SLIDE IN IRELAND**  
WHOLE FARMS WIPED OUT.

The correspondent of the 'Standard' at Roscommon gives a striking account of the pitiful condition of things resulting from the moving Irish bog. He writes: 'Few people can fully realize what the phenomenon of the moving bog really means to the unfortunate tenants whose lot it is to live on Lord De Freyne's Frenchpark Estate. The tenants are surrounded on all sides with two-miles of bog and water; and their only tillage lands are the patches from which the turf has been cut away, and which have been made capable of returning a medium crop of potatoes and turnips with which to tide over the winter months, after incalculable hardship and labor.'

Such was the little hamlet of Clooncheevers, with its forty or fifty little one-story-high whitewashed cottages on Saturday last, when the immense bog which overhangs the valleys, without any previous warning, swept down on them like an avalanche. The first intimation they had of this visitation was the bog-stuff dashing in the doors of the houses—so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty many of the unfortunate people escaped with their lives.

Yesterday I visited the scene of the disaster, and was inexpressibly shocked with all I witnessed. The mountain, which is eleven or twelve miles in extent, was rent and torn as if by an earthquake. The moving portion, which had been cut through at the bridge, was about three hundred yards square, and had been carried a distance of fully three-quarters of a mile. The ruin and destruction which such a mass has left in its train can be more easily imagined than described. Many of the houses have totally disappeared, whilst all that is to be seen of others is the chimney tops. Here and there a leafless tree marks the spot from which well-tilled farms have disappeared practically forever. At one point I found a lake of about ten or twelve acres, which had

**\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit**

**\$1 SENDS IT TO YOUR HOME**

**Our \$1 Offer** A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 500 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new ten-inch, 50 cent records—good \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments or \$10 cash.

**Description** The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of disc record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm gearing. It has the new combination brake and speed regulator, the regular standard full size sound box. The horn is 15 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. Its unusual length, improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tone beautifully, so that when they issue from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell.

**The Records** Are noted for their superior quality, great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. There are hundreds of titles to choose from, including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, comic, sentimental and song songs, hymns, chimes, bells, sacred music, duets, quartets, sketches, minstrel, talking, whistling and dialect records.

What entertainment have you for these long dull evenings? Just think for a minute how happy one of these outfits would make your family; what a treat to have in your home—the finest music ever played, the sweetest songs ever sung, the best stories ever told. It keeps the young folks home at night.

**A Last Word** We have been receiving so many orders lately that the factory has had hard work to keep up with the demand. As if you wish yours to be filled promptly, send in the coupon at once and we will guarantee a picked and well tested instrument. Understand you run no risk. If the outfit does not come fully up to your expectations you can return it to us, and we will refund your dollar. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same and we will ship the outfit C.O.D. to your nearest express office. Then when thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$9, and express charges.

**COUPON**

JOHNSTON & CO.,  
191 Yonge St., Toronto.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar as first payment on one Crown Melophone and Outfit. If perfectly satisfactory in every particular, I agree to pay you \$2.00 a month for five and a half months. If unsatisfactory, it is understood that I can return the Outfit and this order will be cancelled.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Age .....  
Nearest Express Office ..... M. W., 2-7.

**JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge Street**  
TORONTO, CANADA  
CANADA'S LARGEST AND LEADING TALKING MACHINE DEALERS

No Breakfast Table complete without

**EPPS'S**

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

**COCOA**

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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 EFFORT 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.

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. SPECIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 610, WINDSOR, ONT.

**Fits Cured Free**

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders - Nerve Pains, Headaches, etc. Send to Dr. H. M. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,  
**J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,**  
1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

A Russian army surgeon reports that the Japanese modern bullets easily pass through the intercostal interstices and by reason of their great speed will penetrate a bone and make a canal corresponding to their small calibre without destroying the bone. They make holes in the skin of about the diameter of a pea. The wounds seldom suppurate, and, as a rule, the only thing necessary is maintenance of cleanliness in the wound and antiseptic bandaging.

**A QUILL FROM CANADA.**

A LONDON MAN WAXES FUNNY OVER IT.

'S. L. H.' who conducts the 'Sub Rosa' column in the London 'Leader,' writes as follows about a quill from a Canadian wild goose, fashioned into a pen, which he received at New Year's, from the Manitoba 'Free Press,' Winnipeg:

It is a timely and an appropriate gift, and I feel that I cannot do better than to use it for the first time in thanking those who have sent it.

According to a little explanatory pamphlet accompanying the pen, the wild goose that furnished the quill had its birthplace somewhere on the banks of one of the many rivers emptying into Hudson's Bay, along the west coast line of that great inland sea. There is but little doubt that in its early migrations it flapped its way over a great part of the American continent. This wing feather has moved in glorious freedom through the keen, clear Canadian air over many a league of land and water which I have never seen. The writer of the pamphlet adds:

'After that, the wing feather which has been fashioned to a pen for your use crossed the Atlantic twice, and is now at your service.'

For it seems that the wild goose was captured last spring near York Factory, the historic trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, about 600 miles—as the wild goose flies—due north from Winnipeg, on the shore of Hudson's Bay. The pen itself was made in England, and as it reached me from Canada it seems to me that it must have crossed the Atlantic three times—once in coming here to be fashioned into a pen, again in being returned to Canada, and a third time when sent to me.

In any case it is essentially British. There is no suspicion of dumping about this present, for it originated in a British possession, and it was manufactured in England. If I were to submit fantastic proposals when writing with it it would not be the first time that this wing feather has had a share in a wild-goose chase. And in handling it I find myself in famous company, for here I read that

'quill pens made from the wing-feathers of the Canada wild goose are still used at Court in England, and in some of the British government offices, as well as in most of the West-end clubs in London, and in the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.'

In this way I am to some extent connected at once with exalted, official, select, and learned 'circles.'

Perhaps Mr. Brodrick uses a pen like this—solemn and inspiring thought—it is even possible that Lord Selborne wields a goosequill in those supreme moments when he is engaged in what he calls 'giving proof of the power of conceiving the highest flights of imperial thought.' Perchance Mr. Walter Long clutches one of these wing-feathers of the wild goose when he feels inspired, and it may be that Mr. Aretas Verrill-Douglas employs such an imperial jot down 'thoughts that breathe' and words that burn.

If the geese which have provided quills for our government offices had known in their last moments the purposes to which their wing-feathers would be put, they would have died happy. I can fancy



TWO PRETTY BODICES.

For a month or more of this time of the year there is a decided lull in fashions, for with the exception of the thin gowns being made for southern resorts, there is little new to be seen at dress-making establishments.

Of course, new dresses and costumes are always being made, and many show some little difference in treatment, but they are all modelled on the styles that have been in vogue for the past three or four months.

Among blouses and separate waists, however, there are always novelties to be found, and particularly so during the in-between seasons, for it is then that the makers seem to devote special attention to their useful garments, doubtless with the worthy desire to tempt their patrons to spend a little additional money.

The bodice illustrated by figure 1 in the accompanying drawing is one of the prettiest of these new models. It is made of a lovely shade of pastel blue

chiffon cloth trimmed with white satin revers and shoulder tabs embroidered in shades of blue and gold. The back is in one piece gathered at the shoulder seams and drawn down snugly at the waist line, but the fronts are gathered through the middle as well as on the shoulders, so that they fall in graceful curved folds across the bust.

The stock and chemise are of white satin, embroidered at the top, and so also are the ties at throat and bust.

The sleeves, which are of elbow length, are gathered at the top and inner arm seam, and are finished with ruffles of Lierre lace.

This blouse would look well worn with a blue, gray or black suit, or with one of mixed goods, or it might be used as the bodice of a gown of cloth or silk.

The second illustration is of gray crepe de Chine inset with Russian lace dyed to match and trimmed with a collar and wide crush girdle of panne velvet of the same color.

been formed within the last few days by the pent-up mountain streams. Unless some means is speedily adopted to drain off this water, it will undermine the entire bog, and a disaster of an overwhelming nature may be anticipated.

Although the hourly expected catastrophe (says a special correspondent) has not yet fallen on the villagers of Clooncheevers, the suspense and anxiety still continue. One unfortunate woman was completely deranged in mind by the shock. A seething mass of bog burst through her door before daylight on the 18th and she narrowly escaped with her life, leaving all her possessions to the mercy of the invader. Her little home was soon submerged, and now, fantastically dressed, she roams about the country, and, with tears rolling down her cheeks, implores every one to save her. She is the mother of a large family, all the members of which are at present away.

This woman's house was one of a large number known on the estate as the Pat O'Brien houses. During the evictions of '93, a large number of tenants were dispossessed and their houses levelled. The matter engaged the attention of the Nationalist members of parliament, and arrangements were made for the re-erection of the houses by night. Only two persons could engage in the work, to avoid the charge of conspiracy, and several of the houses were rebuilt by a mason named Hawthorn, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., acting as his hodman. The story goes that the sheriff's party, on their way to an eviction on another part of the estate, were surprised to see that this particular house, which they had levelled the day before, had been re-erected, and on going to the door they found the tenant reinstated in the act of preparing breakfast for the mason and his hodman.

**ADDRESSING THE IMPERIAL COMMONS.**

(Longman's Magazine.)

It is well not to try to speak too soon. Randolph Churchill only opened his mouth once during the first session, and that was to ask a question. John Morley sat watching and listening for months before he ventured to catch the Speaker's eye, and his first performance was by no means successful. We all know the story of Disraeli's early collapse, and a more tragic episode is thus related by Lord Nelson's son, Frederick: 'I once attempted to speak in parliament. I brought out two or three sentences, when a mist seemed to rise before my eyes. I then lost my recollection and could see nothing but the Speaker's wig, which swelled and swelled till it covered the whole House; I then sank back in my seat and never tried to speak again, and immediately applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, feeling convinced that parliament was not my vocation.'

Physiologists have never attempted to explain why people who are loquacious and even garrulous, as long as they maintain the sweet security of a seat, belt and stutler, and perhaps break down hopelessly, when they attempt to speak on their legs. Every one of us must some time or other have suffered from one of these sudden lapses of memory. Lord Rosebery not long ago came to a dead halt in the middle of a speech; Lowe's hopeless collapse in the House of Commons is still painfully remembered, and poor Black Rod, on his first appearance, clean forgot the message from

the Lords; not even Campbell-Bannerman's promptings restored his memory, and the Speaker was obliged to say that he understood that a message was being brought to ask the attendance of the Lower House in the Lords. And even Jupiter has nodded. Mr. Gladstone himself once lost his cue and stopped abruptly, when Disraeli bent forward and said: 'The right honorable gentleman's last word was "so-and-so."'

**FLEXION MARCH-OF FRENCH ARMY.**

(Washington 'Star.') 'French army officers entertain a firm belief in the efficacy of the flexion march,' remarked a local military man, who recently returned from a trip to Europe. 'It is declared that the flexion march is really something new and will eventually be adopted in all the leading armies of the world.'

A general idea of the body movements is that the knees must be always bent and the feet lifted no higher than necessary to clear the inequalities of the ground, the step being made neither by the toe nor by the heel. The footfall should be noiseless, and the steps at first short and frequent. The body must lean well forward, the back must be straight and the head erect, the chest open and the shoulders low. It is recommended that when at drill a short stick be held with both hands in front of the chest. The lessons should not be more frequent than two or three times a week.

Medical comments on the flexion march, however, are somewhat sarcastic, being to the effect that there is nothing new in this discovery by the French army. This style of marching, it is declared, has been in vogue among the American Indians since they have been known to the white man. The forward stoop of the Indian in walking, it is pointed out, is favored by his peculiar foot covering.'

**YOUNG AGAIN AT SEVENTY-TWO**

How Calixte Richard, J. P., Feels After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Make the Kidneys Strain Out of the Blood all the Seeds of the Diseases That Trouble Old Folks

Acadie Siding, Kent Co., N.B., Feb. 3. (Special).—After suffering for forty years from Kidney Trouble, Calixte Richard, the well-known Justice of the Peace here, is fully recovered, and he says that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

'Yes,' says Mr. Richard, 'I had Kidney Trouble over forty years, with the result that I was a worn out man at seventy-two. Then I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the result is that the pain is gone from my back, and I am able to work again.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young again. They make the Kidneys sound, and sound Kidneys strain out of the blood the seeds of the diseases to which the old are subject, such as Backache, Rheumatism, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, etc.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

At the forty millions of people in Japan, not more than six millions have heard the Gospel.

A Christian Endeavor Society at Shi Kien, China, has a 'Heavenly Foot Committee,' which opposes the custom of foot-binding.

It is said that General Stoessel stopped the sale of alcoholic liquors in Port Arthur. He thought much better than intoxicants for his men and the civilians in his charge.

That dear and venerable 'Mother in Israel,' Mrs. Geddie, is still living to tell of the blessed work her husband with her accomplished in the New Hebrides.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the noted medical missionary whose professional rounds include fifteen hundred miles of the desolate coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, will arrive in New York by the 'Oceanic' on the first week of February.

The Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, the veteran Congregational minister, of London, England, has entered on his eighty-third year. In spite of his advanced age, his capacity for work remains, and he still preaches nearly every Sunday.

The Japanese, like so many Eastern people, have the awful plague of leprosy in their land, and now a special mission has been started amongst the lepers.

Mr. Lovett, who was educated for the ministry at Chestnut College, was pastor of St. Stephen's (Catholics of Huntington's) Church at Rochdale, from 1878 to 1882, and in the latter year removed to London to become book editor of the Religious Tract Society.

One of the most flourishing Y. P. S. C. E.'s in Central Africa, writes a correspondent on the Congo, is the society which meets at the Baptist Missionary Society's mission station at Yakusu, near Stanley Falls, more than 1,200 miles up the Congo river.

The following extracts from reports of secretaries at the front give some idea of the work: 'We are working full capacity for our present plant right along seven days in the week. About 200 men are all that we can conveniently handle. There is scarcely a time between three and four when there are not more men writing letters than can get around the big table with four stumps (ink) boxes. I have seen half a dozen men on their knees in a row writing on a bench because the tables were full.'

A very important series of meetings of the Presbyterian Alliance of India.

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LERNGY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA. K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURE.

presided over by Principal Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, have just been held at Allahabad. Their object was to consummate, if possible, a union of the various Presbyterian churches in India into one church, with presbyteries, synods, and a general assembly, and this, we are glad to say, has been largely accomplished.

The churches entering the union are seven in number, and it may be of interest to name them here: (1) The Church of Scotland, (2) The United Free Church of Scotland, (3) The Presbyterian Church of England, (4) The Presbyterian Church of Ireland, (5) The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, (6) The Reformed (Dutch) Church of America, (7) The Presbyterian Church of Canada.

WITH JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

THE MINISTER OF WAR GRANTS SPECIAL PERMISSION TO THE Y.M.C.A. TO FOLLOW THE ARMY.

Tokio, Dec. 12, 1904.—When the Russo-Japanese war broke out the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan undertook to do for the Japanese soldiers what similar organizations did for the British army in South Africa and for the United States army during the Spanish war.

The Association secretaries reached An tung late in September, and Ying kow the middle of November. From the first the work has been such a success that the Association leaders have been embarrassed to meet the demand from the field for men and equipment.

The following extracts from reports of secretaries at the front give some idea of the work: 'We are working full capacity for our present plant right along seven days in the week. About 200 men are all that we can conveniently handle. There is scarcely a time between three and four when there are not more men writing letters than can get around the big table with four stumps (ink) boxes. I have seen half a dozen men on their knees in a row writing on a bench because the tables were full.'

The Awful Helplessness of Locomotor Ataxia

A Test Whereby This Dreadfully Common Form of Paralysis is Detected in its Early Stages—Cure is Then Readily Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The sufferer from locomotor ataxia is known by his peculiar shuffling gait in walking and the flop with which the feet are put down. About the first indications of this disease are loss of sensation in the feet and shooting pains in the legs.

Like other forms of paralysis, however, locomotor ataxia comes on gradually as the result of exhausted nerve force, and is accompanied by such symptoms as wakefulness, irritability, headache, restlessness of movement, twitching of the nerves, momentary defects in sight and hearing and difficulty in controlling movement of the limbs.

The time to begin treatment is at the first indication of nervous exhaustion, for you can be certain then that, if not locomotor ataxia, some other dreadful form of helplessness will overcome you.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective treatment ever devised for the cure of locomotor ataxia, paralysis and all diseases of the nerves.

First, because it is composed of the ingredients which the foremost physicians assert are the most certain nerve restoratives.

The Test

Stand with feet close together and eyes shut. If you are a victim of locomotor ataxia your body will sway from side to side and you may fall over.

You will also be unable to walk in a straight line with your eyes shut, and only with difficulty with them open.

Second, because it has established an enviable record in curing these diseases.

When you use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can be absolutely sure that, search where you will, there cannot be found a more certain means of forming new, rich blood, creating new nerve force and restoring and revitalizing wasted and depleted nerve cells.

Was Afraid of Falling.

Lost Control of Legs and Could Scarcely Walk—The Numbness of Paralysis Throughout the Body.

Mrs. Barbara Bush, Dixon, Stormont Co., Ont., writes:—'I suffered a great deal from dizziness in the head and numbness of the whole system, more especially the hands and arms, feet and legs. When I tried to walk my legs seemed to want to cross each other and I would be afraid of falling and grasp for a chair or table. I also had distressing nervous feelings at times, and suffered from a gnawing sensation in my stomach. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food built up my nervous system and removed the miserable feelings from which I suffered. As I am seventy-three years old my system was run down and this treatment seemed to be exactly what I needed. I hope others will benefit by my experience.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box. You can cure coughs and colds and prevent pneumonia and consumption by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

have never seen men who listened more eagerly. Within a few days we have placed 1,500 copies of Scripture in the hands of men who actually wanted them, and we could easily have used as many more.

'During the preceding week there were 1,500 visitors to our rooms. In one day we served ten buckets of tea to the men. About 400 letters and postals a day were written in our rooms. We have used (in six weeks) 20,000 sheets of paper, 15,000 postal cards and 12,000 envelopes. During our concerts in the hospital soldiers were detailed to guide us through the wards. As the graphophone played tired eyes lit up and mouths drawn with pain relaxed into full grown smiles or even hearty laughter, and when some familiar Japanese air followed, one could hear smothered words, "Well, isn't that good," "Well, it is a long time since I heard that," etc.'

The National Committee of Japan is making great efforts to collect money and supplies to occupy the whole field of military operations. In response to requests from officers on the field, it is hoped to be able to do more for the soldiers on the firing line and for the men in the hospitals.—Japanese Association Army Work News.

PESHAWAR MEDICAL MISSION.

A peculiar interest attaches to those lands which as yet remain closed to the messengers of peace, among which must be included Afghanistan, together with the extensive mountainous regions adjacent to the north-west frontier of India, and occupied by various tribes of Pathans, Atridis, Waziris, Mahsuds, Swatis, and others. At the four largest cities along the border the Church Missionary Society has established medical missions, with the express object of reaching the travellers who come in such numbers from the regions beyond, and thus preparing for the day when all barriers shall be removed and the way opened for the free access of Christianity. The youngest of these stations dates from the beginning of 1898, and is that established at Peshawar, the most important city along the frontier, and the capital of the lately formed 'North-West Frontier Province.'

For six years, a constantly increasing amount of medical work has been done, until now probably not a single caravan passes through the Khyber Pass, on its way from Kabul and Jalalabad, which does not include patients with their families who have made the long, weary journey in the hope of recovering sight, or of obtaining relief from some form of bodily suffering.

The Indian assistants in the hospital are Christians, and apart from the evangelistic services which are held, two each morning for the out-patients who assemble for treatment, there is constant quiet teaching being given in the wards to patients and their friends, one member of the active staff, the Hon. Montagu Waldegrave, who is non-medical, devoting the larger portion of his time to this special work. It has become imperatively necessary to seek new premises for the hospital. A site has been obtained which seems in every way suited for the purpose. Close to the city on the side most frequented by the trans-frontier travellers, and on high ground, stands a massive, domed building, erected some three hundred years ago, probably as a mausoleum. A site of nearly five acres surrounding and including this building, and reaching in descending terraces to the main road, about 200 yards distant, has been granted on a perpetual lease, with a very small ground rent.

The new hospital will have about double the accommodation of the present one, and retaining features of Oriental simplicity, which the patients find so attractive in the latter, it will be airy, well-ventilated, lighted and drained. It will also be provided with the numerous improvements which are found so necessary for success in medical and surgical work. There will be specially-built wards for the open-air treatment of tubercular cases. A special feature, too, will be a 'Serai' with small rooms for the reception of those who flee from trans-frontier districts. The general wards will be spacious and airy, a great contrast to those in the present hospital.—London 'Christian.'

CHINA'S CURSE.

A typical picture of an opium-blasted home, such as the British Government has been for decades and is still engaged in helping to produce, was furnished to Mrs. Grattan Guinness, sea, by her daughter, Mrs. Howard Taylor (née Geraldine Guinness), author of 'In the Far East,' 'The Story of the China Inland Mission,' and other valuable missionary works. Mrs. Guinness summarized the narrative as follows:

'My daughter wrote from an upper class Chinese home belonging to a widow lady where she was staying, and in which were a number of young ladies, three sons, and their wives. The three sons were all opium-smokers. The poor broken-hearted mother, at night when the house was quiet, would sometimes weep on my daughter's neck, and say, "Oh, cannot your country help us? Cannot your country help us? My first son has been ruined, and my second son has been ruined, and now my youngest son, my last, is going the same way. The men of our family used to be great mandarins. They used to go out from their ancestral home in this village to govern in distant provinces, or to occupy official posts, and they stood high, and were rich and respected. We have always been great and influential people; and now my three sons are idle, degraded opium-smokers! They are smoking opium all day, and never do anything. They are as good as dead. Instead of going about their business, everything is neglected, and their poor wives and children are likely to come to beggary. And the poor old woman would weep as if her heart were breaking, and would plead, "Cannot you get your English people to save us from this curse?"—'Scenes From Far-off China.'

'STRAWS THAT COUNT.'

This is the title of an article in the 'Indian Witness' relating to what is going on in India, showing that the huge mass is not dead or asleep, but alive and awake, and also moving:

(1) A government officer of the better grade, and belonging to one of the highest castes (non-Christian), sends his girls regularly to our Christian girls' boarding-school, and they associate as companions with the Christian girls. They learn catechism and the Scriptures precisely like Christian children.

(2) Another government native official, also holding one of the better grade appointments, admitted gratefully in conversation that not only he himself, but also three male relatives, owed all their education to the missions in their home city.

(3) At a public meeting a gentleman in the next chair, who knew the work we were carrying on, turned to me and asked if I would accept a small subscription for the mission. Of course I

assented, and, unasked, he slipped into my hand a gold sovereign. There seemed to be in the air a sentiment favorable to Christianity.

(4) My wife returned from visiting a zenana a few days ago, and, as she laid aside her sun-hat and sat down, she said, "Well, that woman is more than half a Christian." This was a purdah woman of high caste who not only welcomes visits, but who herself teaches others to read.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.

A suggestion made by Mr. G. S. Horne, author of 'The Story of the L. M. S.,' as he ends his final survey, should be read and pondered. He is noting the responsibility imposed by success; as, for instance, in the case of those East Indian villagers who threw away their idolatry bearing the message of an evangelist. But the evangelist passed on; there were no means to send another, and those villagers, after the glimmer of light, remained in darkness, and sorrowfully, despairingly, returned to their idols! He remarks:—'Faith is a faculty which cannot be starved. If we do not give it the true and wholesome food of the Gospel, it is fain to be satisfied with the husks that the swine do eat. These men and women would be Christians if they might; in default of that they are idolaters; they only can not be nothing. It would seem that the churches at home are not prepared for such embarrassing success as has been achieved abroad.—'Missionary Review.'

A TEMPERANCE BAZAAR.

The Irish Women's Christian Temperance Union, affiliated to the W.W.C.T.U., address the following circular to their sisters in Canada:

Mrs. Richard W. Booth, president, Victoria House, Dalkey, Ireland; Mrs. Charles L. Jameson, secretary, Cul Cuirin Rathgar, Dublin, Ireland:—

Dear Madam.—Our world-wide White Ribbon Organization is not as well known in Ireland as many of its supporters would wish, and an opportunity has now occurred whereby we hope to make it more known and extend its usefulness. A great temperance bazaar will be held in Dublin, from May 16 to 20, 1905, at which representatives from all parts of Ireland will be present, the object being to raise money for aggressive temperance work in Ireland.

Perhaps there is no country in the world which suffers so much from the drink curse as poor little Ireland.

Our White Ribbon Union is only a small body in this country at present, but being confident that we can count on the sympathy and support of our White Ribbon sisters in other countries we have undertaken to have a White Ribbon stall, at which we hope to have goods on sale from various parts of the world, and to circulate literature about the objects of the W.W.C.T.U. Will you please bring this matter as sympathetically as you can before your members, and see what you can do to help us. Even small gifts will be very helpful, and may be sent to me at the above address.

Yours truly, ETTA JAMESON. P.S.—Miss Aenes Slack cordially commends our effort in the W.W.C.T.U. White Ribbon Bulletin.

JAPANESE ORPHANS.

A gift of fifty dollars has been sent to Dr. Pettet for Mr. Ishi's orphanage at Okayama, Japan, and in acknowledging the gift the doctor says: This is a splen-

did time for missionary work in Japan. The people are broadening in their outlook every day under the war influences. At the same time the terrible distresses and anxieties of the experience tend to make them serious and open to religious instruction. This orphanage has a unique field of service and is doing a brave work. It is an interesting and suggestive fact that the National Association for the relief of families of dead soldiers has selected four out of the scores of orphanages in Japan and asked them to receive and care for children of such families that they decide need a home. These four chosen orphanages are under Christian auspices.—'Helping Hand Quarterly.'

INDIA'S WIDOWS.

The 'Arya Messenger' says: 'The last census report ought to open the eyes of those who think that infant marriages have become a thing of the past in this age of enlightenment and progress. In Bengal alone there were at the time of the census of 1901 no fewer than 538 widows who were below one year of age. Of these 43 were Hindus, 100 Mohammedans, 4 Animists and 1 Buddhist. The number of Hindu widows between the age of one and two years was 576, between two and three years, 651, between three and four years, 1,766, between four and five years, 3,861, between five and ten years 34,705, and between ten and fifteen years 75,500. Altogether there were nearly fifty-five lakhs of Hindu widows in Bengal alone, while the total number of Hindu married women was little over one crore and twenty-two lakhs and that of unmarried women was twenty-two lakhs. It will thus be seen that nearly every fourth female in Bengal is a widow.'

BIBLE TRUTHS OLD THINGS.

How is it that people appear to be so glad to exchange old things for new things? Yet how few have the desire to change their old life for the new one in Christ. The near end of the old year suggests some lessons. Every year has its early days, but its 365 are soon reached, and the year is gone. We spend our years as a tale that is told. The eternity of God and the transitory life of man form a striking contrast. (Ps. xc.) It is God's purpose that the ending of the natural life should be the beginning of the endless spiritual one. Out of death into life. But to the unregenerate the old life lived upon earth goes on forever. (Gal. vi. 8.) The old year, with all its failures, cannot be made new. To begin the new life we must be born anew. The closing days of the year is a time for remembering God and past mercies. (Deut. xxxiii. 7; Ps. cxliii. 5.) A time for thanksgiving. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Looking back on a long past life the righteous can say, 'I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his children begging bread.' (Ps. xxxvii. 25.) Goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and these are the pledge of future blessing. (Ps. xxiii. 6.) The last week of this year begins with Christmas, the memorial of God's loving gift to all men. Reader! Have you received this gift with joy? If not, receive now, that your old life may end with the old year, and you enter 1905 a new creature in Christ Jesus. All who receive the gift become children of God. (1 J. Ov. v. 17.)

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE LAND OF RIDDLES.

Why are the Jews persecuted in Russia? Are the common people prejudiced against them? Not at all. They treat them cordially and even, according to Hugo Ganz in 'The Land of Riddles' (Harpers, \$2.00), regard them with special respect as being a little less deceitful than the ordinary Russian.

No one here has rights. No one thinks he has. We lack, too, the sharply defined idea of ownership, in which the sense of justice, considered psychologically, has its root. You know that here the peasants own their own land only to an extremely small extent. The individual is merged and lost in the 'mir' (village community).

Mr. Ganz, who is a German newspaper man, seems to have had exceptional opportunities for investigating Russian conditions soon after the present war began, and to have made the most of them. A banker, for instance, in a long interview, explained to him how the fictitious value of Russian bonds was kept up.

'Do you consider Russia a really insolvent country, that cannot pay its debts, and cannot bear the burdens of modern national life?' 'On the contrary, Russia is intrinsically so rich in uncovered treasures, that it only needs another and a just regime to pay its debts and to assume still further burdens.'

'And this other regime?' 'The banker pointed to the east. 'Our future is being decided there. If it goes hard with us there, it may become better here more quickly than is suspected.'

'What have you heard?' asked the Count. 'That Russia is starving, while the papers report a surplus in the treasury?' 'That, unfortunately, is true.'

It is the police system, brought to perfection by de Plehve, that intimidates Czar and peasant. Of its oppressions this Count spoke so freely and bitterly that the interviewer exclaimed, 'Your Excellency, no Radical has spoken like this.'

'The Children's Evening Hour,' by Frances Maclean, with an introduction by the Archbishop of Dublin. (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., London, 1s. 6d.)

him that the populace are dangerous, and so strengthen their own position.

That threatening letters can be constantly smuggled into the Czar's pockets and even into his bed, without his finally hitting upon the idea of seizing his body-servant by the cravat, is a very strong proof of mental inactivity.

The really hopeless thing about the Czar is that his library is filled with books on the state of Russia, and that from time to time attempts have been made to let him know the truth.

RUSSIANS IN CANADA.

Feeling, perhaps unnecessarily, that a public explanation was due from him to the Canadian Government, Mr. Aylmer Maude has written a book of great interest accounting for the unexpected development of unruhiness among the Doukhobor colonists whom he was influential in bringing over.

'A Peculiar People' (Funk & Wagnalls, \$1.50) tells much about the Doukhobors' history and religion that was quite unknown ten years ago, when the ardent Tolstoyan came to secure land for the most exemplary sect ever discovered.

'A Beautiful Possibility,' by Edith Ferguson Black, (The Union Press, Philadelphia), is a somewhat unreal story of Pauline Harding, an aesthetic and naturally cultivated girl, and her transfer from the sordid conditions of life at Hickory Farm to the delights of a wealthy and affectionate home-circle in Boston for an all too brief visit.

'A Beautiful Possibility,' by Edith Ferguson Black, (The Union Press, Philadelphia), is another religious story. On the death of her dearly-beloved father, the heroine, Evadne, goes into the charge of her uncle, a highly-respected judge in a Massachusetts town, who, with his wife and family, receive the girl but coldly, and throw her upon her own resources for interest and amusement.

Two charming books that will be greatly appreciated by the very little ones are 'Darton's Leading Strings,' (1s. and cloth, 2s. 6d.), and 'The Doll Book,' (1s.), by May Gladwin, (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., London). These books are in large, clear type, with wide margins, and are profusely illustrated in black and white, and colors, by May Gladwin.

'China's Past and Future,' by the Hon. C. Holcombe, and 'Britain's Sin and Folly,' by B. Broomhall, in one volume, paper. (Morgan & Scott, London, one shilling.) 'A Message to the Public,' by Dr. A. B.

Walker, president and promoter of the African Civilization Movement. Published by the author at St. John, N.B. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Those who are acquainted with Charles and Mary Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare' will be prepared for the charm of the reprint, 'Mrs. Leicester's School,' (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., London, 1s.), and hasten to include it in the contents of the children's bookshelf. This collection of short stories with the quaint conditions and refined thoughts and language of a bygone day, will be a treasure. Several of the sketches of the school girls are pathetic in character, and all concern the feelings and experiences of solitary children, but no greater mistake can be made than to think, as many do, that the strictness of parents in former times was shown by want of sympathy, if not positive unkindness, to their little flocks.

'A Family Grievance,' by Raymond Jaegerus, (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., 1s. 6d.), is a tale quite good enough to interest older persons than school-girls. It concerns the first few months of school life of a family of children whose parents have unexpectedly lost their means, and are obliged to leave their charming country place at Nutwood with all the accessories of wealth, and remove to a seaside English town.

'A Princess in Calico,' by Edith Ferguson Black, (The Union Press, Philadelphia), is a somewhat unreal story of Pauline Harding, an aesthetic and naturally cultivated girl, and her transfer from the sordid conditions of life at Hickory Farm to the delights of a wealthy and affectionate home-circle in Boston for an all too brief visit.

'A Beautiful Possibility,' by Edith Ferguson Black, (The Union Press, Philadelphia), is another religious story. On the death of her dearly-beloved father, the heroine, Evadne, goes into the charge of her uncle, a highly-respected judge in a Massachusetts town, who, with his wife and family, receive the girl but coldly, and throw her upon her own resources for interest and amusement.

Two charming books that will be greatly appreciated by the very little ones are 'Darton's Leading Strings,' (1s. and cloth, 2s. 6d.), and 'The Doll Book,' (1s.), by May Gladwin, (Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., London). These books are in large, clear type, with wide margins, and are profusely illustrated in black and white, and colors, by May Gladwin.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

'Mother, I love the old major!' I said one day. 'What major?' my mother asked, looking up from her work, with a smile. 'What major?' Why, my major. Mother, has the old major any little girls or boys that I could play with? Oh, I should so like to play with his little girls and boys!

Old Major,' which gives the brief history of one of those strange friendships occasionally formed between extreme youth and advanced age.

The winsome little girl in the tale reflects upon what her mother has just told her about the major's loss, and in her childish innocence she thinks that matters may yet be set right for her elderly friend.

'I had only—she said—to ask all the girls and boys who came past my gate if they belonged to the major, and when the right ones came, we would run, hand-in-hand, up to that distant door and go in. He would be so pleased, and never lonely again. And, perhaps, just suppose that he would be my friend forever and ever.'

When the old man learns his little friend's kindly intention, he suppresses his rising emotion, but it is evident that she has secured a permanent place henceforth in his heart, for he says to her:— 'When you grow up, always remember that the old major loved you.'

'We were great friends after that—the little maid remarks—'We held long conversations over the gate, about my dolls, and the hobby-horse which had lately come to live in the hall. We discussed the best way to raise children, and how convenient it would be if aprons could only be made to button in front. We both had original ideas on things, and often differed, but none of my new clothes ever seemed quite real until the major had admired them.'

But she misses him at length, and her mother tells her that the old major has gone to heaven.

'Shan't I ever see him again, mother?' I asked.

'No, Rhoda.'

'But, mother, it's a children's place, I urged anxiously. 'And the major is old, quite old. He won't like it there, mother.'

'The major has gone to heaven to be a little child again,' my mother said, with a sob.

Lincoln Steffens describes the political condition of Rhode Island, and refers to the notorious evils of its administrative system. Samuel Hopkins Adams and Harvey I. O'Higgins contribute short stories. Edwin Lefevre gives the opening chapters of 'The Golden Flood.' A. W. Roker discusses 'Wild Animal Trapping.' There is a story by Booth Tarkington, and short poems by John Vance Cheney and Gelett Burgess, while John La Farge continues his critical studies in art, which treat of 'One hundred masterpieces of painting.'

LITERARY NOTES.

A critic of the London 'Spectator' speaks with all an Englishman's relish of Mr. Bullen's books of seafaring life, which, he says, always remind one of Longfellow's beautiful verse:— 'Wouldst thou,—so the helmsman answered,—

'Learn the secret of the sea? Only those who brave its dangers Comprehend its mystery!'

The truth seems to be that all the really fine books about the sea have been written by men who have known what it was to wrestle for their lives with the grim realities of frost and wind and blinding tempest, spar and reef-knot and thrashing tiller. Herman Melville, Clark Russell, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Conrad, Marryat, Michael Scott, Stevenson,—though some of them not professional sailors, had learned by hard experience to know the sea in all its moods, and to take the chances with them and eternity.

Mr. Bullen's latest book, 'Creatures of the Sea,' is pervaded by that wholesome sea air which has marked every page that he has hitherto written. His intention is to give the reader 'some first-hand glimpses into that intimate life of the sea which is so little known, and accounts of which may be sought for in vain in natural histories.' In this work, of course, a certain amount of imagination has to be utilized and the best interpreter of the facts which naturalists have laboriously observed is the writer who, like Mr. Kipling in his 'Jungle Books,' like Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, or Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, or Mr. Bullen himself, is not only a careful observer of Nature, but also something of a poet. Mr. Ruskin would have rejoiced in Mr. Bullen's delightful collection of marine life-histories, informed as they are with knowledge, and illumined by the creative imagination of the poet.

In many cases he allows the sea-creature to tell its own story, as with the sperm whale, from whose exciting narrative we may make an extract:— 'I inherit the pride of my splendid race,' says this relative of Moby Dick. 'I know that we are the oldest of created things, as well as the mightiest, and I rejoice to know that the persecution we once endured at the hands of the big-brained insects of the land is now over, or practically so. Every hour of my life is a delight. The swift, irresistible rush along the raging sea, or the

soft gliding through balmy waters lit up by mellow sunshine, the sudden change as we sink into the cool, translucent depths, and the thrill as we seize the musky mollusc in his lair, and, dragging him upwards, tear and devour his juicy, succulent flesh. The long, steady journey of thousands of miles, straight as the dolphin leaps, without molestation, with only the happy company of our own people, and the long, pleasant days when, free from the necessity of watchfulness, we take the fill of love, of food, and of sportive gambols: ah! these are the things that make our life in the deep, the beautiful sea, thrice happy.'

The author has seen many strange sights and garnered up much out-of-the-way knowledge in the course of his maritime career. One of the most remarkable of his experiences deals with an earthquake wave that passed his ship in the South Atlantic, in the vast stretch of ocean known to geographers as the West African Basin. His ship had been becalmed for a day or two, when this singular wave came in sight. It was a line of seething foam, about six feet high, and stretching as far as the eye could see from east to west, travelling about six miles an hour. In its rear was a phenomenon which no one on board could make out:—

'It proved to be, on nearer inspection, a mass of land vegetation consisting of several huge trees inextricably entangled by their branches and snake-like convolutions of giant creepers. It looked like a floating island, but—all alive. So wonderful did it appear, so full of movement, that a boat was got out in order that the skipper might go and examine the amazing sight it presented. Long before we got to it, the boat's way was impeded by the vast number of Bonito converging upon it, and making the sea appear as thick with fish as it does in the middle of a herring shoal. We pressed on, however, until we reached the central mass. It was so densely crowded with fish, large and small, with sea-snakes, with crabs, with creatures for which one could find no name, that it seemed like one vast mass of living, writhing forms. In the presence of that seething mass of life, all self-sustaining, ever devouring, ever unsatisfied, and inexhaustible, a positive sense of fear came over us all, and when the skipper said, 'Stern, boys, and let's get out of this, I don't like it,' we felt that he had aptly voiced our own sentiments.'

The four following books, says the 'Nation,' are published respectively by the Macmillan Company, the H. M. Caldwell Company, of Boston; the Messrs. Putnam, and the Funk & Wagnalls Company:

The Variorum Edition of the Works of Beaumont and Fletcher is to be published in twelve volumes, under the general direction of Mr. A. H. Bullen, the editorship of the individual plays having been entrusted to various eminent British scholars. Volume I. contains 'The Maid's Tragedy,' 'Philaster,' 'A King and No King,' 'The Scornful Lady,' and 'The Custom of the Country'; foot-notes, fac-simile title-pages, and introductions abound.

Mrs. Browning's 'Sonnets from the Portuguese' are once more luxuriously dressed in small quarto form. The verse is incased in a floriated border, all printed in uncompromising black, Morris fashion, but readable. The white and gold cover has been well conceived.

The six-volume edition of Poe's Tales, just issued, commends itself by the handy size of the volumes as well as by the print and neat binding. The novel feature is the generous supply of illustrations by F. S. Coburn, which show an uncommon range of power from the weird and creepy to the beautiful.

The 'Jewish Encyclopaedia' is moving rapidly to its close, which is now fixed for the end of 1905.

Among a number of new books on China, the 'Independent' mentions: Lady Townley's contribution, 'My Chinese Note Book.' It is a note book of a lady visiting China who has jotted down everything that she has heard or read which interested her and which she has put into book form for the benefit of her friends. The first part of the volume, more than half, is devoted to the history of China, its religions, classics and government. This condensation deserves praise for the courage of the undertaking. The latter half of the book describes the personal experiences of the author, more especially those relating to Chinese social and court life, and is bright and entertaining. The book has some admirable illustrations.

Mr. Edward Marston has long occupied an honored place in the ranks of London publishers, and his book of recollections, 'After Work,' says the 'Westminster Gazette,' is sure of a cordial welcome. With many of the best-known writers of books in the past half-century he has had business and friendly relations, and about a number of these and their works he has much that is interesting to tell. Mr. Marston came to

London in 1846 to enter the house of Mr. Sampson Low, who was at that time in business in Lamb's, Conduit street. A reading-room of the firm was the resort of many men of note. Later the firm went to Fleet street and then to Ludgate Hill, and ten years after his arrival in the metropolis Mr. Marston became a partner. The issue of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's work was a leading feature of the firm's publishing during the latter years of the fifties. Mrs. Stowe Mr. Marston describes as 'a charming little woman; bright and pleasant in conversation, with an occasional air of absentmindedness.' 'She was,' he adds, 'always earnest, transparently honest, and of the deepest piety.' In the early part of 1880 Mr. Marston's firm were fortunate enough to secure the publication of 'The Woman in White.' Mr. Collins, he tells us, 'had a perfect knowledge of his own value,' which is evident from some of his letters. The relations of Mr. Marston's firm with R. D. Blackmore were long and intimate. Mr. Marston recalls a visit which the author of 'Lorna Doone' paid to the firm in Ludgate Hill more than forty years ago, when they agreed to publish his first book, and they have published his books ever since: 'He was very tall and of a large, muscular frame, but not so broad-chested and portly as he became in after years. He dressed very plainly, and altogether looked very much like what he actually was by choice, a gardener and a vine-grower. His voice was gentle, deliberate, almost timid, and yet manly.' There is a very interesting picture of Mr. Blackmore, many years later, in his home at Toddington, where Mr. Marston and his son and grandchildren one summer day paid him a visit. Gardens and lawns were at their best, 'with fruit trees laden with apples and pears, strawberries and cherries in luscious abundance, apricots and peaches as plentiful as blackberries.' The public, as everybody knows, regards 'Lorna Doone' as Blackmore's best work, but he himself did not think it his best, or even his second best. All his books, however, Mr. Marston tells us, have had a large and continuous sale. William Black was another author whose works Mr. Marston published, and whose friendship he enjoyed. 'A Daughter of Heth,' which appeared in 1871, ran into eleven editions—that is, separate impressions from the same type in three-volume form. Next to 'A Daughter of Heth,' the most popular of Black's novels has been 'A Princess of Thule.' Mr. Marston's dealings with authors—and he tells us he has met some eight or ten thousand of them in his time—seem always to have been particularly pleasant, and he points out that it is not the business of a publisher to set a value on the time and labor given to the work by the author but to estimate the value of the work itself, and to consider the chances of its success or failure.

From the notes of the New York 'Tribune' we recall a pleasant little anecdote of the Empress Frederick told in Mr. Andrew White's reminiscences of his diplomatic life. The United States ambassador had mentioned a certain pathetic picture of George III. to the King's great-granddaughter, and in talking of the long ended bitter feeling between the United States and Great Britain he said: 'It is a remembrance of mine, now hard to realize, that I was brought up to abhor the memory of George III.' At this the brilliant Empress smiled and answered—and all who have known her will imagine the note of humor in her sweet voice—'That was very unjust, for I was brought up to adore the memory of Washington.'

Commenting on the colossal statue of Buddha at Rangoon, Burmah, the New York 'Tribune' says: 'To the Eastern traveller the statue of Buddha is a familiar sight.' From Colombo, in Ceylon, to Kobe, in Japan, he is everywhere greeted by the same calm, massive and mysterious face of the Eastern preceptor of perfection. But in no city in the Orient do the form and face of Buddha constitute so frequent or so essential a part of the city's decoration as in Rangoon, Burmah, starting place of Mr. Kipling's famous 'Road to Mandalay,' and the stronghold of Buddhism. Notable even among the countless statues of Rangoon is the mammoth Buddha, representing the strange teacher, not standing or sitting cross-legged, as in the majority of statues, but reclining on a huge raised couch, his mighty form stretched out for two hundred feet, while his shoulders rival the width of that wonder of the ancient world, the Colossus of Rhodes, their titanic breadth reaching fifty feet.

Among the more or less famous old books for children which survive in a perennial condition of freshness is 'The Swiss Family Robinson.' An enquiry into its fate made recently in England brought out the facts that two new editions of the book appeared this year, succeeding the two new editions of last year; that within the last ten years ten different publishing firms have issued the book in almost fifteen forms. It is a story full of fascination for boys and girls alike, and the only wonder is that it has never, so far as we know, been brought out in a really handsome holiday edition, with adequate modern illustrations.

Speaking of Joseph Conrad, says the Springfield 'Republican,' how fascinating was 'The Nigger of the Narcissus,' which was crowned by the London Academy as the choice book of its year, and introduced many readers to Mr. Conrad who had missed the 'Tales of Unrest,' and 'An Outcast of the Islands.' In the same way, what was less probable than that a whole book could be successfully made up of the incidents connected with a steamer in a storm. But 'Typhoon' will remain one of the great classics of the sea. Faults Mr. Conrad undoubtedly has, but they are so closely associated with his virtues that it is hard to say where one leaves off and the other begins. Of these faults prolixity must be reckoned the chief, and yet in a style which so depends for its charm upon amplitude it is impossible to say where the boundary line is overpassed.

# Agricultural.

## PRACTICING POULTRY KEEPING.

Nearly five years ago I bought an American-made incubator called 'The Poor Man's Friend Hatcher,' and found by experience that the machine was 'not what it was cracked up to be,' for, owing to defective thermostat it required careful watching night and day, in order to prevent the eggs from either being chilled or overheated. Also during the last week of the incubation the air in the egg chamber became charged with poisonous gases, which brought death to nearly half of the chicks before they got out of the shell, and of those that survived that ordeal, nearly half of them died within two or three weeks, and of the few which grew up to maturity, the greater part of the pullets failed to give satisfaction as winter layers, having never completely recovered from the effects of the foul air imbibed by them during the four or five days preceding their exit from the shell. In the spring of 1902 I used an invention of my own, resembling a small tin boot—a picture of which appeared in the 'Weekly Witness' that summer—and it proved so effective that whereas the preceding year we raised but 52 chickens from three hatchings, in 1902 we raised 85 strong chickens from one hatching, although over a dozen young chicks had been devoured by rats and thieving dogs.

From the 40 pullets in that batch we sold forty dollars worth of eggs during the following months of December and January. In the spring of 1903, we had good success in hatching the chickens, but the rats and dogs killed about half of them before they were two months old, so our returns from eggs sold in the following winter was not nearly so large as on the preceding winter, yet it amounted to much more than the cost of feeding nearly 60 fowls for the six winter months. Last spring I set the old incubator with 150 eggs as usual, but unfortunately after the eggs were over a week hatching, and I began to think that I had brought the refractory thermostat into proper working order, I discovered with dismay when looking at the thermometer in the morning, that the temperature was over 108 degrees. I at once opened the door of the egg chamber and cooled its contents down to the regulation 100 degrees, but I had very little hopes of raising many chicks from that batch of eggs, and I believe that had it not been for good work done by the tin boot ventilator, scarcely a dozen chicks would have lived to get out of the shell. As it happened, 75 chicks came out alive, but some of them were so weak that they lived only a few days, and although my new brooder, made by myself, is almost a perfect machine for taking care of young chicks, I raised only 42 in all, having lost none so far as I know, by either dogs or rats; a woven wire fence having kept the dogs at bay, and four traps and two cats disposed of all the rats that came around.

The hatch came out on the 18th and 17th of May, and by the last of November we were getting an average of six eggs daily, which were sold at fifty cents per dozen during the months of December and January. This more than paid for the food given to a flock of 53 hens and roosters, but had it not been for that one unfortunate overheating that the eggs got in 'The Poor Man's Friend' the receipts from the sale of eggs and cockerels might have been three times as much as it turned out.

Last fall, after the ground froze up, I gathered about a dozen wheelbarrow loads of small cabbages from a field where the tenant had taken all the cabbages worth selling. These small cabbages I have stored up in a hen coop in the yard, where they remained frozen. Once or twice a week I take into the cellar about a dozen of these cabbages, and, when thawed out, I give them to the fowls, two or three daily. I feed in the morning about three quarts of wheat, scattered among the straw that covers one end of the floor of the old stable which does duty as a hen house. I also give them warm water as the water that remained overnight in the dishes has been frozen, and two cabbages. When I get home a little after noon, I scatter another quart of wheat among the litter, and two hours afterwards give a warm mash, made of cornmeal porridge or of scalded shorts, mixed with finely cut up cabbage, or scraps from the table. At sundown I give about two quarts of buckwheat, fed in troughs, and also give about a pound of cheap meat, cut up in small pieces. My hen house is an old stable, with a large window in the south-east end and a small window on the south-west side. The windows have double sashes, so that the sun shines in on the floor for the greater part of fine days. My system of ventilation is by means of the door, and a trap door which leads up to the hay loft.

These are never kept tightly shut, except on very cold nights. I have a pipe of a trace-chain fastened to the door, and a large nail driven into the wall outside and opposite to where the chain hangs on the door. I put one of the links of the chain over the nail, and by means of a large wooden wedge placed between the door-jam and the chain, I regulate the size of the crack left open for ventilation. The droppings of the fowls is frozen all the time, and I clean it out only when it thaws. The last time I cleaned it out was on Dec. 30. I gather a good supply of road dust from the street in the fall, and my hens have a good dust bath, and so far as I can judge, there is not a hen-louse or mite in the building, which is white-washed inside every fall, using a little crude carbolic acid in the whitewash, and the perches are rubbed over with coal oil.

RUSTICUS.

## SELECTIONS IN POULTRY BREEDING.

(Abridged from Bulletin Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.)

In this paper I want to show some ways of making poultry keeping more profitable than it usually is when so conducted, giving attention especially to the possibilities of improving stock and increasing profits with comparatively small expenditure of either money or labor.

First and most important of these is the application of the principle of selection—the first principle in the breeding on all kinds of live stock. Natural selection operates very slowly; to accomplish marked results it requires long periods of time. Artificial selection, when intelligently directed, advances along the lines marked out for it with a rapidity which often appears little short of miraculous. But natural selection moves steadily onward, and is not easily deprived of its gains; while the gains quickly made by artificial selection are as quickly lost, unless great care is exercised to prevent such loss.

It is because close selection is required to maintain as well as to make development that every poultry keeper needs to be fully awake to the importance of selection as an everyday, working principle. Many seem to appreciate the necessity of careful selection to develop a breed and bring it up to a certain standard; but not to realize so well that just as careful selection is required to keep a flock of thoroughbred fowls up to the average of improved stock of their kind. This is because they do not realize how highly artificial is the development of all improved races of fowls. Natural selection is, as a rule, unable to make use of marked deviations from established types, or to preserve variations which, however desirable in themselves, would diminish a fowl's chances of living and perpetuating its kind. Artificial selection is not so limited. Almost the only limitation imposed upon it is, when excessive development of one quality or characteristic destroys, as it were, the equilibrium of the organism as a whole.

We may be able to get a still better—broader—idea of the value of this principle of selection if we reflect on how well and how quickly the work of making the breeds which we now group together as the American class was done. These are what are called 'made' breeds. In one sense, all breeds are made breeds; but we don't know that any one ever deliberately went to work to make the Light Brahma, or the Black Spanish, or the Dorking, or the Houdan, while these American breeds, with a possible exception, were 'made to order.' The Barred Plymouth Rock, the oldest of them, has been before the public only about thirty years.

Coming now to the direct application of the principle of selection in poultry breeding to methods of farm poultry keeping, let us begin with the consideration of the conditions on farms—that is, on ordinary farms.

There are a great many farm poultry keepers who, while recognizing the uses of selection, do not see how necessary it is that they should take specific measures to insure that a right selection is actually accomplished.

It is often said that natural selection is constantly working for the improvement of every stock of poultry, even when the owner makes no special efforts for improvement. It is argued that, as the best and most vigorous males fertilize the most eggs, and the best hens lay the most eggs, the greater part of the chicks produced each year must necessarily be from the best of the stock; and thus there will be constant improvement. This looks plausible, but the argument goes to pieces as soon as we begin to examine it.

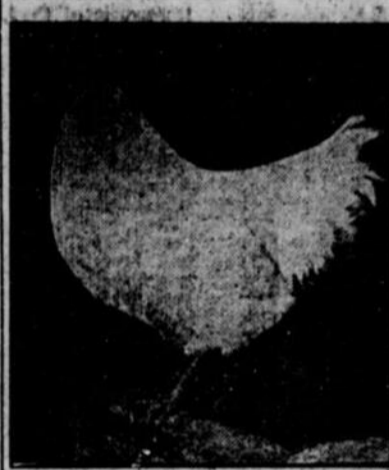
To my mind, a sufficient answer to it is found in the fact that flocks of poultry left to improve in that way invariably deteriorate, or at the very best show no perceptible improvement. In the first place, the poultry keeper who does not carefully reserve his best birds rarely breeds from the best of any year's produce. His earliest and best pullets and cockerels go to market, because they bring best prices when sold for table consumption. And even if the flock does each year contain some of the best of the produce of the preceding year, it is by no means certain that the greater part of the chicks from the flock will be from unions of best males with best females, or that the best birds will give the most numerous progeny. It often happens that an inferior male is a much surer breeder than one vastly his su-

perior in all points the poultry keeper prizes. Then, as to the hens—in the case we are supposing—the best developed pullets and best conditioned hens lay earliest, and generally begin laying a long time in advance of the hatching season. As a rule, these are the first hens to go broody, and broodies being always in demand early in the season—they will almost certainly be used to hatch and rear chicks. The eggs upon which they are set will not be their own eggs from the general flock. If any of their own eggs are among these it is simply the tailings of the produce of that laying period. Under such circumstances, the best hens may hardly figure at all in breeding operations, and the chances are that very few of the chicks produced are from the best hens of the flock, and fewer still from any of these best hens at the time they were most fit for breeding.

Natural selection, as has been said, does operate in the poultry yard; but the lines of progressive development, being largely artificial, its general tendency is to retard rather than to accelerate such development. Progress along the artificial lines of development which have given to domestic plants and animals their peculiar value, may with truth be said to be always the result of design on the part of the breeder—of design

about three hundred chicks are raised. A dozen hens can produce the eggs for these chicks, and do it handsly. Is it not, from every consideration, better to have all the chicks from the twelve best hens than to have only ten or fifteen percent of chicks from hens of this quality? A great many from separating their breeding stock, even after they are ready, and eighty-five or ninety percent from the rest of the flock?

In the first place, the haphazard way involves those who use it in quite an expense for superfluous male birds. For one hundred hens there must, as a rule, be six or eight males; with a less number there may sometimes be good fertility in the eggs from the flock, but the numbers given are more common. Now, if only twelve of the hens are actually needed to produce eggs for hatching, one male is enough to fertilize their eggs. We may set aside another, to be held in reserve in case of an accident, or in case the male used in the breeding pen fails to give satisfactory fertility. All other males kept with the flock are superfluous. The poultryman who keeps superfluous males is 'out' just the cost of their food, plus the difference between the price of soft roasters and the price of old roosters on each bird—say nothing of the occasional dead losses, resulting from quarrels of these pugnacious



A DRISKO FARM WHITE ROCK. Drisko Farm, Addison, Me.



BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK. Winner of six firsts, including New York and Philadelphia. Owned by Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass.

accomplished through intentional, intelligent, and systematic selection. Whenever you find a really good flock of fowls, though they may be only mongrels, you will find that the man or woman in charge of them has some system of selection which will account for the excellence of the flock. It may not be as comprehensive and thorough as the methods of an expert and critical breeder, and will not make as great improvement or improve so rapidly, but it will at least save the flock from deterioration.

There are several ways by which a farm flock can be kept up to a very good standard of excellence for practical purposes, by just a little effort of the keeper. Thus, where it is the practice to take the eggs used for hatching from the general flock, if, besides reserving his best pullets, the keeper weeds out all the decidedly inferior ones, and uses only well developed males, any one of which would be considered a desirable breeder, the stock cannot go back very rapidly, even though, as we have seen, there might not be enough of the product in any year from the best birds to strongly impress their quality on the flock.

It is such selection as this, accompanied by selection of the largest eggs for hatching, that is practiced on most farms where some special attention is given the matter of making poultry profitable. It is doubtful whether any marked progress was ever made by such methods, but they are a long way in advance of leaving it all to nature. At best, these methods are crude; their use under the conditions described is illogical.

The logic of such a situation requires that a poultry keeper who realizes the importance of reserving his best fowls to breed from, should make sure that it is only the eggs of his best hens, fertilized by his best males, that are used for incubation. The logic of the situation requires that a poultry keeper who thinks it worth while to select the best eggs for incubation should, sooner or later, come to consider it necessary to know that these eggs were from hens possessing the other qualities prized, and fertilized by males most suitable for mating with these particular hens. Selection is not complete if it stops short of the separation of the fowls selected—unless the whole flock is select—a thing which does not often happen. It is in failing to make selection complete and effective by separation that nine-tenths of the poultry keepers who do not breed for fancy points make one of their most serious mistakes. Separation would not be so necessary if the whole flock were needed to produce the number of chicks wanted. In that case, it would be simply a question whether the additional product secured by using the poorer as well as the better breeding birds would add to the profit. But, with the exception of those who sell eggs for hatching, there are few poultry keepers who could not get all the eggs needed for incubation from a small part of their flock. In that case, it certainly seems the best policy to use for breeding purposes only as many of the choicest of the flock as are really required. Then, even though it may sometimes happen that the best hens do not furnish eggs when most wanted, the poultry keeper can know that he is using the best eggs available, and using none from inferior hens.

Suppose that there is on a certain farm a flock of one hundred hens; that this is the amount of the laying stock usually carried, and that each year

fowls. This is money that might be saved, or put where it would earn something.

What is saved by disposing of unnecessary male birds will go a long way toward the expense of providing special quarters for the breeding stock. It is this item of expense, I think, which de- admit that that is what ought to be done. This expense, however, need not be considerable, and the special quarters for breeding stock will certainly pay for themselves several times over in the first season they are used, if other things are as they should be.

There are other applications of the principle of selection which may profitably be employed by the farm poultry keeper. The influence of natural selection is by no means limited to the phenomena of reproduction. Indeed, if the theory of natural selection supposed the operation of the principle more energetic at one stage of life than at another, that was the growing stage, and particularly the earlier part of it. The phrase, 'survival of the fittest,' inevitably suggests the destruction of the unfit. Yet this is the point where nearly all poultry growers, whether farmers or fanciers, seem to come to a standstill. There are few who will not admit that it is better for the brood and flock, more profitable for the keeper, and kinder to the chick itself, to kill the weakly chicks as soon after hatching as their weakness is discovered; and to follow this by taking away from the flock every chick that fails to grow properly, and so lays behind the rest in development. But it is a very rare thing to find a poultry keeper who will do this. The usual practice is to let everything live until it is marketable, or dies from natural causes.

And it is just this that is responsible for more than half of the troubles people have in growing chickens. It is on the weak and puny chick, that has not life and strength enough to stand itself, that lice increase, until they become numerous enough to worry the strong chicks. It is the weak chick that develops distempers and diarrhoeas, and poisons the air for the others with its fetid breath, and makes the coop or brooder foul with its slimy discharges. It is after the weak chicks that one must be constantly cleaning up; their presence in a flock is always adding to the poultry keeper's burden. I never could understand why people should be so reluctant to kill a fowl or animal which they knew was not fit to live, and probably would not live to meet the use for which it had been produced.

Besides being a constant menace to the welfare of the flock and a burden to the caretaker, the weakly and runty chickens are rather costly property. It takes a great deal more food to make meat on them than on strong and thrifty chickens. No scientific experiment is needed to demonstrate this. Any one who has weakly chickens in his flock can demonstrate the matter for himself by separating them, by taking an equal number of healthy chicks of the same age, and noting how the two lots eat and how they grow.

The weakly lot will eat nearly if not quite as much as the others, and hardly grow at all; while the others are gaining perhaps over an ounce a day. When finally the weak ones that live have attained marketable size, they will in most cases have cost more than they will bring, and they never make good poultry. The loss on them is least when they are cleared out as early as possible.

## WINTER SUPPLY OF GREEN FOOD.

Whether for a flock of few or of many hens it is a good plan to lay in a supply of green and vegetable food in the fall. For the green food I know of nothing as satisfactory as cabbage. If one has or can make a place to store it a supply sufficient for the winter can be bought cheap at this season. Sometimes split and small cabbage suitable for poultry but not marketable can be bought for almost nothing, or obtained for taking them away. They are easily kept. The usual way is to make a pit, set the cabbage in it, roots down, and packed closely together, making several courses in this way, then cover with hay, straw, leaves, or similar material several inches thick, and over this again put a few inches of earth. The earth and leaves can be pulled away from one end of the pile, what cabbage are wanted removed, and the pit closed up again. In this way the cabbage can in any ordinary winter be kept without freezing.

If it is not convenient to make a pit, put the cabbage in a cool cellar, or in an out-building where, though they may freeze, they will not thaw out quickly, and so freeze and thaw alternately with the changes in the weather. Freezing once does not seem to hurt the cabbage in the least for poultry food. I had several hundred partly filled heads in a barn cellar where they froze solid last winter, and did not thaw except as taken out for the hens. The fowls seemed to relish them as much as if they had not been frozen, and I was not able to see that eating the frozen cabbage hurt them in the least.

If cabbages cannot be obtained, get a supply of clover for 'greens,' and lay in a few bushes of beets or turnips, preferably beets, if you can get them at a reasonable price. I would not pay an extravagant price—extravagant considering the use to which it is put—for any vegetable, for with a good supply of clover the hens will not suffer if they get no other vegetable or green food for some months.

Small potatoes can be used for poultry to good advantage, and can often be bought cheap at this season. But do not make the mistake I made years ago and buy too many potatoes. About a fifth or sixth of the bulk of the mash potatoes is as much as I have found it safe and satisfactory to feed. On that basis, if your stock takes a pailful of mash once a day you want about a fourth of a peck of potatoes a day, or not quite two bushels a month. Keep on the safe side in feeding potatoes. If you use them liberally be sure that your fowls have all the animal food they will eat. The potato is almost clear starch, while meat has a large proportion of protein.

Onions are good, too, if used in moderation, used right, and if the price is right. Raw onions will flavor both eggs and meat. Cooked onions seem not to have this undesirable quality. It is said that the difference is due to the presence in the raw onion of the pungent volatile oil which 'makes the eyes water,' and which cooking quickly liberates. I do not know whether this is the true explanation or not. Cooked onions generally scent the breath of those who eat them. I do know, however, that one winter I fed nearly a ton of onions to some five hundred or six hundred fowls, giving nearly a peck in the mash four or five mornings a week, and had no flavor of onions in either the eggs or the poultry which from time to time we killed. The onions were sliced in a slaw cutter, then cooked with cut alfalfa, boiling for about fifteen minutes before the meal was stirred in.

## SOME ADVANTAGES OF INCUBATORS.

(O. M. Watson, South Carolina.)

By using an incubator chickens can be hatched earlier in the season. By having early hatched chickens much better prices can be obtained, and the chickens mature earlier in the fall and will commence laying before winter sets in, and if properly cared for a large number of winter eggs can be obtained. By using an incubator hens can be stopped from sitting and can commence laying again. A much larger number of chickens can be raised on a small lot. An incubator is time saving. It requires 14 to 16 large hens to cover 200 eggs, and to look after these hens properly will require three times as much time as a 200-egg incubator will require.

It will take eight gallons of oil to the hatch with a 200-egg incubator, which, at 15 cents per gallon will amount to \$1.20. It will take half a pint of corn per day to properly feed a sitting hen. For 16 hens, four quarts per day would be required and for 21 days it would amount to 84 quarts. With corn at 64 cents per bushel (two cents per quart), the cost of feeding 16 hens for 21 days would amount to \$1.68. It costs less to heat the incubator than to feed the hens. By having the incubator thoroughly disinfected before the eggs are put in, we avoid the worry and trouble of lice and mites.

## FATTENING TURKEYS

When I desire to fatten turkeys I separate those selected, and confine them in a yard or shed where they can be kept as quiet as possible without fretting at the confinement. This should be done about three weeks before it is desired to kill them. I feed four times a day—twice of a mash and twice of whole corn or corn and wheat. I put for them in a yard or shed oat and corn feed, one part wheat bran, two parts buckwheat middlings or gluten feed. To each 100 pounds of this mixture I add ten pounds of beef scraps and three pounds of finely pulverized charcoal. The mash is mixed with skim or buttermilk, to a rather soft consistency, several hours before feeding, so that a light fermentation will take place. It will require from twelve to twenty-four

hours for the mash to properly ferment. If the weather is cold it should be put in a warm place. I usually mix enough at one time for a day's feed. This fermentation aids digestion, and as the birds have comparatively little exercise I wish to furnish a food that can be assimilated with the least possible exertion of the digestive organs, and so pre-digest this portion of the food. The whole grain is sufficient to keep up the activity of the gizzard, and the birds become hungry sooner than they would if fed whole or ground grain unfermented. Every other day, just before feeding, I add a little black pepper to the mash to whet the appetite.

The first feed in the morning consists of the mash, of which a small quantity is placed in troughs, so arranged that every bird can get to it. As soon as they have eaten up the first allowance a little more is given and there is another rush for the troughs. By this method I prevail upon them to take more food than they would if it were all placed before them at one time. This meal is given as early in the morning as the birds can see to eat. During the forenoon a small quantity of grain is thrown to them, a handful at a time, to make them eager for it, but the amount of whole grain is small in proportion to the mash feed. Shortly after dinner they are again fed whole grain, in the same manner as before, and at night all the mash they will eat up. Often the troughs are replenished several times. Water and grit are kept before them all the time.

Beginning the second week I stir melted fat into the mash, using about half an ounce to a bird per day, and gradually increasing it until at the end of ten days the birds are receiving two ounces each. I prefer fresh beef suet, but any animal fat can be used. The English prefer mutton tallow, as they claim it imparts a more delicate flavor to the flesh. If lard is used the amount should be slightly less. When feeding the fat it will be well to watch the birds closely, as an overdose may cause looseness of the bowels. The droppings should be of a consistency to hold together—not watery.

Turkeys should be kept growing up to the time of fattening, and as it becomes colder more food should be supplied or they will lose some of the flesh they gained during the early fall, and it will take longer to fatten them. Three weeks of this feeding will make nice, plump, tender, juicy carcasses that will, if properly dressed, bring the top market price.—L. E. Keyser, in 'Ohio Farmer.'

## THE EGG PROBLEM.

### FEED AND CARE OF LAYING HENS.

The plan followed by Mr. Henry Van Dresser, of Schoharie county, N.Y., who keeps several thousand White Leghorns, is thus described by him: In winter, as soon as the fowls can eat in the morning, they are fed oats and wheat mixed in equal parts as much as they will eat in about two hours. At 10 a.m. they are fed a mash composed of 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds beef scrap, and 125 pounds wheat middlings, mixed with milk or hot water, and fed warm in winter and cold in summer. At noon, mangel wurzels cut in two lengthwise are fed, all they will eat. At 3.30 p.m. they are given all the corn, either cracked or whole, they will eat clean.

All dry grain is scattered in litter on the floor, and mash is fed in troughs. Crushed oyster shells and grit are always before the fowls, as well as clean water, which in winter is warmed to about 90 degrees. For summer feeding, the ration is nearly the same, except the fowls get all the green food they require by free range, and mash is added at noon. The principal variation is that during the first half of August the feed is reduced at noon to one-fourth of the ration, and no mash is given. This stops their laying and reduces their flesh, so that by starting feeding again about Aug. 20, and feeding liberally with a light allowance of sunflower seed added at noon, the fowls begin to gain and will molt rapidly and evenly, being ready to lay about Oct. 1, and keeping it up all winter.

### TURKEY FARMER'S SECRETS

(From the Chicago 'Chronicle'.)

The turkey farmer pointed to a small mill wherein a petroleum engine chug-chugged vigorously.

'In that mill,' he said, 'the feed for my 2,000 turkeys is ground. The whole secret of successful turkey raising lies in abundant feeding. It keeps six men busy to feed my birds.'

'They are fed five times a day, and each turkey gets as much as he can hold. Carrots boiled in lard and crushed barley, and milk are very good fatteners, and the birds stuff themselves with them. Then, the last thing before going to roost, they eat all the oatmeal porridge and buttermilk they can find room for.'

'Cocks cost more than hens on the market, because they are harder to raise. If they get together they fight and kill one another, and they eat, furthermore, five times as much as hens.'

'A cock three hours before killing is made to swallow a half pint of vinegar. This vinegar makes his flesh fine and tender, without it he would be coarse and tough.'

'A turkey farm like mine pays easily from \$1,500 to 2,500 a year.'

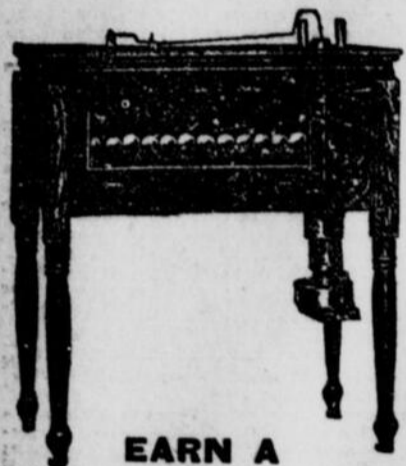
## TO AVOID COLDS.

Each fowl showing evidence of cold or congestion is shut up in a small coop and given two grains of calomel at night, followed by a one-grain quinine pill night and morning for two or three days. If there is any discharge from nostrils, a few drops of camphorated oil is injected into each nostril. If any improvement is manifest in two or three days, they are removed to a small room and a solution of copperas added to the drinking water. They are kept here for a week or two, or until they show a complete recovery. If, on the other hand, no improvement is manifested, the bird is killed and buried.

MATING STOCK FOR BREEDING.

Utility breeders should now be making up their minds what stock they are going to mate up for breeding purposes during the ensuing season.

Advertisements.



EARN A Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying.

No cash to pay until October, 1905.

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us without one cent of cash from you.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited Dept. 22 Chatham, Ont.

CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND BREEDER

a lot of good ones only influences a portion of the progeny, but an indifferent cock leaves his blighting mark on the lot.

Success remains with the man who takes the utmost pains in selecting his breeding stock, and who employs no bird for the purpose which has not previously proved its capacity as a first-rate egg-producer.

POULTRY ON THE FARM

Professor Gilbert, of Ottawa, in answer to the question, Why is poultry valuable to the farmer? gives the following reasons:

- 1. Because he ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

DUCK HOUSE AND FOOD

The duck house, if properly built, will have two apartments, one for feeding and another for roosting. It should be perfectly dry, and the roosting apartment well littered with dry straw.

POULTRY NOTES.

Fowls must exercise to remain healthy, and any device which will induce exercise will prove a great benefit to them.

An elaborate system of exercise was devised by H. H. Stoddard of Nebraska, and is protected by patents.

As to how many birds might be kept on an average depends upon the purpose in view, namely, the rearing of market fowl or the production of eggs.

The habit of feeding crockery has gained quite a foothold among a good many poultry keepers, although it is well known to contain more or less lead in the glazing.

An English expert gives his conception of a model Shorthorn in the London 'Live Stock Journal' as follows:

THE MODEL SHORTHORN.

An English expert gives his conception of a model Shorthorn in the London 'Live Stock Journal' as follows:

'A model of Shorthorn should, I think, combine the good points for which several of the leading strains are respectively remarkable. In a bull the head is a feature of the highest importance.

AN INTERESTING COW CENSUS

FIGURES FROM CANADIAN HERDS—SOME STRIKING CONTRASTS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

At the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, gave a very interesting account of a cow census which he conducted in the vicinity of Cowansville, Que., during the summer of 1904.

For the month of June the general average of all the herds tested was 692 pounds of milk, yielding 25 pounds of fat. In one case twenty-two cows had a yield for the month of 17,845 pounds of milk and 722.5 pounds of fat, an average per cow of 811 pounds of milk, and 32.4 pounds of fat.

In the month of July a herd of twenty-seven cows, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein and Shorthorn grades, gave 13,700 pounds of milk, and 473.7 pounds of fat, an average of 509 pounds of milk and 17.5 pounds of fat per cow.

The wide variation in the total yields of butter by individual animals in the same herd is even more apparent in the records for longer periods.

The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

Mr. G. W. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, St. George, Ont., writes as follows:

A RECORD-BREAKING COW

Mr. G. W. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, St. George, Ont., writes as follows:

1. Ian—the Jewel Mechtildis (2708), at six years twenty-eight days of age: Milk, 563 pounds; fat, 22.11 pounds; butter, 25.8 pounds; owner, Jas. Rettie.

2. Maud of Kent II. (2808), at twelve years, seven months, twenty-five days: Milk, 478.2 pounds; fat, 18.20 pounds; butter, 21.2 pounds; owner, P. D. Ede.

3. Queen De Kol III. (1823) at seven years six months and seventeen days of age: Milk, 435.2 pounds; fat, 16.03 pounds; butter, 19.7 pounds; owner, Jas. Rettie.

4. Annie Schulling (2715), at four years nine months and twenty-one days of age: Milk, 409.9 pounds; fat, 15.59 pounds; butter, 18.1 pounds; owner, Jas. Rettie.

5. Clarice (3823), at six years six days of age: Milk, 421.4 pounds; fat, 4.50 pounds; butter, 16.9 pounds; owner, W. S. Schell.

6. Jewel Sylvia (2195), at seven years three months twenty-six days of age: Milk, 357.5 pounds; fat, 13.71 pounds; butter, 16 pounds; owner, Jas. Rettie.

7. Winnie R's. Gem (4748), at seven years two months eight days of age: Milk, 409.3 pounds; fat, 13.04 pounds; butter, 15.2 pounds; owner, P. D. Ede.

ly great sire that ever lived possessed it. Thomas Bates, and, indeed, all great breeders, attached great importance to the head of a sire, being assured that it indicated, more than anything else, his value as a stock getter.

'His head and crest, his very prominent eyes, and the general grandeur of his appearance and gait were never forgotten by many of the eminent breeders who admired him.

'A bull's shoulders should be wide and strong, yet not coarse. They need not be too fine at the points, for this is heiferlike, but they must be oblique, sloping back, and wide on top, where they should melt, as it were, into the crops, which must also be wide and well fleshed.

'The hocks and hind legs are straight and wide apart, the legs being short and set firmly on the ground. The hair is abundant, of fine texture, soft and glossy. A rich color, red or roan, is an important point.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

'The female Shorthorn has, of course, most of the characteristics which belong to males. The head of the female is finer, longer, smaller, and more tapering.

Advertisements.

The New Way to make Bread

Send for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they cost nothing—and may mean better bread—better pastry—better baking generally for the rest of your life—think of what that would mean to your family.

NANIAMO, B.C., Nov. 25th, 1904. I have been making bread for nearly twenty-five years, and Royal Household Flour is the best I have had for either Bread or Pastry.

THE OOLVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LTD. MONTREAL.

Ferry's Seeds advertisement with logo and text: 'Ferry's Seeds are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard—have not failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others.'

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Some people may object to having a hog pen in the barn where the horses and cows are kept for fear that the foul smell would nauseate the horses and contaminate the milk.

'Sows, carrying much flesh, made while confined in small pens, will prove at best unsatisfactory breeders. Exercise is easily secured in summer by the use of pasture, but the winters are so severe in the north that it requires some ingenuity to gain the desired end.

'Feeders of live stock and dairymen have use for lots of protein, that element of food that builds bone, muscle, lean meat, blood, hoof, hide, horn, etc.

'The real benefits to be derived from careful grooming of horses are apt to be lost sight of these days, when labor is so scarce on the average farm.

'The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition.

FEEDING ROUGHAGE

'The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition.

'The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition.

'The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition.

'The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition.

Advertisements

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

In a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free booklet D.



SPRAMOTOR CO., 88-70 King St., London, Ont. Agents Wanted

FARMERS' MEETING

Details of Lectures Under Auspices of Farmers' Institute

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has forwarded a list of the Farmers' Institute meetings to be held during the present season. In addition to those that have already appeared, the following is a further list of dates and places of lectures.

REGULAR MEETINGS. DIVISION 1.

- Tara, VanDuzer's Hall, West Bruce, Feb. 11. Hepworth, School House, North Bruce, Feb. 13. Wiarnton, Town Hall, North Bruce, Feb. 14. Hanover, Telford's Hall, South Grey, Feb. 15. Durham, Town Hall, South Grey, Feb. 16. Glenallen, Goot's Hall, West Wellington, Feb. 17. Drayton, Town Hall, West Wellington, Feb. 18. Palmerston, Town Hall, West Wellington, Feb. 20. Farwell, School House, East Wellington, Feb. 21. Cedarville, Orange Hall, East Wellington, afternoon, Feb. 22. Conn, Orange Hall, East Wellington, evening, Feb. 22. Cummock, School House, Centre Wellington, Feb. 23. Marville, Anthony's Hall, Centre Wellington, Feb. 24. Erin, Town Hall, Centre Wellington, Feb. 25. Honey Wood, Workmen's Hall, Dufferin, Feb. 27. Fern, Orange Hall, Dufferin, Feb. 28. Horning's Mills, Workmen's Hall, March 1. Riverview, Dufferin, March 2. Relesky, Orange Hall, Dufferin, March 3. Laurel, Orange Hall, Dufferin, March 4.

DIVISION 2.

- Shedden, West Elgin, Feb. 11. Melbourne, Woodmen's Hall, West Middlesex, afternoon, Feb. 13. Middlemans, Town Hall, West Middlesex, evening, Feb. 13. Walker's School House, West Middlesex, Feb. 14. Bridgen, McKenzie's Hall, West Lambton, Feb. 15 and 16. Petrolia, Council Chamber, West Lambton, Feb. 17. Wyomins, Butler's Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 18. Theford, McKenzie's Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 20. Brucefield, Dixon's Hall, South Huron, Feb. 21. Exeter, Town Hall, South Huron, Feb. 22. Parkhill, Town Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 23. Ailsa Craig, Town Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 24. Beechwood, Orange Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 25. Coldstream, Town Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 27. Ilderton, I. O. O. F. Hall, East Middlesex, Feb. 28. Wilton Grove, Presby. S. S. R., East Middlesex, March 1. Kintore, Foresters' Hall, North Oxford, March 2. St. Mary's, Town Hall, South Perth, March 3. Mitchell, Town Hall, South Perth, March 6. Bright, Duncan's Hall, North Oxford, March 7.

DIVISION 4.

- Kohler, Kohler, Haldimand, Feb. 11. Caledonia, Association, Haldimand, Feb. 13. Onondaga, Township Hall, North Brant, Feb. 14. St. George, North Brant, Feb. 15. Vittoria, Lecture Room, South Norfolk, Feb. 16. Langton, Town Hall, South Norfolk, Feb. 17. Delhi, Morgan's Hall, North Norfolk, Feb. 18. Courtland, Town Hall, North Norfolk, Feb. 20. Aylmer, Town Hall, East Elgin, Feb. 21 and 22. Waterford, Town Hall, North Norfolk, Feb. 23. Bealton, Bealton Hall, North Norfolk, Feb. 24. Norwich, Town Hall, South Oxford, Feb. 25. Mount Elgin, Foresters' Hall, South Oxford, Feb. 27. Morrison, South Wellington, afternoon, Feb. 28. Aberfoyle, South Wellington, evening, Feb. 28. Sperside, West Wellington, evening, March 1. Breslau, old Church, South Waterloo, March 2. Waterloo, Town Hall, North Waterloo, March 3. New Hamburg, William Tell Hall, South Waterloo, March 4. Wellsley, Town Hall, North Waterloo, March 6. DIVISION 6. Ravenna, Township Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 11. Banks, Centre Grey, Feb. 13.

Thornbury, Town Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 14.

- Meaford, Town Hall, North Grey, Feb. 15. Snyder's School House, North Grey, Feb. 16. Stayner, Council Chamber, West Simcoe, Feb. 17 and 18. New Lowell, Town Hall, West Simcoe, Feb. 20. Midhurst, Patrons' Hall, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 21. Minering, Workmen's Hall, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 22. Russellton, Church Hall, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 23. Phepston, Murphy's Hall, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 24. Elmville, Drysdale Hall, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 25. Allenwood, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 27. Wyewale, Orange Hall, Centre Simcoe, Feb. 29. Lafontaine, Gignac's Hall, Centre Simcoe, March 1. Penetang, Town Hall, Centre Simcoe, March 2. Yasey, Orange Hall, Centre Simcoe, March 3. Georgetown, Halton, March 6. Nassagaways, Township Hall, Halton, March 7. Waterdown, Township Hall, North Wentworth, March 8. Rockton, Township Hall, North Wentworth, March 9. Freeton, Maccabees' Hall, North Wentworth, March 10. DIVISION 11. Kenmore, Foresters' Hall, Russell, Feb. 11. Chesterville, Foster's Hall, Dundas, Feb. 13. Inkerman, A.O.U.W. Hall, Dundas, Feb. 14. SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS. DIVISION 3. Elmwood, Melhousen's Hall, S. Bruce and S. Grey, Feb. 11. Mildmay, Township Hall, S. Bruce, Feb. 13. Walkerton, Town Hall, S. Bruce, Feb. 14. Belmore, Foresters' Hall, S. Bruce, Feb. 15. Lucknow, Town Hall, S. Bruce, Feb. 16. Holyrood, Township Hall, S. Bruce, Feb. 17. Harristown, Town Hall, Union, Feb. 18. Clifford, Town Hall, Union, Feb. 20. Drew, Temperance Hall, Union, Feb. 21. Ayton, Deerean's Hall, S. Grey, Feb. 22. Holstein, Agricultural Hall, S. Grey, Feb. 23. Bremore, Russell Hall, S. Grey, Feb. 24. Flierville, S. Huron, Feb. 25. Crediton, Town Hall, S. Huron, Feb. 27. Grand Bend, Brenner's Hall, S. Huron, Feb. 28. Zurich, Town Hall, S. Huron, March 1. Hensall, Miller's Hall, S. Huron, March 2. Bayfield, Town Hall, S. Huron, March 3. S. Columban, E. Huron, March 4. Grieve's School House, E. Huron, March 6. Harlock, School House, E. Huron, March 7. Bluevale, Foresters' Hall, E. Huron, March 8. Ethel, Town Hall, E. Huron, March 9. Mclesworth, E. Huron, March 10. Fordwich, New Hall, E. Huron, March 11. DIVISION 4. West McGillivray, Town Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 11. Greenway, Wilson's Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 13. Fuller's School House, East Lambton, Feb. 14. Warwick, Town Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 15. Forest, Town Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 16. Camiachie, Bridge's Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 17. Sarnia, Council Chamber, West Lambton (afternoon), Feb. 15. Bunyan's School House, West Lambton (evening), Feb. 15. Courtright, Stewart's Hall, West Lambton, Feb. 20. Wilkesport, Hamilton's Hall, West Lambton, Feb. 21. Becher, Foresters' Hall, West Lambton, Feb. 22. Rutherford, Township Hall, West Lambton, Feb. 23. Oakdale, School House, West Lambton, Feb. 24. Inwood, Orange Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 25. Shetland, Orange Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 27. Alvinston, Order Hall, East Lambton, Feb. 28. DIVISION 6. Lambeth, E. Middlesex, Feb. 11. Hyde Park, School House, E. Middlesex, Feb. 13. Bryanston, Orange Hall, E. Middlesex, Feb. 14. Wellburn, German's Hall, E. Middlesex, Feb. 15. Thorndale, Harding's Hall, E. Middlesex, Feb. 16. Mount Brydges, Town Hall, E. Middlesex, Feb. 17. Appin, Town Hall, W. Middlesex, Feb. 18. Glencoe, Town Hall, W. Middlesex, Feb. 20.

- Wardville, Town Hall, W. Middlesex, Feb. 21. Maybee's School House, N. Norfolk, Feb. 22. Simcoe, Council Chamber, N. Norfolk, Feb. 23. Tyrrell, Tyrrell's Hall, N. Norfolk, Feb. 24. Windham Centre, Town Hall, N. Norfolk, Feb. 25. Kelvin, Town Hall, N. Norfolk, Feb. 27. DIVISION 7. Croton, East Kent, Feb. 11. Tupperville, Keith's School House, West Kent, Feb. 13. Ebert's, Township Hall, West Kent, Feb. 14. Dover Centre, Foresters' Hall, West Kent, Feb. 15. Union, Town Hall, West Kent, Feb. 16. Comber, Town Hall, North Essex, Feb. 17. Belle River, Town Hall, North Essex, Feb. 18. Oldcastle, North Essex, Feb. 20. Canard, North Essex, Feb. 21. Amherstburg, Town Hall, South Essex, Feb. 22. Harrow, Town Hall, South Essex, Feb. 23. Kingsville, Town Hall, South Essex, Feb. 24. Leamington, Town Hall, South Essex, Feb. 25. Wheatley, Gibson's Hall, W. Kent and S. Essex, Feb. 27 and 28. DIVISION 8. Garnet, Town Hall, S. Norfolk, Feb. 11. Port Dover, Town Hall, S. Norfolk, Feb. 13. St. Williams, Town Hall, S. Norfolk, Feb. 15. Fairground, Town Hall, S. Norfolk, Feb. 15. Tillsonburg, Council Chamber, S. Oxford, Feb. 16. Brownsville, Methodist S. S. R., S. Oxford, Feb. 17. Springfield, Town Hall, S. Oxford, Feb. 18. Otterville, Town Hall, S. Oxford, Feb. 20. Burgessville, Oddfellows' Hall, S. Oxford, Feb. 21. Oxford Centre, Town Hall, S. Oxford, Feb. 22. Ingersoll, Council Chamber, S. Oxford, Feb. 23. Beachville, Town Hall, S. Oxford, Feb. 24. Cathcart, Foresters' Hall, S. Brant; Feb. 25. Paris, S. and N. Brant, Feb. 27 and 28. Burford, Cornish Hall, S. Brant, March 1 and 2. Harley, Township Hall, S. Brant, March 3. DIVISION 9. Grantham Township, Orange Hall, Lincoln, Feb. 11. Jordan Station, Maccabees' Hall, Lincoln, Feb. 13. Beamsville, Town Hall, Lincoln, Feb. 14. Grimsby, Society Hall, Lincoln, Feb. 15. Winona, New Hall, S. Wentworth, Feb. 16. Tapleystown, Old Church, S. Wentworth, Feb. 17. Binbrook, Town Hall, S. Wentworth, Feb. 18. Glanford, Town Hall, S. Wentworth, Feb. 20. Carleton Place, School House, S. Wentworth, Feb. 21. Jerseyville, Palmer's Hall, S. Wentworth, Feb. 22. Lynden, Keivel's Hall, N. Wentworth, Feb. 23. Scott's School House, N. Wentworth, afternoon, Feb. 24. Sheffield, Town Hall, N. Wentworth, evening, Feb. 24. Kirkwall, School House, N. Wentworth, Feb. 25. Westover, Oddfellows' Hall, N. Wentworth, Feb. 27. Millgrove, Town Hall, N. Wentworth, Feb. 28. Carlisle, Orange Hall, N. Wentworth, March 1. Islington, Township Hall, West York, March 2. Elia, Foresters' Hall, West York, March 3. Kleinburg, Temperance Hall, West York, March 4. Maple, Masonic Hall, West York, March 6. Thornhill, Council Hall, East York, March 7. Unionville, Victoria Hall, East York, March 8. Boxgrove, Foresters' Hall, East York, March 9. Wexford, Meth. S. S. R., East York, March 10. DIVISION 10. Preston, Town Hall, S. Waterloo, Feb. 11. Kossuth, S. Waterloo, Feb. 13. Ayr, McGregor's Hall, S. Waterloo, Feb. 14. Roseville, School House, S. Waterloo, Feb. 15. Strasburg, S. Waterloo, Feb. 16. Mannheim, S. Waterloo, Feb. 17. New Dundee, S. Waterloo, Feb. 18. Haysville, S. Waterloo, Feb. 20. Baden, South Waterloo, Feb. 21. Phillipburg, S. Waterloo, Feb. 22. Crosshill, Township Hall, N. Waterloo, Feb. 23. Heidelberg, Steiss Hall, N. Waterloo, Feb. 24. Elmira, E. M. S. Hall, N. Waterloo, Feb. 25. Winterbourne, Lecture Room, N. Waterloo, Feb. 27. Ennotville, Mechanics' Hall, C. Wellington, Feb. 28. Bellrood, Town Hall, C. Wellington, March 1. Hillsburg, Town Hall, C. Wellington, March 2. Damascus, Township Hall, E. Wellington, Feb. 11. Mount Forest, Town Hall, E. Wellington, Feb. 13. Lebanon, School House, W. Wellington, Feb. 14. Moorefield, Township Hall, W. Wellington, Feb. 15. Rothsay, Temperance Hall, W. Wellington, Feb. 16. Arthur, Town Hall, E. Wellington, Feb. 17. Aima, Town Hall, W. Wellington, Feb. 18. Glenwilliams, Halton, Feb. 20. Ballinfad, Halton, Feb. 21. Appleby, Town Hall, Halton, Feb. 22.

- Nelson, Temperance Hall, Halton, Feb. 23. Kilbride, Temperance Hall, Halton, Feb. 24. Campbellville, Temperance Hall, Halton, Feb. 25. McCurdy's School House, Halton, Feb. 27. Trafalgar, Township Hall, Halton, Feb. 28. Elmbank, Temperance Hall, Peel, March 1. Cooksville, Township Hall, Peel, March 2. Brampton, Concert Hall, Peel, March 3 and 4. Tullamore, Town Hall, Peel, March 6. Bolton, Town Hall, Peel, March 7. Caledon East, Hanton Hall, Peel, March 8. Caledon, Township Hall, Peel, March 9. DIVISION 13. Valentia, Forester's Hall, W. Victoria, Feb. 11. Kinmount, Scott's Hall, E. Victoria, Feb. 13. Burnt River, Orange Hall, E. Victoria, Feb. 14. Dundford, Old Church, E. Victoria, Feb. 15. Omamee, Opera House, E. Victoria, Feb. 16. Manvers Station, Orange Hall, E. Durham, afternoon, Feb. 17. Bethany, Town Hall, E. Durham, evening, Feb. 17. Cavanville, Old Church, E. Durham, afternoon, Feb. 18. Millbrook, Town Hall, E. Durham, evening, Feb. 18. Garden Hill, Orange Hall, E. Durham, Feb. 20. Canton, E. Durham, Feb. 21. Kendal, W. Durham, afternoon, Feb. 22. Orono, W. Durham, evening, Feb. 22. Salina, W. Durham, Feb. 23. Cadmus, W. Durham, afternoon, Feb. 24. Nestleton, W. Durham, evening, Feb. 24. Columbus, Town Hall, S. Ontario, Feb. 25. Greenbank, Temperance Hall, S. Ontario, Feb. 27. Kinsale, Temperance Hall, S. Ontario, Feb. 28. Whitby, Council Chamber, S. Ontario, March 1. Whitevale, Forester's Hall, S. Ontario, March 2. DIVISION 14. West Lake School House, Prince Edward, Feb. 11. Creasey, A. O. U. W. Hall, Prince Edward, afternoon, Feb. 13. Waupoos, Town Hall, Prince Edward, evening, Feb. 13. Milford, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 14. Cherry Valley, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 15. Demorestville, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 16. Ameliasburg, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 17. Wooler, Town Hall, E. Northumberland, Feb. 18. Brighton, Opera House, E. Northumberland, Feb. 20. Colborne, Temperance Hall, E. Northumberland, Feb. 21. Castleton, Town Hall, E. Northumberland, Feb. 22. Fenella Hall, W. Northumberland, Feb. 23. Baltimore, Chapman's Hall, W. Northumberland, Feb. 24. Bissell's School House, W. Northumberland, Feb. 25. Cobourg, W. Northumberland, Feb. 27. DIVISION 15. Marmora, Town Hall, North Hastings, Feb. 11. Springbrook, Foresters' Hall, North Hastings, Feb. 13. Moira, Town Hall, North Hastings, Feb. 14. Turner's School House, West Hastings, Feb. 15. Harder's School House, West Hastings, Feb. 16. Gilbert's School House, West Hastings, Feb. 17. Foxboro, West Hastings, Feb. 18. Plainfield, C. O. O. F. Hall, East Hastings, Feb. 20. Moul's School House, East Hastings, afternoon, Feb. 21. Reed's School House, East Hastings, evening, Feb. 21. Melrose, Town Hall, East Hastings, Feb. 22. Spencer's School House, East Hastings, Feb. 23. Harrowsmith, Town Hall, Frontenac, Feb. 24. Sydenham, Town Hall, Frontenac, Feb. 25. Sunbury, Town Hall, Frontenac, Feb. 27. Wolfe Island, Frontenac, Feb. 28. Gananoque, Town Hall, South Leeds, March 1. Lansdowne, Town Hall, South Leeds, March 2. Delta, Town Hall, South Leeds, Mch. 3. Stella, Town Hall and Victoria Hall, Amherst Is., March 4. Emerald, Cheese Factory, Amherst Is., March 6. DIVISION 16. Roebuck, Orange Hall, South Grenville, Feb. 11. Ventnor, School House, South Grenville, Feb. 13. Shanley, School House, South Grenville, Feb. 14. Mainsville, School House, South Grenville, afternoon, Feb. 15. Cardinal, Town Hall, South Grenville, evening, Feb. 15. Brinston's Corners, Dundas, Feb. 16. North Williamsburg, Merkeley's Hall, Dundas, Feb. 17. Aultville, Fraternity Hall, Stormont, Feb. 18. Moultonette, Christ Church, Cornwall, Feb. 20. Cornwall Centre, Town Hall, Cornwall, Feb. 21. Lancaster, McCrae's Hall, Glengarry, Feb. 22. North Lancaster, McDonald's Corners, Glengarry, Feb. 23. Apple Hill, McIntyre's Hall, Glengarry, Feb. 24. Greenfield, Glengarry, Feb. 25. Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall, Glengarry, Feb. 27. Monckland, McGillivray's Hall, Stormont, Feb. 28. Avonmore, Beaver Hall, Stormont, March 1.

- Moose Creek, Gagnon's Hall, Stormont, March 2. Berwick, Town Hall, Stormont, March 3. Hawthorne, School House, Russell, March 4. Cumberland, Maple Hall, Russell, March 6. Chute a Blondeau, Prescott, March 7. St. Anne de Prescott, Le Francois Hall, Prescott, March 8. Dalkeith, Public School, Glengarry, March 9. DIVISION 17. Carp, Town Hall, Carleton, Feb. 11. Stewartville, Town Hall, South Renfrew, afternoon, Feb. 13. Burnstown, Temperance Hall, South Renfrew, evening, Feb. 13. Adamston, Temperance Hall, South Renfrew, afternoon, Feb. 14. Northcote, Temperance Hall, South Renfrew, evening, Feb. 14. Grattan, School House, South Renfrew, afternoon, Feb. 15. Eganville, Hall, South Renfrew, evening, Feb. 15. Cobden, Town Hall, North Renfrew, Feb. 16. Beachburg, Town Hall; North Renfrew, Feb. 17. Almonte, Town Hall, North Lanark, Feb. 18. Pakenham, Agricultural Hall, North Lanark, Feb. 20. Carleton Place, Town Hall, North Lanark, Feb. 21. Claxton, Foresters' Hall, North Lanark, Feb. 22. Middleville, Town Hall, North Lanark, Feb. 23. Watson's Corners, North Lanark, afternoon, Feb. 24. Lanark, Town Hall, North Lanark, evening, Feb. 24. Balderson, McGregor's Hall, South Lanark, Feb. 25. Innesville, Orange Hall, South Lanark, Feb. 27. Lombardy, Town Hall, South Lanark, Feb. 28.

Farm and Other Lands

MANTONA FARM FOR SALE, 260 acres, 13 miles from Brandon, four from Alexander. Terms, etc. apply GEORGE BROATCH, Alexander, Man.

200 ACRES, \$10,000. GILT-EDGE SOIL; uniform, substantial, commodious buildings; close to school, church, stores, P.O. and markets, RR. Station 3 miles; beautiful situation. Special terms. Move quick. Chance of a lifetime. W. S. GROSE, Creek Bank, Ont.

Virginia Farms

Best on earth for the money. Free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Incorp., Richmond, Va.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, PURE BRED LARGE ENGLISH Berkshire Pigs from six weeks to five months old. C. B. RICKERT, Mannheim P.O., Waterloo County, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—ACME'S Jewel's Duke DeKok; splendid dairy type; sure producer; quality, vigor unsurpassed. S. HERNER & SONS, Mannheim, Ont.

FOR SALE, BERKSHIRES—I HAVE a special good lot of either sex to offer cheap. Write for prices. Also Shorthorn Cattle. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont. offers at moderate prices 21 first-class young Shorthorn Bulls.

Eggs and Poultry.

BARRED ROCKS ONLY. WILL SELL a few more select. Cookerels, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Pullet, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Guaranteed to please. When writing please state for what purpose. A. E. DONAGHY, Colborne, Ont.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COOKERELS, from prize winning stock, for sale; one dollar each. D. F. L. CAMPBELL, Vankeek Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE, WHITE PRIZE PENKIN Drakes, \$1 each. Address ISAAC LANK, Atherley, Ont.

FOR SALE—200 BUFF AND BLACK Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds for sale; bargain to quick buyers. CEDARDALE POULTRY FARM, Box 36, Winchester, Ont.

NO. 1 CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND Brooder, in good order; price, \$15; cost \$22.—JOHN HUMPHREYS, Montreal South, Que.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

FOR SALE, NORTHERN GROWN Fruit Trees, grown here in the northern part of Quebec. Send for prices. J. C. STOCKWELL, Danville, Que.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTIES TO sell our complete line of heavy steel woven wire fencing and steel gates, 1905, in sections where we have not ready appointed agents; 7 years on the Canadian market; satisfaction guaranteed. Our prices are right; we pay the freight to points in Old Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Write now for prices and terms. NATIONAL FENCE CO., Merrickville, Ont.

WEN 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.

\$5 PER DAY SELLING "AUTO-SPRAY." Best, Compressed-Air Hand Sprayer made. Absolute necessity for every farm and garden. Write for particulars and sample machine. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "WORLD WIDE" in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions 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 canvas 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.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or traveling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at \$10 a year, and expenses \$2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR WANTED—One who is well up in stock particularly desired. Address NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER, care P.O. Box 234, Montreal, Canada.

A FEW CANVASERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable. Freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 333, London, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education, to work in an office, 8 to 10 months, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply to nearest office for particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

THE REGIMENTAL MASCOT.

A military execution under most pathetic circumstances has just taken place at Grenoble. It was only that of a black dog, it is true, but Grenoble feels his loss. 'Tabac,' as the dog was called, was the regimental mascot. He had his regular place in the line of march, just behind the band, which he accompanied with great eclat. He alone, of all the dogs in Grenoble, was superior to a muzzling order. But a few days since a ragged and dusty mongrel entered the barrack yard and headed for the kitchen. 'Tabac' saw him and flew at him as in duty bound. A fierce struggle ensued, and was only ended by the intervention of the sentry, who killed the intruder with his bayonet. Unhappily enough, the regimental vet, examined the body, and at once perceived that the strange dog had been raving mad. 'Tabac' had to die. The execution took place upon the ramparts of Grenoble, says the 'Manchester Guardian' and the whole regiment attended the military funeral.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Short Story Competition.—'East and West,' the well-known weekly illustrated paper for young people, offers prizes as follows for short stories not less than 2,000, and not more than 2,700 words, by Canadian writers:—First prize, \$30; second prize, \$20, with special provision for those already contributors to 'East and West'; stories to be in the hands of the editors of 'East and West,' Confederation Life Building, Toronto, by April 1st, 1905. Detailed conditions of the competition may be obtained by writing to the editors, as above.

Advertisements.

Illustration of tools and equipment for a complete set of tools. Price No. 1 Outfit, \$22.50. Price No. 2 Outfit, \$40.00. Send for descriptive circular.

18 ARTICLES, WEIGHT 150 Lbs. Price No. 1 Outfit, \$22.50. Price No. 2 Outfit, \$40.00. Send for descriptive circular.

ROBT. DONALDSON & SON, 30 YOUVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL, QUE

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our Spring Styles and Samples at \$4.50 to \$12.50 in Cloth, Silk and Lustré. Also Raincoats, Skirts and Waists. Write me to-day. Manager, SOUTHCOOT SUIT CO., Dept. 4, London, Can.

Learn Veterinary Dentistry and \$2,000 a year. We teach you at home in three months or your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diplomas with degree. Particulars free. The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—PIT BULL TERRIERS OF quality; pups and grown stock pedigreed; one sable and white collee, a beauty; also collee pups. W. B. EDMONDS, Norwich, Ont.

FOX TRAPPING TAUGHT FREE, NINE secrets. I buy your fur. Enclose stamp. E. W. DOUGLAS, Stanley, N.B.

DR. FULTON, ISABELLA STREET, Toronto, Cures by Correspondence, Cancers, Tumors, Diseases.

Books, &c.

WRITE A SONG, POEM OR MUSIC and make a fortune, as others are doing every day. For further particulars write to HENRY ROBERTS, Hildesford, Maine.

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR ONE HUNDRED page book, 'Veterinary Experience,' which we mail free. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 18 Beverley street, Boston, Mass.

COMMERIAL

EXPORT ON WHEAT

Would be direct Tax on the Wheat Grower

'ABSOLUTELY AND ENTIRELY OUT OF THE QUESTION,' SAYS MR. SIFTON.

The discussion on the export duty on Canadian wheat that has been taking place in the Montreal press for the past few days, brings to mind the emphatic statement made by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior, some time ago, when asked as to the probability of such an act as being passed. 'Absolutely and entirely out of the question,' said Mr. Sifton, at that time. In addition, he said that a duty of that nature would be a direct tax on the wheat grower, who is already paying his share of the taxes. It is perfectly true that one of the most important things in connection with our industrial advancement is to promote the milling of our own wheat in Canada, but it is not necessary to load the farmers with an unfair tax in order to accomplish that result. So far the milling business is kept free from speculation, and is one of the best paying industries that could be established anywhere. Our best method of encouraging the milling of wheat, says Mr. Sifton, is by improving our transportation and facilitating the finding of outside markets for the product of our mills. The increase in the number of milling establishments in the West is very greatly in the interests of the farmers, because the purchase of wheat by large milling companies acts as a most effective regulator of the price paid for wheat. We ought to be able to look for a large increase in our milling business, but we cannot expect that the growth of that business will keep pace with the increase of wheat production. Our efforts should continue to be directed in the future, as they have in the past, to bringing the export price of wheat up to the highest possible figure by the proper system of inspection, warehousing and transportation.

THE APPLE EXPORT

Season's Trade Anything but Satisfactory.

CANADIAN APPLES BRING HIGHER PRICES THAN THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES ON ENGLISH MARKET.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has recently been in receipt of a letter from a firm of Canadian and United States fruit receivers deploring the state of the apple trade, and also deprecating the condition of the fruit when received on that market, with other grumbings of more or less serious moment. The cable and circular information sent here by English receivers from time to time, are considered by the trade to be somewhat deceiving and misleading. Quotations are usually given for only the best goods, while the bulk of apples shipped averages vastly less than the quoted price. There can be no doubt that the English market has been a great disappointment to shippers on this side. The crop in England was the largest ever known and prices have ruled there at very little higher than the average rate in Canada. It was on this account that Canadian dealers did not send heavy shipments across the water, and they were thus saved from severe loss. It has been stated that shippers of apples in this country have been heavy losers, but this is not in accordance with facts. There were, perhaps a few isolated cases where the losses were considerable, but the trade generally was well prepared for the lessened demand on the English markets.

In connection with the recent apple packing season, suggested at Ottawa, Messrs. George Vipond & Company, of Montreal, say that the packing of Canadian apples in boxes has been growing in favor for some years, as the extreme price of barrels has made it necessary to find some cheaper package, but it cannot be said that the box plan has been a success. Only a small proportion of Canadian apples can be sized and graded sufficiently well to pack into boxes, as is done in the great fruit centres of Colorado. Canadian apples, while being of excellent quality and good keepers, are largely undersized, and frequently so uneven in size that they are difficult to put into boxes with any degree of satisfaction.

The statement recently issued from London that United States apples ruled higher in price than Canadians, and were given a preference, is scarcely correct. The London market has been receiving a quantity of Nova Scotia apples this season, which have been of poor quality, and may account for this statement, but the Canadian apples, more particularly from Ontario and Quebec, have brought higher prices than any shipments from the United States, and are demanding higher prices at the present time. The German market, it is said, has been a better market than the English during the past season, but the laws of the country are so severe against diseased apples, and many lots having been confiscated and entirely lost in past seasons, the shippers are afraid of that market.

Shippers of apples consider that the Canadian fruit growers have a great deal to learn as to the cultivation of apples. There is not the care taken in the orchard or in the packing, and the selecting of the different grades is not attended with care, but all these things will be necessary if

the Canadian trade intends to compete with foreign competition in the future.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

**FLOUR PRICES UNCHANGED.**  
The local flour market continues fairly active, on domestic account, and millers state that they are firm at current quotations.  
**MARKET FOR OATS IS STRONG.**  
There is strong feeling in the market for oats, but there is little business in progress, and the offerings are extremely light.  
**MILFEED STEADY.**  
The market for millfeed is steady with a fair demand for shorts from all sources. FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER SCARCE AND IN GOOD DEMAND.  
There is little change in the market for butter. Receipts have been falling off considerably and the market remains firm. Finest creamery is scarce and in good demand. There is considerable enquiry from grocers for fine roll butter, which is coming in rather slow, and any fine lots are picked up on arrival. The quote finest creamery, 21 1/2c to 22c for good, 21c to 21 1/2c; undergrade to medium, 20c to 20 1/2c; Western dairy, choice, 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c; fair to good, 16 1/2c to 17c; undergrades, 14 1/2c to 15c; and roll butter, 13c to 13 1/2c.  
**CHEESE MARKET QUIET.**  
The cheese market presents little change from the conditions prevailing last week. Business is very dull, and the demand is exceedingly limited. Holders and importers take different views of the situation, and there is practically a deadlock, for the time being, at any rate. The consumptive demand in England is reported to be a little more active. Buyers are holding off and are operating only for absolute needs. An advice says that at the close of the week ending Jan. 27, there was a little more doing, and a firmer feeling in the market, and it was expected that with a little more buying would soon advance. Liverpool quotations on that day were as follows: Finest Canadian fall make, white, 52c 6d to 53c 6d per cwt.; colored, 51c 6d to 52c 6d. Earlier makes, white and colored, 48c to 51c per cwt.  
**WARNING TO COUNTY EGG SHIP PERMITS TO MIX THE GRADES.**  
The market for eggs is steady with a good active demand. New laid continue to come in very slowly. We are asked to caution country shippers to be more careful in packing, that is to say, not packing new laid along with held stock, but placing them in separate cases. When there is such a large difference in price between sales of laid and held, the temptation to work off the latter with the better grade is very great, but as all eggs coming in at this time of year have to be examined and graded by competent candlers before they are offered for sale, there is nothing to be gained by mixing them. The market is firm at the following quotations: New laid, 30c; selected, fall, 23c to 24c; Montreal, 19c to 19 1/2c; and cold storage, 17c to 18c.  
**DRESSED HOGS ADVANCE SLIGHTLY.**  
There is a firm tone in the market for dressed hogs, with a slight advance in prices, lots of light hogs which run uniform in weight selling at \$7 to \$7.25; heavier hogs sell at a little less money.  
**POTATO TRADE FAIRLY ACTIVE.**  
A fair volume of business has been done during the week, and the market is firm at 75c to 80c. There has been quite a large quantity of poor stock on the market, and sales of these have taken place at 60c to 70c per bag, car loads on track being offered at 65c to 70c.  
**BEANS QUIET BUT MARKET FIRM.**  
The market for beans continues quiet, but the undertone to the market is firm, having choice primes in a jobbing way, at 17c to 18c; and at 17c to 18c, and primes at 15c per bushel.  
**HONEY QUIET.**  
The market is very quiet, with no outside demands. Prices are unchanged at: White clover in comb, 12 1/2c to 13c; extracted white, 8c in 10 lb. tins, and 6 1/2c in 60 lb. tins, and dark buckwheat at 6c.  
**BEES WAX.** There is no change from last week and the market remains the same, viz., 20c to 20 1/2c per lb.  
**DRIED APPLES** are somewhat slow at 3c per lb.  
**MARKET FOR DRESSED POULTRY FIRM.**  
Messrs. Hislop and Hunter, of Montreal, advise that receipts during the week have been very light, and all desirable lots have been very readily sold on arrival. Young hen turkeys, weighing from 8 to 10 lbs., are wanted, and buyers are willing to pay top prices for fine stock. Large turkeys, or 'old toms' do not sell so well, the best time to market these is Thanksgiving or Christmas. The scarcity of young chickens has been very marked with further advances in prices over last week.  
The market is firm with sales at the following prices: Turkeys, fresh killed, 10c to 14 1/2c; frozen, 12c to 13c; inferior, 10c to 12c; ducks, choice, 10 1/2c; medium, 8c to 9c; geese, 10c to 11c; chickens, choice, 11c to 12c; medium, 8c to 9c; fowls, 7c to 8c.  
**FLOUR—**Manitoba patents, \$5.50, and strong bakers, \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80, in wood; choice No. 1, \$5.50, \$5.50 to \$5.75, in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.  
**ROLLED OATS—**\$2.05 and \$2.07 per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.20 to \$4.45 in barrels.  
**MILFEED—**Ontario bran in bulk at \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$21.  
**BEANS—**Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37 in car lots.  
**PROVISIONS—**Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17.50; inferior, \$15.50 to \$16.50; compound lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; tallow, 5 1/2c to 6c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75, heavy fat sows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; mixed lots, \$5.00 to \$5.75; select, \$5.75 to \$6.50, off cars; country dressed, \$6 to \$6.75.  
**CHEESE—**Ontario fall white, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; colored, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; Quebec, 10c to 10 1/2c.  
**BUTTER—**Finest grades, 21 1/2c to 22c; ordinary brand, 20c to 21c; medium grades, 19 1/2c to 20c; and western dairy, 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c.  
**EGGS—**Straight cold storage stock, 17 1/2c to 19c; No. 2, 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c; Montreal laid 19c to 19 1/2c.  
**ASHES—**Flint, \$5.90 to \$6; seconds, \$5, and pearl, \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.  
**HONEY—**White clover in comb, 12 1/2c to 13c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, 10c in 10 lb. tins, 8c in 60 lb. tins, 6 1/2c; buckwheat, 6c.  
**MAPLE SYRUP—**Per wine gallon, 40c to 45c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 6 1/2c to 7c.  
**HAY—**No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, 16c to 17c; clover mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.  
**FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—**Feb. 3.  
With zero cyphers so much in evidence this forenoon a large attendance at the farmers' market was scarcely to be expected, even the market gardeners found such biting cold weather rather unfavorable for bringing out their tender stuff. Beef quarters were fairly plentiful, but no pork carcasses were offered by the farmers. Mr. Nelson Bickerdike is selling heavy pork at 6 1/2c per lb. and light bright hogs up to 7 1/2c per lb.; frozen mutton is lower, at

about 8c per lb. for sheep's mutton and 7c for lamb's mutton; fresh killed poultry is still high priced, but old stock is lower; new laid eggs sell at 40c to 50c per dozen; old eggs, 25c to 30c do.; tub butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; prints, 25c to 30c do. For the few bags of oats offered \$1.05 was asked; there was no buckwheat in sight; there were no potatoes offered by the farmers, but dealers sell them at 75c to 80c per 80 lb. bag; carrots and beets are \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel; cabbages, \$1.25 do.; real celery, 50c; cauliflower, \$1.50; California apples, \$2 to \$1 per barrel; California navel oranges, \$2.50 to \$3 per box; lemons, \$2 to \$2.50 do.; fairly good bananas sell at about \$1.25 per bunch; choice bunches, \$1.50. Alberta grapes are very scarce and sell at \$6 to \$7 per keg; hay, \$7 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles; 12 lbs. Turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; geese, 12c to 13c; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, 9c to 11c do.

CATTLE MARKETS

**LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 6.**  
About 850 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 55 calves and 50 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. Trade was good, and prices had an upward tendency, as there is some danger of the snowstorm blocking the country roads, and thus preventing the movement of live stock. A number of large steers and bulls were bought by the shippers; the prices paid for the steers were from \$1.40 to \$1.80, and for bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per 100 lbs. The butchers paid up to near 4-3-4c per lb. for prime beefs. Dressed good cattle sold at 3-4-4c to 4-1-4c per lb.; the common stocks, 2-1-4c to 3-1-4c, and the lean canners, 1 1/2c to 2c per lb. There were some very fine milch cows on the market, but the demand was slow. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$40 each. The calves were all young veals, and sold at \$2 to \$4 each. Sheep sold at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb.; lambs at about 5c do. Fat hogs are higher in price, good lots selling at 5-3-4c to 5-7-8c per lb.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—There was practically nothing doing at the western cattle market today. Total receipts amounted to four cars, and included 66 sheep and lambs and 100 hogs.  
**Export Cattle—**Dealers say there is likely to be a fair demand for these cattle next week. They are quoted unchanged and nominal. Quotations are steady as follows: Choice are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.80; good to medium at \$1.25 to \$1.50; good cows at \$1.25 to \$1.40.  
**Butchers' Cattle—**One or two odd lots left over from yesterday sold about steady. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.40; fair to good at \$3.50 to \$3.80; mixed at \$2.50 to \$3.25; common at \$1.75 to \$2.25, and cubs at \$2.50 to \$3.25.  
**Stockers and Feeders—**Nothing doing. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.50, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$2.40.  
**Milch cows** are quoted unchanged at \$30 to \$40 each.  
**Calves** are steady at 3 1/2c to 6c per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.  
**Sheep and Lambs—**The market is steady and quoted unchanged. Export sheep at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt., butchers at \$3.50 to \$4.25, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.25.  
**Hogs** continue firm in tone. Toronto packers quote \$5.50 for select and \$3.25 for light and fat.  
**Chicago, Feb. 6.—Cattle**, receipts, 23,000; market steady; good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.65 to \$5.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.35; cows, \$1.25 to \$4.45; heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.15; calves, \$1.25 to \$2.65; bull, \$2.00 to \$4.00; hogs, \$2.60 to \$7.25.  
**Receipts**, 32,000; market, 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$4.75 to \$1.55; good to choice heavy, \$4.75 to \$1.90; light, \$4.70 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$1.90.  
**Sheep**, receipts, 6,000; sheep steady, and lambs weak; good to choice wethers, \$5.20 to \$5.65; fair to choice mixed, \$4.15 to \$5.10; native lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.00.  
**East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 6.—Cattle—**Receipts, 3,800 head; fairly active, 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers, \$4.25 to \$4.85; heifers, \$3 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.15; stock heifers, \$2 to \$2.25; fresh cows and springers, \$2 to \$4 higher; good to choice, \$4 to \$5; medium to good, \$3.5 to \$4.2; common, \$2.4 to \$3.  
**Veals—**Receipts, 750 head; active, \$4.50 to \$9.75.  
**Hogs—**Receipts, 15,000 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy and mixed, \$5.20, a few \$5.35; yorkers and pigs, \$5.20; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.75; stags, \$3 to \$3.50.  
**Sheep and lambs—**Receipts, 20,000 head; active; lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7.25; wethers, \$3.75 to \$6, ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.70.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

**CHICAGO WHEAT OPENED STRONG, BUT FELL OFF UNDER REALIZING.**  
The Chicago wheat market opened firm on higher Liverpool cables, foreign buying and a scare of shorts; the feature at the opening was the strength in the July option, which was a continuation of Friday's advance in that future. There was no marked advance in the May option. The higher prices did not, however, prevail, as there was a decline of about 1/2c on the May and a full point for July. The market eased off under realizing, and closed at \$1.15 1/2c, asked for May, and at \$1.01 5/8c for July.  
The Winnipeg market opened steady to strong this morning, but in sympathy with the United States markets fell away about 1/2 cent, February closing at \$1.01, and May at \$1.05 1/8c; the July option closed at \$1.05 5/8c.  
The market for corn closed steady at 42 3/4c for February and 45 3/8c asked for May.  
The market for oats closed steady at 30 1/4c for February and 30 1/2c bid for July.

PROVISION PRICES IN ENGLAND.

**London, Feb. 4.—**The spot demand for Canadian cheese remains in a somewhat quiet condition, but prices are well maintained. Choice, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; finest, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; bacon, No. 1, 50s, 53s to 55s; heavy, 48s to 50s; No. 3, 48s, 50s to 54s. Market fairly steady.  
**LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.**  
London, Feb. 4.—The arrivals of wool for the second series of auction sales amount to 85,493 bales, including 43,400 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports of wool this week were: New South Wales 9,880 bales; Queensland, 96; Victoria, 6,706; South Australia, 1,637; New Zealand, 9,200; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 6,715; Persia, 1,737; Bremen, 258; elsewhere, 675.  
**RAIL RECEIPTS.**  
Wheat, bushels . . . . . 12,711  
Corn, bushels . . . . . 2,700  
Oats, bushels . . . . . 1,200  
Barley, bushels . . . . . 1,300  
Flour, barrels . . . . . 1,304  
Butter, packages . . . . . 229  
Beef, barrels . . . . . 2  
Meats, packages . . . . . 95  
Tallow, barrels . . . . . 19  
Leather . . . . . 275  
Raw hides . . . . . 44  
Dressed hogs . . . . . 201  
**WHEAT IN SIGHT.**  
The following shows the amount of wheat in sight, in thousands of bushels:  
Feb. 6, Jan. 30, Jan. 5,  
1905, 1906, 1904.  
Vis. sup. U.S. . . . . 28,879 29,287 29,200  
Can. . . . . 22,880 22,840 21,870  
On pass to Coast . . . . . 6,800 6,240 7,820  
68,119 68,507 68,600

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London, Jan. 22.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 140. Trade for prime and second quality beasts exceedingly slow, lower rates having to be accepted, in most cases, to extent of 2d per 8 lb. Amongst Irish, Dublins sold early at good money. Last Monday's quotations were upheld for fat butchering cows and bulls. Top rates, per 3 lbs., 80 to 90 stone polled Aberdeens, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 15 stone Runts and 90 stone Norfolk, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; 100 stone short-horns, 4s 4d to 4s 2d; 85 stone black polled Dublins, 4s 6d; plain, do., 4s 2d to 4s; 90 stone fall cows, 3s 6d; Arrivals: 25 Scotch, 98 Irish, 82 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 400 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Decrease of 280 in sheep market. Sheep trade slightly firmer, with upward tendency in value, though not quotably so. Best lambs, owing to cold weather, were very little wanted, and few sold barely maintained previous rates. Calf trade nominal. Pig trade slow. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 3s to 4s 10d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s; pigs, 3s 8d to 4s; lambs, 5s 6d to 5s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,243; sheep and lambs, 7,900; and calves, 57; pigs, 15.  
London, Jan. 23.—Good supplies and trade very slow. English beef, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 5d to 4s 9d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s; do., seconds, 3s to 3s 4d; do. forequarters, 2s to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s 4d to 3s; mutton, Scotch wethers, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; do., tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; English wethers, 2s 8d to 4s 6d; ewes, 3s to 3s 6d; foreign, 2s 8d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Dutch do., 3s to 3s 8d per 3 lb. Liverpool, Jan. 23.—Cattle, 1,165; sheep, 4,263; best cattle, 5s 1d to 5s 1/2; second, 5d to 6d; third, 4d to 5 1/4; best Scotch sheep, 9d to 9 1/4; other sorts, 7d to 8s; a decrease of 103 cattle and of 50 sheep. Demand slow for all classes about late rates.  
**ONTARIO MARKETS.**  
Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 6.—White wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; spring, \$1 to \$1.05; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 58c to 60c; corn, 55c to 60c; oats, 22c to 24c; oat meal, \$3 to \$5.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; flour, \$2.65 to \$2.85; bran, \$18 to \$19 per ton; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; butter,

18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 21c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; live hogs, \$5.30 to \$5.40 per cwt.; hides, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.; bay, \$4 to \$9 per ton.  
Ottawa, Feb. 3.—By-wind market yesterday was simply a meat market, for, with the exception of a few fresh eggs, small quantities of butter, and a few bags of oats, scarcely anything else was to be bought. The prices remain pretty steady. The quotations are as follows: Hay, per ton, \$9 to \$11; straw, \$6 to \$7; oats, 25c to 28c; buckwheat, 50c to 60c; barley, 45c to 50c; peas, 80c to 85c; mutton, fronts, 5c to 6c; mutton, hinds, 5c to 9c; lamb, fronts, 6c to 7c; lamb, hinds, 3c to 11c; beef, per lb., hinds, 6c to 8c; pork, medium, \$5.75 to \$7; turkeys, per lb., 15c to 17c; geese, 90c to \$1.10; pork, heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; chickens, dressed, 55c to 90c; print butter, per lb., 22c to 24c; creamery butter, per lb., 22c to 25c; pall butter, per lb., 19c to 20c; tub butter, 18c to 20c; fresh eggs, per dozen, 30c to 35c; packed eggs, 30c to 25c; celery, per dozen bunches, 25c to 30c; beets, per bag, 60c; carrots, per bag, 50c; turnips, per bag, 20c to 45c; potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c; cabbage, per dozen, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50.  
Toronto, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Ontario, one cent higher, at \$1.05 to \$1.06 for red and white; spring, 97c to 98c; goose, 88c; Manitoba firm, No. 1 northern, \$1.10 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/2. Georgian Bay ports: six cents more grinding in transit. Flour—Quiet; demand expected to improve. Prices steady. Ninety percent patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks west, fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.50 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers.  
Milfeed—\$11 to \$14.50 for bran, in bulk; \$10 to \$16.50 for shorts west, Manitoba, \$12 to \$20 for shorts, \$18 for bran exports.  
Barley—45c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto to freights.  
Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2 on track aere.  
Corn—Scarce; dealers here quote new Canadian yellow, 43c to 43 1/2c; mixed, 42c to 43c; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.06 1/2; No. 3, northern, \$1.01 to \$1.01 1/

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 equity 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.

MATERNITY NURSING.

A.M.W.—Will the new Maternity Hospital in Montreal allow one to enter and train for nursing in that special line without any other hospital training? How long would the course be? Ans.—The regulations of the new hospital have not yet been drawn up.

POEM RECEIVED.

A Reader, Gore Bay: Mr. James Mather, Rowland: A. Robertson, Red Point, P.E.I., are thanked for their courtesy in sending copies of poems. 'The stone that keeps rolling,' etc. A copy has been forwarded to the correspondent inquiring for it, Mrs. William Potte, Campbellford.

NOT FROM BOOKS.

Subscriber's Daughter.—Kindly inform me what books I should require to study to become a nurse. Ans.—You cannot, by the study of books, qualify yourself for nursing. It would be necessary for you to enter a hospital and take a course of training.

THE GOSPEL OF LABOR.

B.E., and others.—Who is the author of the poem containing the lines: 'The Lord of love came down from above, To live with the men who work.'

Please give the remainder of the poem. Ans.—The lines quoted are from the 'envoy' to the poem 'The Tolling of Felix,' by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The poem is a legend on a new saying of Jesus. A note introducing it says: 'In the rubbish heaps of the ancient city of Oxyrhynchus, near the river Nile, a party of English explorers, in the winter of 1897, discovered a fragment of a papyrus book, written in the second or third century, and hitherto unknown. The single leaf contained parts of seven short sentences of Christ, each introduced by the words, "Jesus says." It is to the fifth of these sayings the poem refers. "Raise the stone and thou shalt find me; cleave the wood, and there am I." The poem relates how Felix, a young Egyptian, forsook the ancient darkness and, seeking Christ, waited for the vision of the Lord. He studied many creeds, kept daily and nightly vigils, but prayer, penitence and fasting brought no comfort or rest. At last he took a long and toilsome journey over the desert to the rugged Mountain of the Bird, above the Nile, to the cell of the hermit Serapion. This hermit, once a year, gave a special sign of favor to one of the many pilgrims who sought him. Day and night Felix knelt at his window, beseeching the favor to find Christ. The day dawned when the hermit made his gift. He left in Felix's hand the fragment of papyrus containing the saying, "Raise the stone and thou shalt find me; cleave the wood, and there am I." Felix thought:

"Can it be the mighty Master spake such simple words as these? Can it be that men must seek Him at their toil 'mid rocks and trees?"

Disappointed, Felix went back to the common life, and cast his lot among the workers.

"Dreams of solitary saintship faded from him, but, instead, Came a sense of daily comfort, in the toil for daily bread."

He learned that: "Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer."

He felt the Master's presence drawing closer. Once he sheltered a fainting comrade from the heat; and again, he leaped to rescue a drowning raftman, and each time he knew the Master was close at hand. When the work was completed, Felix visited the city his hands had helped to build. Kneeling in the temple he prayed, and there 'the Master stood in glory. He had learned the peaceful secret:

"... 'I am with thee, everywhere; Raise the stone and thou shalt find me; cleave the wood, and I am there.'"

"They who tread the path of labor, follow where My feet have trod; The who work without complaining do the holy will of God."

The 'envoy' to the poem follows: "The legend of Felix is ended, the tolling of Felix is done; The Master has paid him his wages, the goal of his journey is won; He rests, but he never is idle; a thousand years pass like a day, In the glad, surprise of that Paradise where work is sweeter than play."

"But I think the King of that country comes out from his tireless host, And walks in this world of the weary, as if He loved it the most; For here in the dusty confusion, with eyes that are heavy and dim, He meets again the laboring men who are looking and longing for Him."

'He cancels the curse of Eden, and brings them a blessing instead; Blessed are they that labor, for Jesus partakes of their bread. He puts His hand to their burdens; He enters their homes at night. Who does his best shall have as a guest the Master of life and of light.

'And courage will come with His presence, and patience return at His touch. And manifold sins be forgiven to those who love Him much; And the cries of envy and danger will change to the songs of cheer. For the tolling age will forget to rage when the Prince of Peace draws near.

'This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the kirk— The Lord of Love came down from above, to live with the men who work. 'Tis in the rose that He planted, here in the thorn-cursed soil— Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil.'

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

SALE WITH RIGHT OF REDEMPTION.

Reader.—A sells a farm to B reserving the right of redemption for three years. About three months afterwards A sells half the farm with B's consent. B never entered into possession, but five years afterwards sells the remainder. Did B's not entering into possession and accepting payment for half the farm amount to a practical abandonment of the property, he to recover his money by action at law? Ans.—The period of redemption having expired B has a right to sell the farm unless A can prove by a subsequent instrument in writing or by the admission of B under oath that the agreement between them was changed. Art. 1564 has been repealed and there is no such article as 1564b.

ONTARIO.

EVADING PAYMENT OF RENT. R.B. Ont.—What is the latest law in Ontario respecting landlord and tenant? Can the tenant move out of a house and take his exemptions and deprive the landlord of the rent if he is disposed to do so? Has the landlord no chance to recover other than by suit? Ans.—I. Yes. 2. No.

CEMETERY DIRECTORS.

A 25 Years Subscriber, Ont.—Can the directors of a joint stock company legally vote with their sympathizers at the annual meeting to sustain their past year's actions in taking salaries among themselves when there are not enough of the shareholders present to make a majority of votes condemning their past doings and demanding a refund? What percentage of the shareholders is required in Ontario to make a by-law entitling such officers to take salaries for their services? The above has reference to a cemetery company. Ans.—We do not see that the directors could be prevented from so voting, but such action on their part could hardly be effective, as such a profiting out of the receipts of the company is apparently illegal. See the Act respecting cemetery companies, R.S.O. chap. 213, sec. 3, and especially sub-sec. 3.

INCOME TAXES.

Enquirer, Windsor, Ont.—I understand a new law tax for Ontario came into force on January 1, 1905. Does it do away with the present income tax as applied to those living on an income and out of business? 2. Is there in the new law an income tax provision? If so, in what does it differ from the old tax law? 3. What is the new law as applied to those having land and mortgage outside of the Province of Ontario as part of the income? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes; but it does not greatly differ from the former law. The provisions of this 'Assessment Act' (of 1904), which came into force on Jan. 1, 1905, are very elaborate, but the general rule in respect of the matter in question is that all income is liable to taxation. To this rule there are various exceptions and exemptions. These are too numerous and the wording of them too much for insertion here, and we would accordingly refer you to the Act itself, and especially to the following sections thereof: Sec. 2, sub-sec. 3, sec. 3, sub-sec. 1, 15, 17, 18 and 20, and sec. 11. The mortgage interest would be taxable, but it would seem that the rent or other income from such land would not be.

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.'

'What a crooked little stick; where did it come from?' It was a tiny tamarac tree that had not consented to grow up, but dwindled away until its only usefulness was to be cut down as firewood. The two-forked stem made a single blaze for a few minutes, then turned black and ashen, and did not add to the cheer of the hearth fire, or brighten the hours.

A beautiful tree in life and prosperity, for in England, the Larch, as it is called, was acclimatized by the wise Scotch Duke of Athole, one of whom had planted fourteen millions of young larches on his estate, and since then, warships have been supplied from those very plantations. It is a fast growing tree, for experiments have proved that it grows six times faster than the oak, while its wood has the quality of being perfect, that is, 'good all through alike,' as woodsmen estimate it. What a recommendation! As I write, the thought will come how few of us can claim that rare quality to be 'good all through alike.' In most of us there is some sapwood that is useless, some decay that is fatal to our growth, some flaw or knot that detracts from our value. Yet the Larch, with all its perfectness of wood, does not endeavor itself to us, as do some of the trees that admit of blemishes. Even as some chosen friends, of whom we say, 'With all thy faults, I love thee still,' and gladly take to our hearts the flaw, for how could we companion with perfection?

In winter the bare lifeless aspect of the Larch contrasts sadly with its summer loveliness, at which time, or rather in the first glory of spring-time, the fresh green of the branches, and the crimson of the young cones, exhale a spicy fragrance, for it has been said that a larch wood in late April has the sweetness of a valley of lilies. Though clothed as an evergreen all summer sharing the admiration that they command, there is a feeling of loss when autumn breezes strip the trees of their foliage, they are no longer a trusted shelter from the storms, but remain in the landscape only as—summer friends. A kindling from another stick has started the crooked tamarac aflame; it is slow to burn, but will soon be but a handful of ashes. Short-lived you have been, little tree, like many of our hopes and aspirations,

and soulless disappointment to the planter, who looked forward to seeing you flourish and grow useful, bending, as is your nature, before the gale, and growing straight again in your elasticity when the weather became calm. But you die and make no sign, and are already but a thing of the past. But artists have loved your full-grown trees, for immortal Raphael painted many pictures on thin slabs of Larch that are still undecayed and unwarped, and although Wordsworth belittled your charms, and many of the world's singers have looked coldly upon you, Longfellow wrote of your usefulness: 'Give me of your roots, O Tamarac, Of your fibrous roots, O Larch tree, My canoe to bind together.'

NAMING PLANTS.

A subscriber writes a little lecture in this wise: 'Why do you fill up your space with a lot of unpronounceable names of the plants that nobody knows or cares for. What we want is to learn how to manage our plants, not what their names have been derived from.' The letter made me think of the old story of the old man and his ass—for side by side was another letter which said something like this: 'I am sick of hearing people call things by stupid names that do not belong to them, and I think you ought to be particular to give the botanical name to the plants you describe.'

In reply, I can only say that it seems best to conform to the names given in reliable catalogues, because if a local name is given it is quite likely when sending for seed there might be disappointment. For instance, there are five or six different plants that answer to the name of 'Daisy,' there are three or four 'Black-eyed Susans,' and quite a number of 'Bachelor's Buttons.' Who wishes to all the Othobona by the stupid name of 'Pickle Plant,' or the pretty little border plant, 'Arabis Alpina,' by the curious title of 'Jopocern.' So many people call the Saxifrage that sends out little runners, the 'Strawberry Geranium,' and many other plants are so misnamed through their partial resemblance in growth, or leaf or flower, to some plant to which they are not even akin. Unless there are proper and recognized names no seedsman could fill orders correctly, that in plant naming, as well as in many other things in life, it is best to strike the happy medium.

A NEW ANNUAL.

H.R.R.—I do not know the annual by the name you mention, but if it is in the catalogue of the seedsman you have named I will procure some this season. It looks inviting, and a flower that retains its beauty for ten days is worth cultivating. Thank you for the information; it is always interesting to learn of anything out of the general run, but I cannot find it named in any of the catalogues or plant books. But in Professor Bailey's 'Cyclopedia' it is mentioned under the name of 'Trachymene,' flowering, as you say, from July to October, and a native of Australia.

AZALEA AFTER BLOOMING. B.E.S.—The care of an Azalea after it has done flowering is a little problem to a city dweller who has no back yard. If it is a tree, a layer of coal ashes put in bloom till spring, and the foliage can be kept fresh by sprinkling. But a plant after it has passed its beauty period is apt to be neglected and yet requires attention.

Azaleas will continue to bloom for several years if kept healthy and growing all summer, and it must always be remembered that it is at that season they form next winter's buds. Our method is to plant out in the garden as soon as danger of frost is over. A hole is made in the soil of a tree, a layer of coal ashes put in to keep out worms, and the foliage can be kept fresh by sprinkling. But a plant after it has passed its beauty period is apt to be neglected and yet requires attention.

Dry rooms are harmful to this plant, and if it spends part of its day after blooming in the steam of the kitchen it will prove beneficial, for moisture keeps away its great enemy, the red spider. ANOTHER NON-BLOOMING CALLA. 'Margie.'—If the Calla has been properly treated for three years and never bloomed, you had better discard it, and buy another that is likely to give you some flowers for your trouble. It requires plenty of room to grow in, and is accustomed to an unlimited supply of water, its native haunts, for in its wild state it grows along the banks of streams, or in moist situations. When the pot is full of roots the flowers ought to be put in an appearance and the plant should continue in bloom until it dies. It does not seem to be generally understood that if the stems of the calla flower are pulled out of the encircling leaf as soon as the bloom begins to fade a second flower will sprout from the same leaf. When it is simply cut off and the stem allowed to remain in the leaf stalk this second flower will sprout, and is smoother and never appears. Many people who have grown a Calla for years have never made this discovery.

CUTTINGS OF HONEYSUCKLE. Mrs. M.—It will be better to start cuttings of your honeysuckle in midsummer of next year. If you start them now, they will not be in bearing before it begins to harden. Make the cuttings four inches long and insert them three inches deep in sand that should be kept wet and partly shaded from wind till roots are formed. They are generally slow in starting, but if the soil and other conditions are right, will not fail to make plants if kept in the sand till rooted.

Sometimes the honeysuckle will propagate by layering in the following spring. R.S.B.—The best fertilizer you can use on your window plants is bone dust. The greater part of bones consists of phosphate of lime, and phosphorus and calcium are only slowly nourishment, but have an influence in bringing other elements into a condition that will promote assimilation.

Plants treated with bone dust bloom more freely than when a fertilizer with an excess of nitrogen is used. For vines and foliage plants spirits of ammonia is the best. In house plants, however, a quantity of water applied once a week, but for steady strengthening power the bone dust is best. OTAHEITE ORANGE.

Mrs. M.—This orange certainly comes into flower and fruit while very young, as the houses there have ripened on our plants I cannot say whether they are eatable or not never having had the curiosity to taste one. It is a good plan to set out the plant in the open garden in summer—they grow freely, and set clear of any insect pests that may attack them. Grown in this way the suckers must be kept pinched out and in autumn the little tree carefully lifted, leaving as much soil at the root as possible. It can be kept in a cool but sunny window at a temperature of about 55 degrees, and if given plenty of sun during the day will be a quantity of fragrant star-like white blossoms that are very beautiful and repay one for the trouble. The fruit ripens slowly, but taken altogether the little Otahete orange is very interesting, and blooming in the far north in midwinter give a bit of tropical sweetness amid the snow.

SMILAX. Mrs. M.—The reason your Smilax has 'turned yellow and died down' is because it has been growing all summer, as you say, and now needs to rest. If its grow-

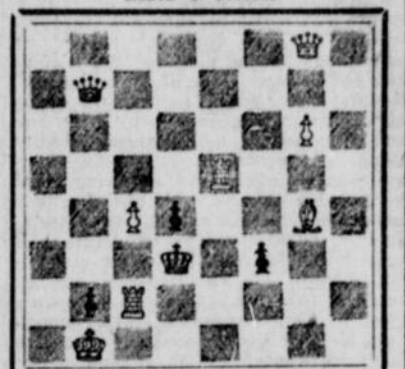
ing period is in winter it must rest all summer, and vice versa. After this period is over and you wish to start it into growth, root in rich turfy loam, with plenty of pot room and good drainage. Then the little tender shoots will soon begin to sprout and need strings on which to twine. Most people prefer to root it in summer when other green is plentiful and it is not so much needed.

TO PROPAGATE FREESIAS. Nellie.—It is not difficult to grow Freesia from seed. If sown in early spring for the plants will often form blooming sized bulbs the first season with careful attention through the summer. The best plan after flowering is to leave them in the pots till early autumn when they can be turned out and sorted. The large bulbs are ready to grow if put into pots and started, while the small ones are better if placed in shallow boxes and kept growing all winter, by which time they will be the size required to give flowers.



Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 942 (By H. W. Barry.) Black 5 pieces.



White 7 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 943 (By H. W. Barry.) Black 8 pieces.



White 6 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions, Feb. 25. Must reach the editor by Feb. 18.

Mr. Barry has paid us the pretty compliment of inscribing these two problems to the Chess Editor. Apparently he knows where to find solvers who appreciate a good thing. Our best thanks, Mr. Barry!

NOTES AND NEWS.

Marshall vs. Janowski.—This match began on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at Paris. Marshall won the first two games and had a good game if he is claimed in the third, losing it by over-confidence.

Sawyer vs. Jacobs.—Sawyer still retains the lead which he obtained by winning game 13, given below. Games 12 and 14 were drawn early, one by arriving at a blocked position, the other by reduction of forces to one bishop and even pawns on each side—with no advantage of position. Sawyer has had the best of the latter part of the match, winning three and drawing three of the last six games. Score—Sawyer, 6; Jacobs, 5; drawn, 3.

Since writing the above, Jacobs has won the 15th game, and the match has been given up as drawn.

Napier vs. Atkins.—This was a match, best of four games, to play off the tie between the two leaders in the Hastings tournament for the British open championship. Atkins lost the 2nd game, given below, by his 4th move. The other three were drawn, so that Napier wins the championship on one move—the fourth of a game! Atkins, of course, retires the amateur championship.

Two fine games by the late E. Schiffrers, given below, will well repay playing over Notes by Van Vilet.

The cable match between England and the United States will be played on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 15. England may possibly have the services of Burn and Napier.

Here is the score, after nine rounds of the K.G. declined tourney at Vienna. Black must decline the gambit by 2-B-4. Game between leaders appended: Won. Lost. Maroczy . . . . . 8 1 Schlechter . . . . . 8 1 Dr. Perlis . . . . . 5½ 3½ Neumann . . . . . 5½ 2½ Wolf . . . . . 4 5 Albin . . . . . 3½ 5½ Loewe . . . . . 3½ 5½ Vidmar . . . . . 3 7 Mueller . . . . . 2 7

The Championship Tourney of the Montreal Chess Club begins on Saturday next, Feb. 11.

GAME NO. 965. Thirteenth game of the match. (Sicilian Defence.)

White, Black. Mr. Jacobs, Mr. J. Sawyer. 1 P-K 4 1 P-Q 4 2 Kt-Q 3 2 Kt-Q 3 3 P-B 3 3 P-K 2 4 P-K 4 4 P x P 5 Kt x P 5 B-Kt 2 6 B-K 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 B-K 2 7 P-Q 3 8 Castles. 8 Castles. 9 P-K 4 9 B-Q 2 10 Kt-B 3 10 Kt-K 5 11 Q-Q 2 11 Kt-B 5 12 Q x Kt 12 B-K 5 13 K-R sq 13 Q-B x K 4

14 B x B 14 Q-R 4 15 K-R sq 15 P-Q R 3 16 R-Q 5 16 Q-B 2 17 P-Q R 3 17 Q-R sq 18 Q-R sq 18 P-K 3 19 R (Q 5)-Q 19 B-R 3 20 B-K 2 20 P-Q 4 21 Q-K R 3 21 B x P 22 Q-Q 3 22 P-Q 5 23 Kt-K sq 23 Kt-K 4 24 R x P 24 R x R 25 R x R 25 Q x B P 26 Kt-B 3 26 Kt-B 3 27 B-B sq 27 R-Q B sq 28 Kt-K 2 28 Kt-B 3 29 R-B 4 29 B-B 3 30 Q-K B 3 30 B-K 4 31 P-Q R 4 31 R-Q 4 32 Q x Q 32 B x Q 33 P-K Kt 3 33 R-Q 8 34 K-R 2 34 R-Q 7 35 K-R 3 35 B-R 4 36 R-B sq 36 Kt-K 2 37 K-R 4 37 Kt-Q 5 38 Kt x Kt 38 R x Kt 39 R-B 4 39 P-B 4 ch 40 K-B 3 40 K-B 3 41 R x R 41 B x R 42 P-K 4 42 P-B 5 43 P-R 3 43 P-K Kt 4 44 K-K 2 44 P-Q Kt 4 45 P x P 45 P x P 46 B-K 2 46 P-K 5 47 K-Q 3 47 B-B 6 48 B-B 3 48 K-K 4 49 B-Q sq 49 P-B 6 50 B x P 50 K-B 5 51 B-P sq 51 K-K 6 52 K-K 3 52 K x P 53 K-K 3 53 P-K 4 54 B-K 3 54 P-Q 7 55 B-B 4 55 P-R 4 (a)

(a) The decisive move. After a few more moves White resigned. Black played the earlier part of the game well, but his conduct of the won end game was somewhat lacking in vigor and precision.

GAME NO. 966. (King's Gambit Declined.)

White, Black. W. E. Napier. H. E. Atkins. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 B-B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 3 4 P-B 3 4 Q-K 2 (a) 5 P-Q 4 5 B-K 3 (b) 6 B x P 6 P x P 7 Kt x P 7 P-K B 3 8 Kt-B 3 8 Q x P ch 9 K-B 2 9 Kt-K 2 10 B-Kt 5 ch 10 P-B 3 11 R-K 1 11 Q-B 4 12 Q-K 2 12 B-Q 1 (c) 13 Q-K 4 13 P-K Kt 4 (d) 14 Kt-B 1 14 Kt-Q 2 15 Kt-Q 2 15 Kt-B 1 16 Kt-K 4 16 K-Q 2 (e) 17 B-Q 3 (f) Resigns.

(a) An inferior defence, adopted, probably, under the erroneous impression that White could not continue safely. 5 P-Q 4. (b) P x P was now the only move, although he could not capture the K P for fear of K B 2, threatening B Kt 5 ch, followed by K R sq. (c) More or less forced. If castles, with the idea of getting B for Kt, White with the knight clear by playing B Q 3. (d) Which scarcely improves matters. Black's position is, however, already very bad, and it is difficult to find a satisfactory line of play. (e) If B B, Kt (K 4) x Kt P! (f) There is no reply to this powerful stroke. Best, perhaps, is K B 2; when either is Kt x P, or Kt x Kt P wins easily.

GAME NO. 967. Double Ruy Lopez.

White, Black. E. Schiffrers. W. Steinitz. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 Kt-B 3 3 Kt-B 3 4 B-Kt 5 4 B-Kt 5 5 Castles 5 Castles 6 P-Q 3 6 Kt-K 2 (a) 7 Kt x P 7 P-B 3 8 B x P 8 B x Kt 9 P x B 9 Q-R 4 10 B x P (b) 10 R x B 11 Kt x R 11 K x Kt 12 P-Q 4 12 P-Q 3 13 P-K R 3 13 Kt-K 3 14 P-B 4 14 B-Q 2 15 P-K B 5 15 Kt-K 4 16 P-Q R 4 (c) 16 K-K 5 17 K-R 2 17 R-K B sq 18 P-K 4 18 B-K sq 19 B-B 4 19 Kt (B 3)-Q 20 Q-K 2 20 B-B 2 21 P-K 5 21 R-K sq 22 P-R 4 22 P-K Kt 23 P x P 23 P x P 24 B-Q 2 24 Q-B 2 25 R-B 2 25 P-Q 4 (d) 26 B-R 4 (e) 26 Kt-K 3 27 Q-R-K B sq 27 P x K P 28 B x Kt 28 P x P (f) 29 R x B! 29 Resigns (g).

(a) Novel, but unsound. (b) Black's defence was simply a challenge to this continuation. It is the more strange, therefore, that so great a player as Steinitz should have embarked on anything so questionable. (c) The purpose of this move is not clear. (d) This hastens Black's defeat. The play now grows very exciting. (e) Threatening to win the Kt by P-Q 4. (f) There is nothing to be done. If P x Q, White has a forced mate in six moves, beginning with 30. R-Kt 7 (ch). And if 29. Kt or R x B, then 30. Q x Kt, or R! winning easily.

GAME NO. 968. For the subjoined fine game M. Schiffrers was awarded the special prize for the most brilliant game played in the Frankfurt International Tournament, 1887:—

Guiooco Piano. White, Black. E. Schiffrers. M. Harmonist. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 B-B 4 3 B-B 4 4 P-B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 P-Q 4 5 P x P 6 P x P 6 B-Kt 5 ch 7 B-Q 2 7 B x B ch (a) 8 Q Kt x B 8 P-Q 4 9 P x P 9 Kt x P 10 Q-Kt 3 10 Q-Kt K 2 11 Castles 11 Castles 12 K R-K sq 12 P-Q B 3 13 P-Q R 4 (b) 13 Q-B 2 (c) 14 Q-R B 5 14 Kt-B 5 15 Kt-Kt 5 15 Kt (K 2)-Kt 3 16 R-K 8! (d) 16 R x R 17 B x P ch 17 K-R sq

18 B x R 18 Kt-K 7 ch 19 K-R sq 19 Kt x R 20 Kt-B 7 ch 20 K-Kt sq 21 Kt-R 6 ch 21 Kt-B sq 22 Q-Kt 8 ch 22 K-K 2 23 B x Kt 23 P x B 24 Q x P ch 24 K-Q sq 25 Q-B 8 ch 25 K-Q 2 26 Kt-K 4! (e) 26 Q-Q 2 27 Q-Q 6 ch 27 K-R sq 28 Kt-B 6 ch 28 Resigns.

(a) The correct continuation is 7. Kt x K P; 8. B x B, Kt x B; 9. B x P ch, K x B; 10. Q Kt 3 ch, P Q 4; 11. Kt K 5 ch, K K 3; 12. Q x Kt, P B 4; 13. Q R 4, Q Kt 3; 14. with the preferable game. (b) Merely to prevent P Q Kt 4. (c) Weak. Q Kt 3 was the right move. (d) A very fine move! as brilliant as it is sound. (e) The concluding and forcing link in this pretty clever combination. Black has no defence. White, of course, threatens 27. Kt B 5 mate, and if, to prevent this, Black plays P Kt 3, then 27. Q Kt 7 ch, K-Q sq; 28. Kt B 7 ch, K-Q 2; 29. Kt (B 7) Q 6 ch, &c.

GAME NO. 969. Maroczy vs. Schlechter. White, Black. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 3 4 B-B 4 4 Kt-Q B 3 5 P-Q 3 5 P-Q 3 6 Kt-B 3 6 P-Q R 3 (I) 7 Kt-Q 5 (2) 7 Kt x Kt 8 B x Kt 8 Q-K 2 9 P-B 3 9 B-R 2 10 Q-K 2 10 B-Kt 5 11 P-K R 3 11 B x Kt 12 Q x B 12 Kt-Q 1 13 P-B 5 13 P-Q B 3 14 B-Kt 3 14 K-Q 2 (3) 15 B-Q 2 15 K-B 2 16 Castles 16 P-B 3 17 P-K 4 17 K-R B 1 18 K-Kt 1 18 K-Kt 1 19 B-K 1 19 B-K 1 20 R-R 2 20 R-B 2 21 R-K 2 21 K-E 1 22 R-B 1 22 Kt-B 2 23 B-Q 2 23 Kt-K 4 24 B x Kt (4) 24 P x B 25 Q-B 1 25 Q-B 3

Draws.

ANALYSIS. (1) To retreat the bishop in view of Kt to Q R 4. (2) Presumably to prevent P to Q 4, at the same time making room for P to B 2. (3) A remarkable notion of bringing the king into safety. Of course he is forced to the manoeuvre, the knight having no immediate means of development, and casting on the king's side being too dangerous. (4) Schlechter allowing his knight to be exchanged tacitly consents to a draw; and Maroczy likewise, as bishops of opposite color remain. No doubt both were playing to the score.

MOST WOMEN WANT HOME LIFE. To the woman commanding a comfortable salary marriage and retirement to domestic life not infrequently involve a financial sacrifice, and it is not difficult to understand why young women able to support themselves in ease should be less susceptible to the attacks of Cupid than others less fortunately situated, although it is by no means certain such is the case, at least to any appreciable extent. Nor is there that evidence of a growing distaste for home life and the tendency toward a pursuit of the pleasures of single blessedness that pessimists would have us believe exists. There may be those in whom such sentiments have gained a strong hold, but with the great mass of American women home is still that sacred institution of yore, against which all the financial allurements of commercial or professional life are as naught.—Detroit Free Press.

Advertisements.

LA GRIPPE'S RAVAGES.

The Victims Left Weak, Nervous and a Prey to Deadly Diseases. La grippe, or influenza, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is probably the most treacherous disease known to medical science. The attack may last only a few days, but the deadly poison in the blood remains. You are left with hardly strength enough to walk. Your lungs, your chest, your heart and nerves are permanently weakened, and you fall a victim to deadly pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, rheumatism, or racking kidney troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe, because they purify the blood and sweep away its poisonous germs. Every dose makes new, warm, rich blood, which brings health and healing to every part of the body. This is proved in the case of Miss Doris Langlois, of St. Jerome, Que., who says: 'I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after effects of which left me racked with pains in every part of my body. My appetite completely failed me; I had severe headaches, was subject to colds with the least exposure, and grew so weak that I was unable to work at my trade as dressmaker. I tried several medicines without the slightest success until a drug clerk advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted upon his excellent advice, and the pills rapidly and completely cured me. My strength returned, the headaches and cough disappeared, and I am again enjoying my old-time health. I am satisfied that if sufferers from la grippe will use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will speedily recover from those after effects which make the lives of so many people a burden.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the common ailments due to weak and watery blood, such as anaemia, headaches, siccities, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about even to their doctors. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your druggist send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The image shows a circular logo with 'DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE' around the perimeter. Inside the circle, it says 'DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE' and 'CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL THE BLOOD AFFECTIONS'. Below the logo, the text reads: 'DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL THE BLOOD AFFECTIONS. THE VICTIMS LEFT WEAK, NERVOUS AND A PREY TO DEADLY DISEASES. LA GRIPPE, OR INFLUENZA, WHICH SWEEPS OVER CANADA EVERY WINTER

IMMIGRANTS COMING

Salvation Army Arranging to Supply Farm Help.

DOMINION LINER 'VANCOUVER' CHARTERED TO BRING THEM TO MONTREAL.

The Salvation Army purposes taking up the immigration question in earnest this year, and it is expected that thousands of men and women, including entire families, will be brought to Canada during the coming season.

Commissioner Coombs is arranging, Brigadier Howell said, to send several Canadian Salvation Army officers who were well acquainted with Ontario over to England next month to assist in the selection of immigrants whom it would be desirable to bring to this country.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' has taken up the immigration question also, and has arranged to furnish funds for sending a large number of persons to Canada through the agency of the Salvation Army.

Advertisements.

From Maker to Weaver by Mail. LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

The Skirt Illustrated and described below will cost you at least \$1.25 if bought in your own town. Our Special Price is 75 cents, postage paid.



THE GEM GARMENT CO., Toronto.

Contracted Bad Cold. Doctor Said, Serious!

Wanted To Send Him Three Hundred Miles To The Winnipeg Hospital.

Bottle and a Half of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured.

Read what Mrs. A. G. Wheeler, Waukegan, Man., has to say about it: "Please let me thank you for the great good that both my husband and my children have received from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup."

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

Commissioner for Canada, and Brigadier Howell, secretary of immigration, were in Montreal this week for the purpose of interviewing the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway officials on transportation matters.

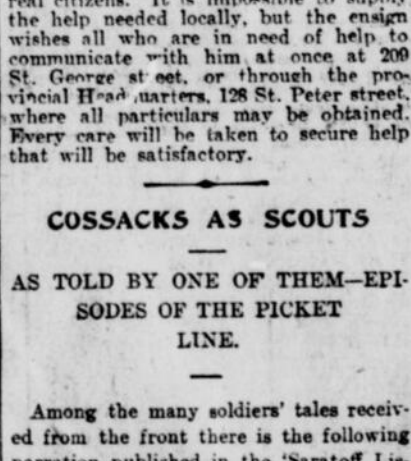
Commissioner Coombs is arranging, Brigadier Howell said, to send several Canadian Salvation Army officers who were well acquainted with Ontario over to England next month to assist in the selection of immigrants whom it would be desirable to bring to this country.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' has taken up the immigration question also, and has arranged to furnish funds for sending a large number of persons to Canada through the agency of the Salvation Army.

Advertisements.

From Maker to Weaver by Mail. LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

The Skirt Illustrated and described below will cost you at least \$1.25 if bought in your own town. Our Special Price is 75 cents, postage paid.



THE GEM GARMENT CO., Toronto.

Contracted Bad Cold. Doctor Said, Serious!

Wanted To Send Him Three Hundred Miles To The Winnipeg Hospital.

Bottle and a Half of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured.

Read what Mrs. A. G. Wheeler, Waukegan, Man., has to say about it: "Please let me thank you for the great good that both my husband and my children have received from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup."

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

rious directions, while the tenth, who seemed to be in command, stationed himself so close to my thicket that I could almost have seized him in my arms.

'All at once the Japanese took a piece of paper out of his pocket and opened it—in a twinkling he turned the paper into a drinking cup. Then he walked down to the river, took a deep breath, filled his paper goblet with the refreshing water and bore it to his lips.

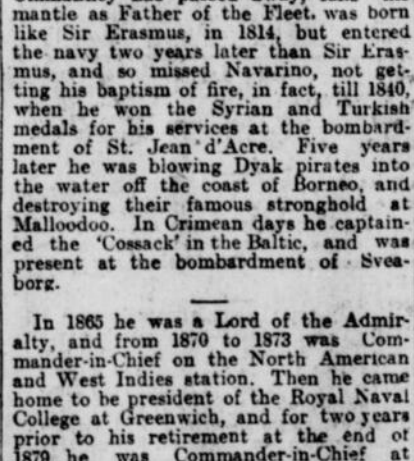
The domestic service problem is still receiving the attention of the Army officers, and arrangements are being made for bringing a large number of servant girls over from England, Scotland and Ireland next summer.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' has taken up the immigration question also, and has arranged to furnish funds for sending a large number of persons to Canada through the agency of the Salvation Army.

Advertisements.

From Maker to Weaver by Mail. LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

The Skirt Illustrated and described below will cost you at least \$1.25 if bought in your own town. Our Special Price is 75 cents, postage paid.



THE GEM GARMENT CO., Toronto.

Contracted Bad Cold. Doctor Said, Serious!

Wanted To Send Him Three Hundred Miles To The Winnipeg Hospital.

Bottle and a Half of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured.

Read what Mrs. A. G. Wheeler, Waukegan, Man., has to say about it: "Please let me thank you for the great good that both my husband and my children have received from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup."

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



UNCLE SAM—Well, well, well! Statues from most countries, and more coming, but none of dear old mother England.

[This cartoon, from the 'Inter-Nation', a journal published in Boston and designed to promote closer relations between the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, suggests an important fact which the United States people in these days of gift monuments are apt to overlook.



FATHER OF THE FLEET.

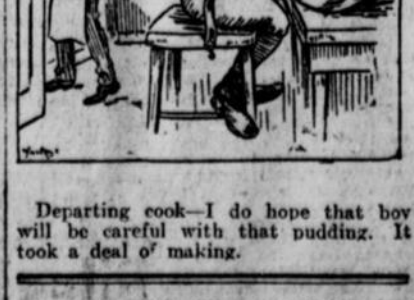
SIR EDWARD GENNYS FANSHAWE THE OLDEST OFFICER IN THE BRITISH NAVY. (East Anglian 'Daily Times', Ipswich, Dec. 24.)



THE CZAR'S CALMING PROCLAMATION.



THE FANCIED AND THE REAL.



CHILDLESS COLONIAL PEERS.



MEDICAL DISCOVERIES.

The real proprietor of some one little ewe lamb in the way of discovery may have been aroused to a not entirely unjustifiable sense of grievance by the attribution of his darling to some other, and may hence have been inclined to urge his claim with an emphasis apparently in excess of its importance.



THE FANCIED AND THE REAL.



CHILDLESS COLONIAL PEERS.



MEDICAL DISCOVERIES.



THE FANCIED AND THE REAL.



CHILDLESS COLONIAL PEERS.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HIT THE OLD MAN THERE.

(From 'Life.') 'Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?' 'Perhaps not. But I can support her in the style to which her mother was accustomed during her early married life.'

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives.

A Sure Cure for Headache.—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there.

A WRETCH.

(From the Cleveland 'Leader.') Justice—What's the charge against this prisoner? Officer—Yer Honor, he's a public nuisance. He's been goin' around in th' dead of night, wakin' up night watchmen an' then runnin' away!

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first indication of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs.

It is Known Everywhere.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it.

A well-known lecturer, who had been invited to serve as a substitute, felt some nervousness, knowing he was to fill the place of a more famous man.

Pale sickly children should use Mother Gray's Worm Expeller. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

Little Alphonso, Jun., had been carefully tucked into bed, and asked for his last drink of water, and was about to dream material for new questions when his mother heard, as she was carefully and quietly folding the little garments in the dim light, 'Mother, how was it I first met you?'

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

Proprietor of Big Ironworks—'If I understand you correctly, you wish to place an order for armor-plate that no cannon-shot can pierce. We are turning out that kind of thing every day, and—'

Agent of Foreign Government—'No; you misunderstand. I wish to know if you can manufacture a cannon that can pierce an armor-plate!'

Proprietor—'Certainly, sir. We are doing that kind of thing every day, too.'

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatch.

'Oh, well,' remarked the rejected suitor, 'there are just as many good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatch.

# 'DEBORAH.'

## A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

(Published by special arrangement. All rights reserved.)

### SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timos; Dion, a Greek soldier; Elkiab, the Nasir, chief of the Jewish rabbi; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the lieutenant, Glaucon; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elkiab, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The east of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon, Deborah, Apollonius and win her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elkiab gives himself as a sacrifice to his God. The flight of Deborah and Caleb. Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy. The Battle of the Wady. Deborah's battle with herself.

### CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

The trumpet call was repeated. Dion rose, and stood for a while looking in the direction whence it had come.

'I can overtake them,' he said hesitating.

'But how explain your absence? Will not some harm come from your failing to appear with your command? You should go.'

Yet her hands were hard holding his, and her face wore an intensity of desire which he, not knowing its full meaning, thought to be only the returning of his love.

'I cannot go,' said he. 'I will not go, my love, until you have told me how I can save you. By all the gods, I swear it.'

'Swear not at all,' said Deborah, placing her fingers upon his lips, only to receive the kiss they tempted.

Dion's arm stole about the form of his companion. She did not resist it. Why not? Only because thus she was detaining him. Let him interpret it otherwise; it was for his life, and when he was saved they would part forever.

A distant din caught the ear. A wild scream of a bugle was answered by the blast of scores of trumpets and the shrieks of a multitude from the direction of the great Wady.

'An attack!' cried Dion, leaping to his feet.

'Then you must be gone,' said Deborah, but still clinging to him as she pointed. 'But see, the Jews are thronging there. They have lined the hills. An ambuscade for the Greeks! God be with his people! Stay, Dion, it is useless to seek your command. Your soldiers are in the Wady, and Judas is the sword of the Lord and of Judas is between them and us!'

Dion's trained eye took in at once the military situation.

Yet under the true soldier's impulse, he would have hastened with single sword to his post of duty, could he have seen any way thither. The hills lining the Wady were now black with the Jews; and small bands were hastening from every direction. He could not rejoin his soldiers if he would.

Deborah readily drew him back to their covert. Now and again he would start forth, but as quickly return, seeing no safe exit. Deborah herself became changed in look and manner. Her lips opened as if giving command to the distant soldiers, yet her hand on Dion's arm held him captive by the spell of its touch.

'Listen! The cry of the sons of Mattathias—Maccabaeus—who is like unto these among the Gods!' Judas is conquering. See! See! Our people are over the hilltops. They are rushing down into the Wady. God be praised! The sword of the Lord and of Judas. See seemed to forget the presence of her companion, yet at the slightest movement on his part her hand stayed him.

'I will hasten to the eastward. Surely our troops will cut their way out there upon the open road,' cried Dion.

'Nay, but see! Jonathan and the men from Hebron are there.'

'Then I can follow into the ravine and die with my brave soldiers.'

'That way is also closed,' said Deborah, 'for Simon and the tribesmen from

### Advertisements.

## Dyspepsia

is an indication that the stomach and other digestive organs are weak, tired or debilitated. It causes no end of aches and pains and is most common where people bolt their meals and hurry and worry as they do in this country.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures dyspepsia—it has "a magictouch" in this disease. For testimonials of remarkable cases send for Book on Dyspepsia, No. 2, G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

the north are pressing in after the Greeks. Look!

'How knew you this?' cried Dion, as his trained eye saw that the woman was correct. 'Are you a spirit of battle? Do you hold the armies of Antiochus as you have held me? Are you witch, or are you woman?'

'I know not,' she replied, 'I only know that Dion dies not to-day with the rest.'

'Then the Greek broke away from his captor. It was but for a moment, for all around were Jews, who sprang up as if from the ground.'

'Back, back, or you are slain! These peasants never miss with the arrow or sling. Back!'

She drew him to the covert.

'For myself I care not, but you.'

'For my sake, then, O Dion, do not leave me. They will kill me. Save me, Dion! Back! They will see your Greek armor, and the arrows will not leave a branch on the tree if you are detected. Back!'

She had scarcely spoken when a missile clanged against the rock at her side. Deborah sprang from the covert, and stood exposed in the open. Dion heard the call of a Jew to his comrades:

'It is only a woman; forward, men!'

The group of patriots hurried by. Deborah scanned the field far and wide. Seeing that the Jews had all entered the ravine, she turned to her companion:

'Dion, go quickly! Once Dion was called a traitor to his people because he saved the daughter of Elkiab; to-day Elkiab's child had almost betrayed her people that she might save the life of the noblest of Greeks. Hasten away.'

His arms would have retained her, but swift as a frightened fawn she ran, and breathless in his futile pursuit, the Greek watched her agile form until it disappeared among the throngs which marked the edge of the battle. Then he sought to rejoin his forces. But it was only to be caught in a crowd of fugitives who had escaped from the Wady, and, helmetless, were making their way to the west.

The setting sun that day was not so red as the blood-stained rocks in the Wady. Thousands of corpses lay amid the broken spear-shafts and empty helmets which lined the dry bed of the brook, waiting until the next winter's storms should flood its banks and wash away the signs of one of the grandest victories of few over many that history has ever recorded.

The sublimer heroism of that heroic day was displayed by Judas himself. Heading a band of choice spirits, he leaped from rock to rock down the side of the narrow valley, as a wild beast descends upon its prey. He made straight for the spot where helmets were brightest and the banners most enriched with blazonry, denoting the body-guard of Apollonius. His voice, like a lion, roaring the war cry 'Mi-camo-ca-ba,' scarcely revealed his presence before his sword was crossing that of the famous general.

The gigantic stature of Judas, together with his tremendous strength and fury, well matched any superior skill of fence the Greek might have had. Their swords intertwined like two writhing serpents, neither daring to loosen its grip of the other. But steadily the Jew forced Apollonius to give ground until he was driven back against a rock which prevented the free use of his arm. Then the swords disentangled, and that of Judas entered the throat of his antagonist.

The conflict was over. Judas gathered his scattered bands. Laden with spoil—provisions, arms and boxes filled with coins—they emerged from the Wady. Upon a knoll stood the five brethren; about them the warriors, wearied with their work, and sickened with their deep draughts of blood. Judas knelt, and the little host fell prostrate upon the ground in silent prayer. Then, as they rose, a woman's voice raised the old song of Miriam in the Red Sea, and the multitude joined as in the synagogue; but with what new meaning in their faith!

'I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously. Thy right hand hath dashed in pieces the enemy.'

When the shouts and psalms had died away Judas lifted the sword which he himself had wrested from the death-clutch of Apollonius. It was a slender weapon; its handle of fretted gold, its blue steel blade etched with representations of the labors of Hercules.

'Listen, my brave men! This sword belongs to the daughter of Elkiab. Her prowess and her prophecy have won it. None but he and she knew its meaning, for she had told him of the scene in Apollonius's house in Jerusalem. Deborah looked upon the blade. She took it into her hand a moment. One near enough might have heard:

'It is the same. I thank thee, O Lord, that a more fitting hand than mine has done this deed.'

She then bound the sword of Apollonius upon the thigh of Judas.

'So the Lord gird thee with strength!' she said.

As, according to Jewish tradition, David wore the sword of the fallen Goliath through all his glorious wars, Judas carried the sword of Apollonius, until five years later it was buried in the grave of the founder of the Maccabean dynasty of Jewish patriots.

### XVII.

#### A FAIR WASHERWOMAN.

The victory of the Jews at the Wady winged the fame of Judas far and wide. Among his own people the chosen warrior 'Mi-camo-ca-ba' gave place to the contracted word 'Maccabaeus' or 'Maccabee,' the Hammer, a title signifying of

the swift and crushing blows with which he smote the enemy.

Even the tribesmen about the borders of the Holy Land, the Horites in the caves of Petra, and the dwellers in the flint castles of the desert, wondered if a new deliverer had risen in Israel. In black tents on the plains and in strongholds among the cliffs were told again and again the old stories of the Jewish judges; while the Arab sheikhs of the Jordan valley deliberated if it were not wise to cast in their lot with a people who, even if not favored directly of heaven, might by such human valor as Judas and his men had displayed, beat back the deluge of Greek power which threatened to submerge their own as well as Israel's possessions.

Among the Jews the enthusiasm was like a fire amid brambles, so rapidly did it spread. Simon, the Wise, was persistent in his counsel for patience, and for wide and cautious preparation.

'Remember, my brethren,' said he, 'that we are not boiling a pot, but are to consume the very Cedars of Lebanon—for such is this gigantic power of the north which menaces us. The fight in the Wady was but the beginning of battles. Antiochus has many armies. He will gather fresh hordes from the nations which own his sway. We have only wounded this wild beast of Antioch. He will turn again upon us with more avenging strength.'

The news of the overwhelming defeat of Apollonius brought consternation to the Greeks, and especially to the renegades in Jerusalem. Every one who repeated the tidings added what he or she feared, until the numbers of the Jewish patriots were swollen to vast multitudes in the popular mind. The more sagacious assumed that the Jews must be in alliance with the great nations which were contesting the dominion of Antiochus beyond the deserts in the Euphrates valley. Some had it that the Egyptian Ptolemy had resumed war against Syria; and even Rome was rumored to have thrown her sword into the scale; for it was incredible that an untrained peasant, with so small a force of herdsmen as the Jews were reputed to have, could outwit one of Apollonius's astuteness, and with a single blow shatter his phalanges.

Imagination, made sensitive by fright, pictured the valleys beyond the hills filled with strange armies. Squads of Greek horsemen would scurry rapidly across open fields, then halt for long observation on the hilltops before venturing another dash. Popular superstition transformed Judas himself into a demigod, or one of the ancient worthies of Israel, Samson or Gideon, returned to earth.

They say he is as big as Pelopids, and carries a whole tree-trunk for his mace,' said a Greek soldier, looking stealthily behind him, and watching an olive clump whose stiff branches shook in the evening breeze.

The gates of Jerusalem were now closed by day as well as by night. Watchers patrolled without the walls, so that not a goat approached without being scrutinized, 'lest,' said a Greek wag, 'his horns should prove to be the headpieces of another Alexander, the great Macedonian, who wore such horns for his crest.'

The only inhabitants permitted free access and egress at the city gates were the women who went daily to the brook Kedron, bearing loads of clothing which they hastily washed in the running water, with faces made white as the linen by the stories their fright invented. At any moment this terrible Judas might leap upon them out of the hills or the heavens.

A group of these women were one morning at the Siloam pool. Among them was one of well-bronzed face, and short black hair which sprayed out beneath the close folding of her soiled kerchief. This woman was accompanied by a child who sat upon the brink of the brook, that his feet might feel the brush of cool water as it flowed by. She untied a hamper of garments which she had carried upon her head, and, tying up her skirts above her knees, waded into the stream. Like the others, she dipped the pieces altogether into the water, pounded them one by one with a short wooden club, then wrung each garment into a tight little bundle, and flung it upon the bank.

Suddenly a cry arose among the women. A cloud of dust appeared upon the old road leading from Bethany. All gathered their laundered work, and hastily climbed the steep ascent to the southern gate of the city.

'Is it Judas?' asked the boy. 'Can we get in before he catches us?'

'If we hurry,' replied the woman. 'Come.'

'I wish it were Judas,' said another, pausing in the shadow of the tower above the gate. 'Since these Greek fashions have come there is nothing but wash, wash. The new Princess has enough white linen to cover the peak of Hermon as the snows do, and enough colored garments to make her like a sunset.'

'Is she beautiful?' asked the strange washerwoman.

'So the men say, but—'

'But? Go on.'

'Why, you, yourself, girl, would be fairer than the Princess if you had one of her jewels in your hair. And as for her figure, no one sees her except as she lies like a painted statue in the palanquin. She may have a turtle's back and duck's legs, for all she arches her neck like a swan.'

The clamor of the washerwomen sufficed without further watchword with the sentry at the gate, who opened to them the 'needle's eye' or small door. Once within the city they could not be induced to venture out again for the day, though assured that the imagined Judas was only a Greek courier riding from the direction of Jericho, who brought tidings that no enemy was to be seen for a distance of twenty stadia in any direction.

Passing the cellar-like tunnel beneath the city wall the laundresses scattered, each in her own way, through the streets.

The woman we have described, with her load upon her head like a huge turban, and with the led clinging to her skirts, went up the Chambermakers' street to the street of David. She paused an instant by the little altar which stood

by the street door of the house of Glaucon, whether in detestation of this sacrilege of a home devoted to piety or to offer a pinch of incense, an observer could not have told. She rapped sharply at the gate. The bar was instantly dropped from within. A short, stout man, whose long temple locks were well whitened with years, stood in the half opening.

'What do you want?' said he, as he saw the unexpected visitors.

Before the woman could make response, the child had uttered a cry, 'It's Ephraim! It's Ephraim!'

The man started back, and stared at the lad.

'As the Lord liveth!' he exclaimed, and caught the boy in his arms. 'Surely Sheol has opened its gates. But where, woman, have you found him?'

'It's Deborah, too!' cried the lad. 'Are you blind, Ephraim, that you cannot see Deborah?'

The woman passed through the door, and dropped the bundle from her head upon the pavement of the court.

Old Ephraim gazed stupidly at her. Then he clutched the boy closely, as if it were necessary to re-enforce vision by feeling the living child, ere he could credit his senses.

'God be praised! It is she. My master's children, both!'

Overcome as by an apparition, the old servant staggered for a moment, then with a spasmodic burst of strength grasped the door, swung it shut, dropped the heavy cross-bar between the lincels, and stood with his whole weight against it.

'Ephraim, I am not pused; no one will harm me here,' said Deborah.

'No one dare touch you here,' replied he, with a fierce look at the closed portal, as if in challenge of men and demons without. 'No one will touch you here, but—but you shall not go away again.'

Ephraim glanced up at the sky, which dropped its light into the open square court around which the house was built, as if he would close that way of exit, apparently imagining that it was only by some aerial flight that Deborah had formerly disappeared.

'Is Benjamin here?' enquired Deborah.

'Benjamin! God bless your lips for speaking that name once more. It's many a day since we have heard any thing but "Glaucon," "Glaucon," as the son of Elkiab has gone in and out of his father's house. Aye, he smote me in the face for repeating the name we called him when, on the eighth day of his life, we circumcised him according to the Law—the name recorded in the Temple when, about as big as Caleb, he was enrolled as a Son of the Law, and the fringes put upon his coat. But whence came you, my daughter? And why this dress of the serving women? And your hands are hard, and your feet torn, and your beautiful hair is cut off, and years have come into your face. When Huldah shall see you, she will cry tears that are bitter as well as glad, for your old nurse has sat in the home like Rachel, mourning for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they were not.' Poor hands! He pointed them to his lips.

'Your kiss, good Ephraim, has gone far to heal them,' replied Deborah, with moistened eyes.

'And in this,' touching her garment, as if it were some unworthy thing that defiled an altar. 'In this? The daughter of my master, with robes in her chamber fit for Sheba's queen, clad like a water carrier?'

'Huldah's fingers and mine will soon remedy these things,' replied the girl.

'That they shall,' and Ephraim's voice rang through the house:

'Huldah! Huldah!'

The old woman appeared upon the scene, with eyes flashing contemptuously from beneath the white mantle which covered her head.

'What now, Ephraim? Are you grown so old that you dare not push the beggars from the door? I'll show you that a woman's strength does not ooze out through her wrinkles.'

She made at the intruders, but her progress vanished as quickly as the strength goes from a broken bow.

'My mistress! My darlings!'

She threw herself prone upon the pavement of the court, kissed the feet of Deborah, and fondled them.

'Poor bruised things!'

She could not rise, for Caleb had thrown himself into the lap of the woman, who, when the first paroxysm of her excitement was gone, sat crooning over the child, forgetful of the weary months during which her arms had longed for him as if he had been her own.

'You were always a mother to us, Huldah. The Lord bless your dear good heart.'

'And to think that you were away from me, and wanting me!' cried the nurse, hugging closer the blind child.

'The Lord has been with us,' replied Deborah. 'Some day I will tell you all.'

'I would have known all that happened to my master's daughter,' said Ephraim, 'if I had known whither you had gone, for with you I had gone also. Here have I stayed, not for love of Benjamin, but because I did not know where to go to seek you.'

'The Lord reward you, Ephraim! And now let me go to my chamber.'

'That one has been untouched,' said Huldah. 'You see that all else has been changed.'

Ephraim led the way across the court, Huldah following, carrying Caleb.

In the centre of the court played the little fountain; but it no longer sent up its simple sheaf of spray. The water now trickled from the hands of marble Aphrodite, and fell upon the nude form of her excitement, and filled a shell-shaped basin at her feet. At the corners of the court stood exquisite sculptures, evidencing the new taste of the master of the house.

As Deborah stepped upon the platform, or open square room which served as

the entrance hall to the living apartments, she was confronted by a middle-aged man, in white chiton and embroidered girdle, with close-curling locks and flat face. His lofty but otherwise expressionless look, and the stiffness of the motion by which he simulated dignity, indicated that he was the chief of several Greek servants whom Glaucon had installed.

'Not in here, woman,' said he, putting his hand upon Deborah. 'You Jewish dog,' he added, addressing Ephraim, 'have you forgotten your business, to bring your street herd into the house? I'll teach you.'

He raised his hand to strike him, but Deborah's arm intercepted the blow.

'Hold, I am mistress here,' she said.

Her shabby garb could not disguise her supreme grace of mien, nor did her weather-bronzed skin hide the beauty of her face or lessen the tone of refinement in her voice. The man stared in motionless amazement as she raised the curtain and passed within, bidding Huldah to follow.

Leaving Ephraim to tell the story of her identity, she entered the first lower chamber, the reception room of the mansion. She noted the strange and foreign things which had taken the place of the familiar furniture, much of which had been the heirloom of many generations; then she passed to her own chamber. Here, as Huldah pointed out, everything was as she had left it the day of her flight.

'Now, good mother, let us be alone,' said she, with a fond embrace of the old nurse.

'Here is the key of the chest,' said Huldah, after much fumbling in her bosom, and nearly denuding herself in the search. 'The Greek slaves that Benjamin has hired steal everything that their fingers touch. But they have not come in here. Even Benjamin swore to kill them if they did, though they have opened all his closets, except the hidden ones between the walls.'

When they were alone, and Caleb, tired of seeing every familiar thing with those eyes in his fingers, had dropped to sleep upon the couch, Deborah knelt by the side of it—the bed which had been hers in childhood. She would pray. But quick memories wrought a veil that shut out the present communion. She recollected her mother that day when they carried her out to be buried, and when, as a parting gift, she left them little Caleb. She thought of the happy years when Benjamin had taken her upon his big boyish shoulders, and played with her on the roof-top, and down by the brook Kedron where she had been today. She had been wont to dream of Benjamin as a prince among the people, and wondered if the Messiah, when he should come, would be handsomer or braver or kinder than her brother. Then she recalled the strange sickness that had fallen upon Caleb; the days of pain which her little mother-hands alone could exorcise from his hot temples and writhing form; and how, when the sickness passed, his eyes grew larger, as if seeing things far away, but saw not anything that others looked upon. She sat again at her father's feet, and learned from his lips the sacred precepts of the Law and the thrilling stories of her nation's heroes, and the wonders of Jehovah's arm made bare for Israel's deliverance. God had been to her in those childhood days a Presence of which she seemed conscious—the clouds his robes of glory, and every whispering breeze his assurance of love and care.

But now—she tried to pray, but her prayer was only like the cry of a child in fright. Her soul threw out its arms blindly grasping at she knew not what—yet called that unknown 'God's Will.'

How weak she was! And yet how strong!

She realized that she was but as a leaf in the stream which the current carries along, but which the current cannot sink. True, she could not resist the terrible tide of circumstances into which her lot was cast, but neither could these circumstances destroy her. She stood with clenched hands, motionless, looking at nothing.

Her lips moved, and this they said: 'I cannot even pray. I was Elkiab's daughter, but now I am not even a woman; I am a spirit, vengeful, hating, deceiving, or I could not do this thing. Yet surely, I am Elkiab's daughter. This is my chamber. And this, and this, and this is mine. Oh, my father, forgive me! And yet thy sainted spirit called me to come home again. Oh, Lord God of my father, help me to honor his name, and to save his house!'

### XVIII.

#### HIGH PRIEST!

Deborah threw off her coarse garment, and before the mirror of polished brass—in which many generations of women had been made conscious of the beauty for which their family was famous—she arranged her hair as decorously as its brief length permitted, supplementing its lost beauty with a band of pearls which she discovered in the great carved wooden chest. Her arms were now as sun-stained as those of a Bedouin maiden from the tribes beyond Jordan, and made goodly contrast with the silver bracelets which once scarcely rivalled the whiteness of her skin. She donned an embroidered bodice and outer robe of white linen, and put on the sandals with the golden-threaded strings binding the ankles, such as she had often worn.

'Once more I am the daughter of Elkiab.'

A momentary flush of pride answered the reflection in the mirror.

She pushed it from her, and sat with folded hands upon the couch.

'A hypocrite! Oh, God, must I do this? A spy in the house of my father? Lord, lead me. Save me from wrongdoing. Yet is it not thy will?'

'What is it, sister?' asked Caleb, who was now awakened by Deborah's soliloquy. 'He stretched out his hands to her, but shrank back as he felt the strange texture of her robe.'

'We are home again, my dear. Come, you must wear your pretty clothes.'

While dressing Caleb, neither of them spoke, for their attention was drawn to loud voices which sounded from the adjacent chamber.

'The Lord be with thee, Glaucon!'

'And with thee, Menelaos!'

'Ha! ha! you haven't forgotten your old-time piety?'

'If I had, the presence of the high priest would revive the memory. I take it that your office has more agreeable functions, now that the king will not allow the priests to smell so much of blood as formerly. A journey to Antioch, a chariot in the processions, and a symposium in the king's new banqueting hall—though the wine has too much mastic in it—must be preferable to playing chief butcher at the temple. Is it not so, my lord?'

'Hush, Glaucon! Your words have too much truth in them to be agreeable,' replied Menelaos. 'But, by Jove!—it is convenient to have an oath one can use without blasphemy—by Jove! I would rather be here hobnobbing with an old comrade than tripping up on my official skirts in Antioch.'

The priest threw himself upon the wide divan, while an attendant arranged behind him a pile of cushions.

'Wine, Ajax!' cried Glaucon. 'I am sorry we must make it no cooler than the cellar, for these rebels have let no snow be brought from Hermon since they sent Apollonius across the Styx.'

'The gods forbid that that ravening beast Judas cut off other supplies,' replied the Priest. 'Not a partridge nor fish has been sold at the market for a fortnight. The Princess will have double cause for grief over the death of her cousin, the General, if she stays in Jerusalem. So goodly a bit of flesh should be fed better. But a fine convoy is coming down from Antioch.'

'There is no doubt about her kinship to the General?' asked Glaucon.

'Oh, none whatever. Apollonius's letter to me implied as much. They say she has great riches. The tribute of a whole city of Anatolia, Syria, follows her. The Princess says that a thousand shekels belonging to her were in Apollonius's military chest and fell into the hands of the Maccabean.'

'That is the worst thing I have heard about Judas's victory,' laughed Glaucon. 'But the Princess has plenty of credit, I take it, even if she can't transport through the air the gold plates on the roofs of her many palaces.'

'Gold plates or thatch,' she's rich enough,' rejoined the Priest. 'And, by Aphrodite's ankle, what a woman she is. Glaucon, if it were not that I have already at least one wife, I would cut your throat for jealousy, for Helens evidently takes to you. She has an eye for many a beauty. And you, Glaucon, have a face which, but for the twist in your nose that the alpha has not yet mollified enough to straighten out, would be the face of a god. You are a 2-doumis in figure. What a couple you and the Princess would make!'

The click of a brass mirror was heard as Glaucon replied, 'By Aphrodite's ankle! A good oath that. I will remember it. "By Aphrodite's ankle!" Ha! ha! A good saying! A good saying! The Princess is a beauty, I swear! Her lips are always red. And her skin so fair!'

'Never saw anything

# The Boys' Page.

## Procrastination.

Washington 'Evening Star.'

Procrastination's not a thief,  
Some great poet wrote,  
He does not hit you on the head  
Or grab you by the throat.  
He's rather like a bunco man,  
With winsome smile and bland,  
Who asks you how your people are  
And shakes you by the hand.

He has a mild and soothing way  
That takes you off your guard,  
But at last he lets you drop—  
The bump is very hard.  
Gold bricks and green goods are well  
Known  
Here and in distant climes,  
But old Procrastination gets  
The best of us, sometimes.

## A Piece of Work.

(By William Buckley, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

The train-despatcher's window at the Jimtown crossing commanded a good view of the yards. It was a wet night, with a penetrating drizzle so fine that it almost led one to believe that the earth was steaming from the heat of the forenoon. The ray of light that shot over the train-despatcher's shoulder as he looked out into the darkness showed, however, that it was rain drifting downwards in the minutest drops.

head, and plunged down the steep stairway. The despatcher rubbed his forehead. It was a hard thing to do. Sixty miles away they would know of the accident before it occurred, simply by his touching the little instrument that his trembling hand reached forward for. How could he begin the message? The idea of that load of ore gathering frightful headway every minute, whirling along through the darkness toward that slowly approaching train, made him sick and faint. There was going to be a wreck, and nothing in the world would stop it. In his mind's eye he could see the crash. He could see what that fireman and engineer of 44 would see through the railroads in the glare from the headlight. Old Jack Lane, he knew him well. It would be Jack's last trip.

The light of the switchman's lanterns occasionally gleamed from the shining slippery rails. A noisy little engine that had been drilling freight-cars about the yard stopped at the siding just beneath the windows and commenced to roar angrily with a burst of feathery vapor. The despatcher watched the fireman open the door of the furnace and stand for an instant silhouetted against the red glare that was reflected by the dampness all around. Suddenly as he glanced up he saw a man on the top of a freight-car across the yards swing his lantern about his head and make a jump clear to the ground into a pile of cinders.

He despacher called up headquarters. Would they never answer? It seemed already half an hour since the yardmaster had left him. Somebody thumped up the stairs. 'Hello, Mixer,' said a cheerful voice. 'Fine night for ducks, eh?' The speaker, a young man with a slight, athletic frame, dashed his hat on the table.

That was a foolish thing to do,' said Mr. Mingle to himself. 'He might have broken his legs; then he'd have sued the company.' The man was not injured, however, for he skipped across the tracks, and approached the tower-house on a run. He stopped and shouted to the fireman of the engine that was raising such a row beneath the window. The glow from the rosy coals made everything quite plain.

'What's up, cully?' he asked, as Mr. Mingle turned from the instrument, and the other caught a glimpse of his white, scared face. Mr. Mingle's voice was hoarse, as if he had been shouting, but he spoke slowly and distinctly. The young man had thrown off his rubber coat. The tails had been pinned up, and his back was covered with a streak of mud. When the despatcher had finished, his companion reached the head of the stairs in a jump.

Never in his life had Mr. Mingle seen a face wear such a look as that. That fireman closed the furnace door with a slam, and the engineer, who had been out on the foot-board, hurried back at a gesture. Two words, and he dropped the bundle of waste in his hand and pulled wide the throttle. At the same time the engine shrieked for open switches. What could it mean? As the despatcher turned to the door of the staircase, he ran into the man whose face he had seen in the glare from the fire-box. It was the assistant yardmaster.

'I'll try for it!' he said. 'There's just one chance. I'll try to make the quarters!' Despite the fact that headquarters was now calling back, Mingle ran to the door. He was just in time to see the night-despatcher lifting something down the steps outside.

Mr. Mingle exclaimed. 'Is No. 44 on time. Hurry and find out! Has she passed the junction yet?' The despatcher in one stride strode to the instrument on the desk. With his fingers on the keyboard, he paused. 'Tell me exactly what has happened. Talk, man!'

'Try for it, Kollie!' he shouted, and ran out into the rain. As he stood there, he caught a glimpse of a figure fast leaving the yards. It was a man bent low over the handle-bars of a bicycle, his feet rising and falling with the quickness and ease of a trained racer. Mingle caught a flash of the steel spokes as the night-despatcher turned the corner under the lamp-post into the road. Then he pulled himself up the stairs as if his feet were made of lead, and telegraphed the message to headquarters as slowly as if he had been a beginner, and not one of the best operators on the line.

'The ore-train!' exclaimed the yardmaster, sinking back in the worn arm-chair, and dropping his hands helplessly to either side of him. 'Some one left the switch open, and the brakes—' or something. She pulled out by herself down the grade on the main track. I saw her going from the top of the freight. How she started, Heaven only knows. She slipped out like a ghost, sir.'

The road that led outside of Jimtown stretched along a bit of woods, and then plunged down the side of the mountain so steeply that loaded teams would halt every hundred feet or so to rest in the ascent. A year before Rollins had coasted down Coon Hill on a wager, but that was in broad daylight, with his clubmates stationed at every curve, and the roadway was cleared for him as far as the sandy stretch before the railway crossing. Every stone had been picked out, and the water-bars evened up at the left side. At one place, he remembered, his speed had been reckoned, in a measured one hundred yards, at forty miles an hour.

'Forty-four has just passed the junction,' he said in a high, strained voice. Then his teeth chattered as if he had felt a blast of icy wind. There was nothing to do.

Before he reached the hilltop it seemed to him that he was standing still, and the road coming up to him like the surface of a great wheel. At last he felt that he had reached down-grade. How he longed for the brake that he had so disdained.

'Fifteen of the twenty-five miles was all down grade on a single track—a bad grade that necessitated an extra engine to help its brother puff and tug the heavy trains up out of the valley. Between Jimtown and the junction there was no station, and only one siding that ran out to the Fetterlof quarries, ten miles below.

'That! Tick! Tick-a-tick!' the answer came; the yardmaster watched the despatcher's face as a condemned man might look at the face of a judge—and Mr. Mingle had grown paler.

'The switch-engine has gone after her,' said the yardmaster. 'If she can catch up before they reach the steep grade near the pine woods, they may be able to make a flying couple.' 'She will never catch them now,' said Mr. Mingle. 'Heaven help all in 44! A great sob like a shiver shook him. 'Quick, hurry, Tomes!' he said, shaking the yardmaster violently. 'Make up a wrecking-train, and send one of the boys to gather all the doctors. There are three of them up near the hotel. I'll telegraph headquarters. They will be safe for twenty minutes yet. Hurry, man. Don't sit there like a fool!'

'The rain made it harder for him to follow the little circle of light that his lantern threw before him as he scorching along the level stretch. Before he reached the hilltop it seemed to him that he was standing still, and the road coming up to him like the surface of a great wheel. At last he felt that he had reached down-grade. How he longed for the brake that he had so disdained.

**THE THREE MEN OF DOVER.**  
(By Hubert M. Skinner.)  
Whether George Brown, Esquire, Christopher Finch and David Friar ever dwelt at Dover, England, or not, and whether such men ever lived or not, is wholly immaterial. They did much good in the world by answering the purposes of an almanac and keeping the people posted as to the days. It is interesting to note the customs of primitive peoples in the reckoning of time; and the Three Men of Dover have been of service in popularizing a scheme as ancient as the early Christian ages.

month. Yet they could not trust themselves to count thirty days in succession, but counted forward, always to one of three notable days in each month. The Hawaiians, before the introduction of Christianity, had no weeks, but had a separate name for every day of the month—an astonishing evidence of their intellectual activity.

their calendar; B represented the second day, C the third, and so on to G, after which the letters were repeated throughout the year, unless it was a leap-year. Whichever letter indicated Sunday was called the 'Dominical Letter' for the year. When the Saxons invaded and conquered England, in the fifth century, they really had no need to use the letters to designate the days of the week, for they had a name for each. They called the days by names which meant Sun-day, Moon-day, Tiw's-day, Woden's-day, Thor's-day, Freya's-day and Saturn's-day. But the Saxons were deemed unlettered heathen hordes, and the religious men went on keeping the time in their old Roman way. When almanacs came to be published, the names of the days were used, but the old use of the letters was not wholly abandoned, nor is it to this day; for we still note, each year, the Dominical letter.

For a long time after the almanacs began to be printed, they were the luxury of the few. The masses of the people had to do without them. And the expedients to which they resorted in keeping track of the days are interesting to remember. These expedients were mnemonic rhymes. Two doggerels constituted their calendar, and were handed down from generation to generation. One of these was the following:

Thirty days hath September,  
April, June and November;  
All the rest have thirty-one,  
Save the second month alone,  
Which hath twenty-eight in fine,  
And in leap-year twenty-nine.

So much for the months. What about the days with which the months began? These were supplied by the Three Men of Dover, who probably were purely mythical characters, created to fit the needs of another doggerel. This is the way it ran:

At Dover dwell George Brown, Esquire,  
Good Christopher Finch, and David Friar.

This was the key to the first day of every month in the year. The doggerel contains twelve words, it will be seen; one for each month. Let us apply this to the year 1905, which began with Sunday. The first word stands for January, and of course begins with A. The second word stands for February, and begins with D, which stands for Wednesday. The third word stands for March, and likewise begins with D. Following the couplet through, it will be seen that in 1905 April will begin with Saturday, May with Monday, June with Thursday, July with Saturday, August with Tuesday, September with Friday, October with Sunday, November with Wednesday and December with Friday.

With the universal use of almanacs and calendars in recent generations, little attention has been paid to the time-keeping folk-lore of our ancestors, and the Three Men of Dover have been well-nigh forgotten. Still, it is worth while even now to remember the old couplet. Suppose I desire to know on what day the Fourth of July will come this year, but have no calendar at hand. The doggerel tells that the first day of July will be Saturday, from which it will readily appear that the Fourth will fall on Tuesday. Next, suppose that I wish to know the day upon which it will fall in 1906. The initial letter of the word Friar tells me that December this year begins on Friday—not because F stands for Friday, but because it stands for the sixth day of the week in alphabetical sequence. December has thirty-one days, and applying the A-B-C rule I find that Dec. 31 falls on Sunday, and that 1906 begins on Monday. The Dominical or Lord's Day letter therefore is G. The initial letter in 'Good' standing for the seventh month, therefore indicates that July 1, 1906, will fall on Sunday, and that July 4 will be Wednesday.

But our forefathers didn't go to all this trouble. They knew that in each succeeding year excepting leap-years the corresponding day of the year ahead fell just one day later in the week. 'Tribune Magazine.'

## THINGS YOU CANNOT BUY.

A cushion for the seat of war.  
A sheet for the bed of a river.  
A lock for the trunk of an elephant.  
A feather for the wing of the wind.  
A blanket for the cradle of the deep.  
A button for the coat of paint.  
A razor to shave the face of the earth.  
A book on how the water works and the frost bites.  
A dog to replace the bark of a tree.  
A liniment to stop the pain of glass.  
A treatise on what makes the weather vane and the roads cross.

## A SHORTHAND PARTY.

One of the latest and liveliest home entertainments goes by the name of a shorthand party. It is a competition evening built upon a game of twenty or more questions. The queries are given below.

The answers to these can be represented in every case by letters or numerical unaided by words. Write the questions in stenographer's notebooks and provide one book for each two people. Each lady chooses from the ranks of the gentlemen a partner for the game, who works with her to fill out the blank spaces opposite the questions in the notebook she receives. There are two prizes, one masculine, one feminine, which, it goes without saying, reward the makers of the best list. One of these might be a silver chateleine pencil, the other a smart leather-bound notebook.

(Stenography.)  
Give the name of a little girl in two letters. K. T. (Katy.)  
How might her young lady sister be written in three letters? M. L. E. (Emily.)  
Give in two letters a summer dress material. P. K. (Pique.)  
A despicable trait of character in two letters. N. V. (Envy.)  
What all earthly things come to in two letters. D. K. (Decay.)

Give grandmother's age in two letters. A. T. (Eighty.)  
Not difficult can be represented in two letters. E. Z. (Easy.)  
Something used by artists calls for three letters. E. E. L. (Easel.)  
What William Henry desires to do at school in two letters. X. L. (Excel.)  
A duty on goods in three letters. X. I. T. (Excise.)  
To atone for in two letters and a number. X. P. S. (Expiate.)  
Palliation in three letters. X. Q. Q. (Excuse.)  
Fitness or propriety in five letters. X. P. D. N. C. (Expediency.)  
To prophesy can be written in two characters or four. How? (4C, four C. C. C. C.)  
Bitterly cold requires two letters. I. C. (Ice.)  
A charming place beloved by poets in three letters. R. K. D. (Arcady.)  
How could one write sagacious in two letters? Y. Y. (Wise.)  
To pour out requires three letters. F. U. U. (Effuse.)

Shorten the long word corpulence into four letters. O. B. C. T. (Obesity.)  
A medicine causing sleep in two letters and a figure. O. P. S. (Opiate.)  
An attempt in two letters. S. A. (Essay.)  
Something often made to be burned, in three letters. F. E. G. (Effigy.)  
A funeral poem in three letters. L. E. G. (Elegy.)  
Power to produce effects in four letters. F. E. K. C. (Efficacy.)  
Give two feminine names in two letters apiece. L. N. (Ellen.) L. C. (Elsie.)  
Too much in two letters. X. S. (Excess.)

## A FINLAND BOY'S BATH.

When the boys of Finland want to take a bath, this is the way they do it: In the first place, it is very, very cold in Finland, and the bath-room is not in the house at all, but in a building quite separate. It is a round building, about the size of an ordinary room. There are no windows, so light and air can only come in when the door is open.

Inside the benches are built all along the wall, and in the centre is a great pile of loose stones. Early on Saturday morning wood is brought in and a great vessel standing near the stones is filled with water. Then some one cuts ever so many birch switches, and these are placed on the floor of the bath-house. Next the fire is made under the stones, and it burns all morning. In the afternoon, when the stones are very hot, the fire is put out, the place is swept clean, and all is ready.

The boys undress in their houses and run to the bath-house. As it is generally thirty degrees below zero, you may be sure they do it in double-quick time. As soon as they are in the bath-house they shut the door tight and begin to throw water on the hot stones. This, of course, makes the steam rise. More water is thrown on, and there is more steam, until the place is quite full. And now comes the part that I think you boys would not like at all. Each boy takes a birch switch and falls to whipping his companions. This is to make the blood circulate, and, though it is a real hard whipping, no one objects, but all think it great fun. At last, looking like a lot of boiled lobsters, they all rush out, have a roll in the snow, and make for home.—'Westminster Christian.'

## PUZZLES.

### DIAMONDS.

First—A consonant in jay; a sweet substance; French for maid servant; a month; mentally unsound; a ship mentioned in the Bible; a consonant in jay.  
Second—A letter in on; frozen water; large body of water; a hard covering; a letter in on.  
Third—A letter in sad; to rest; name of two brothers, noted explorers; a place of exile; endured; suitable; a letter in sad.

### ZIGZAGS.

Method of solution—Place the cross-words under each other in order; then read from the first letter of the first word to the last letter of the middle word, and thence across to the first letter of the last word.  
1.—Crosswords (three letters each)—An unopened flower; part of a circle; a large serpent; a bony substance on fish which keeps their bodies upright; a short sleep. Zigzag—A largely developed portion of the nervous system enclosed in the skull.  
2. Crosswords (three letters each)—A ribbon with a charm appended to a watch; of mature age; pet name for Florence; an unruly crowd; a small point; a great flow of water.

## Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Tree Puzzle.  
1, date; 2, weeping willow; 3, oak; 4, cherry; 5, banyan; 6, cypress; 7, gopher; 8, olive; 9, balsam; 10, Christmas tree; 11, alantus; 12, orange; 13, maple; 14, horse chestnut; 15, laurel; 16, fig; 17, yew; 18, pine; 19, pear; 20, sycamore; 21, apple; 22, evergreen; 23, yucca.

## WORD SQUARES.

GNAT  
NORA  
ARAM  
TAME  
  
ROCK  
OVEN  
CERE  
KNEE

## POSTMAN'S BAG.

1. Coin—con. 2. Grive—give. 3. Sweet—was.

# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

## Destroyers of Fish.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS WHICH PREY UPON THEM.

(New York 'Times.')

When one comes to consider the countless millions of fishes which are born each year in the fresh and salt waters of the globe the brain reels at their numbers, and one wonders how they can all secure space enough in which to move around or food enough to keep alive the vital spark. A wise Providence has, however, so arranged matters that overcrowding is prevented by epidemics, which kill them off by thousands, while the ravages of man, the predatory species of their own kind, orcas, four-toothed beasts, insects and even plants, help to keep their numbers within wholesome bounds. The unusual methods employed by these various animals and plants are in many instances very interesting, and in some cases so effective that they have been adopted by man.

One of the most remarkable destroyers of fish is undoubtedly the bladderwort (Utricularia), a plant with a handsome yellow flower, and common in ponds and ditches, only occasionally being found in rivers. This is a pealgia, or free floating plant, and its rootlike branches extending downward are covered with numerous capillary and much divided leaves, which are interspersed with tiny green vesicles. Formerly, these vesicles were supposed to be filled with water, by which means the plant was kept at the bottom until the time of flowering, when the water gave place to air, and the plant then rose to the surface to allow its bloom to expand; but it is now known that they have a terrible use but little dreamed of by the early botanists. Their form is that of a flattened ovoid sac, and when viewed under a low-power microscope they look exactly like a human stomach. They are all attached at their hinder extremities each by a very short and fine pedicle, or footstalk, in the axil of the leaves. Each, too, has an opening at the opposite free extremity, somewhat quadrangular in outline, from either side of which project two branched antennae. On either side of the opening several long bristles project outward, and these bristles, together with the branches of the antennae, form a sort of hollow cone surrounding the entrance, and act as a guide for the unwary victim. The entrance is closed by a valve, which, being attached above, slopes into the cavity of the bladder, and is attached to it on all sides except its lower margin, which is free, and forms one side of the slitlike opening leading into the bladder. Fish enter the bladder by bending inward the lower free edge of the valve, which, owing to its being highly elastic, shuts again immediately. The edge is extremely thin and its closely projecting into the bladder, thus making it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any animal to escape after once entering. The plant has no digestive ap-

paratus, and probably derives nutriment from absorption of the fish when decaying. Generally, the fish is caught by the head, although some are seized by the tail. An idea of the destruction wrought by this plant can be gained when it is stated that in two days' time one of them destroyed 150 young perch confined in a small glass aquarium with it.

Next to man, birds are probably the most destructive to fish life. Very many species feed entirely, or almost entirely, on fish, and among them they have as many ways of capturing their prey as human fishermen have. Among the four-footed beasts fishing is generally a side issue, to be practiced only when other food is scarce. While the salmon are running in the streams of the Pacific Coast, bears are to be found along them in numbers. Standing motionless on the bank, the bear waits patiently until a fish comes within reach, when, quick as a flash, he dashes his great, flat paw into the water and throws the fish out of the stream almost before it has time to even think of danger.

The South American jaguar is fond of fish. He is a patient, unerring fisherman, watching for long periods from some vantage point, which may be either a fallen tree trunk extending into the stream, or at the bank's edge, until a victim appears, when, with a lightning blow, he huris the fish out on the bank.

Alligators, otters, sea lions, seals, walruses, porpoises, mink, muskrats, water rats, etc. count their finny victims by the thousands. Certain species of snakes are also fond of fish. This is especially true of the moccasin, water adder and black watersnake. Certain insects also forage among the finny tribes, destroying both eggs and young fish. Water beetles, especially the rapacious dytiscus, will combine in parties of six or seven, and, attacking a small fish, literally eat it alive, while they often eat holes into the larger fish. The larvae of the beetles and dragon flies also devour eggs and young fish. The waterbug called belatoma by entomologists, is also a fish eater.

Several observations of mosquitoes destroying young fish have been recorded. In one a number of young trout, with the yolk sac still unabsorbed, were swimming around in a sunny pool. Every few minutes they would poke their heads out of the water in order to breathe. A cloud of mosquitoes was flying around just over the pool, and when a head appeared above the surface a mosquito would light down and immediately transfer the trout by inserting its proboscis or bill into the brain of the fish, which seemed incapable of escaping. When the mosquito would fly away the trout would turn over on its back and float down the stream dead.

## To Save Starving Birds.

'Wild birds seldom die of cold if sufficiently fed,' says Ernest Harold Baynes, in the New York 'Evening Post.' Every bird may be likened to a small furnace, the fuel for which is the food it eats, and the non-conductor its covering of feathers. When there is plenty of fuel the little furnace is warm—warmer by some degrees than a man or a horse—but when fuel becomes scarce the furnace burns low and presently goes out. When food is plentiful birds have little to fear from the most intense cold. A turkey buzzard which I have in captivity at this time is a case in point. This vulture is an inhabitant of the Southern States, and seldom comes as far North as New York city even in the summer or autumn. But the individual I have here has been exposed to biting winds when the thermometer registered twenty degrees below zero, yet he walked about in the snow, spread out his wings to the sun, and preened his plumage with as little concern as though he had been perched in a chimney in Charleston, S.C. The secret was simply an unending supply of food, which kept up the natural heat of the body.

Many of the birds depend for food entirely on the seeds which they gather from the tops of the weeds in the fields and along the roadsides, or which they pick up from the ground beneath these weeds. When the snow has covered both the ground and the weed tops, their food supply is cut off. The rest of the feathered population depend on berries and buds, or the insects' eggs, larvae, etc., which they gather from the trees. But the sleet comes, and the berries, buds, and the tree trunks are sheathed in ice, and these birds, too, suffer.

Perhaps the best and the quickest way to alleviate the suffering is through the children of the schools. Most of these children have an intelligent love for the birds, and will gladly give up an afternoon, or a day for that matter, to assist in distributing food for their feathered friends. As my own first experience

may be of assistance to those who desire to try a similar experiment, I will relate it. Last winter as soon as I knew how serious the conditions were, I wrote a letter to the local superintendent of schools, asking him to kindly co-operate with me in an effort to feed the birds in and around his town, by urging the boys in the public and high schools to help in distributing food the next afternoon. I requested that all who could bring bird seed, grain, suet, bread or table scraps, or anything else which birds could eat, would do so, and that the others would come provided with bags or baskets to distribute such food as my friends and I would have ready for them. The letter was sent by a messenger, and in two hours I received word from the superintendent that thirty-four students from the high school would be at the school building and ready to assist me at half-past two on the following day. On my arrival I found the students awaiting me, provided with baskets of broken nuts, barn-fowl sweepings, and all manner of bird food. The boys were divided into squads of four or five, under the leadership of the who knew some particular bit of woodland or stretch of open country. There were eight squads, and they marched away in orderly fashion, each in a different direction, with instructions to cover about one-eighth of the country immediately surrounding the town. Each squad had at least one shovel, and in open places, such as fields and meadows, good, generous spaces were cleared of snow and covered with seed and grain, scraps of meat, and the like. Had the food been simply thrown on the surface of the snow it would soon have been buried and inaccessible, but on bare ground in the middle of an otherwise snow-covered field it attracted the attention of every passing bird.

In every squad there was at least one boy who could climb, and the suet, in generous lumps, was tied to the branches of trees where it was likely to attract the birds, but where it was quite out of the reach of any prowling cat.

## A RAT WITH BRAINS.

While standing in a large wood shed, one end of which he had partitioned off with narrow slats as a fowl house, Mr. X heard a gnawing noise, and looking about him saw a large brown rat darting away from a dog biscuit lying on the floor of the shed. He decided to remain quiet and watch if this thief of his dog biscuit would return. Presently he did, and slyly glancing at Mr. X as if to say, 'Now, you let me alone and I'll let you alone,' his ratiapish began dragging the biscuit over toward the slat partition behind which were the fowls clucking and scratching. He reached the slats and tried to drag the biscuit through them

# Home Department.

## Love Unexpressed.

(Constance Fenimore Woolson in 'Independent')

The sweetest notes among the human heart-strings  
Are dull with rust;  
The sweetest chords, adjoined by the angels,  
Are clogged with dust;  
We pipe and pipe again our dreary music  
Upon the self-same strains,  
While sounds of crime, and fear, and desolation  
Come back in sad refrains.  
On through the world we go—an army marching  
With listening ears;  
Each longing, sighing, for the heavenly music  
He never hears;  
Each longing, sighing, for a word of comfort,  
A word of tender praise,  
A word of love to cheer the endless journey  
Of earth's hard, busy days.  
They love us, and we know it; this suffices  
For reason's share—  
Why should they pause to give that love expression  
With gentle care?

Why should they pause? But still our hearts are aching  
With all the gnawing pain  
Of hungry love that longs to hear the music,  
And longs and longs in vain.  
We love them, and they know it; if we falter,  
With fingers numb,  
Among the unused strings of love's expression,  
The notes are dumb;  
We shrink within ourselves in voiceless sorrow,  
Leaving the words unsaid,  
And, side by side with those we love the dearest,  
In silence on we tread.  
Thus on we tread, and thus each heart in silence  
Its fate fulfills,  
Waiting and hoping for the heavenly music  
Beyond the distant hills.  
The only difference of the love in Heaven  
From love on earth below,  
Is—here we love and know not how to tell it,  
And there we all shall know.

## Marketing for Dinner.

(By Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, in New York 'Observer'.)

It started from an article in the woman's column of a well-known paper, a strong plea for the good old-time custom of family-marketing, and a more extended knowledge of the wares of the meat-man, the grocer, the fruit and vegetable dealer, and the fish-monger; without doubt many read it. Mrs. Van Buren and Mrs. Tilman did; Mrs. Van Buren folded the paper, hung her eye-glasses upon the little gold hook fastened to her dress, and said: "Well, I don't believe Hogg Bros. would dare to send us anything but the best, goodness knows our bills are large enough. Let me see, I ordered a prime rib of meat, squash, onions, sweet potatoes, cranberries, and lobster and lettuce for salad, and intended having apple pie for dessert, a dinner good enough for anybody; but I have a great mind to go to market myself, I haven't anything to attend to this morning." Stepping to the telephone she rang up the market-men, telling them to hold her order, then calling Andrew, she ordered her carriage for immediate use.

Mrs. Tilman did not live on Tremont avenue, but in a little flat on K street. She had picked up the paper and read the article through while nursing the baby.

"I don't know but what there is a great deal of truth in it, sometimes the goods they bring are not strictly first class, but they are always so fussy about changing things, even when there's time to change them. I've an idea of going to market just for the fun of it. I was going to have corned beef for to-morrow and Sunday. I don't care much for it, but it's cheap, and the vegetables make a good hash. Let me see, the dishes are out of the way, the baby's washed and dressed, and the children have just gone. My ironing can wait until afternoon. It'll do me good to get out of doors, as my head is so thick."

She changed her gown, placed the baby in his carriage and started uptown; there had been a frost in the night, the air was crisp and cool. Unconsciously she held herself more erectly, breathed more deeply, the color crept into her cheeks and the brightness to her eyes. The baby had been "fussy" since the night before, and sat like a small king in his chariot, holding his ribbon reins and cooing most contentedly. The spell of the rich breezy morning was over them, and the little flat with its dreary outlook, and the big basket of un-ironed clothes were forgotten. When at last they came to the market district with its tempting display, rows of chickens, turkeys and quarters of lamb hung up, fruit and vegetables piled into great pyramids, she had quite made up her mind that she did not want corned beef and cabbage.

"I can find something more appetizing, and I don't believe it will cost a cent more."

She went into Hogg Bros., but the clerks were so busy that she was obliged to wait a few minutes. While looking about for inspiration dinnerward, she saw Mrs. Van Buren, whom she knew as a lady prominent in church and social circles in conversation with the proprietor. They were looking into a basket of goods.

"You see," she was saying, "it's not nearly as fine a roast as the one in that next basket."

"That is for Mrs. Greenleaf. She comes early, so of course gets first choice."

"Do you mean that Mrs. Greenleaf does her own marketing?"

"Yes, madam, she drives here every morning, rain or shine."

"Well, it's too large, anyway; I ordered just six pounds."

"Oh," said Mr. Hogg, suavely, "you wouldn't want to spoil a handsome roast for a pound or a half pound?"

"A pound or a half pound, that roast weighs seven pounds if it weighs one; that's where you market men get the best of us. Well, never mind that, I want to

change it since I've seen the venison. You may send the cranberries and all the vegetables. I see you haven't put up the lobster and lettuce, so I'll have egg plant instead of the salad; these are beauties and only five cents; I never knew them so cheap."

"Nor I; housekeepers are just beginning to appreciate them as they should. The demand has increased so that truckmen gave them considerable attention this year. It's no trouble to raise them; they ought to be cheap."

"Egg-plant is a favorite dish, but somehow I've not thought of it this autumn. Those are jasculous looking sweet apples, you may send me a peck of them and a jar of cream. Mr. Van Buren prefers baked apples and cream to any dessert, and don't forget to send that pumpkin. I don't know when I've had a piece of pumpkin pie. I'm so glad I came; I'll have to come often; I've saved money, and we will have a much nicer dinner to-night. I haven't been to market for years; I depend too much on the telephone, I guess."

Mrs. Tilman wondered how she could have saved money. "She must mean the lobster; that's always high out of the shell; I'd like to know how much that venison is, and finding a clerk at liberty she inquired the price."

"We have just sold our last roasting-piece; we have some for twelve and a-half cents a pound, out of the same lot, only not quite so tender."

"Why, I always supposed venison much higher than beef."

"It is usually, but this lot is the surplus of the Country Club's trip; the members and their friends could use only a certain amount, so were glad to have it taken off their hands at almost any price. Shall I cut you a piece, madam?"

"Yes, about four pounds, cut it off from this end, and do not cut it up."

Mrs. Tilman knew that with the help of her braising pan she would have a very good roast, and ordered squash, onions, celery and cranberries, also a quart of hickories as a treat for the children.

"The meat cost no more than the corned beef, and is much more nourishing. The onions, squash and cranberries offset the other vegetables, and I intended getting the celery for Sunday dinner. What Mrs. Van Buren said about baked apples reminds me that nothing is more healthful, and pumpkin pie makes me think of Indian pudding that John likes so well. I'll have baked apples and bake Indian pudding instead of making my usual Saturday batch of pies. That plans for to-morrow and Sunday. Let me see, I expected to have canned salmon, baked potatoes and drawn butter for to-day's dinner, but that fish cutter reminds me that I haven't had a chowder for ages; a chowder would go nicely this cold day, and I've had canned salmon several times lately."

Crossing to the other side of the store, she bought four good sized cods' heads, for which she paid just ten cents. These well wrapped in thick paper were tucked into the front of Babykin's carriage, and the home walk was begun. This was as enjoyable as the walk down, and the baby was in just the condition to fall asleep after reaching home and partaking of his luncheon. He was out of the way for the next two hours, and in the hour and twenty minutes left before dinner time, Mrs. Tilman not only made the chowder, made the bed and stirred up the ginger bread, but lowered the basket of clothes not inconsiderably, and when the children came in from school they exclaimed:

"Something smells awful good, mamma, and their father soon following them, declared that fish chowder would 'go right to the spot.'"

"How nice you look; almost good enough

to eat, too; dressed up for dinner. I guess mamma is turning over a new leaf," he said as he helped himself to the chowder.

"Yes, but not that, at least, that is only a part of it. I've been to market, and henceforth I'm going once or twice a week. I've such a nice dinner planned for to-morrow and Sunday. Oh, I'm not going to tell you a word about it, but it is so much nicer than I first planned, and didn't cost a cent more. Do you know, John, I've lived to be the mother of three children, and have just found out the importance of selecting the food they eat. When I read in the paper this morning about the virtues of going to market, that you would get much better food, be more interested in cooking it and save money. I thought that's all very well for people who have servants, but I guess the time spent is more than made up in the improved bill of fare. I started in with a headache this morning too, but the fresh air drove it away. I brought home a splendid appetite, and my dinner has tasted better than it has since I got back from the country. I had a big ironing that I thought I could not leave, and sewing to be finished this afternoon; if I went out this morning I would mean ironing in the afternoon and that frock not done, but I did half of that ironing in the time I usually have to take to get baby to sleep, the rest I can finish before he wakes, if my little boy and girl will do up the dishes for me, then Nelly will have her new frock for Sunday."

"Of course they'll help mamma. I see what you mean," answered the husband.

"I think I see more: People who have headaches from staying in the house too much cannot always work; their work gets behind; they have to take medicine, and once in a while go to a doctor. What if the sewing gets left out; a seamstress now and then costs no more than the tonic and the doctor's bill, and I should consider it vastly more pleasant all around."

That night when the Tilman family were discussing their plain, but nutritious supper of bread and butter, baked apples and milk, and cocoa, Mr. Van Buren beamed across his richly appointed table and said:

"There, I haven't had such a good dinner for years; I always liked venison, but somehow everything else tastes at a premium. Like it used to when I was a boy; how is it?"

"I guess it's because I bought it myself," was what she said.

Mrs. Van Buren thought of the morning paper.

## Home Thoughts.

### ALL HUMANITY IS HEIR TO THE BLUES.

The blues have no special reason for being unless the old time idea is right, that they come from a disordered state of the liver. That the liver is closely connected with the mental attitude resulting from an attack of blues is indicated by the fact that dyspeptics are, as a general thing, morose and given to brooding. But this does not hold good in all cases, for there are some notably cheerful dyspeptics, who joke over their enforced dieting and their lack of flesh.

The active grief that follows a bereavement or fit of illness or business troubles is in no way the same thing as the depression that comes up when there is a clear sky and envelopes everything in its fog. The one has a reason for being, the other is not so much a rebellion against conditions, joys and sorrows. It is the condition which in many cases produces suicides otherwise unexplainable.

So says a clever woman doctor, who points out, that, oddly enough, in hospitals the blues are not common among the patients and convalescents. There is too much of real suffering to admit of the brooding, self-analyzing condition that attacks people without reason in the world outside.

"The weather," she says, "is one of the principal inviters of blues. A week of bad weather increases suicides and fills people with despondency. In many cases, it is inseparable from a despondent state of mind. The east wind has always been accused of producing low spirits."

But on the other hand, people can inherit the brooding and gloomy temperament just as they inherit sharp wits or dull ones, kindly dispositions or the reverse. There are some who begin as children to complain and whine over their small troubles, and if the habit is allowed to grow they find that life is a bore to them before they reach maturity.

"Very few people whose minds and whose bodies are actively employed are not apt to suffer from the dread depression of the blues. Work, in fact, is one of the best panaceas, and in many cases of nervous prostration, which with women is closely allied to the despondent, mental condition, hard work in the home is prescribed as a remedy."

"Another excellent remedy is cold water baths and showers. These, if persevered in, are among the best cures."

"Then out-of-door exercise is good. The air and the ordinary scenes that come up in a mile walk will take the mind off the retreating topic, which in these cases is always that of self."

People may worry over the troubles of others, and suffer considerably on their account, but this is not the blues. The blues are always from within, and they can be thrown off or persevered in as the sufferer will. As a rule, the people most

subject to them are women whose home duties keep them shut indoors.

"Over sewing or household affairs they will allow their minds to follow up the same old rut of thought, and by evening they are in a mental state which approaches a mild form of insanity."

"Doctors recognize the state of despondency as a symptom of various diseases. It is one of the ailments; but it is also a condition which, like hysteria, can be greatly aggravated by the patient's giving in to it."

"When people learn that it is quite possible to throw off an unwholesome mood there will not be so many people complaining of the blues—which usually consist of a fear of something about to happen, rather than what has happened."—'Globe and Commercial' Advertiser."

## With the Children.

### A SUGGESTION TO MOTHERS.

To the mother of small boys who is a woman of moderate means, the shoe question is most depressing. Her boys' "knock out" shoes at a rate that makes her economical soul sick and draws from her husband exclamations of impatient amazement.

One reason why the little ones' shoes wear out so quickly is that they wear them indoors and out. In the winter, much of the strain upon shoes may be lessened if the mother will insist on her boys wearing slippers in the house. The slippers may be of kid, and save carpets and polished floors from the soils and the scratches produced by the heavy shoes of the little men wear at their outdoor sports. The charge is frequently brought against slippers that they leave the ankle exposed and subject to draughts that induce colds. This drawback may be obviated if the mother will let her children begin to wear slippers in the house before the cold weather sets in. The ankles thus become accustomed during the mild weather to doing without covering, except when exposed to the outer air, and the chances of cold from wearing the light footgear are reduced to a minimum. As soon as the boy comes in from school or play he should remove his heavy shoes and put on his slippers. The shoes are thus spared the wear of all the hours the child is indoors. In winter there are many stormy days when the children go out very little, if at all. The slippers then save the more expensive shoes a whole day's wear. And certainly the mother is saved the strain upon her nerves of the tramping and stamping up and down stairs of the boys' heavy boots. Slippers cost about one-half as much as do handsome boots, and certainly make half as much noise. The mother who wishes to economize in floors, nerves, and pocket-book will find the slipper experiment worth trying.—'Harper's Bazar.'

### THE VALUE OF EXAMPLE.

To have your child truthful, be truthful. To have him kind to others, be yourself kind to others. To have him honest, present to him in yourself a living example of honesty. The chief part of a child's knowledge comes through observation. Acts mean more to him than speech.

To have him temperate, be temperate in all things. Prove to him by your life that a good name is to be chosen before great riches. Teach him that riches are not to be despised, but should never be got by doing harm to others; that when acquired should be treated as a trust, not as a hoard.

Prescribe healthful amusements, and so far as you can, take part in them.—'Philadelphia Inquirer.'

## Toilet Hints.

### WINTER ROSES FOR CHEEKS.

How may a girl retain the roses in her cheeks in winter? Roses and hot, stuffy rooms do not go well together. It is said that there is no bleaching agency in the world to compare with a stifling atmosphere.

"I get pale in a day," declared a girl who was cooped up in the house for twenty-four hours, "and in three days I am ghastly."

Some English women have the art of living out of doors down to a nicety. They never sit in a hot room. They never sleep with all the windows closed. They never spend a whole day in the house if they can avoid it.

The English beauty begins to be at her best at thirty, and from that time until she is forty-five she is gorgeous. Along with her beauty she has a well matured mind.

"Every woman can have the English complexion," said a lecturer the other morning to the women who made up his beauty class. "But the thing is to know how to get it."

The English woman is not afraid of fog. She is not afraid of weather. Mrs. Arthur Paget went out every morning, even with the fog and the mist, the rain and the sleet dripping from her garments. She walked without an umbrella, letting the atmosphere bathe her face.

"She took daily the finest kind of beauty bath. At the age of—well, never mind, but with a daughter in society and a son in the Queen's Guards, she looked as lithe and winsome as a girl of twenty-three."

The English woman is not afraid of a mist, and she seldom carries an umbrella. She walks in a storm coat, with a storm hat on her head, and her hands in leather gloves. On her feet she has heavy boots. She shops, trots through the little parks, and enjoys her constitutional immensely.

Then the English woman is not afraid to have the window open. She has a way of getting air into the house somehow. Visitors to England sometimes declare that they almost freeze to death. But, after a while, they get used to the temperature and like it.

The English woman warms herself, not with harmful things, but with a cup of tea. When she is cold she steps in somewhere and drinks a hot cup of tea. She is always taking a cup of tea, and it does her good.

The English woman keeps her feet warm. She always wears stockings heavy enough to protect her feet, and she would not dream of going out in winter with thin stockings and paper-soled low shoes, as so many women do.

"For her complexion's sake, every woman should have a walking skirt, ankle high, with a good, warm flannel waist. She should have a storm coat, a pair of rubbers, a pair of heavy high shoes and something warm for her hands. And she should have a little hat which will protect her head, but will not blow off nor catch the rain."

"As for an umbrella, she may carry it or not, as she pleases. But, if she will provide herself with a handsome waterproof hat, say, one of satin faced rubber, she will find an umbrella unnecessary."

"As for her face, it will benefit greatly by the bath. Her complexion, her eyes, and her hair will all enjoy their wetting."

"But, when it does not rain, or if she does not feel like going out in the wet, the woman who wants to get the air can do other things. She can always throw open the windows and get the fresh air."

"Fresh air is to the lungs what good food is to the stomach. It feeds, nourishes, strengthens and keeps alive. Take away the supply, and you suffer for lack of it."

"Very few women understand the value of fresh air. They do not know how important a part good air supply plays in the maintenance of the general health."

"Consumptives get well by living out of doors, and those in feeble health improve if they can get the air. The woman who will, while dressing in the morning, and as soon as she is sufficiently protected, throw open the windows and get a deep breath, will feel better all day."

"Here are the fresh air directions given by the famous physician who has been treating Mrs. Arthur Paget in Berlin:

"Open your windows, top and bottom. Or open two windows in the room, just so as to have a clear, sweet air current. Stand in the middle of the floor and take deep, full breaths until you are accustomed to the brisk air."

"Now go over to the window and throw it wide open. The swinging windows that can be thrown open from the top of the room away down to the floor are the best. These French windows, which are usually found on the balconies and porches, should really be used all over the house. They afford splendid air supply."

"Throw open the windows and take a deep, full breath of fresh air. And then perform these exercises. Be sure, though, before you begin that your clothing is loose. They cannot be performed if the belts and bands are tight."

"Throw up both arms and throw them out so that they project out of the window. Thrust them up high and out, as though you were trying to punch a hole in the sky."

"Draw back the arms with force and repeat this movement. You can do it—as many as twenty times, but for the woman who is not accustomed to this form of exercise five or ten times will be enough. It is not a good thing to tire out the muscles."

"The second open window exercise calls for a horizontal movement. Thrust the arms out straight and hold them out a minute. This is a nerve steader, and is quite different from the callisthenics of this nature."

"Put both arms out in front of you with the fists clenched, and hold them still. Breathe deeply a great many times, or as long as you can hold the position, and you will find that your nerves and muscles will become much sturdier."

"The elbow to elbow movement also can be practiced. Thrust your arms back until the elbows touch. If you cannot do this, make them touch as nearly as you can."—The New York 'Sun.'

## For the Housekeeper.

### HOW TO CLEAN PEWTER.

Now that pewter has again become fashionable it may interest our readers to have a recipe for cleaning it, taken from an old book on household management, which was written at a time when pewter was in general use.

Get the finest whiting, which is only sold in the large cakes, the small cakes being mixed with sand; this caution is necessary, as pewter being rather a soft metal, it scratches easily. Mix a little of it, powdered, with the least drop of sweet oil, rub well, and wipe clean. Sweet oil, which is expensive, would not be necessary for ornamental pewter, and paraffine might be substituted, but would not have been proper in old days, even had it been discovered, for the pewter plates and dishes, as it would have been likely to give a delicate, though undesirable flavor to the food served on them.

Next, dust dry whiting through a muslin bag over them and rub bright with a dry leather. The last is to prevent all suspicion of any dampness, which is bad for pewter, as for all other metals.

## Advertisements.

### DRUGGING CHILDREN.

The mother who gives her little one 'soothing' stuff when it cries surely does not realize that she is simply drugging it into temporary insensibility with a poisonous opiate. But that is just what she is doing. All the so-called 'soothing' medicines contain poisonous opiates; they are all harmful—some of them dangerous, and should never be given to children. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets speedily cure all stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, and simple fevers; they break up colds, prevent croup, ease the pain of teething, and give healthy, natural sleep. When little ones are cross, peevish and ailing, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and you will find there's a smile in every dose. 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.

**A Good Crust for Boiled Puddings.**—Take six ounces of beef suet and chop finely, dredging a little flour over it while chopping. Mix one pound of flour with it and add cold water to make a smooth, firm paste; then roll it out and it is ready to use.

**Treacle Pudding.**—Chop finely four ounces of suet, add to it half a pound of flour, half a pound of treacle, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, and half as much ground ginger. Mix into a light batter with milk, place in a greased basin, tie over a floured cloth, and boil for three hours.

**Stuffed Filets of Fish.**—From thin slices of halibut cut out an even number of rounds (or filets) of the same size, reserving the trimmings for a dish of creamed fish or turbot. Sprinkle these rounds of fish with salt, lemon juice, onion juice and the tiniest suspicion of oil of butter, set aside for an hour, then drain and spread one side of each round with hot mashed potato. Put together in pairs, fastening together with wooden toothpicks that have been dipped in melted butter. Roll the filets in flour, brush over with egg, then roll in crumbs and fry in deep fat, serving with the sauce piquante.

### GOOD CHEER.

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

### MONTREAL BRANCH.

The next meeting of the Montreal Sunshine branch, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, is to be at the residence of Mrs. Metcalfe, Arlington avenue. It is hoped there will be a good attendance of members to discuss the work of the remainder of the winter.

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged: One dollar, also magazines, from Mrs. Fraser, Seymour avenue; from Mrs. Henry, Miss Hutton, St. Catherine street; Mrs. Durand, Clarendon street; Mrs. Hughes, Bayle street, and from 4145 St. Catherine street. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street.

### LITERATURE WANTED.

The Westmount Sunshine Society would be glad to receive more magazines, after their owners have finished reading them, also spare books. Two or three requests for literature to be sent to somewhat isolated places are to be met as soon as sufficient magazines, etc., are on hand. Contributions may be sent to Victoria Hall, Westmount.

The little concert given at St. Margaret's Home on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the society, brought a couple of hours' sunshine to the people in the home. The programme lasted about an hour and a half, and consisted of recitations by Mrs. Fay and Miss Henderson, songs by Mrs. George Blackwell and Miss McMartin, fancy dances by Miss Jessie Winch, and selections on the mandolin by Miss Bernard, accompanied by Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson.

The regular monthly meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9. A large attendance of members is desired to make arrangements for the entertainment on March 2.

### BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The club is to send every six weeks a box of books to Sandon B.C., to help a circulating library in that town. Any one wishing to contribute may send their gifts to the secretary, 4876 Sherbrooke street.

At the last meeting, each member of the club was given the address of a boy on the correspondence list, living in the North-West Territories, with the option of writing a letter, or sending a book or some small gift.

At the social meeting on Friday night, the subject of the debate was: 'Resolved, that the ancients have done more for the advancement of civilization than modern nations have done.'

Magazines and books are acknowledged from Miss Rosch, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Hattie Johnson, Clarendonville; and Mrs. J. L. B. sends a generous contribution of recent works of fiction.

### INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the International Sunshine Society is to be held at Niagara, N.Y., in May.

### A BRANCH AT RED DEER.

The latest Sunshine branch to be heard from is one in the village of Red Deer, near Red Deer, Alta. It is made up of thirteen girls from twelve to eighteen years of age. They intend to make clothes for little ones, and to be as useful and sunny as possible, as the corresponding secretary puts it, in writing to Miss Macdonald, organizer, for suggestions.

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

HINDRANCES TO SEEING THE LORD.

AUTHOR OF 'THE SIMPLE LIFE,' PREACHED IN MADISON-AVE. CHURCH, NEW YORK.

(Sermon by Pastor Wagner.) (Reported for the 'Homiletic Review.') As I have this morning been in this church, by the right of hospitality, the opportunity of speaking a word to you, I will hope that the word of God may be fulfilled—that God has put his word into the lips of little children. Although I am a man, I speak your language only like a child; but in this infirmity of language may you feel the strength and the power of God. I will try to give help to my words by the words of the Gospel of Luke, where is told the history of the publican Zacchaeus, who, when Christ came through his city of Jericho, climbed a sycamore tree in order to be able to see him, because he was too little by stature. But when Christ came he stood there, calling him by name: 'Zacchaeus, make haste and come down! And he came down. All that is true is ever true; never merely for one day and in one place, but for the whole of time and in every place. It is true that the Lord and Saviour is ever passing along—in our houses, in the streets, in human life, in nature, but sometimes we see him and sometimes we do not see him. Why? What is the reason? There are two reasons why we cannot see the Lord when he is passing along. The first reason is that we are too little. The heart of man is too low in its intention, in its aim. He is too much embarrassed and imprisoned in all kinds of things which hinder him from seeing the Lord going along. And you say, 'Oh, I feel not the presence of God; I feel no help of him,' and you are in a state of hopelessness or of indifference. Not only are we too little and low in our aims and intentions, but we are too little in our hopes; our faith, our courage, is too small. The hand of a child put before your eyes can hinder you from seeing the stars, and so we find all kinds of things which are like the little hand of a little child, hindering our eyes when we would look at the stars. In such a situation, when you are in a state of small hope, of small faith, and low thinking, the word comes to you: 'Go you, and get up higher. Leave this low standpoint! And we get up to the top of the hills and of the mountains, such as we all know in the countries where they have high mountains, like those in beautiful Switzerland, where many of you have been. There, in autumn or in spring, very often all the plain and all the valley is shrouded in dark mist, and there is great difficulty in seeing the way; but the people who know the country are sure that one or two miles above the gloomy valley there are bright sunshine and warmth over the hills and mountains; and often on Sundays, or other days when they are free, they come out of the dark, cold mist and they go to the sunny heights, enjoying the sunshine and light and the blue sky, where it seems that one has an outlook over all the world. So, when we cannot see the Lord coming along, we have, in our souls, in our minds, to get up, to take the path of the mountains, by effort, by strenuous deeds, by grasping God's hand. Get up in the sunlight!

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 10, 1905.

JESUS AT THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

John v., 1-15. (By R. M. Kurtz.) INTRODUCTION.

In John's Gospel the events we take up to-day follow immediately in the order of recording, those of last week, but the writers of the first three, or synoptic, Gospels, give accounts of numerous incidents in the life of our Lord occurring between the miracles of our last lesson and this visit to Jerusalem.

THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

1. After this there was a feast of the Jews, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. 2. Now there is at Jerusalem, by the sheep market, a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. 3. In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. 4. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the water; whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had.

DOES RELIGION DEPEND UPON HEALTH?

(From an article in the 'Presbyterian.') Spiritual feelings are more affected by one's physical condition than many persons imagine. A healthy body is a great aid to clearness of religious vision and to spiritual enjoyment. A deranged liver is the enemy of a joyous and hopeful piety. Dyspepsia has much to do with Christian despondency. Bodily disarrangements interfere with the highest experiences in the divine life. It becomes spiritual guides to take into greater consideration this factor in dealing with soul-maladies. A good tonic will often relieve spiritual depression when other remedies fail. A few years ago a Roman Catholic prelate in Great Britain surprised the English public with a narration of his experiences with certain troubled souls. Some of his prescriptions indicate the wide scope of his discernment as well as the sagacity of his counsel. For the 'evil thoughts' which harassed one of his correspondents, he prescribed a course at Vichy and Carlsbad as the principal remedy. As a cure for the jealousy which afflicted another he ordered 'beef tea,' remarking that 'all similar passions become intensified when the body is weak.' All through his di-

Why cannot I understand the real depth of my life—the secret of happiness? Why cannot I have the satisfaction of feeling the help of God in my arms, in my hands; and why cannot I do my daily work, feeling that God is with me? You are too low or you are too high. If you are too low, you will get up. Take care, also, take care, do not be one of those who hinder the little ones from seeing the Lord coming along. This man who could not see the Lord coming along was little. All around him tall men were standing. So very often we are too little to see the Lord coming along, to see the higher life, to see the good. Very often we hinder these little ones, even our own children. It is a reality to be the parents of children and to hinder them from seeing the Lord coming along. We have those who are almost penniless and lost in indifference, and over against these we have the kind of religious man who speaks the word, but does not fulfil the word; who calls Christ 'Lord, Lord!' but who does not fulfil the word of God. Brothers, be sure that all that you can say or speak is nothing if it is not fulfilled in your life. We can hinder the little ones from seeing the Lord coming along by giving them too early an acquaintance with all kinds of religious words and all kinds of religious exterior forms. We often see no more when we have seen too much and too often. People do not longer see the wonder of sunset because they have too often seen it; and we too often do not recognize what is grand, what is beautiful, in our poor life because we have so often seen it. Take care. Do not have in your life too many of such old and dead acquaintances, such screens between you and high life. For seeing the Lord coming along we have to have a new soul, a new heart, and new eyes, that the Lord coming along may be ever new for us, and strike us by all that is his, and by all that he says, and by all that he does. We are often blind and look through the eyes of custom, fulfilling the word of the old prophets, 'They have eyes that see not and ears that hear not.' Come down! Be ever ready to do what the spirit commands you. Be ready to get up when the moment is come to get up. Be ready to come down when the moment is come for coming down. Listen to the voice when you hear the Lord speaking, going along in your life. He is coming along here now, in his real moment. He will be going along when you will come into the streets. The first man you will see is the Lord coming along. He has said, 'What you have done for one of these little ones you have done for me.' Every man, in every land, is the Lord coming along.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 10, 1905.

JESUS AT THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

John v., 1-15. (By R. M. Kurtz.) INTRODUCTION.

In John's Gospel the events we take up to-day follow immediately in the order of recording, those of last week, but the writers of the first three, or synoptic, Gospels, give accounts of numerous incidents in the life of our Lord occurring between the miracles of our last lesson and this visit to Jerusalem.

THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

1. After this there was a feast of the Jews, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. 2. Now there is at Jerusalem, by the sheep market, a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. 3. In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. 4. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the water; whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had.

DOES RELIGION DEPEND UPON HEALTH?

(From an article in the 'Presbyterian.') Spiritual feelings are more affected by one's physical condition than many persons imagine. A healthy body is a great aid to clearness of religious vision and to spiritual enjoyment. A deranged liver is the enemy of a joyous and hopeful piety. Dyspepsia has much to do with Christian despondency. Bodily disarrangements interfere with the highest experiences in the divine life. It becomes spiritual guides to take into greater consideration this factor in dealing with soul-maladies. A good tonic will often relieve spiritual depression when other remedies fail. A few years ago a Roman Catholic prelate in Great Britain surprised the English public with a narration of his experiences with certain troubled souls. Some of his prescriptions indicate the wide scope of his discernment as well as the sagacity of his counsel. For the 'evil thoughts' which harassed one of his correspondents, he prescribed a course at Vichy and Carlsbad as the principal remedy. As a cure for the jealousy which afflicted another he ordered 'beef tea,' remarking that 'all similar passions become intensified when the body is weak.' All through his di-

6. 'When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole?' 7. 'The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool; but while I am coming another steppeeth down before me.' 8. 'Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk.' 9. 'And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked; and on the same day was the Sabbath.' Among the crowd on the porch about the pool was one unfortunate who particularly attracted our Lord's attention. For thirty-eight years he had suffered, and lying there within sight of the healing waters he was elbowed out of the way by those who could move faster or had friends to help them. Surely his was a case to appeal to the sympathetic Jesus.

There is no long conversation, but the simple question is asked, 'Wilt thou be made whole?' Not knowing who spoke to him, the man proceeds to explain how it is that he has been unable to reach the healing waters, evidently thinking that here was someone who had pity enough to give an unfortunate a little help. But Jesus does better than the man even thought of, for he told him to rise and take up his bed and walk. The bed was but a simple mattress or perhaps a heavy blanket, and could easily be carried about. Without a question or word of doubt, the man obeyed, and his ability to walk shows that his cure was complete. Often the most ignorant and simple set the best example of unhesitating faith. If, as seems likely, this man had no knowledge of Jesus, without doubt the Holy Spirit, co-operating with Christ, inspired in the man's heart a faith sufficient to enable him to make the effort to obey the word spoken to him. Many will grasp the means of salvation very promptly and sincerely when it is offered to them, making all argument unnecessary.

THE SABBATH DAY.

10. 'The Jews therefore said unto him that was cured, It is the Sabbath day; it is not lawful for thee to carry thy bed.' 11. 'He answered them, He that made me whole, the same said unto me, Take up thy bed, and walk.' 12. 'Then asked they him, 'What man is that which said unto thee, Take up thy bed, and walk?'

ABSTAINERS AND NON-ABSTAINERS.

Sir George White, V.C., Governor of Gibraltar, at a temperance meeting on the 'Rock' the other day, gave some interesting facts and figures concerning temperance in the army. In seven regiments quartered in different parts of India and selected chiefly on account of the large number of total abstainers borne on their rolls, the following: Sir George said, were the average admissions to hospitals among abstainers and non-abstainers respectively per 1,000 per month:—

Table with 3 columns: Regiment, Abstainers, Non-Abstainers. Rows include I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII. with corresponding numbers.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 13.—John v., 1-15. Tuesday, Feb. 14.—John v., 16-24. Wednesday, Feb. 15.—John v., 25-29, 40-46. Thursday, Feb. 16.—Mark ii., 1-12. Friday, Feb. 17.—John vi., 16-30. Saturday, Feb. 18.—Act iii., 1-11. Sunday, Feb. 19.—Acts ix., 32-35.

rections to his different applicants for help in their various spiritual difficulties, he recognized how they were mixed up with the state of their health, and sought to remove them, as far as possible, by putting the body into its right tone and activity. For instance, to one suffering from religious depression, he recommended a good walk in the park, or an expedition on a penny steamer, adding: 'You will get into a small rage on reading this, and say it is of no use to walk in the park, or sail on the Thames. Well, get into the rage, and then cool down, and try the experiment.' To one given to early morning meditations he stated they 'are apt to be tinged with despondency,' and should be 'revised after a suitable diet of coffee and rolls.' There is no doubt that Protestant ministers would often be the gainers if they studied more the intimacy subsisting between the body and the mind, and how the one sympathizes with the other. And if Christians generally took this fact more into the interpretations of their varying religious moods and conditions they would find a relief and comfort sorely denied them at times. Both Christian biography and practical observation show how doubts and difficulties and depression in the divine life rise or fall with the state of health in the given case.

PAY DAY AND DRUNKENNESS.

(Milwaukee 'Journal.') Of course a man who gets his pay envelope on Saturday night and who thereupon makes a human tank of himself in a sort of jollification because he has money is a fool. Perhaps if he realized how certainly he is his own enemy and what an unqualified fool he is he wouldn't do it. But he doesn't realize it, and so he gets disgracefully drunk and puts a sort of last chapter to it on Sunday, and on Monday he is about as miserable as a man can well be. Work! Not for him. How can a man work with a splitting head and paroned throat and remorse in his breast? So he lays off, and down at the place where he works his case is talked over and somebody says: 'We will give him one more chance, but only one more. Good men who are not drunkards are too easily got to warrant us putting up with a sot. Or, perhaps, he is fired without another chance, for all employers are not patient. The situation is not overdrawn. The curse of business in many lines is the inefficiency of employees in the early days of the week by reason of their personal habits.' In Massachusetts a great number of employers changed the weekly pay day from Saturday to the middle of the week. There was no attempt to conceal the purpose. It was done to save men from themselves, and many of them were grateful. A pocket containing a week's salary, combined with a day on which there is no work, makes a bad combination for those who are weak.

MR. COLIN DEWAR DEAD.

PROMINENT OTTAWA CITIZEN PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY. Mr. Colin Dewar, one of Ottawa's most highly respected citizens, died suddenly on Tuesday last of heart failure. Mr. Dewar was born in Chatham, P.Q., in 1823, but had lived the greater part of his life in Ottawa. He was engaged with the Export Lumber Company, and on Monday was at work as usual, and

THE LATE MR. COLIN DEWAR.

did not complain of being unwell, but during the night he was taken suddenly ill and died before the doctor could arrive. He was a man of sterling qualities, and was held in the highest esteem and respect by all with whom he came in contact. He was an elder in the Bank Street Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years was public school trustee for Victoria Ward.

AN AGED VOTER.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 1.—North Waterloo lays claim to having had the oldest voter in the elections last Wednesday. The veteran who holds the belt is Mr. Samuel S. Lintick, of Wellesley, who is in his 101st year. He is a strong supporter of Mr. Whitney, and drove several miles on election day, through a heavy storm, to vote for Dr. Lachner, the Conservative candidate.

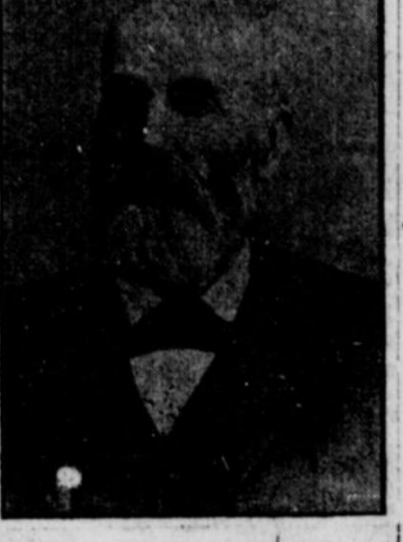
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE FAGOT-GATHERER.

(By Florella Estes.) Once upon a time there lived an Old Woman in a hut on the edge of a pine forest. The hut was small and old, with a thatched roof, a broken window and a rickety door. The Old Woman was alone and forgotten by the world, and very poor. Her only means of support were the pine fagots which she gathered in the forest. These she carried to town and sold for the little money which bought her coarse bread. She eked out her food with the herbs of the field and gathered her firewood in the forest. But she was very, very old, and weak; her back was bent, and the town was far away; so it often befell that her bread was scanty, and the hearthstone of her miserable little hut was cold. Weighed to earth by the burden of her lonely and loveless lot, by the feebleness of age, and by hunger and cold, no wonder she thought night and day only of her own wretchedness. One day, at nightfall, when the Old Woman returned from the forest with a load of fagots on her back, she found by the door of her hut a half-starved cat, mewling piteously. She carried the cat into the hut, fed it and gave it a comfortable bed of straw. All the while she was thinking: 'I will feed and shelter this cat because it will be useful to me. It will rid the hut of the rats that overrun it, and besides, it will be company for me.' But when she awoke the next morning, lo! the cat had gone away through the broken window, and it never came back. 'Ungrateful cat!' cried the Old Woman. 'I relieved its distress, and it has done nothing for me.' A month after that time, again at nightfall, the Old Woman heard a pitiful whining, and opening the door she beheld a dog, which begged after the manner of its kind, for food and shelter. The dog was a huge mastiff, gaunt and foot-sore. The Old Woman bade the dog come in, fed him and made him a comfortable bed of straw. All the while she was saying within herself: 'This dog will be useful to me. He will carry the heavy fagots on his back to town, and besides he will be to me a protector and a companion. Therefore will I feed and shelter him.' But when morning came the dog was gone, having pulled open the rickety door with his huge paw. The Old Woman was angry, and said: 'I have wasted my scanty food on a thankless beast.' A few weeks later, as she was returning from town, at twilight, she found in the path to her hut a little child. The child had wandered far, and was sobbing bitterly from fright and weariness, and hunger and cold. The Old Woman said to herself, 'I will take this child to my hut, and feed and

shelter him. If his people come for him they will give me a goodly reward. If they do not come, then he will be useful to me. He looks to be a strong and healthy child, and his young and nimble feet will save my old and halting ones many steps. He will gather fagots, and fetch and carry for me, and, besides, he will keep me company in this lonesome place.' So she led the child into the hut, warmed and fed him, bathed his bruised feet, and shared with him her own poor bed. But in the early morning the child's father came for him, having traced his footprints in the light snow, and took him away. And, being a very poor man, he could give naught but hearty thanks for the child's care and keeping. Then the Old Woman wept and said: 'It is God's will that I should be alone and unassisted always. Hereafter I will ask nothing for myself but that I may bear my lot patiently until my release shall come.'

THE LATE MR. COLIN DEWAR.



Sooner winter fell upon the land, the forest floor was covered with snow, and the fagots were buried beneath it. One evening the Old Woman, sad and hopeless, sat before her little fire. She had only a small piece of bread left, and her supply of fagots, even with great care, would last only into the morning. The wind howled dismally around the hut, and the snow whirled in through many crevices. At length there came a knocking at the door. The Old Woman hobbled as fast as she could and threw the door open. There stood, leaning on a staff, and with a pack on his back, a thin, bent, old man, covered with snow and shaking with cold. Before he could speak a word the Old Woman seized his arm and pulled him into the hut, saying, 'In the name of our common Father and our common humanity, come in.' Then she threw the last of her fagots on the fire, to make a great blaze, and she gave the stranger her last piece of bread, and she climbed into the loft and slept on straw, so that the weary old man might have her own more comfortable bed. When she arose next morning, she looked through a hole in the thatched roof and beheld her guest of the night departing. The storm had ceased, the sun shone warmly, and the old man walked with vigorous step, not leaning on the staff in his hand. The Old Woman lifted her tear-filled eyes in prayer: 'I thank Thee, my God, that Thou hast permitted me, so poor and weak and miserable, to give strength and comfort to one of thy creatures.' With her heart filled with that peace which can only come from unselfish acts of kindness, she descended from the loft. And lo! a great fire blazed on the hearth, a huge pile of firewood stood against the wall, while on the table lay bread and meat and some pieces of silver. Also, a large warm shawl lay across a bench. The Old Woman wept with joy and gratitude. She felt that God had sent her all that she had so much needed, and she sought no other explanation. But the fact was, the old man whom she had sheltered from the storm was a pedler, and he had given from his pack the shawl and the food and from his purse the silver. And seeing her need of firewood, he had risen early and gathered the pile of sticks which stood against the wall. A few days afterward there came to the hut a strong young peasant, who clasped the Old Woman to his breast and kissed both her withered cheeks, crying: 'Grandmother, I have come to take you to my home, where you shall have every care and comfort as long as you live. When I got back from the war I learned that I had been reported killed in battle. You were gone from the old home, and I believed you dead until I met the pedler whom you sheltered from the storm a few nights ago.' The strong young peasant took the poor Old Woman away from the wretched hut on the edge of the forest to a home of peace and plenty, where she lived a few happy years. Often she gathered her great-grandchildren around her, and taught them, in her simple way, the lesson which she had learned so late—that there is no true happiness, no real good, except in the love which seeketh not its own.—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

WEATHERLETS.

The keen winds of the winter, which make our pulses glow And leap with joy to vanquish the forces of the snow,— What were the world without them? Ah, sad our hearts would be Without the winds of heaven,—tameless, and fierce, and free! Ninette M. Lowater. Pine, elm, maple, in icy attire, Burn with a myriad gems of fire; The snow billowed ground and the gossamer height, Are aflame with the scornful spirit of light.—Barry Straton, 'The Silver Frost.' But Winter has yet brighter scenes—he boasts Splendors beyond what gorgeous Summer knows. Or Autumn with his many fruits, and woods All flushed with many hues. Come when the rains have glazed the snow, and clothed the trees with ice, While the slant sun of February pours into the bowers a flood of light. Approach! The incrustated surface shall unpearl thy steps, And the broad arching portals of the grove Welcome thy entering.—William Cullen Bryant—'A Winter Piece.' When the tyrant Winter howling Shakes the world with tempests round; Heaven above with vapors scowling, Frost imprisoning the ground.—J. Montgomery. When icicles hang by the wall, And Dick the shepherd blows his nail, And Tom bears logs into the hall, And milk comes frozen home in pail, When blood is nipp'd and ways are foul, And nightly sings the staring owl,—Shakespeare. I find earth! not grey, but rosy, Heaven not grim, but fair of hue.—Robert Browning—'At the Mermaid.'

**TRACES OF AN ANCIENT CITY.**  
 The Constantinople correspondent of the Paris 'Temps' states that in the course of the excavations for the Hedjaz Railway, in Asia Minor, vestiges of an ancient city formerly inhabited by some of the tribes of Israel were brought to light near the Valley of Moses. Among the most curious buildings of the city is a large edifice whose architectural beauties compelled general admiration. To the west of this building is a hill containing the tomb of Aaron. Many other historic treasures have been laid bare.

**Boys' Watch Free**

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURES" just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.  
 The watch has a beautiful silver-plated nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care.  
 There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURES" and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We have now three thousand already sold. Write for your copy of "1904 CARICATURES" to-day. A post card will bring them by return mail.  
**JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.**

Oaklaw, St. Louis Station, Que., Jan. 27, 1905.  
 Dear Sirs,—I have received the watch which you offered as a premium for selling one dozen copies of "1904 Caricatures," and wish to let you know that I am delighted with it, for it is a timekeeper, not a mere toy. I sold all the papers between home and the school I attend, which is about a mile distant, and those on whom I called seemed pleased to get a copy.  
 Thanking you for so useful a present, I am, yours truly,  
**WALLACE H. BLACK.**

**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.**

**FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS**

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

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

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

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

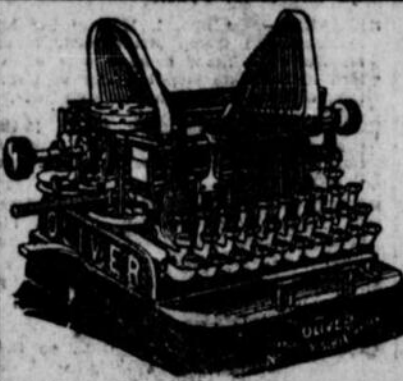
Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE**, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON**

**1904 Caricatured 'World Wide' Cartoon Edition Now Ready.**

**TEN CENTS A COPY.**

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers throughout the Dominion, or by remitting 10c to **JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.**



**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER**

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

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

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

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

THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine. The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

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

You should send for our **SPECIAL OFFER.**

**CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.**



**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 offer is only made for the month of January.

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.

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.**

**Dollar values.**

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:—  
 Daily Witness } All for 3 Months.  
 World Wide }  
 Northern Messenger }  
 Or it will pay for —  
 Weekly Witness } All for 6 Months.  
 World Wide }  
 Northern Messenger }  
 Or it will pay for any one of the following:—  
 Daily Witness for four months.  
 Weekly Witness for twelve months.  
 World Wide for eight months.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:—  
 Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.  
 Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.  
 For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, 1905.**

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

The Daily Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
 The Weekly Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
 World Wide for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
 The Northern Messenger for \_\_\_\_\_ months,

as in your offer of Dollar values  
 Remitter's name .....  
 and address .....

**\$200.00 PRIZE OPEN TO ALL**  
**Also Generous Discount and Large Commissions,**

Two hundred Dollars will be awarded as a prize to the one securing the largest number of subscriptions before the end of May, 1905. This is a splendid chance for a student to earn

*A Scholarship,  
 A European or Transcontinental Trip,  
 or, for anybody that prefers it,  
 The Gold Itself--a Little Gold Mine.*

\$200.00 will be awarded to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for any of our publications (S. S. clubs to 'Messenger' excepted) before the end of **May, 1905.**

This competition opened some weeks ago, but has not been taken up at all generally yet, as so many take a long time to understand the value of such generous commissions and a prize of \$200.00.

**REMEMBER**

The Prize will not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found below. Those working for the prize must plainly write at the top of the lists the words "GOLD COMPETITION."

**LATEST OFFERS**

**SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS OFFERS.**

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**

Annual Rates on Individual Subscriptions.

DAILY WITNESS	\$3.00 a year.
WEEKLY WITNESS	1.00 a year.
WORLD WIDE	1.50 a year.
NORTHERN MESSENGER	.40 a year.

Six Months Subscriptions at Half the above rate.

**DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.**

Discounts or Commissions on the above rates apply only to orders for three or more Subscriptions to the same publication. The first three subscriptions must be sent in at one time. After that subscriptions may be sent in as secured.

**33 1/3 %** that is one third of the price is allowed in the case of **Renewal** Subscriptions.  
**50 %** that is one half of the price is allowed in the case of **New** Subscriptions.

**SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES**

For two or more publications to the same address:

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3.00  
 and  
 WORLD WIDE..... 1.50  
 and  
 NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
 Worth....\$4.90  
**All for \$3.75.**

DAILY WITNESS .....\$3.00  
 and  
 WORLD WIDE.....\$1.50  
 Worth....\$4.50  
**Both for \$3.50.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
 and  
 WORLD WIDE..... 1.50  
 and  
 NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
 Worth....\$2.90  
**All for \$2.00.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
 and  
 WORLD WIDE.....\$1.50  
 Worth....\$2.50  
**Both for \$1.75.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
 and  
 NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
 Worth....\$1.40  
**Both for \$1.30.**

Six Months Trial Clubs at Half the Above Club Rates.

Samples and Subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta, Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.

A Rupture Between the Two Countries Said to be Imminent.

MR. BOWEN RECOMMENDS HIS GOVERNMENT TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

New York, Feb. 2.—According to Washington advices to the 'World' despatches received at the State Department yesterday from Mr. Bowen, United States minister at Caracas, indicate that a rupture with Venezuela is imminent.

Mr. Bowen's patience is at last exhausted and he has recommended that he be recalled and that diplomatic relation with Venezuela be severed. He says that the attitude of the Castro Government remains uncompromising to the last degree and that he can see no encouraging indication of a peaceable settlement of the United States claims. He advises that force be applied as the only means of bringing President Castro to terms and that as the first step, a formidable naval demonstration be made at once at La Guaira, the port of Caracas.

Mr. Bowen's reports were at once sent to the President and soon afterward the President held a long conference with Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, who is ill at his home. What conclusion was reached could not be learned, but the importance of the subject was proved by the fact that the President himself carried the despatches to Mr. Hay's home.

The plan for teaching Castro a vigorous lesson was completed weeks ago, but the President decided to defer its execution until after the adjournment of Congress. The plan includes a naval demonstration, which, if it fails to bring Castro to terms, will immediately be followed by the seizure of custom houses which will be held until all the United States claims have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Chief among the claims, which Mr. Bowen has been trying for months to have settled and which are entirely independent of those disposed of by the agreement of arbitration of the claims of all the powers, is the claim of the Asphalt Trust, which contends that it has arbitrarily been dispossessed of its concession.

Ten days ago President Castro went into the country on the plea that he needed a rest. This was construed by Mr. Bowen and the other diplomats as an insult, and nothing since has occurred to change their view of the incident. Mr. Bowen has been unable to make any headway with General Ybarra, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CRASHED INTO A FREIGHT

TWO PERSONS INJURED AND HUNDREDS SHOCKED.

Five hundred British immigrants were coming from St. John, New Brunswick, yesterday morning, on a swift special over the C. P. R., when a collision occurred which proved a painful shock to the strangers about to make their way in a new country.

At a place called Eaton, in New Hampshire, about seven o'clock in the morning, the immigrant train, proceeding at a fair rate of speed, rushed into a standing freight at the station, with the result that the two engines were wrecked, the passengers greatly shocked, and the baggage car and the first passenger car on the immigrant train seriously damaged.

As the immigrant train approached the station the driver saw that a collision was inevitable. He at once applied the brakes, which certainly broke the force of the collision, but the train was going at such a rate of speed as made it impossible to come to a stop before the collision occurred.

The two engines met with an awful crash, and the passengers, chiefly from rural England, were greatly startled, although they did not lose their presence of mind.

The fireman of the passenger train, James Rankin, leaped, and sustained serious injuries, and a man called Taylor, a passenger, bound for Winnipeg, received a number of contusions on the face. There was a good deal of glass broken in the windows as the result of shock, and the last car of the twelve experienced the effects of the concussion in the sudden precipitation of one passenger upon the knees of another.

There were wrecking crews sent to the scene, and after a delay of eight hours the train, with a fresh engine, reached Montreal.

Mr. Spencer showed a telegram from the engineer of the passenger train, acknowledging that the fault was entirely his own, that he had miscalculated his distance in coming to the station, and that he was prepared to bear the responsibility.

'Of course,' said Mr. Spencer, 'we will investigate the matter closely, but the affair was very slight.'

TEA FROM CANADA

RE-ENACTMENT OF DUTY ADVOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Feb. 4.—Re-enactment of the law which provided for a high duty on tea brought into the United States from Canada, which was repealed by Congress some time ago, was strongly advocated by Mr. Thomas A. Phelan, at the annual meeting of the National Tea Association, which was held here today.

all other duties which they impose from other countries, and which effectually forbid our seeking the markets of Canada, we have no such protection. Through a mistaken idea of expected reciprocity, Congress repealed the law which existed for our protection. We find that the re-enactment of this law is absolutely necessary to put us on an equality with our Canadian friends.'

THE LONDON REVIVAL

MESSRS. TORREY AND ALEXANDER OPEN AT ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

London, Feb. 4.—Royal Albert Hall, with a seating capacity of eleven thousand persons, was well filled to-night, when Heuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the American evangelists, opened a series of revivals which are expected to reproduce in the metropolis the religious fervor which is sweeping through Wales. Lord Kinnaird, president of the Evangelical Council, presided, and those on the speakers' platform included some of the best known churchmen of England. The audience was largely drawn from the West End, and included a number of the most prominent persons in society.

The London newspapers have all taken up the revival and are printing columns of descriptive matter concerning the principals, their methods and past achievements. For weeks the Salvation Army and Nonconformists generally have been praying that God would send a revival to London, and now they welcome this as an answer to their prayers.

After the months in fashionable West End, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander will visit the slums of the East End, and thence will move north and south in the metropolis, giving five months altogether to use their own words, 'to the conversion of London.'

London, Feb. 5.—The Rev. Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the American revivalists, to-night had one of the most successful public openings of any revival work in the experience of London. Lord Kinnaird, president of the Evangelical Council, expressed himself as delighted with the results. Thousands of people collected to-night outside Albert Hall hours before the opening of the meeting.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY

DEPUTATION ON THE WAY TO OTTAWA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—A strong and influential deputation of Calgary citizens passed through this city on Sunday to interview the government on the autonomy question. They desire neither Calgary nor Edmonton as temporary capital of the Western province, the north and south dividing line between the two provinces to run west of Swift Current, and the present school system left undisturbed. Banff, Red Deer, or MacLeod are suggested for temporary capital.

BELGIAN STRIKE

WORK COMPLETELY SUSPENDED AT EIGHT COLLIERIES THIS MORNING.

Charleroi, Belgium, Feb. 6.—As a result of the decision of the miners' congress yesterday to declare a general strike to begin to-day, work was completely suspended this morning at eight collieries, and there was a partial strike at thirteen others. Work is proceeding as usual at twelve collieries.

BOND-HAY TREATY

FAVORABLY REPORTED WITH AMENDMENTS TO UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized a favorable report on the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty. It was amended in a number of important particulars.

The treaty will be reported by Mr. Lodge, Secretary, who has heretofore opposed it. The amendments meet the objections raised by the New England fishing interests. The treaty provides for reciprocity in products of the United States and Newfoundland.

An amendment by Senator Bacon, declaring that no change in the tariff legitimately can be made, was adopted. It stipulates that the provisions of the treaty cannot go into effect until the tariff laws of the United States have been so amended by act of Congress to conform to the proposed changes in the tariff made in the treaty.

Under former treaties of a similar character, notably the Cuban treaty, it was provided that the treaty should not go into effect until approved by Congress, suggesting that Congress, and not the Senate alone, should have the right to approve or disapprove such treaties.

The treaty was reported to the Sen-

ate in executive session to-day by Senator Lodge.

While it is agreed that the amendments shall not be made public until those proposed by the United States are approved by Premier Bond, it is understood that they provide for the admission of fresh fish, frozen fish and coal to the United States free of duty, and Newfoundland gives a reduction on all articles of American manufacture. The amendments are long and enter into details of the proposed changes in the tariff. It is proposed to reduce the duty on several articles produced in Newfoundland, but an amendment was agreed to, providing that the tariff changes shall not take effect until Congress passes a bill making the tariff revision operative.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS

COURT INTRIGUES AGAINST THE PREMIER GIVEN AS THE CAUSE.

Belgrade, Feb. 6.—The cabinet has resigned in consequence of court intrigues against the premier, M. Pasic. The King has requested the ministers to retain office until he has conferred with the politicians. M. Balongics (King Peter's private secretary) has resigned the secretaryship at the request of leading politicians.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Bible Society Committee was held in the Bible House on Thursday afternoon. The attendance was not up to the average. The Rev. Principal Shaw presided. The Rev. Dr. T. T. Griffith and the Rev. Dr. Griffith sent apologies for their absence. The report of Mr. J. Carson, general agent, showed a falling off in the issues of portions of Scripture for the past month, but an increase in the revenue at the Bible House.

The report of the travelling secretary, the Rev. Thos. Bennett, was, as usual, quite encouraging. During the month of January he held twenty-six meetings in twenty-two branches. The total revenue from these branches was not quite equal to that of last year, due to the fact that the collecting had not been done in some cases. The three colporteurs worked well during the month, visiting over eleven hundred families and disposing of a large number of copies of the Word of God.

Agony Committee.—The President, the Corresponding Secretary (Convenor), the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer; with the Revs. Theo. Lafleur, Dr. Shaw, P. Villard, M.A., D. Lariviere, S. J., Taylor, C. E. Amarant, D.D., and Alexander Johnson, Esq., LL.D. Bible House and Stock Committee.—Thos. Moodie (convenor), Messrs. J. H. Cayford, E. Stacey, W. F. Lighthall, James Ross, Henry Morton.

Public Institutions and Immigrants.—The Revs. J. Patterson (convenor), Canon J. F. Renaud, E. McManus, Thos. Harris.

Collection and Finance.—Mr. James Ross, Treasurer (convenor), Messrs. W. D. Lighthall, C. T. Williams, G. A. Grier, D. Yuille, S. J. Carter, John Murphy, Alex. Robertson.

Committee for Anniversary Meeting.—The Revs. F. M. Dewey (convenor), W. Sanders, Prof. Warriner, H. M. Tory, J. A. Gordon, and Dr. J. Edgar Hill. The Rev. Mr. Halpeny drew attention to the importance of having colporteurs well qualified to do the important work entrusted to them. The matter was referred for consideration to the Agency Committee and Mr. Halpeny.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must tentatively be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 26c, 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 news) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BATES.—On Jan. 29, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bates, 39 Rozel street.

MARRIED.

ALLISON — PATTISON — At Eikhorn, Man., on Feb. 1, 1905, by the Rev. N. Macphie, Mr. William Allison, to Miss Margaret Greenleaf Pattison, both of Eikhorn.

CAMERON — WINDSOR — On Feb. 1, 1905, at the residence of the bride's brother, 120 Shaw street, Toronto, by the Rev. C. W. King, Alexander Pearson Cameron, of Toronto, to Pleasance May, daughter of Mr. Robert Windsor, of Stouffville, Ont.

CHASEY — BUCKLEY — On Jan. 17, 1905, at Stoke Church, Plymouth, England, by the Rev. J. Sharpe, Mr. Frederick S. Chasey, of Plymouth, to Miss Olive A. Buckley, of Toronto.

GERARD — BARON — At the manse, Taylorville, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1905, by the Rev. J. A. Laverie, Mr. Jennie Baron to Wm. Gerard, of Rockcliffe Park.

HANNA — HENRY — At 572 Albert street, Ottawa, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, on Jan. 26, 1905, by the Rev. Evan Macaulay, Thomas George Hanna to Edith Mary Henry, both of Eastman's Springs.

HURDMAN — PENNOCK — On Feb. 1, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 154 Waller street, Ottawa, Lillian May Pennock to Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Hurdmann.

MCCALLA — WATT — At the residence of the bride's parents, 'Sunny Acres,' Guilph, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1905, by the Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, of Chalmers Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ward-roppe, George B. McCalla, of St. Catharines, to Mabel, youngest daughter of Mr. James Watt.

MILLER — SEWELL — On Jan. 28, 1905, at St. Paul's Church, Boston, U.S., by the Rev. Edward J. Tillotson, Archibald Miller to Elsie Sewell (nee) Ross, both of Quebec.

ROWE — COREY — At Etina, Maine, on Nov. 22, 1904, by the Rev. Geo. Jones, Mr. W. Scott Rowe to Mrs. Annie M. Corey, of Washburn, Maine, formerly of Sheffield Academy, N.B.

SCHOLFIELD — GALBRAITH — At St. Paul's Church, Dunville, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1905, by the Rev. R. Perdue, Harry Edmund Scholfield, Dunville, to Genevieve Marion, third daughter of T. J. Galbraith, Dunville.

STEVENS — SYMINGTON — At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 2, 1905, by the Rev. J. S. Scott, of St. Andrew's Church, W. A. Stevens, of Chatham, Ont., to Winifred, second daughter of Thomas Symington, of Sarnia, Ont.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At North Georgetown, Que., on Jan. 24, 1905, Elizabeth McClenaghan, beloved wife of Robert Anderson, aged 24 years.

BECKET — Suddenly, in this city, on Jan. 23, Edith Mabel Paterson, aged 23 years, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Paterson, and beloved wife of Ralph A. Becket.

BENEDICT — At his brother Dawson Benedict's residence, Mountain View, Que., on Jan. 31, 1905, David Benedict, aged 70 years and one month.

BORROWMAN — On Feb. 3, 1905, at St. Catharines, Ont., Elizabeth Wilson Borrowman.

BRITTON — Very suddenly, at her residence, 495 Huron street, Toronto, on Feb. 2, 1905, Mary Eliza Holton, dearly beloved wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. M. Britton, and daughter of the late Hon. L. H. Holton.

CARLISLE — At the residence of her son-in-law, H. S. Jackson, 64 Roncesvalles avenue, Parkdale, on Jan. 25, 1905, Jane Carlisle, in her 82nd year.

CHURCH — Entered into rest, Rachel Church, for many years a member of Erskine Church, Montreal.

DE MARY — At her home, Rock Island, Que., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1905, Laura Elizabeth Middleton Trenholm, second daughter of the late Captain R. G. Trenholm, Coaticook, Que., and wife of Percival S. De Mary.

DEWAR — On Jan. 31, 1905, at 350 Somerset street, Ottawa, Colin Dewar, in his 82nd year.

FIELD — On Jan. 22, 1905, at the residence of Mrs. Swayze, 514 Claxson ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., suddenly, of pneumonia, Melissa M. Field, daughter of the late Daniel G. Field, formerly of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

FORBES — Suddenly, after four days' illness, Andrew Forbes, of Shieldfield, Falkirk, Scotland, father of Mrs. John Edwards, St. Henry, Montreal, Canada.

HARDIE — At Toronto, on Feb. 2, 1905, in the 76th year of his age, George Hardie, Esq., late of Montreal.

HAYNES — On Jan. 30, 1905, at her late residence, 4283 Dorchester street, Westmont, Mrs. S. A. Haynes, mother of H. Rees.

MAGUIRE — At Quebec, on Jan. 29, 1905, James Maguire, plumber, in his 72nd year.

MARSHALL — On Friday, Jan. 27, 1905, at his late residence, 257 Macpherson ave., Toronto, James B. Marshall, aged 31 years.

MASSEY — At her residence, 20 Fort st., Montreal, entered into rest, on Friday morning, Feb. 3, 1905, in her 87th year, Mary Fryer, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Massey, a native of Warrington, Cheshire, England, and a resident for 22 years of Montreal.

MCCARTHY — At St. Catharines, on Jan. 29, 1905, Nora Judith Ethel, aged five months, daughter of Thomas McCarthy.

MCCOY — At Miami, Man., on Jan. 19, 1905, of heart failure, Charles A. McCoy, youngest son of the late David McCoy, of Herdman, Que., aged 19 years.

MCCUAIG — At Dalhousie Mills, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1905, Peter D. McCuaig, aged 57 years, son of the late Donald McCuaig, of Cote St. George.

MCDONALD — At Shawbridge, on Jan. 27, 1905, Jane McAllister, widow of the late Duncan McDonald, aged 81 years.

MCDONALD — At Ormond, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1905, beloved wife of John D. D. McDonald, in her 23rd year.

MCKAY — At Abbott's Corner, Hatley, Que., on Jan. 31, 1905, Hattie J. Little, wife of J. P. McKay, aged 35 years.

MITCHELL — At Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 15, 1905, of pneumonia, Dr. William Grant Mitchell, aged 39 years, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Mitchell, rector of Kirkbaugh, Aiston, Carlisle, England, grandson of the late William Drum, and nephew of S. Wilson Drum, of Quebec.

O'BRIEN — At Quebec, on Feb. 1, 1905, Jane J. Mitchellson, beloved wife of Wm. O'Brien, aged 54 years.

OGILVIE — On Jan. 31, 1905, at his residence, Blackburn Station, Ont., John C. Ogilvie, aged 71 years.

PETRIE — In West Garrafrax, on Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905, Sarah Sandy, beloved wife of George Petrie, aged 63 years and 5 months, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

POWELL — On Feb. 1, 1905, at New York, Robert Frederick Powell, late of Montreal.

RICHARD — On Feb. 1, 1905, at her late residence, 341 Queen street west, Toronto, Nellie Culliton, beloved wife of Alfred Richard, and step-daughter of Daniel Dry, of Quebec City, in her 40th year.

ROBERTSON — Accidentally killed, in this city, on Friday, Feb. 3, 1905, George E. Robertson, 41 McGill College avenue, aged 41 years.

ROGERSON — At her home, Queen street, St. John's, Nfld., on Feb. 2, 1905, Isabella Whiteford, beloved wife of the Hon. J. J. Rogerson.

SEATON — In St. Mary's, Ont., on Jan. 23, 1905, John Seaton, aged 77 years, 23 months and 15 days.

SMALES — At Dunbarton, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1905, Robert Somerville, youngest son of Charles and Jean Smales, in his 17th year. 'Asleep in Jesus.'

SOUTHWICK — Suddenly, at Cooper's Junction, N.Y., on Jan. 23, 1905, Cornelia Stearns Walker, widow of the late E. P. Southwick, aged 76 years.

STRAKER — At Roxham, Que., on Jan. 29, 1905, after a lingering illness, Martin Straker, youngest son of the late Captain R. Straker, of Roxham, Que., in the 57th year of his age.

SUTHERLAND — At the General Hospital, of pneumonia, on Feb. 5, 1905, J. Burt Sutherland, eldest son of the late James B. Sutherland.

TAYLOR — On Jan. 26, 1905, at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Desnoyers, Corinth, N.Y., James Taylor, aged 77 years, formerly a resident of Thurso, Quebec.

TOWNSEND — On Feb. 2, 1905, at Boston, Mass., Thomas Townsend, aged 24 years, youngest son of David and Christina Townsend, of Ottawa.

TRIPP — In Forest, Ont., on Jan. 22, 1905, Hugh Tripp, son of Mrs. Isabel Tripp and the late Jesse Tripp, and grandson of the late Duncan Johnson, of Williams-town, Ont., aged 35 years, 2 months and 9 days.

WALTON — Suddenly, on Feb. 3, 1905, at his late residence, 331 Magdalen street, Joseph Walton.

WARD — In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1905, Pressley Ward, aged 73 years.

WILLIAMS — On Feb. 2, 1905, Robert Williams, aged 33 years.

WILSON — At Ormond, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1905, by the falling of a tree, William Wilson, son of John G. Wilson.

IN MEMORIAM.

CAMPBELL — In loving memory of William Iver Campbell, who departed this life on Feb. 1, 1904. 'Thy will be done.'

CLELAND — In loving memory of our dear father, Hugh Cleland, sr., who died at his home in Lacbute, on Jan. 22, 1905, aged 89 years.

HYNDMAN — In loving memory of Mr. Wm. Hyndman, who died in Hamilton, on Jan. 28, 1905, aged 67 years. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

LAMB — In memory of a loving and beloved brother, Samuel G. Lamb, who departed this life for the Realms of Light on Feb. 2, 1904.

MCLEWEN — In loving memory of our dear father, John J. McEwen, 5th Rox, Maxwellville, who departed this life on Feb. 3, 1900. 'Absent, but not forgotten.'

PICTORIAL TESTAMENT PREMIUM.

A very handsome Pictorial New Testament, just published, with chromographs and engravings from special drawings made in Bible lands by special artists, J. C. Clark and the late H. A. Harper. The book is neatly bound in leather, round corners, gilt edge, well printed on fine thin paper, making a handsome book.

Any subscriber to the 'Witness' can secure this book by sending two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewal subscriptions, new or old, at eighty cents each.

Clubs are easily secured on the strength of the new story, 'Deborah,' which has a peculiar interest to Bible students, depicting as it does those very interesting but little known times between the close of the old and the beginning of the New Testament.

Those who start work first in any district have the easiest work, of course. Will you be that one?

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Individual subscribers may, of course, take advantage of any of the offers announced in our Prizes and Profits Competition, even though they do not go into the competition themselves.

CLUBBING OFFERS.

If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.

Books, &c

THE STUDENT'S BIBLE HANDBOOK, containing all the passages discussed by the 'Higher Critics,' 162 pages of Bible texts without commentary. Something entirely new, equally useful and interesting to all Bible students of all schools of thought. Price 60c postpaid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

Advertisements. REFORD AGENCIES. Donaldson Line Glasgow Service WEEKLY SERVICE. From St. John, N.B. SS. TRITONIA.....Feb. 1. SS. SALACIA.....Feb. 15. SS. ALCIDES.....Feb. 25.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. WEEKLY SERVICE. From Portland, Me. SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) Feb. 1. THOMSON LINE TO LEITH. SS. HURONA.....Feb. THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL. B. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

SECOND EDITION. "Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year," A Gift Booklet, suitable for each month of the year. By Mrs. ANNIE L. JACK. Price 30c, postpaid. W.M. BRIGGS, Publisher, TORONTO, ONT.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. A High-class Residential and Day School for Girls, in exceptionally fine surroundings. Reopens January 4th. Specialists of European training and of the highest Academic and Professional standing in every department. Full Academic course, Music and Art. MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal. GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director. (Late Principal Upper Canada College).

Attend the Best. It Pays. ELLIOTT Business College, TORONTO, ONT. One of the greatest business training schools in Canada. Open the entire year. Beautiful Catalogue free. Enter now. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal. Cor. Yonge and Alexander Sts.

GROPING BLINDFOLD. Thousands left school too early, and are now unable to win success without a proper education. THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, OFFERING 125 courses of study by mail in practical subjects in helping hundreds to increase their earning power. Put your savings into your head. The time to start is now. Cut this out, mark (x) and mail to the CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited, TORONTO, ONT. Gentlemen—Please tell me how I can attain success in Agriculture, in Business, Life, (as a Draftsman, or) in a Profession. Name..... Address.....

NOT TOO LATE to enter for a term in any Department of our excellent school. Central Business College OF TORONTO. For the Winter Term now open we have a staff of 20 teachers and can offer advanced courses to be found in a small unimportant school. Write for particulars and arrange to start at once. Address W. E. SHAW, Principal.

CANADA: SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 1963. Dame Ada Isabel Stevenson McAvity, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Frank Elden Came, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized to take the present proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Eiden Came, of the same place, Manufacturer, Defendant.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER OF highest standing invites correspondence from any liberal Evangelical Church desiring a pastor. Address PASTOR, 'Witness' Office.

FLEET, FALCONER, COOK & McMASTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Printing, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglas and Frederick Eugene Douglas, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Douglas & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness' Office.'