Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1907 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

TWO DESPERADOES CAPTURED.

Many Shots Were Exchanged Between Alleged Bank Robbers and Police at St. Lambert on Sunday.

Few soldiers are more often under fire than some Montreal detectives. Sunday afternoon there was a lively skirmish between four of them and half a dozen supposed robbers, two of whom were captured in the woods near St. Lambert. Bullets whistled through the trees, and the encounter was like an episode from old-time Indian warfare.

Chief Carpenter had learned that for a week or two past a gang of suspicious characters had, intermittently, been camping near St. Lambert, and he requested the residents to inform him by telephone when the men returned.

Yesterday the expected message came, and Detectives Sloan, Connors, Le Huquet and Laberge were at once despatched to investigate, and, if necessary, to make arrests.

Crossing Victoria Bridge in a cab, the detectives met at St. Lambert station the man who had sent the message, and who acted as their guide. He was taken into the cab. Constable Gravel, of St. Lambert, was also one of the party. About two hundred yards from the station they passed four suspicious-looking men, but the detectives' guide did not think they belonged to the gang, so the party drove on.

A quarter of a mile beyond the village the detectives and their guide left the cab, and crossed the railway track into a thick wood in which the gang had been seen encamped.

By this time darkness was falling, and the detectives' task of discovery might have been extremely difficult had not the glimmer of a fire attracted their attention. Cautiously approaching they noticed two men by the camp fire who their guide assured them were members of the gang.

Stalking them in Indian fashion the detectives hoped to surround them and take them prisoners easily, but the crackling of twigs under foot caused the men to look round anxiously, and when they saw the detectives approaching they immediately opened fire, running towards the edge of the bush as they did so.

To the detectives' order to halt the men replied with more shots, and the officers returned the fire, and set off in pursuit.

ATTACKED FROM THE REAR.

The detectives were then placed in a dangerous position, for the four men whom they had passed on the road, seeing the cab stop, had returned. They were, as the detectives thought, members of the gang, and when they heard the shots they immediately opened fire on the officers from the rear, but fortunately without effect. They did not succeed in turning the detectives from their quarry, and the two men first sighted had just emptied their revolvers, and thrown them into the bush, when they were pounced upon, and captured, Constable Gravel covering the older man with his revolver, and forcing him to hold up his hands.

The other four disappeared, and in the darkness the detectives could not afford to take any chance of their prisoners' escaping, so they brought them back to the camp. There evidence was found which convinced the detectives that the prisoners belonged to a dangerous gang of safe-crackers, and awakened the suspicion that their captives might possibly be the robbers who blew open the bank safe at Napierville the other day.

A bottle of nitro-glycerine, and a quantity of soap, such as is used in safe-cracking expeditions, was discovered in the camp, and when the men were searched one was found to have a cartridge belt filled with cartridges of 44-calibre, and the other a pocketful of the same kind. As both men were dressed in new clothes, of the same material, the detectives concluded that probably they had recently raided a clothing store.

The men gave their names as John Brown, 35 years, and Thomas Hudson, 19 years. The former stated that he came from Berlin, Ontario, but the other refused to give any information about himself. After bringing their prisoners to the city, the four detectives returned to St. Lambert, and this morning at daylight they commenced a thorough search, which, it is hoped, will lead to the capture of the other four members of the gang.

This morning the two revolvers thrown away by the prisoners were found in the bush. Both were powerful and deadly weapons, one a Colt, and the other a Smith & Wesson.

To-day, Mr. Charles Brault, manager of the Banque de St. Jean, at Napierville, which was robbed last Thursday, will leave for Montreal, to see whether he can identify the prisoners as the men who raided the bank.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

While the two men caught are absolutely unknown to the Montreal police, the detectives have not the slightest doubt that they have records and every effort will be made to establish their identity.

It is known that for some weeks they have been in hiding in the woods in St. Lambert, and what they have been doing in the intervals between their appearance, disappearance, and reappearance is a matter only for conjecture.

The elder prisoner, who gives his name as Brown, and says he comes from Berlin, is a dark, sinewy man of middle height, lithe as a cat, very muscular, and apparently a man who would stop at nothing. Dressed in a grey sweater, and with his face tanned to the color of an Indian's by his life in the open air, he looked a tough customer to tackle, and it is the opinion of the police that he is a tramp burglar, and has probably been concerned in many safe-cracking expeditions. He was seen hanging around the Bank of Toronto in St. Lambert, and a special watch was kept on him. Noticing that he was under observation, he then moved off.

Some days ago the same man entered a St. Lambert store to purchase some articles, and it was then observed that he paid for them with part of a roll of silver, which had been neatly made up in a package. He threw away the paper in which the money was wrapped, and as the storekeeper picked it up and kept it, the clue may be an important one.

The younger of the two prisoners, who has a boyish appearance, told the detectives his name was Hudson. When questioned by Chief Carpenter to-day, however, he admitted that he was known to the rest of the gang as 'Kid Johnston,' but he refused to say which was his right name or where he came from. He was also driven to admit that for a long time he had done no work, and that he had been in the United States, particularly in Vermont, with a very notorious tramp burglar, though he denied having taken part in any burglaries either there or recently.

It is the impression of the poilce that the men were concerned in the Chambly Canton and Napierville bank robberies, and they will be held in custody until their records can be ascertained. In any case, they are liable to a long term of imprisonment for shooting at the detectives.

An incident which may yet lead to the identification of one of the other members of the gang occurred at St. Lambert later last evening. A lady and gentleman were crossing the bridge from Montreal to St. Lambert, when they met on the track a man who had his hand bandaged with a handkerchief, through which the blood of a recent wound appeared. It is thought likely that he was one of the men on whom the detectives fired, and who, unknown to them, had been wounded.

BUCKINGHAM RIOTS.

Accused Strikers Say That There Was no Fighting on Their Part—Constables Fired First.

(See also page 2.)

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—According to the version of the accused strikers, now standing their trial before Magistrate Talbot, in Hull, for manslaughter, there seems to have been no fighting whatever on the part of themselves nor their confrères on the memorable occasion of Oct. 8, 1906, when the special constables attempted to stop them in their march along the banks of the Ottawa at Buckingham. Most of the accused were called to give their testimony in the court on Saturday, when the evidence for the defence was continued.

Edward Gorman, a spectator of the affray, was also examined at some length. He said the first shot came from where the constables were standing, and as far as he could see, the strikers were not making any particular noise or hurrah when they approached the scene of the fight. The only shooting on the part of the strikers that he noticed was after the volley fired by the constables; then he heard a few revolver shots among them. To Mr. Brooke, K.C., he admitted seeing one of the men following the constables up the hill with a Winchester rifle in his hand.

William Ackert said he saw the encounter between the two parties from the opposite side of the river; the men seemed to walk up quietly to where the constables were, and, after a little talk, there was a scuffle. Then the shooting commenced, the first shot being fired towards the strikers from the constables.

Albert McFall also said that it seemed to him from the opposite bank of the river that the first shots came from the side of the constables.

Alexander Cunningham said he was a spectator of the fight, and the man he took to fire the first shot was Alexander MacLaren. Almost immediately after the shooting became general.

Jean Baptiste Clement, one of the accused, said he was with the others at the landing. They went there to see Mr. MacLaren to try and get a settlement of their trouble, and the first thing he saw was Constable Picard catch Adelard Hamelin by the coat. Then he saw Alexander MacLaren shoot at Belanger, and Belanger fell. To Mr. Brooke he answered that he did not see any guns in the union hall before the row. He was president of the union, and would say that the union did not discuss the matter of preventing the MacLarens from moving their logs. He was not a striker himself, and went there through curiosity, and carried a stick just as a fancy.

Adelard Hamelin, another of the accused, did not see any weapons with the strikers. To him it was the constables who did all the shooting.

George Robinson Groteau, also an accused, denied having told Walter Maclaurin that the strikers intended blowing up the MacLarens' mills, and averred that he never said a threatening word against the MacLarens. He did not see any guns with the strikers.

Louis Laundry, the accused who was suspected of taking the guns to the field, said there were some guns taken out and thrown on the ground. He did not know what became of them, as he returned once to the village. He did not know they were guns when he started in the rig, as they were wrapped up in a sort of rug. His brother, who is in the livery business, told him he had received an order to take the bundle down to Gillies's mill. He did not tell him who had given him the order.

Albert Bastien, an accused, denied having done any shooting, saying that he had no gun. But he admitted carrying a stone.

This closed the evidence for the defence. To-morrow there will likely be some evidence heard in rebuttal, and after that counsel for both sides will address the court.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN FINLAND.

No One May Now Keep Alcoholic Drinks in His House—Wine for Communion Forbidden.

London, Nov. 16.—Finland furnished this week a striking example of the effects of universal suffrage combined with virtual control of socialist theories. Its Legislature consists of a single chamber of two hundred members. Fifty-six percent of the voters at the last election in the towns and fifty percent in the rural districts were women. Nineteen women were elected members of the Chamber. The Social Democratic party elected eighty members and it has other sympathizers. It has just passed a drastic act for the total prohibition of spirits, wine, beer, and alcohol, which may be kept only for medical and technical purposes and for the use of Russian troops. Even the use of wine for communion service is forbidden. No one may keep alcoholic drinks in his house unless he can prove that they were in his possession before the act was passed. The police have full rights of search, and the penalties vary from a $20 fine to penal servitude for three years. There is no provision for loss of capital in breweries distilleries or private houses.

The Baroness Grippenberg, one of the best known women members said that in dealing with a question of this vital social importance it was quite time to leave "reason aside and let sentiment prevail."

This moves the 'Times' to remark:—'There we have the true inwardness revealed of the Social Democratic revision, naked and unashamed. The early revisions were content to inaugurate the "age of reason," and we know what that meant. It was reserved for the Social Democratic resolution to inaugurate the age of sentiment, and we have yet to learn all that that means; at any rate it means so far as it has gone in its chosen home of the Grand Duchess of Finland one heavy blow at the "principles of liberty." It is not expected that the law would ever come into operation, for the veto of the Czar is regarded as certain.'

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS

INTERESTING SESSIONS AT TORONTO CONCLUDED—OFFICERS ELECTED.

(See also page 3.)

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The Bee-keepers' convention continued on Thursday with three sessions.

The Foul Brood inspectors increased during the present year from one to six, reported a good deal of disease through the province, but with the new measure it was felt that progress had been made to stamp out the disease.

A resolution was passed thanking the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, for his sympathy and co-operation in helping the industry.

A resolution was passed asking that the Department of Agriculture of Quebec co-operate with Ontario and move in its own interest, and pass a foul brood act in that province.

The officers elected were as follows:—Directors—W. J. Brown, Chard; M. B. Holmes, Athens; A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew; R. Lowey, Cherry Valley; Wm. Couse, Streetsville; A. Storer, Lindsay; J. M. Switzer, Orangeville; W. J. Craig, Brantford; Jas. Armstrong, F. J. Miller, London; D. Chalmers, Poole; Dennis Nolan, Newton Robinson, T. H. Jarvis, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These elect their president and vice-president later.

Mr. S. D. House, Camillies, N.Y., gave an address upon 'The production of comb honey' and the evening session closed with an address, 'A chapter of mistakes,' which elicited favorable comment.

CLOSING SESSIONS.

Interest in the Ontario Bee-Keeepers' Convention was unabated at the Friday morning's session.

The proceedings opened with an address upon 'The rendering of beeswax,' by Mr. H. G. Sibbald, Claude.

Prof. Surface, zoologist of the State Agricultural Department, Harrisburg, Pa., gave a very interesting address upon 'Bees and horticulture.' Prof. Surface spoke from the standpoint of a zoologist. He claimed that bees benefited pear and plum blossoms greatly by their visits, probably more than apple blossoms, and bees were beneficial in the cross fertilization of blossoms. He thought it would do well to conduct experiments as to the value of bees and flying insects in fertilizing blossoms, covering portions of trees and crops so that winds only could act.

A resolution was passed asking that the Department of Inland Revenue pursue a more vigorous policy in enforcing the act, also that the word 'Pure' be not allowed in connection with the adulterated goods, such terms as 'Pure maple syrup compound,' 'Pure jam mixture' should not be allowed. Also that the names of all found by the Department of Inland Revenue to have adulterated honey shall be published in the annual report of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

The proceedings closed with bee-keepers looking forward to a brighter future for the industry.

BURIAL OF A HERO.

James E. Young, Dead Engineer, Laid to Rest at North Bay.

(See also page 2.)

North Bay, Ont., Nov. 17.—This afternoon all that was mortal of James E. Young, the brave engineer who went down to death in the ill-fated collision that occurred at Moor Lake last Thursday night, was laid to rest in the Union cemetery here. The late Mr. Young was an esteemed citizen of the town of North Bay, and the townspeople attended to pay their last tribute of respect. The impressive and solemn ceremonies of the Masonic Order were performed, and the grave closed over him who had lived and died like a man.

Mr. Young was 48 years of age, thirty of which had been spent in the employ of the C. P. R. Cheery of disposition, frank, and kind of heart, of striking physique, he will be sorely missed by his friends and workmen. His wife and family have the sympathy of the whole community. His end was characteristic of the man. When his fireman jumped past him to safety, calling out the danger, duty stayed him, self was forgotten. He applied the emergency brakes, and thus averted a greater disaster. It was then too late to save himself, and he sacrificed his own life to save the lives of others.

OTHER VICTIMS.

The remains of Engineer Hendry were sent to North Augusta, his home, for interment, and those of Fireman Nadeau to Chalk River. The funeral of the late D. A. Clark, express messenger, will take place at Montreal, and H. J. Prendergast and his son will be buried at Webbwood.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—All that remains of James S. Irvine, baggageman, who was killed and cremated in the ill-fated 'Soo' train at Moor Lake on Friday morning, arrived in the city yesterday. The funeral will leave Ottawa for Carleton Place on Tuesday morning. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will take charge of the burial arrangements. Fate seems to have haunted the deceased railway man ever since he entered the employ of railways. Nine years ago he lost two fingers at Carleton while coupling cars. Later he had his foot crushed at Arnprior, and he has been in three train wrecks and sustained injuries in each. His father, too, an old railway man, is minus his left hand, lost at work.

INQUIRY ORDERED.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Prompt action was taken by the Railway Commission to investigate the circumstances of the collision at Moor Lake. Mr. Lalonde, chief inspector of accidents, despatched Mr. McCaul, one of his assistants, to the scene of the wreck within a few hours of being notified of the disaster. He also wired Mr. Black, another inspector, who was in the Sudbury district, to hasten to the scene. These officers will report to the board, and on their report action will be taken.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, of the C. P. R., went to Chalk River this morning to investigate for the company the causes of the wreck.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The mail of the eastbound 'Soo' train, which was destroyed in the Moor Lake wreck of Thursday night last, was one of the heaviest the train has ever carried. In addition to 15,000 letters, there were 150 pieces of registered mail matter.

CALEDON WRECK

HODGE, THE ENGINEER, AND GRIMES, THE CONDUCTOR, EXONERATED.

(See also page 3.)

Brampton, Ont., Nov. 16.—The trial of Engineer Hodge and Conductor Grimes, who were charged with criminal negligence in connection with the C. P. R. wreck at Caledon, was concluded to-night, the jury acquitting both the defendants.

The accused took the stand themselves this morning, Conductor Grimes stating he was sure the brakes had been properly applied, and that he did not pay any attention to the speed of the train, as he was busy taking tickets and looking out for order boards. Hodge admitted little experience on passenger trains and stated that he had received no warning as to speed on the grade at Caledon. He had applied the seven-pound air pressure a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident.

T. C. Robinette made a strong plea for the prisoners, dwelling upon the inexperience of Hodge, the lack of proof of excessive speed, and the possibility of a brake shoe being broken.

Justice Magee in his address to the jury stated that the public relied upon the railway employees for protection from any danger to life and limb, but that it did not follow that the first person called before a jury of his fellow citizens should be punished, but carelessness and negligence in the discharge of duty must be severely dealt with.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Tokio paper opposed to the Government is telling the Japanese that while the Canadian Postmaster-General is in Japan is the time for settling the immigration difficulty once and for all. The Government, this paper declares, while cleverly hiding the fact from the public, is really tamely yielding to foreigners.

A company of Chinese troops in Formosa revolted recently, and before they could be overpowered 63 Japanese policemen and civilians were murdered.

Mulai Hafig has told a French correspondent that he hopes France will not give any help to his brother, the Sultan, as if it does he will fight France too.

France and Spain are arranging together to instal police in four coast cities of Morocco, Tangier, Rabat, El Araish, and Tetuan.

In the subordinate election for officers of the Douma Monday Prince Vladimir Wolkensky, candidate of the Octoberist-Conservatives, was chosen first vice-president, and Professor Baron von Mayendorf second.

Soldiers attacked the University of Kiev Sunday, where a revolutionary conference was being held, arrrested two hundred students, and took the names of a thousand others.

President Fallieres will, it is said, visit the Czar next year.

The Berlin press is expressing hearty appreciation of the courtesies being extended to the Kaiser during his visit in England.

Moncure D. Conway, the author, is dead.

Magdalena Bay, Lower California, has been ceded by Mexico to the United States for a coaling station, naval yard and fortifications, provided a like concession be made by the United States to Mexico. Seven new submarine torpedo boats have been ordered by the United States navy.

Wenzel, the murderer of Spatz, the saloon-keeper, was executed at Sing Sing yesterday.

In all the Roman Catholic churches in the diocese of Montreal Sunday a message from Archbishop Bruchesi was read, in which his people were warned that he would no longer grant dispensations for mixed marriages, and that there was excommunication for Roman Catholics who were married by a Protestant minister.

CARBOLIC ACID CAUSED DEATH

WORRY CAUSED BY SON'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS LEADS PAWNBROKER TO END HIS LIFE.

Hiram Rutenberg, of the firm of Aronsou & Rutenburg, pawnbrokers, died at his residence, 67 Shuter street, Sunday morning, from a dose of carbolic acid. Coroner McMahon disposed of the case this morning as one of suicide.

Mr. Rutenburg was 53 years of age, and leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters. He had been at the head of the business since Mr. Aronson's sudden death in March, 1901. Mrs. Rutenburg found her husband lying on the sofa in his bedroom at 11.30 o'clock in an unconscious condition, and immediately called her son, who telephoned for a doctor. Life was, however, found to be extinct.

Worry over his son's financial affairs is supposed to have been the cause of Mr. Rutenberg's death.

Mr. Rutenberg established his son in business four years ago in the wholesale fur trade and was responsible for $30,000 to the Eastern Townships Bank, and had a claim of $1,700 on the firm when it suspended. He again furnished capital to secure his son a partnership in the firm of A. M. Rutenberg & Co., a year and a half ago, and he also lost this when that firm was forced to assign on Saturday with liabilities amounting to $82,000.

SPRINGHILL MINERS

Halifax, Nov. 18.—The Springhill miners have again decided to ask for the appointment of a board of conciliation under the Lemieux Act to investigate certain differences.

MR. HUNTER'S APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Mr. James B. Hunter, who entered the Department of Public Works as private secretary to the late Hon. James Sutherland, and who has since served as private secretary to the Hon. Charles S. Hyman and the Hon. Dr. Pugsley, is being appointed assistant deputy minister of the department. The position is a new one caused by the large growth in the work of this important branch of the public service, and Mr. Hunter's hard work and popularity makes it a most popular one in the service.

FARMER'S BODY FOUND.

London, Ont., Nov. 16.—After over a week's search, the body of Mr. Hugh Barr, a well-known farmer, of Nairn, was found in a little creek near Ailsa Craig, this morning by a searching party. A week ago last Wednesday the unfortunate farmer visited Ailsa Craig and disappeared.

SIR LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK DEAD.

Noted Arctic Explorer, and Discoverer of the Fate of the Franklin Expedition, Passes Away.

London, Nov. 17.—Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, retired, an elder brother of Trinity House, died to-day at the age of 88 years.

Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., was the second son of Henry M'Clintock, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Elizabeth Melsina, daughter of the Ven. George Louis Fleury, D.D., archdeacon of Waterford. He was born at Dundalk on July 8, 1819, and he entered the Royal Navy in 1831. He served in no fewer than four Arctic voyages, and headed that which discovered the fate of Franklin's Expedition in 1859. On his return he wrote a book on 'The Fate of Sir John Franklin.' He served as Commodore at Jamaica from 1865 to 1868; as Admiral Superintendent of the Portsmouth Dockyard from 1872 to 1877; and as Commander in Chief of the North American and West India Station from 1879 to 1882.

MR. PARENT WINS.

Judgment Rendered Against Senator Legris in Libel Suit.

Three Rivers, Nov. 16.—In the Superior Court here judgment has been given in the case of Parent vs. Legris, in which Mr. Parent, late premier of the province, sued Senator Legris for damages for statements made during the election campaign of 1904. The plaintiff was awarded $1,000.

MR. LAFORTUNE TAKES ACTION.

Mr. D. A. Lafortune, Crown Prosecutor, who took an active part in the recent Bellechasse election, has entered an action in the Superior Court at Quebec, claiming $399 damages from Mr. S. H. Frigon, of Shawinigan Falls, on the ground of alleged defamatory utterances made in the course of an address at St. Lazare, during the campaign.

DRINK, DISPUTE AND DEATH

PATENT MEDICINE SELLER KILLED ON I. C. R.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 18.—Cornelius Van Dieman, of Kansas City, who, with his brother, Benjamin, has been here since Saturday selling patent medicine, was killed by an Intercolonial train about 9.15 to-night near the city. He was lying on the track when first seen by the engineer of the train, then only two car lengths away. He was dragged by the engine, and was dead when taken out. Benjamin Van Dieman, who identified the body, said they had been drinking and had a dispute early to-day, and his brother had left his company. He said he had been searching for him to-night.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS.

Brantford, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of Conservatives held here this afternoon, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., received the unanimous nomination for the next Dominion election.

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 16.—Mr. C. A. Magrath was unanimously nominated by the Conservatives as a candiate for the new constituency of Medicine Hat at the next Dominion elections. Mr. Magrath is at present in Ottawa.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED IN COLLISION ON C.P.R.

Two Engineers, One Fireman, Mail Clerk, Express Messenger, and Two Others Dead—A Number of Persons Injured.

EASTBOUND 'SOO' TRAIN RUNS INTO LIGHT ENGINE AT MOOR LAKE, ONT.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Seven were killed and a number injured last night in a head-on collision at Moor Lake, fifteen miles west of Chalk River, on the C.P.R. main line, between the Soo train eastbound and a light engine on her way from Chalk River to North Bay.

THE DEAD:

James E. Young, engineer of the 'Soo' train, Ottawa.
J. Hendrie, engineer of the light engine, North Bay.
J. O. Nadeau, fireman of light engine, North Bay.
D. A. Clark, express messenger on the 'Soo' train, Montreal, formerly of Ottawa.
James Irvine, baggageman on 'Soo' train, Ottawa.
H. J. Prendergast, brakeman, Webbwood.
T. Prendergast, Webbwood, father of the above.

The first six were train hands. The Prendergasts, however, were riding as passengers in the 'Soo' baggage car, the younger man on his way to the hospital in Montreal, for treatment.

A peculiarly sad feature of this case was that this man had both his legs broken in the railway smash at Blind River, on Tuesday. Both he and father were cremated, as well as the train hands in the baggage car and mail car. The third coach also, a colonist sleeper, which contained a number of passengers, was demolished and afterwards burned.

Among the passengers injured, ne of them seriously, however, are:—
Alf. Robert, 68 Nelson street, Ottawa.
Madame Gelinas, Ottawa.
D. Lynch, Hintonburg.
H. Hyland, Hull.
Thomas Ferron, New York.
C. Labelle, Montreal.
T. Maguire, Ivy Lea, Ont.
— Madigan, Montreal.

Fireman Hall, of the 'Soo' train, escaped by a miracle with his life. The responsibility for the collision would seem to rest on the crew of the light engine, both of whom were crushed to pieces in the wreck. The light engine had a copy of the time table on which the 'Soo' was travelling, and should have waited either at Wylie or at Bass Lake siding for the express to pass, instead of which, however, they evidently took chances on reaching Moor Lake, ten miles beyond, before the 'Soo' got in. The engine doubtless was travelling at top speed. The 'Soo,' too, would at this point be making her best time, as she had no stop to make for another fifteen miles. It is doubtful if the crews even saw one another before the collision occurred.

A telegram from Chalk River says that the line was cleared at a quarter before noon to-day, almost twelve hours to a minute from the time that the collision occurred It will be the middle of the afternoon, of course, before any of those who went through the accident reach Ottawa.

Irvine, the baggageman of the 'Soo' train, was 38 years of age, and had been sixteen years in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He had lost his left leg in a train wreck at Arnprior eleven years ago. Irvine had been married twice. He leaves a widow and two children, aged 13 and 3, who live at 607 Gilmour street.

A message from Alf. Robert, the mail clerk on the 'Soo' train, brings word that all the mail on his car was destroyed in the fire which broke out after the collision. The message does not say how much mail there was, but sometimes the 'Soo' carries as many as a hundred bags.

Nesbitt Irving was at school this morning, when the reports began to circulate that his father, the baggageman, was among those killed and cremated in the collision at Moor Lake. The sad news was broken to the little lad by the school principal.

Engineer Hendrie, who was among those killed, was a married man with a large family, and made his home in North Bay. Ball, the fireman, who was injured, was also married, and lived in North Bay.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report of the disaster :—

'A serious accident occurred last night at 11.45 o'clock, near Moorlake, about fifteen miles east of Chalk River, through a head-on collision between a light westbound engine and the 'Soo' express, by which a number of lives were lost. The killed are John Nadeau, fireman, of Chalk River; J. Hendrie, engineer of the light engine, North Bay; D. A. Clark, express messenger, Montreal; J. Irvine, baggage man, Ottawa; J. Young, engineer, North Bay; H. J. Prendergast, and T. Prendergast, passengers, of Webbwood. The latter was injured at Blind River, and was being accompanied by his brother to Montreal. F. Bail, fireman, of North Bay, was slightly injured, and eight or nine passengers were shaken up, but none seriously hurt. Afterwards the mail and baggage cars and one colonist coach were destroyed by fire. The cause of the accident is attributed to the engineer of the light engine disregarding orders.'

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The train crew and passengers on the Soo train, which was in the wreck on the C. P. R., near Moor Lake, this morning, arrived here to-night at 10 o'clock. Of the seven dead men, four were completely cremated, so that only a few bones could be found. The bodies of Engineer Hendrie and Fireman J. E. Young were taken to North Bay and the body of Fireman J. Nadeau to Chalk River.

Just why the crew on the light engine exceeded their orders may never be known, as both were instantly killed. One thing is certain: the light engine was on the main line when it should have been in a siding, and that was the cause of the wreck.

To Engineer J. E. Young, of North Bay, on the Soo train is due the fact that none of the passengers were injured. When he saw that a collision was inevitable he called to his fireman, David Lynch, of Ottawa, who jumped and escaped with only a few minor cuts. Then he applied the emergency brakes. The train crew, felt the brakes being applied twenty seconds or so before the crash, and the train's speed was perceptibly decreased. Had Engineer Young not applied the emergency brakes there would have been some of the passenger cars telescoped and many passengers injured, if not killed.

Another trainman who showed courage was W. G. Kent, Brakeman, of Ottawa. He was in the next car to those wrecked and immediately led in the attempt to rescue the unfortunates who were pinned in the demolished cars by the safe and baggage. He did not leave the burning car till the burning wood was falling on him. He was able to talk to J. S. Irvine, of Ottawa, the baggageman, who lost his life, but he had to abandon the attempt to rescue, owing to the spread of the fire.

A notable escape was that of Eddie Roberts, the well-known hockey player of Ottawa, who was mail clerk on the ill-fated train. For some reason he had moved his mattress from the end of the car where he generally slept and put it on the table in the centre. When he was awakened by the crash he saw the two ends of the car coming together and the letter rack fell over on him. He managed to crawl out by smashing a window with his hands and escaped with only slight injuries.

None of the passengers received injuries more serious than small cuts, bruises and a general shaking-up, and all were able to proceed to their homes.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the C. P. R., who was in the railway disaster near Chalk River, has arrived in Montreal none the worse for his experience except for a little stiffness due to the severe shaking he sustained.

'I feel,' he said on Saturday, 'that I owe my life to the heavy, solid construction of the C. P. R. cars. There never was a collision which more clearly demonstrated the value of very heavy and very solid passenger cars If the cars had been of the old flimsy style there would have been a fearful loss of life. Our train was running at full speed, and so was the engine that ran into us. Yet only the mail and baggage cars were telescoped; the passenger cars never even left the track, though doors were torn off by the sudden compression of air consequent on the fearful impact. One or two of the passengers even claim they were not awakened, though how that can be I can't understand, for I had a fearful crack as I lay in my berth.

'Why the driver of the light engine that ran into us did what he did nobody will ever know, for as you know he was killed. He knew that the 'Soo' train was on the line, and he was told it was on time, and yet he drove his engine on 'towards it at top speed—with what demented idea in his head nobody can say.

None of the occupants of the passenger cars were killed or badly injured. The two Prendergasts were in the baggage cars. The doctor who was with them escaped; so did the clerk in the mail car. They don't know how. They felt a big crash, saw the cars open, and just stepped out, practically unhurt.

'James Young, the engineer of the 'Soo' train, deserves to go down in railway annals as a hero. His fireman, Fred. Bald, was the first to realize the danger. He saw the lights of the other engine come round a bend apparently a hundred yards off. He called to Young to jump, and did so himself. Young sprang to the emergency brake and put it on, and by doing so lost his life. Bald escaped.'

Catarrh

One of the most common of blood diseases, is much aggravated by the sudden changes of weather at this time of year. Begin treatment at once with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effects radical and permanent cures. This great medicine has received

40,366 Testimonials

in two years, which prove its wonderful efficacy in purifying and enriching the blood. Best for all blood diseases.

Sold by druggists everywhere.
100 Doses One Dollar.

POULTRY AND PET SHOW.

The Quebec Provincial Poultry and Pet Stock Breeding Syndicate, Limited, of Montreal, Quebec, will hold its annual show at the Victoria Rifles Armory Hall on Jan. 28, 29, 30 and 31. The date has been conveniently fixed, as the 'Eastern Ontario Show' at Ottawa immediately precedes the event to be held here, and thus exhibitors will be able to have their animals judged in two large cities, with little trouble as to transport.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

A despatch from Ottawa says that the contract for section 1 of the Ontario Rice Lake division of the Trent Valley Canal has been awarded to Mr. Louis P. Nott, of Montreal.

BUCKINGHAM RIOTS.

Further Evidence in Support of Prosecution.

WITNESSES WHOSE MEMORIES WERE AT FAULT.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Master Chisholm Pearson testified as to his attention having been drawn by another boy to about six guns in a rig going towards the scene of the fight. The rig was following the procession of strikers. In it were the two Landrys and Dr. Roderique. He noticed Dr. Roderique cover up the muzzles of the guns with a sort of a rug as they drove along, so as effectually to conceal them. He recognized Landry, one of the accused, as being in the rig.

Mr. Frank Kearnan, the chief of police at Buckingham, then told of his experience during the riot, of how he warned Belanger and the others to keep back and not interfere with the men moving the logs, but they advanced notwithstanding. Belanger said the logs would not be moved, and that they would 'drive us over the falls.' As the gang came forward, Hamelin, one of the accused, struck Constable Engram with a stick, and the late Belanger struck Constable Cummings with one also. Witness had his hands up trying to persuade the strikers to keep back, but he soon got into a mix-up with them, and the first thing he heard was shooting. He did not know who fired the first shot, and all he could say was that a general volley ensued. The excitement was so intense he did not pay any particular attention to who was doing the shooting. While running away the bullets were whizzing around him; one bullet struck a stone near his foot, and knocked it ahead of him. He could not say that he saw firearms in the hands of the strikers that day, nor with the constables either, although there might have been weapons on both sides, for the shooting was pretty lively for a time.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—When the trial of the Buckingham strikers was resumed in Hull before Magistrate Talbot this morning, Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Crown, set up a pronounced opposition to the motion made the afternoon previous by Mr. Goyette, counsel for defendants, that the Crown pay for the subpoenaing of six or seven witnesses whom the defence desired to call.

A lively discussion was on the verge of breaking out on this subject when the Magistrate gave matters a quietus by the statement that he had communicated with the Deputy Attorney-General in regard to the motion and was informed by him that the Crown would not consent to any departure from the usual rules in this respect, and he, therefore, had no other course left to him but to dismiss the motion.

Roy Engram, one of the special constables, told of his experience in the encounter. He said he saw Cummings try to arrest Belanger and heard a shot fired, which he thought was fired at Cummings. This was followed by a general fusilade, and under the protection of the court, he admitted that he himself had fired a number of shots. He was wounded and managed to make his way to Mr. Albert MacLaren's rig, and was driven to the Town Hall. One shot passed under his right arm, grazing the skin of his body, and he could tell by the report that it came from a Snider Rifle. He had handled different kinds of weapons and could tell the sound of different rifle shots.

Albert Liot and Pierre Picard were also examined, giving corroborative evidence of the other constable examined. They were among the special constables.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—To-day Joseph Landry, brother of Louis Landry, one of the accused, was examined at great length by Mr. Wilson. Landry admitted having driven the vehicle behind the procession of strikers containing the six rifles that have been mentioned frequently in the evidence already given. At the outset his memory was very poor on this incident, he stating that he did not remember it, but, by repeated interrogations and reminders of his previous depositions, he finally acknowledged that it was himself who had wrapped up some of the guns and received them into the buggy, although he could not say who it was he got them from. He admitted he had a revolver, but said he had only got it to frighten the detectives. However, on further questioning, he admitted having bought cartridges for the revolver, but said he had not used them. As to the reason for his purchasing the cartridges if he did not want to use them, he was at a loss to furnish.

Damase Bourassa, one of the strikers, also had to have his memory refreshed on various matters. He testified to having seen a large number of men in the union hall on Oct. 8, on the morning previous to the riot. He had been a member of the union and had given a promise not to divulge anything that might take place at any of the meetings of the union. He was of opinion that it was Belanger he gave the promise to.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—After hearing fifty witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of the Buckingham strikers at Hull, counsel for the Crown declared their case closed this afternoon, shortly before adjourning.

Richard Edward Birtch, a spirited veteran of many campaigns, who said he was in his seventy-fifth year, was the last witness for the Crown, and well merited the remark of Magistrate Talbot, as he entered the box, that though last he might not be least from the standpoint of important evidence. Here are a few lines taken from his deposition.

By Mr. C. J. Brooke, K.C.:

Q. About the 1st of October, 1906, did you have a conversation with the late Thomas Belanger, who was killed in the riot, in which he stated to you his intentions towards the MacLaren people?

A. Well, it was a little before the 1st of October.

Q. Then what date was it?

A. The 27th of September, perhaps a day or so before or after.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said that he was going to blow up the two mills.

Q. Did he say anything about the MacLaren's houses?

A. He said he would blow up the two mills.

'Didn't he say he would blow up the river, too?' interjected Mr. Goyette, one of the counsel for the accused, to which the aged witness quickly responded: 'He never said such a thing,' at the same time giving his questioner such a vivid glance as would intimate that he did not wish for any more such unseemly questions.

'And about the houses?' asked Mr. Brooke.

A. He said he would blow the two houses up and would not leave a MacLaren alive. That is what he said.

Q. What did you say would happen if he tried to do that?

A. I said, "I have been a Government man and a soldier in my day, and in the field I would blow the head off you, and remember you will get it blown off, yet,' and he said, 'I don't care. I have $1,700 life insurance.' I said, 'You would not go and leave a pretty little woman behind you for the sake of $1,700,' and he said, 'You will see that.'

Walter McLaurin, flour and feed merchant at Buckingham, also gave evidence of threats made before the riot. He said Croteau, one of the accused, told him a few days before the riot, on two occasions, that the strikers were going to stop the logs from moving at any cost, and that they would kill 'every mother's son of them,' meaning, as he thought, the MacLarens and their men.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The evidence for the defence was given to-day in the trial of the Buckingham strikers before Magistrate Talbot at Hull. Cyphria Tilotte, one of the strikers, said he went to the scene of the riot, not for the purpose of fighting ,but to see Mr. Albert Maclaren, and to try and adjust the differences between them. He had no intention of engaging in the fighting, but in cross-examination admitted that he had carried a stone in his pocket for no particular purpose. It was just an idea he had.

Louis Desiriault, another striker, did not see any weapons in the hands of the strikers.

Major Dugald, of Masson, said the first he saw of the shooting was when it became general. Firing began on both sides at the same time, he thought.

Arthur Morgan and L. Matte said Belanger had asked them to go to the landing to see Albert Maclaren, and said that Constable Picard had told them that this was the best way to have the trouble settled. They asked Belanger if there was likely to be any trouble, and he said 'No,' so they went.

Edward Gorman, Thomas Coleman and Albert McFaul gave evidence to show that the detectives fired first, and that the shooting became general.

DR. BEATTIE NESBITT

REGISTRAR OF WEST TORONTO RESIGNS.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, registrar of West Toronto, mailed the resignation of his office to the Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General, yesterday afternoon. Asked as to his reasons, he said they would be disclosed later. So far as could be gathered he will not enter the field for the mayoralty. What position Dr. Nesbitt will take in politics in the future is still problematical. It is believed poor health is the cause of his retirement.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—A meeting of the provincial cabinet was held this morning at which Mr. W. A. E. Kent, a lawyer, and member of the school board, was appointed registrar for West Toronto, succeeding Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. Ex-Police Inspector Joseph Johnston was appointed chief license inspector, succeeding Mr. W. L. Purvis, resigned.

GOLDEN WEDDING

REV. D. C. AND MRS. MACCALLUM, KINGSTON, ONT., HONORED BY CONGREGATION.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 16.—To-day the golden wedding anniversary of the Rev. D. C. and Mrs. MacCallum was observed, but a celebration was not held owing to a recent affliction. The Rev. J. Charles Villiers, on behalf of the Congregational Church and friends, gave the estimable couple a present of $1,000. Mr. MacCallum was over forty years in the active work of the Congregational Church.

HAMILTON YOUTHS ARRESTED.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—With probably two hundred dollars' worth of jewellery, mostly women's trinkets, found on their persons four young men, all belonging to Hamilton, were arrested on a C. P. R. train between Parkdale and the Union Depot, about nine o'clock tonight. The Hamilton police learned shortly before the train left there that the quartette were about to come to Toronto, but it was too late to effect an arrest. Accordingly, a wire was sent to Toronto headquarters. Detectives were hurried out to Parkdale and boarded the train at Close avenue. The prisoners, whose names are George Young, Howard Campbell, John Campbell and Walter Hildrieth, were all searched at No. 1 police station and sent back to Hamilton on a late train. Much of the jewellery bears monograms and can be readily identified.

DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Quebec, Nov. 12.—'Accidental death' was the verdict rendered at the coroner's inquest on the remains of Daniel Murphy, who was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room in the Clarendon Hotel, with a bullet through his body.

CANADA'S FRUIT INDUSTRY

Ontario Growers Hold Their Annual Convention.

GREAT BRITAIN AS A FIELD FOR EXPORT.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario have this week been in session at Toronto.

On Wednesday, at the opening meeting, it was decided to hold the convention for 1909 in St. Catharines.

The president of the association, Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland, Ontario, in his opening address at the morning session, referred with satisfaction to the great increase in the number of local fruit growers' associations. He urged that greater attention be paid to the educational side of the work of the association, and commended the Hon. Nelson Monteith's proposal to appoint an advisory board to aid in the management of the Jordan experimental farm.

Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, presented the report of the transportation committee, referring to the difficulties in securing from the railways an adequate supply of cars, and cars properly constructed for carrying fruit as laid before the Railway Commission last week.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, in reporting on new fruits, said care had to be taken that the export trade was not injured by too many varieties.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, of Guelph, urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to determine the value of new fruits before they were given out for propagation.

At the afternon session Mr. Alex. McNeill, chief of the fruit division, Ottawa, gave an address or paper on 'The place of the fall apple in future planting.' He spoke of the various kinds of apples which might be advantageously planted for purposes of getting early fruit, but this work should not be undertaken unless the soil and location for sun were suitable.

Mr. James E. Johnson, of Simcoe, led in the discussion, and said that from one six-acre orchard of winter apples the return had been $2,800 net profit.

The work on the Ontario Horticultural Experimental Farm was lucidly explained by Mr. H. S. Peart, of the farm.

Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, hoped that the small experimental stations now established throughout Ontario would not be abolished, as the government proposed.

Mr. E. D. Smith, M.P., thought that the experimental farms had failed because they had not yet been able to produce a good all-round pear or peach. There were good pears, peaches and grapes for sale in short-distance places, but Ontario had not these fruits which could be shipped, for instance, to the North-West with the certainty of arriving safely and in good condition. The railway facilities were not of the best, but still the quality was not what was needed. Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, had been experimenting for many years to try and get the best class of fruits, and also of wheat, but it was exceedingly slow work, and was apt to often lead to disappointment.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, spoke on 'Market conditions in Great Britain.' Mr. Ruddick said the fruit market in the North-West was of very great value to Ontario and the east, although the North-west fruit growers were endeavoring to meet the requirements of that market themselves. When they discovered how to protect their fruit trees from the cold winds the local fruit supply would grow. He urged that instead of dividing their export trade they should set about supplying Britain with all the fruit she would take. Canada would have opposition from Tasmania and other places, but if the quality of Canadian fruits, the manner of packing and the plan of catering to the British trade was well kept up the fruits would sell, and sell well, in the Old Country. He had complaints from Scottish purchasers about the habit of Canadian canners of apples, who, it was said, put various qualities and classes of apples in one tin, and thus spoiled the lot. He had found that strawberry and raspberry pulp was largely purchased in Britain, and so it might be worth while for shippers to look into this.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith, M.P.P., Provincial Minister of Agriculture, presided at the evening session.

Mr. William Hopkins, of Youngstown, N.Y., spoke on 'Commercial fruit growing in western New York.'

Prof. Jarvis, of the Agricultural Colleges, Guelph, gave an address on the various pests which infest fruit trees, devoting most of his remarks to the codling moth.

The fight against the scale in Pennsylvania was the subject of an address by Prof. H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, Pa., who stated that the state gave $30,000 in 1906 for spraying purposes, and this year the expenditure will be $40,000.

At Thursday morning's session it was decided to take away one representative from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River Valley district, which will be represented by two, and to add one to the Niagara peninsula districts. The president, in his address, explained that originally the province was divided under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and was distributed with a view to county fairs, cheese boards, and poultry associations. He thought that it was time to distribute the province with a view to climatic as well as industrial and capital conditions pertaining to the fruit-growing industry.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, spoke on 'The horticultural development in Ontario.' He explained that the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was the first association of its kind in Ontario.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa, and Prof. H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, Pa., gave interesting addresses on the 'Influence of stock and scion upon varieties.'

A BUSY SEASON.

Four Thousand Men on the G.T.P. in the West—C.N.R. Will Not Reduce Operations.

CONSTRUCTION GANGS ON THE PRAIRIES WILL BE EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE DURING WINTER.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—The season just drawing to a close has been the busiest that the Dominion has ever known, busier even than that of four years ago, and the reaction which is bound to follow these periods of exceptional development and expansion is already beginning to make itself felt.

At the same time the most conservative financiers in the Dominion see absolutely no reason for serious apprehension, believing that the check will be but temporary in its influence, and that there is no reason for expecting anything in the nature of commercial or industrial depression. Several of the largest railway companies in the United States have had to forego for a time the plans they had formed for further expansion and extension of their operations, and it would not be surprising if the same thing happened in our own country.

There are four thousand men at present employed in construction work on the Western Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, most of these will be laid off as soon as the winter has set in, but should have no trouble whatever in finding their way into other employment. Some of them will be taken on, no doubt, to help in the rock work on the Eastern Division between Winnipeg and the Great Lakes, of which there is still a great deal to be done.

Mr. D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern system, who is in Ottawa to-day, was asked whether the Canadian Northern was contemplating reducing any of its operations. His reply was an emphatic negative. Naturally the construction forces on the prairies would not be able to work throughout the winter, but as soon as their present employment was over they would have no difficulty in finding something else to do. There was room for many in the lumber camps and on the rock work on the Grand Trunk Pacific. For his own part he had no anticipation whatever of hard times.

HALF A MILLION FOR MISSIONS.

THIS SUM TO BE RAISED IN TORONTO.

At a meeting of business men in Toronto, it was decided to raise $500,000 for missions. Not only so, but it is to be done in the ensuing ecclesiastical year.

Hitherto, Toronto has contributed $140,000 a year, but the enthusiastic meeting decided that nothing less than the half million mark is satisfactory.

The gathering was held under the auspices of the local committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and was representative of all the principal denominations. While the Union Nominating Committee will conduct the project generally, the money will be payable through the Mission Rooms of the respective denominations. The Nominating Committee is composed of N. W. Hoyles, LL.D., K.C., and F. E. Hodgins, K.C., for the Anglicans; S. J. Moore and T. S. Shenstone, for the Baptists; J. McD. Hay, for the Congregationalists; Justice Maclaren and N. W. Rowell, K.C., for the Methodists, and John McKay and Matthew Parkinson, for the Presbyterians.

Mr. J. Campbell White, of New York, the General Secretary of the International Movement, spoke at some length on the missionary problem as it now presents itself to the churches of America, the marvellous significance of strategic character of the present decade in the world's history and the obligations and opportunities of the laymen of to-day.

A CURIOUS CASE

EDWIN MOSTYN TAKES ACTION AGAINST C. P. R. FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED WHILE COLLISION SEEMED IMMINENT.

Ottawa, Nov.13.—Edwin Mostyn has filed a writ against the C. P. R. claiming $2,000 damages for injuries sustained in an expected collision which failed to occur. While on the way to Kingston recently, with the body of his wife, a conductor rushed into the car and told the passengers to jump for their lives as a collision was at hand. A wild scramble ensued, wherein Mostyn says he was trampled upon, first in the car and afterwards when outside, for jumping passengers fell upon him while he lay upon the ground without.

The prompt work of the train crew, however, averted smashing into a standing gravel train and the excitement was unnacessary.

GRAVE DESECRATION.

Cornwall, Nov. 13.—A report comes from Glengarry that several graves in the Presbyterian cemetery at Kirkhill have been rifled and the bodies carried off. The remains of a coffin are said to have been found in a near-by woods. The crime has been reported to the authorities, and an effort is being made to trace the guilty persons.

THE NEW JAIL.

The laying of the corner stone of the new jail is expected to take place at an early date. There are at present two hundred men engaged in making the excavations and laying the foundations.

MILITARY TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Important Interview With the Minister of Militia

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, has accorded to your correspondent an interview, in which he outlines the leading features of an agreement which has just been made with the Education Department of Nova Scotia for the introduction of a system of military training into the public schools of that province. The new system will, as far as possible, be brought into force in Nova Scotia on Jan. 1 next, and will be followed doubtless by the introduction of a similar system of physical and military training in the other provinces graded so as to suit the age and physical condition of the pupils.



Sir Frederick Borden

The introduction of military training into the schools of the Dominion, including, as far as practicable, instruction in rifle practice, is a subject in which the present Minister of Militia has taken a keen interest for several years past, believing, as he does, that through this means immense stimulus would be given to the militia service of the country. When the schoolboys are old enough to enjoy the exercise and the training of cadet corps they will be encouraged to band themselves together into such organizations from which a large proportion will afterward graduate into the militia itself.

Under this agreement the Nova Scotia educational authorities will enforce their existing regulation (hitherto somewhat perfunctorily observed), which prescribes the practice of physical training in all public schools, and will further add to the school curriculum military drill suitable to the age and sex of the pupils (including, for the older boys, rifle practice) on the understanding that the Department of Militia will provide competent instructors for the training of the teachers and also grant an annual bonus to such qualified teachers as actually impart this instruction, provided that they make themselves eligible for this bonus by becoming members of the militia force.

The Education Department of Nova Scotia has undertaken also to encourage, in every way possible, the formation of cadet corps among the older boys in all the public schools.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

As regards the instruction of the present teaching staff in the public schools of Nova Scotia, it was agreed that there are four centres, namely, Halifax, Sydney, Truro, and Yarmouth, at or near which there were a sufficient number of teachers employed to enable classes to be formed and carried on in the evenings without interference with the ordinary day's school work. Each class will be followed by an examination. In addition to the cities here named, it is possible that a class may also be established at Pictou or New Glasgow. For the benefit of the large number of teachers working out of reach of these centres, however, courses of instruction will have to be arranged during the summer vacations, either at the vacation school held in Truro or at the summer science school of the Maritime Provinces, held at a locality not yet agreed upon. Two courses of three weeks each would be held in each case, the Militia Department providing the instructors required and the dates and the places of meeting for these classes to be settled by agreement with the Education Department of Nova Scotia.

So as to provide for the instruction of those students who are now qualifying to become teachers the Militia Department will also provide a competent instructor to conduct a course of physical training and military drill at the Normal School in Truro, at dates to be arranged for.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

In future the Education Department of Nova Scotia will before granting a teacher's certificate, from the Normal School, require a certificate of competency to instruct in physical training and in elementary military drill. A notification will be issued by the Education Department of the province informing all engaged as public school teachers that after the expiration of three years from the end of the current year, licenses to teach in the schools of the province will be only granted to such teachers as hold one or other of the two prescribed certificates.

Grade A certificate will represent competency to instruct in both physical training and advanced military drill, including rifle shooting, and will be issuable to male teachers only. Grade B will represent competency to instruct in physical training and elementary drill, and will be issuable to teachers of both sexes. The bonuses above referred to will be paid by the Militia Department to those teachers only who hold grade A certificates, and who are in addition officers of the school cadet corps or members of the militia. Under the regulations for cadet corps the Militia Department pays the same transport and allowances to certificated instructors of cadet corps as to officers of the militia for similar attendance. The annual bonuses will be paid upon the certificate of an inspecting officer of the militia that the instruction imparted is satisfactory. Until cadet corps possess in their own officers competent instructors this work of instruction will be carried out by instructors detailed by the Militia Department as far as practicable.

UNIFORMS, ETC.

The Militia Department will be prepared also to supply for the use of these cadet corps, belts, caps, if desired, a proportion of arms and ammunition, and in addition, drill books for the more advanced training. If uniforms, however, are desired, they must be supplied by the schools themselves.

OIL LAND PURCHASE CASE

MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL STRONGLY CONDEMNS ACTION OF DEFENDANTS.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Some stinging remarks were made by Mr. Justice Riddell this morning in giving judgment in the case of the Alexandria Oil & Development Company, Thomas J. Drain and J. Butler against John W. Cook, and H. J. Boerth, the defendants belonging to Essex County. The defendants had appealed against a judgment of Justice Teetzel, which held that they acted as trustees for the plaintiffs in the purchase of certain oil properties in Western Ontario, and, therefore, had no right to purchase the properties at one price and turn them over to the plaintiffs at a great profit. In dismissing the appeal and upholding Justice Teetzel's judgment, Justice Riddell said: 'This action arose out of a barefaced swindle perpetrated by the defendants, Cook and Boerth. The victims were a number of their friends, among them several harvesters, who seem to be most credulous and easy in matters relating to their own interests, however suspicious and exacting they may be in matters affecting their clients.' The judge also remarked that the plaintiffs had been 'cheated and defrauded' by the defendants.

HAYSEEDS AND DUDES

MR. GEORCE C. CREELMAN SAYS NEITHER DESERVES THE TERM.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Speaking to the Canadian Club this afternoon, Mr. George C. Creelman, of the Guelph Agricultural College, said that false standards had been set up in Canada regarding farmers and farm operations. 'When you hear the word "hayseed," you think at once of a man in the country clothed for manual labor. When a farmer hears the word "dude" he immediately pictures to himself a man well dressed, with a crease in his trousers, perhaps on his way to business. Neither of these men deserves the terms applied, each is properly dressed for his work, and yet each thinks the other is extreme in style.'

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF SUDBURY.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The new judicial district of Sudbury came into existence to-day by proclamation. Sudbury will be the judicial centre, with court and jail, registry offices and other essential buildings.

UNDER LEMIEUX ACT

MINERS OF STRATHCONA COAL COMPANY APPLY FOR A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The miners of the Strathcona Coal Company, in Alberta, forty in number, have applied to the Department of Labor for the appointment of a commission of inquiry under the Lemieux Act to investigate a claim they have made for an eight-hour day and change of wages.

HUNTER LOST IN SWAMP

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF ANDREW HALL NEAR PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, Ont., Nov. 11.—As a result of losing his way in the swamp while hunting last Friday, Andrew Hall, of this city is now lying at the point of death. A search party found him half unconscious at two o'clock next morning in a swamp. He could not light a fire owing to his matches being damp. In the darkness a twig had entered his eye, destroying the sight.

FARMERS IN PANIC

THOSE IN REAR OF ADDINGTON SLAUGHTERED STOCK FEARING SHORTAGE OF FODDER.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 13.—A panic seems to have struck the farmers in the rear of Addington over the probable shortage of fodder, and there was a wholesale slaughter of stock, the meat and hides being sold at most ridiculously low prices. A farmer says more loss to stock occurred unnecessarily than will take the next five years to redeem. Fodder is fairly plentiful and pasturage has been unusually good all fall. Beaver hay sells at $15 a ton, and cows from $5 to $8 each.

KILLED BY CAR.

Sydney, N.S., Nov. 12.—Abraham Libbus, aged 33, unmarried, was killed to-night at the steel works by being struck by a moving car. Libbus was working on a high level track, and the car, while being shunted down struck him, breaking an arm, three ribs, and causing internal injuries.

GAMBLERS OUTWITTED.

A Montreal Man and Two Card Sharpers

A story of how two sharpers were outwitted was told in the Court on Tuesday, when John Mines charged John Maloney, alias Mr. Holt, of Cobalt, with assaulting him. The tale told by the prosecutor was to the effect that a stranger named McDougall walked into his shop and invited him to go to St. Lawrence Hall to meet two friends.

When they reached the St. Lawrence Hall, Mines says that McDougall introduced him to a 'Mr. Holt, of Cobalt.' McDougall proposed that they have a little game of cards while he was waiting for a friend of his, who was to meet him there at noon.

McDougall called Mines to one side, and, handing him $50, said: 'The old guy has a bunch of money. You sit across the table from him, and I will remain out of the game, stand behind him and tip you off to what he holds in his hand.' Mines replied that he would not play in that way, and would not go into the game unless McDougall went in.

The trio repaired to McDougall's room, where cards were produced, but the men soon found that they were being beaten at their own game and McDougall demanded the return of his money. Mines states that he refused to do this, whereupon McDougall ran to the door and turning the key in the lock placed it in his pocket. Mines seeing he was locked in the room pulled his revolver and told Holt and McDougall that if the door was not opened quickly he would shoot them both.

A fight followed, in which Mines said McDougall pulled a sandbag from his pocket and hit him a blow on the head. The blow weakened him, and he realized the best thing he could do was call for help. He eventually got away with the $50 of the card sharper's money still in his possession. A few minutes later Mines met Holt on the sidewalk in front of the Hall and the fight was renewed. Holt was afterwards taken to the police station.

Mr. Recorder Dupuis fined the accused $20 or two months on a charge of simple assault.

BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION

CO-OPERATION URGED AS A CHECK TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Among those present at the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, held in connection with the Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, which met in the York County Council Chambers, Toronto, were F. J. Miller, London, Ont. (president); William Conse, Streetsville (vice-president); Martin Emugh, Holbrook, Ont.), (treasurer); E. Truder, Simcoe; I. S. Byers, Markham; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; John Newton, London; W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew; W. J. Brown, Chard, and many other well-known bee-keepers. Mr. Miller, the president, in his address, stated that the past year had been one of great anxiety to the bee-keeper. Many colonies had been lost during the past winter and spring. Entire apiaries had been wiped out. The higher prices had been somewhat of a silver lining. Better methods should be practiced and the industry carried on on business principles. Hard study and work would bring success and pleasure. The changes made in the Department of Agriculture under the Hon. Nelson Monteith had been gratifying, and he knew that the minister was willing to supply the means to further the interests of the industry.

Mr. Conse, the vice-president, stated that the work of the association was good, they were getting into closer touch with the Department of Agriculture and the Hon. Nelson Monteith should be appreciated for his sympathy and co-operation. He felt that for some years they need not fear not having a sale for their honey. He doubted if there was in any land any better honey than their own. If carried on in a proper way it was a profitable business, and the public generally, consumers of honey and fruit and seed growers were largely benefited. It was marvellous the yields of clover seed obtained by clover seed growers in the vicinity of large apiaries this year.

A resolution was passed favoring co-operative work in the marketing of honey. The work suggested was along the line fruit-growers are pursuing.

Mr. W. A. Chrysler, of Chatham, said that the time had come for the bee keepers to put their business on an up-to-date commercial footing. Co-operative buying and selling were urged as a means of crowding the middleman to his proper level, and checking the rapacity of the buyer. It would also tend to check adulteration on their part. He said that honey producers are isolated to a degree that is unknown among other producers, and urged the formation of an exchange or association able to supply the market through its own salesmen. He also advised the adoption of a uniform box or can and label in order to standardise their produce.

The evening was occupied in the reading and discussion of Mr. E. W. Alexander's paper on 'The importance of keeping the brood nest clear of capped honey by a moderate use of the extractor either in the roduction of comb or extracted honey.'

FARMER RUN OVER.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 15.—William Secord, aged about 60, a farmer, who drove into town with a load of hay to-day, died to-night in the hospital. Going down a steep hill, his horse ran away. Secord fell from the high load of hay, was run over, and his skull fractured. One ear was almost torn from his head.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Manager of Napierville Bank Attacked.

SAFE BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

Napierville, Que., Nov. 14. — The agency of the Banque de St. Jean was roobed during the night. Three masked men and one unmasked demanded Mr. Brault, the manager, at the point of a revolver and striking him with the butt, to open the safe. Upon his refusal they soon opened it with nitro-glycerine and carried off the contents, between $400 and $600.

The head office of the Banque de St. Jean is at St. Johns, Que., the general manager being Mr. P. I. L'Heureux. Mr. C. E. Brault is manager at Napierville.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

A FORMER ONTARIO DETECTIVE DROPS OUT OF SIGHT.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—William J. Wells, formerly a provincial detective, and lately a traveller living at 15 Leuty avenue, has disappeared so completely that friends who have set about an attempt to trace his movements are utterly at a loss for a beginning.

Wells travelled for a Montreal firm of dry goods importers. He had been well known as a detective on the provincial force and was well known on the road, travelling to the Pacific Coast. He went west on a commercial trip for his firm early in the summer and in Vancouver in June. He wrote home to his wife in Toronto from the Vancouver Hotel, left the hotel to post his letter and has neither been seen nor heard of since. He left absolutely no trace of his movements and his friends, fearing that something has happened to him have now taken steps for a thorough investigation. Inquiries are now being made in Vancouver and throughout British Columbia and the west.

Wells left at his comfortable home on Leuty avenue, a wife and three children. His prolonged absence has nearly distracted the wife and has put the family in financial straits.

Wells occupied a more or less prominent position as a detective in connection with the celebrated Barton murder mystery near Hamilton. Though not at that time a member of the provincial force he was a frequent visitor at the Attorney-General's Department and he interested himself in the Barton case, obtaining and following up a number of clues. It is thought that he never relished the idea of tracking down the unknown man who committed the murder in the woods of Barton Township, and it is possible that his determination in this regard may have in some way led to his sudden dropping out of sight.

PROVINCIAL DIVORCES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DOES NOT REGARD CONTENTION OF JUDGE CLEMENTS AS SERIOUS.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The Department of Justice does not regard as serious the contention, based on a decision of Mr. Justice Clements of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that there is a possibility of divorces granted by the Provincial Court since 1871 being declared invalid. Although by the British North America Act marriage and divorce were especially reserved for the jurisdiction of the Dominion, it was also expressly stipulated that the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia should retain their divorce courts. Under that agreement these four provinces have been granting divorces ever since they entered the Confederation. The Vancouver despatch states that Judge Clements ruled that the divorce law of the province went out of existence in 1871 when British Columbia enterd the union, but the Department of Justice takes exactly the contrary view.

A Vancouver despatch yesterday stated that, if the decision of Judge Clements in refusing a divorce to Henry Watt on the ground that the old provincial law was killed in 1871, all the divorces given in British Columbia during the last thirty-six years will be declared illegal.

YOUNG GIRL SHOOTS HERSELF.

Picton, Ont., Nov. 13.—A sad accident occurred at Point Traverse, this county, to-day. The two children of Mr. Farrington, Viola, aged sixteen, and her younger brother, were alone in their home. Viola was in one room and her brother in another. The brother states he heard a rifle shot, and, upon going into the room where his sister was, found her dead with the rifle lying beside her. She had, it is supposed, been playing with the gun, which was loaded, and discharged it, killing herself instantly.

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Those whose subscriptions expire in December are urgently requested to send in renewals AT ONCE, so as to avoid the tremendous end-of-the-year rush that taxes even an increased staff to the utmost. Nothing would be lost by renewing a little before the time, as renewals invariably count from the date of former subscription. By giving this matter their prompt attention subscribers will greatly oblige

THE PUBLISHERS.

N.B.—In renewing, why not take advantage of one of the combination offers announced elsewhere in this issue?

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

City Has No Power to Amend the Existing Law.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MAY PETITION QUEBEC GOVERNMENT FOR MORE RESTRICTIONS

The Hope of Montreal Lodge, No. 167, recently submitted to the Police Committee a resolution asking that steps be taken to have the Licensing Law so amended as to make it possible to entirely restrict the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays, the chief of police having said that 'the law was drawn up in such a manner that however many police there might be, the sale of liquor on Sunday could not be absolutely suppressed.' The resolution was referred to the civic law department with instructions to state what suggestions the city attorneys would proffer in the matter.

Replying, Mr. Ethier states: 'If we except the words of the chief of the police, we have no fact or report which might guide us as to the merits of the question, but we deem it advisable to inform the committee that the city has no control over the license law, which is a public law under the jurisdiction of the government of the Province of Quebec, and particularly of the treasurer of the province. The city has accordingly no authority to amend the said law.

'The only suggestion we may make would be to invite the above-mentioned association to send its petition to the government of the province in order to induce the same to make the license law more severe and more effective. The said petition should contain reasons for the said application.

'The association, if it deems it advisable to communicate its petition to the city, could ask for the co-operation of the City Council in order to obtain the object desired, be it in the form of a resolution endorsing the petition of the association or in the form of a recommendation to the provincial authorities, if the council deems it advisable to make such a recommendation.'

THE ALLANS AND THE G.T.R.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENT SKEPTICAL ABOUT CUNARDER RUMOR.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 12.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press, upon inquiring at the offices of the Cunard Steamship Company, failed to secure either a denial or confirmation regarding the rumor that the Cunard Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company would unite for handling Canadian passenger traffic. He says much doubt exists in shipping circles as to the truth of the rumor, but, on the contrary, had the rumor connected the Allan Line, instead of the Cunard, with the Grand Trunk Railway, it would have readily obtained credence in shipping circles.

It is well known that until a short time ago the Allan Line and the Grand Trunk Railway were far from being on the best of terms, but recently they have become the closest friends, and in every way are working under the most amicable relations. Some people are of the opinion that on the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific the Grand Trunk Railway will amalgamate with the Canadian Allan Line, the Allan Company keeping separate control of its New York and Mediterranean services.

EARLY CLOSING AT QUEBEC

COURT OF APPEAL DECIDES THAT MUNICIPAL BY-LAW IS VALID.

Quebec, Nov. 11.—The Court of Appeal rendered judgment to-day confirming the decision of Mr. Justice Lemieux who dismissed the petition to quash and annul the municipal by-law ordering the closing of hotels and saloons at 7 p.m. on Saturdays in the city of Quebec.

FATAL STREET FIGHT

ONE MAN DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN ST. CATHARINES —AN ARREST MADE.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 11.—Fatal results have followed a street fight which occurred in this city on Sept. 21 last. To-day James Archibald Pattison is dead and George Vance occupies a cell in police headquarters, waiting the verdict of the coroner's jury which will to-morrow determine the cause of Pattison's death. Two weeks elapsed after the affair, when George Vance and a man named Longley were fined for street fighting, and that was the last heard of the affair until to-day, when Pattison died, it is understood, from concussion of the brain. A post mortem will be held.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 15.—The fourth instalment of $5,000 of the $20,000 promised by Lord Strathcona to the University of Manitoba in 1902 for the science department, was received to-day. The donation has greatly aided the engineering department

MISCREANT CUT BELT.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 15.—For the second time within a month one of the big belts of the Canada Cotton Mill was cut this week by some unknown person. The first time the belt was cut almost straight across, but the second attempt was made in a zigzag fashion.

ALLAN LINE'S WINTER SERVICE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—The Allan Line has decided to inaugurate a winter and spring service between Glasgow and Halifax.

MANY OF PIERRE FISHERMEN PERISH

Seven Vessels Lost During Season —Increased Catch Restores Business Activity.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 11.—The average catch of St. Pierre fishing vessels for the season, which averaged 1,780 quintals for each of the seventy-one schooners, shows a marked increase over previous years, and restored business activity in every section of the French colony. Out of the vessels sailing out of St. Pierre, seven of them were lost, in which 123 souls were victims, the majority of whom left large families. The largest ship owners and, therefore, the takers of the largest catch, were the Morue Francaise Company, who had twenty-two vessels, whose total catch amounted to 30,968 quintals. Five of their vessels were lost, with all on board. The Madeline, with twenty men, was never heard of since leaving the French colony on her first trip.

The total catch of the French fleet is 120,000 quintals of fish, worth nearly eight hundred thousand dollars.

ACCIDENT TO LIGHTING PLANT.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 11.—A despatch from St. Pierre says the town is in total darkness, and likely will remain so for some time, the result of an accident to the engine. That no loss of life occurred is almost a miracle, as when the machinery went wrong parts of it were hurled with great force, tearing out a portion of the power house and wrecking it to the extent of $2,500. The accident occurred near midnight, when the streets in the vicinity of the electric station were deserted, or there would have been some deaths.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

MR. GRAHAM TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN OF CHATHAM, N.B., IN A BUSINESS-LIKE MANNER.

Chatham, N.B., Nov. 11.—The Minister of Railways and the I. C. R. officials arrived here this afternoon, and were waited on by a delegation of the Board of Trade, who asked that the railway station be moved into town, that a branch line be extended along the harbor front, and that freight rates be reduced.

Mr. Graham replied in a business-like manner, stating that his policy was to keep the people's railway for the people of Canada, and not for the railway companies. If they could show that the proposed changes would bring sufficient traffic to the line to make it pay, it would be done, otherwise it would not.

The minister returns to Ottawa by the Maritime Express to-night.

STILETTO AND REVOLVER

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN ITALIANS IN MONTREAL.

An armory of murderous weapons at the Central Police Station on Tuesday told at a glance the outline of one of the most desperate affrays that has occurred for years in Montreal.

The fracas took place on Monday night, in a small room at 189 St. Paul street, opposite Bonsecours Market.

Eight combatants were engaged. All were Italians, and the deadly nature of the struggle may be gauged from the fact that the weapons in possession of the police are—an axe and a stiletto, both stained with blood, and a six chambered revolver containing two unfired and four spent cartridges.

Of the eight combatants three went to hospital in a serious condition, suffering from bullet and stiletto wounds, and three more were taken to police headquarters after their wounds had been treated.

The dramatis personae in what may yet turn out to be a tragedy, are the following:—

Antonio Carboni, 18 years of age, has bullet wounds in left arm and under right shoulder. Two stiletto wounds in chest and two in back. In critical condition in Notre Dame Hospital.

Fortino Dardonio, 35 years of age, stiletto wound in left shoulder near neck, taken to General Hospital from 98 Inspector street.

Pasquale Matafero, 24 years of age, bullet wound in left arm and right shoulder.

Vicenzo Amadeo, 25 years of age, bullet wound in side under left arm. Taken to police headquarters after bullet had been extracted at Notre Dame Hospital.

Pietro Amadeo, 21 years of age, bullet wound in left arm. Taken to police headquarters after bullet had been extracted at Notre Dame Hospital.

Cosmo Matafero, 28 years of age, wound in head from blow of axe. Taken to police headquarters after wound had been dressed at Notre Dame Hospital.

Joseph Goudreau, 32 years of age, carter, 75 Montcalm street, shot in right arm while assisting the police. Taken to his home after wound had been dressed at Notre Dame Hospital.

George Kennedy, 27 years of age, St. Henry street. Held at police headquarters on suspicion of allowing one of the men to escape arrest.

Nellie Smith, 33 years of age, 98 Inspector street. Held at police headquarters as a witness.

Antonio Carboni and Fortunato Pierton will, as soon as they recover sufficiently, be charged with attempted murder. The latter is the man who shot at and wounded Goudreau, the carter. Vincenzo and Pietro Amadeo, and Cosmo and Pasquale Hatafero will be called as witnesses, and are at present detained by the police.

GOVERNMENT TO THE RESCUE.

Co-operates With Banks to Move Out Grain Crop.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—In reply to questions concerning the financing of the western grain crop, Mr. Fielding said the government regarded the difficulties that had arisen in the west as of more than local importance, inasmuch as the satisfactory marketing of the crop was a matter of the utmost concern to the trade and commerce of the whole country. The particular feature of the situation which impressed the government and called for some action was the fact that the close of lake navigation was near at hand and that quite a large part of the crop was reported to be of such a character that if it were not moved out immediately, it would be damaged, if not destroyed. The government has, therefore, felt it to be its duty to meet the emergency by co-operating with the banks in order to provide facilities for handling the crops in the very short time that yet remains before the lakes will be closed. The steps that were being taken, Mr. Fielding said, gave assurance that the banks which usually handled this class of business would be able to meet all reasonable demands and he beneved the crop would now move quickly.



Hon. W. S. FIELDING

INTEREST IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13. — The despatch from Ottawa announcing that Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, had been conferring with the Canadian banks and had secured assurances from them that additional financial resources would be available for moving the western crop, was news of interest to-day to grain dealers, wholesale merchants and businessmen generally.

For the past week strong representations have been going fast to the government from various interests, urging its intervention to prevent a tie-up. Although none of these emanated from official bodies they were none the less representatives of the business and grain interests of the Canadian West.

Mr. C. C. Castle, the grain commissioner, in a communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce, the contents of which found their way to a Toronto newspaper, drew the attention of the government to the fact that the export trade was virtually at a standstill, owing to the money available being insufficient to move grain cargoes from Fort William to the seaboard.

Mr. Castle was summoned east the latter part of last week to consult with the government on the situation. The government also made inquiries of responsible parties as to the prevailing state of affairs. Conferences between Mr. Fielding and the banks followed, with the announcement that further aid would be forthcoming.

The government was informed that in order to get the maximum quantity of grain out of the country before the close of navigation additional funds to the extent of from five to ten milion dollars would be required. By the co-operation of the banks it is believed that this can be done.

The chief difficulty has been in moving grain from Fort William to the seaboard.

Export has also been checked by the desire of some grain holders to hold their grain owing to the price for May affording them a premium over the carrying charges; and the desire to stop this holding of grain for speculative purposes has doubtless been responsible in large part for the severe policy of the banks.

Unless financial and transportation facilities combine to make it possible to move forward the stocks at Fort William as rapidly as they accumulate, until the close of navigation, which at best is not more than a month away, there will be a continuance of the conditions now prevailing in the country, which make it a difficult problem for the farmer to turn his grain into money. The Winnipeg grain men hope that as the result of Mr. Fielding's conference with the bankers, the present conditions will improve.

ABBITIBBI INQUIRY

ROYAL COMMISSION RESUMES SITTINGS AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 12.—The Royal Commission appointed in connection with the Abbitibbi inquiry resumed its session in the Court House yesterday. Chief Justice Langelier and Mr. Justice Charbonneau presiding, and Mr. Greenshields representing the government.

Among those present were the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier; the Hon. A. Turgeon, and Mr. P. E. Leblanc, M.P.P.

After the opening of the inquiry Mr. P. E. Leblanc rose and stated that he represented the Opposition in the Provincial House, and public opinion, and said that the government should have someone to represent public opinion at this investigation, and that a lawyer should be appointed by the Opposition to be paid by the government.

The chief justice, in reply, stated that they had no objection to having a nominee of the Opposition appointed, but, as to payment, the Commission had nothing to do with that.

Mr. Laflamme was the only witness to give evidence before the Commision. He was asked several questions, but was very guarded in his answers. In reply to one question he said he had never heard anything personally against the government about the negotiations for the Abbitibbi property. He was asked if he had not made accusations against the government, and replied that he had not made any accusations against the government, but had criticised certain of their actions.

Quebec, Nov. 12.—The Royal Commission on the Abbitibbi matter reassembled in the Court House this morning, and among those present were the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier, and the Hon. A. Turgeon. On the opening of this morning's session the Hon. Mr. Gouin rose and stated that the government declined to make the appointment of a lawyer to represent the Opposition, as asked for yesterday by Mr. Leblanc and said that Mr. Greenshields had been appointed to represent no particular section but was named to assist the commissioners in their work, and that he represented public opinion just as much as he did the government.

The Hon. P. E. Leblanc was heard as a witness this morning, but no evidence was adduced, as he occupied the time in making statements which were objected to by Mr. Greenshields, who stated that what the commission wanted from witnesses was a personal knowledge of facts and documents, not what appeared in the newspapers and hearsay.

The Hon. Senator Landry was called to the stand shortly before adjournment was made for lunch and his evidence will be continued when the commission meets again this afternoon, when he is to produce documents in connection with the investigation. It is likely that the commission will adjourn this afternoon for a period of time in order to allow the commissioners to make arrangements for the hearing of the Belgian witnesses and to decide whether the latter will come here and give evidence or the commissioners go there to examine them.

MR. LAFORTUNE FOR CHATEAUGUAY.

The name of Mr. D. A. Lafortune, Crown prosecutor, is mentioned in connection with the Liberal candidature for the approaching by-election in Chateauguay. As an outsider is to be chosen to represent the Liberal interests in that constituency, the record of Mr. Lafortune in recent campaigns, and more especially his recent services in the Bellechasse election, would seem to justify the opinion that the leaders of the party may choose him as standard-bearer in Chateauguay.

GUNNING FATALITIES

TWO MEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOT THEMSELVES—ANOTHER MAN SHOOTS AT MARK AND KILLS FOREMAN.

Huntsville, Ont., Nov. 14.—Within a week of the time he was to have married a young Dorset lady, William Knott, about 28 years of age, was shot in the leg by the discharge of his rifle as he was going through the bush, and died of loss of blood. Knott made the first rich find in the Larder Lake district, receiving $40,000 as his share. He left his fiancée $25,000.

Pembroke, Ont., Nov. 14.—A sad accident occurred in Alice township, six miles from Pembroke, yesterday, when Harry Beuder, aged 22 years, accidentally shot himself through the heart while out hunting. Beuder, who was an employee of the Stearns Electrical Equipment Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., was home on his holidays.

Quebec, Nov. 15.—Details of a fatal accident which occurred in the woods near Sayabec, and which resulted in the death of a man named Germain Gauthier, 24 years of age, a laborer, have been obtained. It appears that Mr. J. Pollock had left on a tour of inspection of the shanties of the Fenderson Company along with Mr. Chas. Fenderson. Coming to a small lake, Pollock perceived what he thought was a piece of wood, and thinking it was a capital opportunity to try his aim as a marksman, he fired his rifle. The ball, however, missed the mark and struck Gauthier, a foreman for the company, who was with a gang of men in the vicinity. The bullet struck his right arm, and, continuing its course, lodged in his heart, killing him instantly.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY

TO PROVIDE HOURLY SERVICE BETWEEN COBALT AND HAILEYBURY.

A syndicate of Ottawa men has secured a franchise from the municipal councils of the Cobalt district for the construction of an electric railway between Cobalt and Haileybury. The road is to be completed by July, 1909, and is to furnish an hourly service between the two towns, with a half-hour service in the municipalities. The line will in all probability be eventually extended to New Liskeard.

The plan is to run the line up the Montreal River Valley, through Cobalt Haileybury, Argentite, North Cobalt and New Liskeard to Quinze Rapids and ultimately to Larder Lake. It is stated that there is a large and growing population through these new mining and agricultural districts, which will furnish ample traffic for the proposed line. The men behind the project are Messrs. F. Latchford, Ottawa; Judge C. M. Stone, Cleveland; W. J. O'Brien, Renfrew; J. W. Fitzpatrick, Ottawa, and T. Fitzpatrick, of New Liskeard.

PETERBOROUGH PRESBYTERY

Springbrook, Ont., Nov. 13—At a special meeting of the Peterborough Presbytery, held in St. Paul's Church, Peterborough, the calls of St. Paul's congregation to the Rev. Robert Pogue, of Philadelphia, and of the Havelock congregation to the Rev. J. A. G. Sterling, were sustained and arrangements made for the induction ceremonies.

THE 'CYGNET' LAUNCHED.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's Airship Christened by Inventor's Wife.

Halifax, Nov. 14.—After many years of experimental work, the contrivance with which Dr. A. Graham Bell hopes to solve the problem of aerial navigation was successfully launched at Baddeck, N.S., yesterday in the presence of a number of intimate friends of the inventor and a few of the more prominent citizens of the place. The launching took place at the Bell laboratory, the ceremony of christening being attended to by Mrs. Bell, who, in breaking a bottle of champagne over the bow of the airship, declared its name to be the 'Cygnet.' Owing to adverse weather conditions, however, the flight was not attempted, the formal launching of the vessel only taking place.

Halifax, Nov. 15.—Among those who are witnessing the aerial experiments now being conducted at Baddeck in connection with the practical tests of the recently constructed airship of Dr. Graham Bell is Dr. Grenfell, the hero of the Labrador Deep Sea Mission. Dr. Grenfell is the guest of the inventor and is taking a deep interest in his experiments.

For the purpose of conducting preliminary trials of Dr. Bell's first flying machine a float has been constructed which supports a cradle capable of being tipped in either direction. On this cradle will rest the airship. The float will then be towed behind a powerful tug. After the desired speed has been reached by the tug the cradle will be tipped and the airship, exposing for the first time its immense area of silken surface, will immediately rise. A flying line from the steamer will then provide it with the necessary momentum to keep it in the air, the line also being used to control its flight.

PTOMAINE POISONING

CASES IN LONDON AND HAMILTON—VICTIM IN FORMER SUCCUMBED.

London, Ont., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Addie Robinson, widow of the late John Robinson, the fireman who died of injuries sustained in the recent locomotive boiler explosion at Newbury, succumbed last night to apparent ptomaine poisoning. She had eaten some potted chicken at six o'clock, and immediately afterwards was taken with violent convulsions. Medical assistance was summoned but death resulted at seven o'clock. Coroner McLaren could not say whether a post-mortem examination would be conducted or not.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 15.—Christina Dickie and Maud Barrett, employees of the Dominion Belting Company, were taken seriously ill while at work yesterday afternoon as the result of eating canned salmon. It is thought they will recover.

THREE BROTHERS KILLED

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS HAVE TAKEN AWAY SEVERAL MEMBERS OF A BURY FAMILY.

A good deal of sympathy is at present being expressed among local train conductors for the relatives of Norman Beaton, who was killed in a railway accident on one of the Quebec lines on Saturday last. Beaton was one of a family of nine, belonging to Bury, Que.—five girls and four boys. All four boys took up railway work, and three of them have now been killed on railways—Neil Beaton, in July, 1902; Robert Beaton, in February, 1904, and Norman Beaton, on Saturday last.

The surviving brother, Malcolm Beaton, is now conductor in the employ of the C. P. R., living at Farnham. The father of the family died in April, 1904, but the mother is still living. She is 78 years of age.

BANQUET TO MR. DEVLIN.

At a meeting of the county board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at which Mr. P. Keane, county president, presided, it was decided to tender a banquet to the Hon. Chas. Devlin on the occasion of his promotion to the Provincial Cabinet. The event will take place some time next month.

MANITOBA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

Winnipeg, Nov. 12.—At to-night's session of the Manitoba Presbyterian Synod, organization for the annual meeting was completed. The Rev. M. C. Rumball, of Morden, was elected moderator, succeeding the Rev. R. F. McRae.

DIOCESE OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Rome, Nov. 11.—The Congregation of the Propaganda has decided to raise the Vicariate Apostolic of Saskatchewan, Canada, to a bishopric and change its name to Prince Albert. Monsignor Albert Pascal was appointed bishop of the new diocese.

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Those whose subscriptions expire in December are urgently requested to send in renewals AT ONCE, so as to avoid the tremendous end-of-the-year rush that taxes even an increased staff to the utmost. Nothing would be lost by renewing a little before the time, as renewals invariably count from the date of former subscription. By giving this matter their prompt attention subscribers will greatly oblige

THE PUBLISHERS.

N.B.—In renewing, why not take advantage of one of the combination offers announced elsewhere in this issue?

MILLS TO REMAIN CLOSED THIS WINTER.

Money Stringency Will Tie Up Operations in Nova Scotia Woods and Probably AlsoThose in New Brunswick.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 14.—'Not one lumber mill will be in operation this winter in Nova Scotia, and probably the same condition will exist in New Brunswick. Besides this there will practically be no cutting of logs in the woods this season.'

Such was the statement made by a prominent operator. This will be the first winter in very many years when such conditions have prevailed. The demoralization of European and American markets, and the great fall in prices are given as the cause. The stringency in money has also been a factor in bringing about this state of affairs in the United States. As an illustration of the conditions in the lumber trade of England the statement is made that one important firm there is paying $50,000 on a lot of lumber they had contracted for in this province, but, while paying for the shipment, their orders are to leave it here. They cannot dispose of the lumber, and it is cheaper to store it on this side than on the other. The lumber accordingly will remain here till conditions warrant its removal.

This cessation of work in so important an industry will be hard for many people hitherto employed in the lumber mills and logging camps of these provinces, and the outlook is blue for them.

CALEDON WRECK

MECHANICAL ENGINEER TESTIFIES THAT TOO HIGH SPEED CAUSED DISASTER.

Brampton, Ont., Nov. 15.—The case of the Crown against engineer Hodge and conductor Grimes for complicity in the fatal wreck at Caledon, was resumed today. A list of 179 persons injured in the wreck was presented by counsel for the Crown. Mr. J. Royce, a civil and mechanical engineer, employed in the Attorney-General's department, testified for the prosecution. He inspected the wreck shortly after it occurred, and found the rails in good condition. In his opinion, the accident was caused by too high speed. The roadbed was in good condition. Upon examining the photo of the wrecked engine, he could not say if there was a brake-shoe missing or not. He thought he saw a casting that would indicate the presence of the shoe. He considered 17 miles an hour fast enough speed over that curve to be consistent with safety. Mr. Tansley, roadmaster, examined the track after the wreck, and found two outside rails and one inside bent. He thought the trucks of the passenger cars responsible. There are still a number of witnesses to be examined, and a verdict will not be arrived at before to-morrow night.

FIREMAN SANDBAGGED

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 14.—Ambrose Kelly, a fireman, is lying in the McKellar Hospital in an unconscious condition with concussion of the brain and several severe frost bites. He was found yesterday on Alberta street by several Finlanders who were on their way to work. He said that he had been sandbagged and robbed by a gang of five or six men about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. His watch and a cheque for ninety dollars are missing, and it is said that he had a large sum of money in Port Arthur on Tuesday.

COLLINS PAYS PENALTY

Hopewell Cape, N.B., Nov. 15.—Thos. F. Collins was hanged at 7.25 this morning. He made no confession and walked with firm steps to the gallows. The Rev. B. H. Thomas accompanied him from his cell, administering spiritual consolation. The execution was carried out by Radcliffe with perfect precision, and death was instantaneous.

Collins paid the death penalty for the murder of Mary Ann McAulay, niece and housekeeper of the Rev. Father McAulay, of Hopewell Cape, N.B. The crime was a peculiarly cold-blooded one.

MISTOOK HIM FOR A DEER

Freelton, Ont., Nov. 14.—While hunting in Muskoka, Henry Chambers, of this place, was accidentally shot. Another members of his party, mistaking him for a deer in the distance, fired, shooting him through the bowels. A doctor was sent for, but Chambers died before his arrival. A coroner's jury exonerated from all blame the man who did the shooting.

TRANSFERRED TO ESQUIMALT.

Quebec, Nov. 11.—A draft of 25 non-commissioned officers and men from the R. C. G. A. on the Citadel, under command of Capt. A. D. MacDonald, will proceed to Esquimalt, B.C., to-day.

EXPLOSION INJURES CARETAKER.

Galt, Ont., Nov. 14.—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in the basement of the post-office, entirely demolishing the two furnaces used for heating the building and inflicting serious injuries on Thomas Barrett, the caretaker.

SALE OF CALGARY LANDS.

Calgary, Nov. 14.—The sale of school lands took place in Calgary yesterday. There were thirty parcels disposed of for a total of $41,000, an average of $8.75 per acre. The price is considered to be a good one, as the land is all west of range four, some of it being in the foothills

REMEMBERED STANSTEAD.

Former Driver of Ice Waggon in Boston Makes Bequest to Church College and Town.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 15.—The driver of an ice waggon, supposed to have been poor, has left in his will several thousand dollars to the Methodist Church, Stanstead, Que.; Stanstead College, and to the town of Stanstead. The man was Nelson Bartlett, who finally became owner of the ice business he established. The bulk of his property goes to his widow and children, but he was interested in this Canadian town and looked out for its future welfare.

NEW BRUNSWICK FORESTS

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SPEAKS OF THEIR PRESERVATION.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 12.—Before the Canadian Club here to-night, Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie spoke on the preservation of New Brunswick's forest lands. He urged a complete survey of the Crown lands of the province, to divide them into districts, and classify the lands according to quality of lumber, etc. On the proposal to prohibit pulpwood export to the United States for manufacture there, he said he did not see that many pulp mills would be built in this province for years to come, and unless we had pulp mills of our own it was not business to prevent export of the wood. He did not see the necessity at present for a policy of re-afforestation in New Brunswick, but some tracts which had been burned over might well be set apart and lumbering on them prohibited for a term of years. He declared himself in favor of a public preserve to ensure the upkeep of the rivers and streams, but said that the maintenance rested on the Dominion not on the provincial government. He strongly urged better forest fire protection laws, and quoted Maine's laws favorably. He emphatically protested against the cutting of lumber under the regulation size. His Honor also strongly urged the establishment of a chair of forestry in the University of New Brunswick.

IMMIGRATION MISSIONARIES

BAPTISTS TO PLACE THEM AT QUEBEC AND PORT ARTHUR.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The Ontario and Quebec Baptist Home Mission Board and the Western Mission Board will co-operate in placing an immigration missionary at Quebec, and will place a Scandinavian missionary at Fort William and Port Arthur. The Rev. Paul Johnson, of Greeley, Colorado, has accepted the latter place.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED

ALEX. WATSON, FORMER TORONTO MANAGER OF OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, GOES TO JAIL FOR TWO YEARS.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Alexander Watson, thirty years of age, who has been a year in this country, was to-day sentenced to two years, less one day, in the Central Prison for fraud. Watson was local manager for the Oliver Typewriter Company, of Montreal, and offered a position as manager to a man named McGinnis for $200. McGinnis paid over the money and Watson left for the United States, taking with him a stenographer in the office, whom he married. He was subsequently captured in Quebec. He admitted having served a six months' term in England for embezzlement. In reply to his plea for mercy, the magistrate said Watson had become a menace to the community, and consequenlty must be put away for a while.

LAKE NAVIGATION

AIDS TO BE MAINTAINED UNTIL DEC. 10 FOR UPPER PORTS.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Instructions have been issued by the Marine Department to have all the aids to navigation on the upper lakes kept in operation so that navigation between Port Arthur and Fort William and the Georgian Bay ports may be kept going until Dec. 10. The United States authorities will co-operate in this work, which means that vessel owners will be able to use Lake Superior and Lake Huron for another month for the transportation of grain from the west.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

Cobourg, Ont., Nov. 14.—James R. Duncan, formerly of this town, was accidentally killed on the railway on Tuesday, at Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Duncan was brakeman on a passenger train. He was a son of the late John Duncan, merchant, Cobourg, and his mother, sisters and brother, Mr. Ed. Duncan, reside here. The remains will be brought here for interment. Particulars of the accident are not at present known here.

TORONTO TEACHERS' PAY.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Toronto may have to increase the minimum salaries of her public school teachers from $400 to $500 per year in order to get enough of them. For some weeks there has not been a sufficient supply of occasionals to take the places of the regulars who are ill or off duty, and the Board of Education will be face to face next January, when salaries are fixed, with the proposition to raise the minimum to $500

QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Investigation at Phoenixville Drawing to a Close.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—The local investigation of the Quebec Bridge disaster is nearing an end. Mr. Henry Holgate, Prof. J. G. Kerry and Dr. John Galbraith, the Canadian Commissioners, expect to complete their inquiry here by the end of this week. For three weeks they have been inspecting the plant of the Phoenix Iron Company and Bridge Company, and examining the plans, correspondence, and officers and engineers of the two concerns.

Nearly all the officials have filed statements with the commissioners. The statements are long, but the commissioners promise to make public the important parts of them before returning to Canada.

LACK OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

A SCANDAL AND A SHAME, SAYS THE REV. DR. REXFORD.

A despatch from Toronto says organization and 'team play' were advocated by the Rev. Principal Rexford, of Montreal, in his address before the Toronto Diocesan Sunday School Convention in Holy Trinity school house on Tuesday. He warned his hearers that the Anglican Sunday schools had been going too much on individual lines, while other started in 1731, and having Dr. Samuel Johnson as one of its early contributors, denominations had been working with better organization. He suggested the advisability of an executive in every school and divisions of the work under special officers. He also pointed out the need of adapting the grades in the school to the stages of life of the scholars.

The omission of religious teaching from the public schools was characterized by the Rev. Dr. L. N. Tucker, general secretary of the M. S. C. C., in his address on the relation between missions and the Sunday school as being 'a perfect scandal and shame to Christians,' who were either 'too weak or too indifferent.' Parents should be the religious teachers of their children, but as many homes were not prepared or qualified, Sunday schools were needed, but they could never make up for the lack of home training. Union and system were needed in their work.

Speaking of the present condition and possibilities of the city Sunday school, the Rev. Dr. Dann, of London, recommended sticking to one book of the Bible in lessons, and not jumping all over. He deprecated the use of leaflets, and advised the study of the prayer book and catechism.

The problem of the country Sunday School was vigorously handled by the Rev. T. W. Powell, M. A., of Eglinton. He discussed some of the difficulties confronting the school, such as the isolation, conveyance and clothing questions, want of teachers, and lack of interest, but pointed out how by self-sacrifice and hard work on the part of the clergymen these could be overcome. He deplored the amount of time wasted in frivolity by ordinary men, and in the tedious discussions over money matters.

Dr. Rexford suggested the plan for an ordinary school of placing young teachers for training under the skilled teacher of the primary department, sending them out with the classes graduated into the intermediate department. He also pointed out the cardinal principles of lesson teaching.

It was mentioned that the General Synod's Sunday school committee had asked the theological colleges not to let any clergyman go out until he knew something of the methods of Sunday school teaching and organization.

RESIGNED IN PROTEST

QUEBEC BARRISTERS WHO OBJECTED TO REMARKS OF JUDGE CIMON WERE PROMPTLY REAPPOINTED.

Quebec Nov. 13.—A meeting of the Council of the Bar was held this morning, when the question of the resignations of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Messrs. C. E. Dorion, Galapault and Murphy from the Council, was considered. The council treated the resignations in the light of a protest against the action of that body in connection with the recent judgment of Judge Cimon, and a resolution was passed accepting the resignations as such and immediately reappointing the four gentlemen to the council. They acquiesced and the matter was thus finally settled.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER

ACCEPTS NOMINATION FOR PICTOU.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 13.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has accepted the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative convention was held at Westville, one of the strong coal mining centres of the county. Sir Hibbert sent word of his acceptance to-day.

WINDOW-CLEANER KILLED.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—While cleaning windows this afternoon at the Equity Chambers building, a man named Sturdy, employed by the City Window Cleaning Company, fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. The wife of the dead man is ill in bed with a babe a week old.

STILETTO USER PUNISHED.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 13.—Padgoring, a foreigner, who stabbed another foreigner named Debreski some six weeks ago, was yesterday sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

CONSTERNATION AMONG JAPANESE.

Mr. Mackenzie King Threatens to Have Witnesses Indicted for Perjury.

A STATEMENT THAT THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE COME TO CANADA IN ORDER TO REACH THE UNITED STATES.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 15.—Mr. Mackenzie King yesterday created consternation among the Japanese witnesses at the investigation into the immigration societies, by declaring that he will report cases to the Attorney-General of deliberate contradiction in evidence and leave it to him to take action against those witnesses for perjury. The Japanese who were on the stand in the previous investigation now deny what they said on that occasion under oath. The inquiry is being prosecuted with vigor and although witnesses at first declared they knew nothing about the matter, they now acknowledge, under pressure, that they know considerable. It transpired to-day that Kishikawa has been deposed from the presidency of the Japanese Boarding House Keepers' Union for making the admissions he did at the first inquiry.

'My belief is there is something here that either you or some one else is interested in concealing and I mean to get to the bottom of it,' said Mr. Mackenzie King, in response to a statement by Ishikawa, the man whose statements last week occasioned the second inquiry.

The statements then made were in effect that local Japanese employment companies had agents in Japan; that he himself was a representative of S. Morikaka, head of the immigration company in Japan, and that the Canadian Nippon Supply Company also had agents in Japan.

'That is not true; Mr. Ishikawa is greatly mistaken,' came the denial from the Canadian Nippon Supply Company, through its vice-president, Mr. Frederick Noshy, spoken in English. It had to be translated and Mr. Ishikawa modified so many previous statements that he had to be warned of the penalty of perjury. Mr. Noshy said that thousands of Japanese come here in order to reach the United States.

I have seen maps sold to my countrymen on which were marked points at the boundary line around Blaine and Sumas and other places where Japanese could easily cross into the United States.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was sent last month as commissioner to Vancouver to adjust the damage claims of the Japanese residents of that city, arising out of the recent anti-Asiatic riots, has reported in favor of the payment of amounts aggregating $10,000 out of the $13,000 which was claimed.

TRIED TO MURDER GIRL

THEN KILLED HIMSELF—CASE OF UNREQUIETED LOVE.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 11.—Rendered insane by the rejection of his love, Sam Tota, an American employed in a cigar store, last night attempted to murder Miss Lottie Dodds, aged 22, and then committed suicide with the razor with which he had wounded the young lady. Armed with a revolver and a razor, he waited for Miss Dodds to pass on her way from St. Joseph's Hospital, where she was employed as a nurse, to church. As she passed he asked: 'Are you going to marry me?' On receiving no answer, he fired two ineffective shots at her, and then slashed her with the razor, inflicting several deep cuts. Her cries brought assistance, when he turned the razor on himself and inflicted injuries from which he died at once. Miss Dodds is in a very precarious condition.

HAIL INSURANCE

HEAVY LOSSES TO COMPANIES DURING PAST YEAR.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—During the present year Manitoba has met with severe losses by hail, and four insurance companies doing business in the province will have heavy losses to pay. As near as can be learned, the loss to the companies will be $329,308. The question of a government system of hail insurance will again come before the legislature at the next session, and it is believed legislation will result, as the farmers are much dissatisfied with the present arrangements.

THREE MINERS KILLED

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 12.—A frightful explosion of dynamite occurred yesterday in the coal properties being opened by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Hosmer, B.C., and as a result, three of the miners lost their lives. There was not the least warning, and even up to a late hour this afternoon the cause of the explosion is unknown. The three men were instantly killed and their bodies were badly mangled. It is regarded as nothing short of a miracle that the death list was not larger, as there were many men working in the vicinity at the time.

BAPTIST WOMEN'S MISSIONS.

Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 13—About two hundred delegates of the twenty-third annual convention of the Baptist Women's Missionary Society convened here to-day, Mrs. J. C. Holman presided. Mr. Vichert gave an account of the summer's work in the Cobalt district. The evening session was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Fournier on the Grande Ligne mission, and the Rev. Walter Daniel on North-West mission work.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Trolley Car Crashes Into Side of Freight Train at Hamilton.

Hamilton, Nov. 13.—There was a bad street car accident here yesterday afternoon, as a result of which seven people were more or less seriously injured. The accident happened at 3.20, when an eastbound car crashed into a south-bound freight train at the corner of Ferguson avenue and King street. Motorman McIlwraith lost control of the car, which was going, it is claimed, at a high rate of speed, and although he reversed the motor and applied the brakes, he was unable to stop the car, which crashed into the side of the train.

CHILDREN AND FIREARMS

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS LITTLE BROTHER.

Swift Current, Man., Nov. 14.—Two little boys, Otta and Hector Huer, of Waldeck, were playing with a 22 calibre rifle to-day, during the absence of their mother, and the former accidentally shot and killed the latter.

MR. McLEOD RETIRES

DEPUTY RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY MR. GEO. ROBERT SON, M.P.P.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 15.—It has been definitely announced that Mr. George Robertson, M.P.P., will succeed Mr. H. D. McLeod as Deputy Receiver General in charge of the Dominion Savings Bank here. Mr. McLeod has been superannuated. It is expected that Mr. Robertson will receive official notification of appointment in a few days. He will then resign his seat in the local Legislature. This will add to the work of making up the Government ticket in St. John for the next provincial election. In the last contest Mr. Robertson stood second on the poll.

C.P.R. FREIGHT SCHEDUL

WESTERN WHOLESALER PROTEST AGAINST UNIFORM RATE—FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—The wholesalers of this city are up in arms against the new freight schedule of the C. P. R. which goes into effect on Nov. 25, and under which a uniform rate will be given to all points in the west.

The Board of Trade considered the matter yesterday and afterwards sent a vigorous protest to the Railway Commission asking reconsideration of the schedule which places the local houses at the mercy of the St. Paul and Minneapolis trade.

BARNARDO FARM SOLD

DID NOT ACCOMPLISH WHAT HAD BEEN HOPED FOR.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—The Barnardo farm at Russell, Man., together with equipment, was sold to-day by auction. The sale simply marks a development in the work of the society, and is not forced by any lack of funds, nor by the curtailment of operations. It has been found that the farm really did not accomplish what had been hoped for as a means of training the boys for life in western Canada, and in future the society will confine its work largely to bringing out smaller boys, who can be sent to foster homes direct.

STOUT SHOT BY A CONSTABLE

SLAYER OF BOB WILLIAMS, OF CARIBOO, MEETS HIS END.

Kamloops, B.C., Nov. 15.—H. Stout, alias Williams, murderer of the Cariboo trader, Bob Williams, was last night shot and instantly killed by Donald Gordon, a special constable, one of a posse that has been in search of him for the past few days. The murderer had succeeded in eluding his pursuers for some days, but on Tuesday night an Indian woman procuring water from the river saw a canoe slip by in the dark, and notified the constables. A watch was put out at the lower end of the North Thompson river and all trails in the valley. At night Gordon and another constable named McLean came upon the man crouching in the bush, and covered him and placed him under arrest. Stout gave up one gun, but, drawing another from his belt, fired at McLean, missing him by only an inch. Both constables fired, and Gordon's bullet penetrated the outlaw's neck, severing the jugular vein.

SALVATION ARMY TO OWN STEAMSHIPS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—It is stated that the Salvation Army will obtain its own steamships for the purposes of emigration.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

Berlin, Ont., Nov. 12.—George B. Schmidt, a well-to-do retired farmer, was found dead on the mill dam at St. Jacobs, eight miles north of Berlin yesterday morning. He has been ill for several weeks, and latterly his mind was affected. Indications point to suicide. He was sixty years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

MR. LEMIEUX IN TOKIO.

Will be Received by the Mikado on Latter's Return From Army Manoeuvres.

Tokio, Nov. 13.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor of Canada, arrived on the steamer 'Empress of China,' this evening. He was received at Yokohama by Count Tormima, representing the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs.

A programme for the entertainment of Mr. Lemieux will not be arranged until his wishes in the matter are known. He will be received in audience by the Emperor on the latter's return from the army manoeuvres.

The Japanese Government understands that Mr. Lemieux comes as a representative of the Canadian Government for the purpose of discussing and investigating immigration matters, and that he brings an indefinite plan for their settlement. The Japanese Government considered that its present plans now in progress, looking toward the control of emigration, would be satisfactory to Canada, and it is not likely that the visit of the minister will result in any material change.

MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORM

PRINCIPAL PATRICK SPEAKS BEFORE MANITOBA PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the Manitoba Presbyterian Synod last night, the Rev. Principal Patrick, of the Manitoba College, gave a powerful address on the moral and social reform issue, after which resolutions were passed in favor of the abolition of bars, the severance of the connection between hotels and the sale of liquor, a resolute effort to extend the area of local option, public ownership of licenses, and that licenses should be held in the interests of the community and not entrusted to private persons.

ACT OF A FIEND

LITTLE GIRL MURDERED AT NORTH VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 12.—Clementine Nahu, the seven-year-old daughter of Captain Nahu, was murdered at North Vancouver on Saturday. The crime was one of the most horrible that ever occurred in British Columbia. The little girl had been ill-treated by a fiend, whose actions are too fearful to describe. The body of the child was found amongst some bushes in Lonsdale gardens this afternoon. She had been killed by cuts with two razors which lay on the ground alongside her remains. Her body was cut to pieces. A bottle of gin was picked up nearby.

The child lived with her parents at Moodyville, and on Saturday she was sent to North Vancouver, with orders on stores. The orders were not filled, and the child was at once searched for. The provincial police and the whole town searched all Saturday, Sunday, Monday and to-day.

The police have gone to North Vancouver from this city, but so far no arrests have been made.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 14. — Roger Vinetto, a negro, was arrested yesterday afternoon and will be charged with the horribly brutal murder of Clementine Nahu, the seven-year-old daughter of Captain Nahu, in North Vancouver, on Saturday. Vinetto was released from the city chain gang but a few days ago and confessed to having served terms in every state in the Union. For stabbing a man in Texas he served six months. The prisoner says he left the city jail on Saturday morning and went direct to North Vancouver.

TRIED TO STOP HORSES.

Saskatoon, Nov. 15.—Carl Winters was instantly killed while attempting to stop a runaway yesterday:. He was crushed beneath the heavily loaded waggon.

ENDS HER LIFE.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 14.—Miss Eva Jefferson, a young stenographer, committed suicide last evening by drinking carbolic acid.

MR. McCARTHY TO ENTER PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 15.—M. S. McCarthy, M.P., who will shortly retire from Dominion politics, has decided to lead the Conservatives in Alberta in the next local campaign.

BODIES FOUND ON ISLAND.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 15.—The provincial police have received advices that two dead bodies have been found on Bowen Island, five miles out of Vancouver. There are no means of identification.

NO DANGER OF LANDSLIDE.

Coal Creek, Alta., Nov. 13.—Prof. W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has made a careful examination of the fissure in the mountain overhanging this town, and declares there is no danger of a landslide.

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Those whose subscriptions expire in December are urgently requested to send in renewals AT ONCE, so as to avoid the tremendous end-of-the-year rush that taxes even an increased staff to the utmost. Nothing would be lost by renewing a little before the time, as renewals invariably count from the date of former subscription. By giving this matter their prompt attention subscribers will greatly oblige

THE PUBLISHERS.

N.B.—In renewing, why not take advantage of one of the combination offers announced elsewhere in this issue?

FRENCH NAVAL SCANDAL.

Admiral Siegel, German Naval Attache at Paris, Recalled.

Paris Nov. 11.—A special despatch from Wilhelmshaven, Prussia, announcing a report that Rear-Admiral Siegel, the German naval attaché here, has been recalled, is printed here as an item of sensational news, presumably in connection with a recent discovery of treason in the French navy and espionage on the part of agents of a foreign power.

The German embassy later issued a statement confirming the report of the recall of Rear-Admiral Siegel, but saying that it was solely due to his appointment to a new post in Germany.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S HEALTH

SEIZED WITH SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Bristol, England, Nov. 14.—The premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, after addressing a political meeting, was seized with sudden illness last night at the residence here of Mr. William Howell Davis, Liberal member of parliament for South Bristol. Physicians attended the sufferer for over an hour, and although the sharpness of the attack has ceased, the premier's condition is such that London physicians have been summoned. Heart trouble is believed to be the cause of the illness.

Sir Henry had planned to make several political speeches, but he has given up all his engagements and has requested Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to take them up.

The doctors stated this afternoon that the Premier was out of danger.

MAGISTRATE CENSURED

A CONVICTION CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF BRITISH JUSTICE.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Severe censure was passed upon Police Magistrate Robert Crawford, of Brampton, by Justice Anglin this morning in quashing the conviction by Crawford of James Farrel, a hotel man of Streetsville, who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. 'I have rarely heard,' His Lordship said, 'of magisterial authority being more arbitrarily and unfairly exercised than it appears to have been by the police magistrate in this case. His course was entirely contrary to the spirit which happily pervades the administration of justice in this country.' The magistrate further stated that Farrel was not allowed an opportunity to put in a defence, nor was it permitted to have the alleged liquor sold analyzed. Farrel could not even procure the attendance of his own solicitor, but was charged with selling one day and sentenced the next.

CHICAGO GOING 'DRY'

MORE THAN HALF THE CITY'S NEW AREA NOW HAS NO SALOONS.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—One hundred and ninety-nine saloons were voted out of business at the recent election, according to the corrected returns compiled by Mr. Ernest A. Scrogin, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League.

'Of the 160 precincts which voted on the question,' said Mr. Scrogin, 'one hundred and forty voted against license. There were 260 saloons existing in these precincts and 199 are wiped out by the ballots. The Prohibition party will sweep the country at the forthcoming Presidential election.'

The prohibition question bobbed up locally in the Chicago City Council last night when the aldermen, by a vote of 60 to 28, passed an ordinance making 'dry'

MISCREANT AT LARGE

ASSAULTED AND BOUND WINDSOR, ONT., WOMAN WITH ROBBERY AS THE MOTIVE.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Steers, sixty years of age, staggered from her home on Caron avenue last evening, and with blood oozing from her mouth, told the neighbors who answered her cries for help that a strange man had entered her house while she was alone, and, with a revolver held to her head, bound her arms with strips of clothing. The man had then struck her a heavy blow on the mouth, knocking her down, and then ransacked the house, decamping without finding any money. Mrs. Steers gave a good description of her assailant, but the police as yet have found no clue.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN STUDENTS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 15.—W. U. White, of McGill University, Montreal, and E. Leroy Hodgins and G. E. Wilson, of Toronto University, have been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

DEATH OF MRS. J. BROWN.

There passed away on Thursday, after a lingering illness Emily Benn, daughter of the late Robert Benn, and widow of the late Joseph Brown, in his lifetime a wholesale merchant, in this city. The deceased was the mother of Robert B. and J. Edward Brown, of Joseph Brown & Sons, the Rev. Albert N. Brown, Presbyterian minister of Newcastle, Ont., and Sydney C. Brown, who survive her. She was an admirer and life-long reader of the 'Daily Witness.' Mr. Brown died a little over two years ago.

GERMANY DESIRES PEACE.

Kaiser's Notable Speech at Guildhall Banquet.

GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY IMPERATIVE.

London, Nov. 13.—The Emperor William to-day enjoyed a somewhat exceptional experience, in attending a second reception at the Guildhall where, accompanied by the Empress, he was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London. Their Majesties drove several miles through streets brilliantly decorated with bunting and lined by troops from Paddington railway station, where they arrived from Windsor, to the city's historic hall, where an assemblage of some eight hundred persons, including members of the Royal Family, peers, commoners and naval and military officers, mostly in uniform, and with their breasts glittering with orders formed a brilliant picture. An address of welcome was presented to the Emperor in a magnificent gold casket. In reply, His Majesty recalled his previous reception at the Guildhall in 1891, and emphasized his unalterable desire to foster the peace of the world. His Majesty, during his remarks, said: 'I said then, on this spot, that my aim is above all the maintenance of peace. History, I venture to hope, will do me justice in that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since. The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of the good relations between our two countries, and I will further strengthen them so far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes are coincident with mine. The future will then show a bright prospect, and commerce may develop among the nations who have learned to trust one another.'

The Emperor and Empress after the luncheon returned to Paddington station, on their way back to Windsor, by a different route and everywhere were greeted in the heartiest manner by the large crowds assembled. The Emperor appeared to be in good spirits throughout. He laughed and joked with his immediate neighbors, but he looked haggard. His face was pale, thin and drawn.

FAMISHED WOLVES

ATTACK INDIAN CHIEF, WHO HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—Chief Thunderer, of the Chippewas, narrowly escaped being devoured by wolves near War Road, Minn., across from Fort Frances. The pack attacked him in the woods, but he succeeded in standing them off with an axe until help arrived from his camp. The Indians believe this early fury of the wolves indicates a severe winter.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO

COMMISSIONERS COMPLETE DRAFT OF BILL PROVIDING FOR ANNEXATION.

Brussels, Nov. 11.—The Belgian Congo Commissioners have completed the drafting of their bill for the annexation of the Congo Independent State by Belgium. This bill provides for the cession of sovereign rights, but at the same time it maintains the "Crown Domain." The exploitation of this territory is left to Belgium. Belgium is to receive sixty cents for every kilogram of rubber taken from the "Crown Domain," the surplus to be devoted to the maintenance of certain institutions, both in Belgium and the Congo. The assets of the Congo appear to be greatly in excess of the sums advanced by Belgium. The debt of the Congo is not more than $16,000,000, the annexation will be submitted to the high chamber in a few days.

INSANE PERSONS SENT TO JAIL

SERIOUS ASSERTIONS MADE BY DR. MEYER, OF NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 13.—That insane people are still committed to jail within the State of New York, was asserted by Dr. Adolph Meyer, pathologist for the New York State Hospital for the Insane, at Ward's Island, New York City, in an address to-day before the State Conference of Charities and Correction, which began its eighth session last evening in the state capitol.

Said Dr. Meyer in part: 'There are still sad blots on the record of this state in the care of that peculiarly helpless and pitiable class, the insane, inasmuch as even in a city which has a hospital for the insane within its limits, many patients are still taken to jail.'

The number of the insane under the supervision of the New York State Commission in Lunacy, Dr. Meyer said, now reaches the startling total of 27,102, or 745 more than last year. Of these over a thousand have committed criminal offences before the committal to the insane asylum. The state still lacks accommodations for nearly two thousand of its insane.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the executive council it was decided to call the legislature to meet on Jan. 16.

MR. BALFOUR'S POLICY.

Another Pronouncement on Tariffs and Preference.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—At a conference to-day of the Conservative associations, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P. for the Sleaford Division, Lincolnshire, moved a resolution suggesting as a basis for the party's constructive policy, the broadening of taxation, for the safeguarding of productive industries from unfair competition, and a preferential arrangement with the colonies.

Mr. Chaplin said Mr. Balfour had congratulated him on the terms of the resolution which accurately summarized his (Mr. Balfour's) views. He believed Mr. Balfour would give it to the party as a lead in tariff reform.

At to-night's meeting, Mr. L. J. Maxse, editor of the 'National Review,' warned the party that if they did not take up tariff reform Mr. Lloyd-George would steal their powder.

The resolution carried unanimously.

A vote of sympathy with the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain occasioned a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm.

London, Nov. 14.—Ex-Premier Balfour aroused tremendous enthusiasm at Birmingham to-night by giving utterance to a speech wherein he disregarded the advice of the 'Times' and the wishes of the Union Free Traders. He made a strong declaration on the fiscal question. After alluding to the absence of 'the immortal statesman,' Mr. Chamberlain, and appealing for the unity of the Conservative party, which meant everything, he referred to tariff reform, and, amid uproarious cheering, he asked, had the fiscal proposal lost its force?

'No,' came the answer.

Had it gained force? 'Yes,' was the reply.

'You have given me your answer; I agree with that,' answered Mr. Balfour. (Tumultuous cheering.) He admitted that originally he had fears as to whether the policy of promoting free trade within the Empire, which was the most important to our commercial interests, and must appeal to every member of our world-wide Empire could be carried out with so many units interested, but after the last Imperial Conference no misgivings were possible. (Cheers.) If the Conservatives were in power to-morrow their first duty would be the summoning of that conference, which was so rashly closed. (Great cheering.) He could not take a better text than Mr. Chaplin's resolution, carried in the afternoon with such enthusiasm, urging broadening bases of taxation, safeguarding our productive industries, strengthening our position in the foreign markets, and the colonial preference. To that he subscribed, but any duties imposed must be small and widespread, not touching raw material, and not increasing the burdens of the working classes.

Mr. Balfour then alluded to the encroachment of socialism and outlined the Conservative programme of social reform.

DUBLIN CASTLE JEWELS RESTORED.

Extraordinary Story Comes from the Irish Capital.

London, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Dublin last night says: A rumor is in circulation here of a very sensational character concerning the disappearance of the Dublin Castle jewels. It is said that they have been restored and are at present in safe keeping at the Birmingham tower, where they reposed before they were taken away. If this rumor is true, the restoration of the jewels, consisting of the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick, was even more mysterious than their disappearance on July 6, when an official discovered them to be missing from the safe. Scotland Yard and the Irish detectives worked unremittingly on the mystery until an order was received from a mysterious source which caused a cessation of all efforts to find the jewels. Accordingly notices sent to pawnbrokers were recalled. At the time the insignia disappeared arrangements were being made for the installation of Lord Castledown as a Knight of St. Patrick. The installation has not yet taken place.

DOCTORS WANT RECIPROCITY.

A delegation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, composed of Drs. Simard, of Quebec; Normand, of Three Rivers, and Lafleur, of Montreal, called upon the Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Roy Thursday to request the government to carry out a resolution of the college asking that the Province of Quebec be considered by the Privy Council as a distinct British colony, in accordance with a bill passed by the British House of Commons in 1906, so that this may serve as a basis for negotiations in connection with reciprocity as regards professional diplomas.

LIQUOR IN WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 14.—Stricter observance of the liquor law in Windsor probably will be the result of the large number of liquor prosecutions that have recently come before Magistrate Bartlett in the Police Court. Eight hotelkeepers have appeared before the magistrate within the last week or two, some to pay fines of $100 for second offences.

WATCH FOR THE NEW SERIAL.

'The Victor of Salamis' starts second week in December. Tell your neighbors about it. ONE RENEWAL to the 'Weekly Witness,' and TWO BONA FIDE new subscriptions for only $1.50, or if you prefer it, just get one new half-year subscriber on the 'Pass on the Introduction' plan set forth elsewhere in this issue.

(See story page for further particulars.)

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Chatham is cursed with a lot of loafers, who refuse to work, and whose families are destitute. The council is to be asked to take measures to bring these idlers to their senses.

Bakers in Kingston have dropped to the old figure, three pounds for ten cents. They tried to cut off half a pound, but the scheme did not take with consumers.

The fourth annual show of the Ontario Horticultural Society, held in Toronto, was opened on Tuesday, by Mr. W. R. Brock. The entries were far more numerous than those of last year, and the show may fairly be described as the finest ever held by the association. From all parts of Ontario have come larger exhibits of flowers, fruit and vegetables.

After being out an hour and a half, the jury inquiring into the death of Mrs. Margaret Burn, whose husband is charged with her murder, brought in a verdict that she came to her death from unknown causes. Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, the analyst, declared in a telegram, that having revised his tests he found that he was not able to say positively that there was strychnine in the stomach of deceased.

While Viola Farrington, aged 16, of Point Traverse, Picton Co., was playing with a gun on Wednesday, it was accidentally discharged, the girl being instantly killed. The deceased and her younger brother were alone in the house.

A strong protest has been entered to the mayor of Toronto by the Employers' Association against the insistance of the nine-hour day with regard to civic contracts. In a letter to the mayor, the association states that the question has been raised by the Machinists' Union, an organization that has been unsuccessful in fastening upon the city the nine-hour day or fifty-hour week.

It is probable that the Federal authorities will next year organize a trip throughout the Dominion for representatives of agricultural papers in the United States. It is also on the cards that the Ontario Government will bring over a party of newspaper men from France, Germany and Belgium.

Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of Ottawa have made a protest against the gambling element introduced into some of the methods for raising funds at the Streets of Paris Bazaar.

Speaking at a banquet of the Ottawa Cheese Board, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, declared that the Canadian cheesemakers are losing sight of the question of flavor, which is such a prominent feature of British cheesemaking. His visit to England confirmed the stand he took in the spring against shipping of green cheese. Such a practice was bound eventually to injure the producer.

William J. Wigmore, a middle-aged man, of Richard's Landing, met his death by being struck by a freight train near York Station.

An indignant father in Toronto has just stopped the wedding of his daughter by causing the arrest of the prospective son-in-law. The father was opposed to the marriage of his daughter, a girl of 16, and he swore out a warrant for the lover's arrest, alleging that the latter had obtained the licence on the pretence that his prospective bride was 18 years of age.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, preaching in Ottawa, declared the Church of God could stand only for ultimate prohibition of the liquor traffic. He said that the committee of the Presbyterian Church had passed a resolution in favor of government control where prohibition was not likely. This action had caused considerable indignation among the workers for prohibition. The system of government control had not worked satisfactorily in other countries. It would indeed cut out the open sale of liquor, and take away the stimulus for gain. 'However, the more I know of governments and politics, the less I favor government control of the liquor traffic.' The Presbyterian Church in Canada has often expressed itself in favor of prohibition, and would be hardly likely now to turn back to government control at this critical stage. Prohibition had never yet been presented, he said, in his opinion, in a form that would be ultimately successful. The church should accept licenses as a restraint on the liquor traffic, but only stand as an advocate of ultimate prohibition.

Gas escaping from a coal stove during the night was the cause of a close call of Mr. J. E. Graham and Mrs. Dunlop, at Smith's Falls. They were found in the morning in an unconscious state, by a neighbor.

Mr. W. O. Sealey has been nominated as the Liberal candidate for Wentworth in the next Dominion election.

Judgment for $65 has been given at Hamilton by Judge Snider, against Jas. Henry, of Toronto, who was sued by Austin Carty for failure to extract teeth painlessly, according to promise.

A rear-end wreck caused the death at St. Clet, of Daniel Mooney, and the destruction of an engine and fourteen cars. A freight was taking water at St. Clet when another one eastbound dashed into it. Arthur Rennick, engineer of the moving freight, saw the other standing on the track just ahead of him, but could not stop his train. He jumped and escaped. Mooney got caught in the wreck and was instantly killed. At the inquest on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Rennick, apparently on the ground of disregard of signals, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Five million dollars is the estimate of the cost of the distribution plant for Niagara power for Toronto.

In connection with the trial of certain men at Owen Sound, accused of having broken the liquor law, certain witnesses for the prosecution are stated to have had a warm time. Two detectives were met at the station by a howling mob, who tried their best to frighten them. A correspondent states they have an original way of asking a man to have a drink in Owen Sound. Instead of 'Let's have something,' it is 'Let's turn around.' When they reach the place where liquor is for sale they say to the waiter, 'Can we turn around?' The waiter turns around to his hip pocket which does duty for the wine cellar and everybody 'turns around.'

Mr. George Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, in speaking at the Canadian Club, Toronto, declared that if more farmers would adhere to the tile draining of their farms, the value of the farm crops in the province would be many million dollars in excess of the present output. Business and professional men should believe that the possibilities for further improvement in Ontario's agricultural work would be enormous when the transportation facilities have been further improved, when the farm houses have been made more attractive, when farmers themselves have co-operation a little more with the advantages of a broader education, and with more social intercourse.

With a view to satisfying the ambition of Ottawa people by making that city independent of Montreal and Toronto connection at Smith's Falls, the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities have arranged a new service between Toronto and Ottawa.

It was learned from an authentic source, says a St. Catharines despatch, that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament the merits of several plans which have been submitted for making the Welland Canal a deep waterway capable of accommodating the largest vessels, will be discussed.

The Hon. Mr. Hendrie headed a deputation from Hamilton that waited on the Hon. Mr. Whitney, Premier, at Toronto, on Tuesday, to ask that a technical college be established in that city. Consideration of the request was promised.

A delegation representing the Horse Breeders' Association waited upon the Hon. Mr. Monteith on Wednesday to urge that the government grant to the association of $2,000 be increased to $3,000. They based their request on the growing work of the association, and the fact that the prize list of the spring stallion show is to be largely augmented. Consideration was promised.

It came out in the proceedings in Toronto, of the York County Loan and Savings Co., that sixty thousand dollars worth of C. P. R. stock was sold just prior to the liquidation order, the profits amounting to $14,000.

At Brampton, after being out thirty minutes, the jury in an action of John Henry, farmer, against Joseph Mothersill, to recover $20,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

It is pretty certain that a new insurance act on the lines recommended by the Insurance Commission will be introduced at the approaching session of parliament.

A Toronto despatch reports how Detective Wallace captured a young fellow called Andrew Watson, who instead of being married on Wednesday, as he intended, found himself charged with forgery. Watson got into conversation with the detective and showed him a $700 cheque, on which he tried to raise a loan, and stated that he wanted to buy various things for himself and his bride. The detective said the cheque was a forgery and Watson admitted it. A detective was sent to Morrison street, where Watson had stated his bride-elect was awaiting him. There he found a small wedding party, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the bridegroom, and the detective had to tell them that there would be no wedding that day, at any rate, and related to the bride and the guests the reason of Watson's detention. He was to have married a resident of the house named Minnie Ashwell, and a clergyman had been asked to perform the ceremony, which was only delayed by the bridegroom's absence downtown to buy articles he needed for the wedding.

QUEBEC.

As the result of a collision between two ballast trains on Tuesday at St. Polycarpe station, fireman A. E. Hope lost his life. Owing to the lamps giving trouble, and anxiety as to the low water, the engineer missed the switch, and he did not realize it until he had almost reached St. Polycarpe station. He at once began to slow down, and was moving at a low rate of speed when he struck the other train. The fireman Hope was pinned between the engine and tender, and when extricated he was found to be insensible and suffering from serious injuries, internal and external.

For the first quarter of the fiscal year the surplus of the Quebec provincial treasury is $248,571 above that for the corresponding period of last year. The largest increases are furnished by the Crown Lands Department, $45,000, and by the tax on commercial and industrial corporations, $75,000.

Mr. Samuel Rogers, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Lakefield, has lost his life owing to being struck by a falling tree, while in the woods with his brother.

Information has been received by the Marine and Fisheries Department in Quebec to the effect that the lighthouse at Portneuf (En Bas) was completely destroyed by the recent storm.

A report from Quebec states that the Allan liner 'Bavarian,' which went on the Wye Rocks two years ago, has at last been sold for scrap. The purchaser is a New Yorker, Rosoff, who is said to have paid $65,000 for the vessel, including furniture and all.

A large tannery, the property of Edmond Julian, at Limoilou, has been totally destroyed by fire. The Quebec brigade hurried to the scene, and succeeded in protecting the surrounding buildings, which were threatened.

Burglars have blown open the safe of the Canadian Bronze Powder Works at Valleyfield and got away with between $200 and $250. A number of costly patterns, stored in the vault against fire, were destroyed by the explosion.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, speaking at Sutton, strongly denounced speculation in stocks and extravagance in living. He instanced the difficulty in the United States as an example of wild speculation and extravagance, which had spread through the whole social system, and which had resulted in the financial crisis. Unless the people of Canada took warning, they would find themselves in the same position.

In honor of their victories, Messrs. Turgeon, Devlin, and Taschereau were on Tuesday entertained at dinner at the Chateau Frontenac.

A special committee of the council of Quebec has had under consideration the question of annexing some of the adjoining municipalities. Negotiations with the municipal authorities of Notre Dame de Quebec, Limoilou and St. Malo were entered into. Notre Dame de Quebec refused to entertain any proposal, but the negotiations with the other districts are being proceeded with.

The Quebec Board of Trade has requested the government, in the interests of the industrial and agricultural progress of the province, to organize a bureau of agricultural and industrial statistics the same as exists in all progressive countries.

The Provincial Board of Health, at its last meeting, decided that, with a view to protecting the Ottawa river, municipalities must in future submit sewage plans which will be satisfactory to the Quebec and Ontario provincial boards. It has also been decided to inaugurate an annual conference of sanitary officers to which all municipal boards of health will be invited. The first conference will be held at Three Rivers in June next.

WESTERN CANADA.

Inspector Davis, of Regina, Sask., has been despatched by the Department of Public Works to Eagle Lake to assist in the investigation as to the value, extent, and workableness of the coal deposits.

The cry is for more cars to remove grain in the west, and the Saskatchewan growers have been strongly urging the C. P. R. to rush cars into that province in order to relieve the congestion.

Japanese and Chinese laborers are still arriving in Vancouver. A correspondent there reports that the port is being flooded with all kinds of laborers, and no work available. Two thousand men are idle in the Boundary district. The Mayor of Vancouver has closed the labor bureau because so many applications were made. Close questioning of Japanese witnesses by Mr. Mackenzie King, the federal commissioner, has brought out the fact that prominent local men are the head officials in the Nippon Supply Company, which has an important immigration and contract department.

Plans for the immigration campaign in the Old Country in the coming year have already been mapped out. The scheme of sending over a number of farmers from the West is to be repeated, the idea being also to enlist the services of competent lecturers to explain the advantages of Canada as a home for the settler.

By an order-in-council two new national parks have been created. One, the Jasper Forest Park, is in British Columbia and Alberta, and the other, the Yoho Park Reserve, is situated in British Columbia.

It is proposed to centralize the Alberta titles registry offices; but the idea is being strongly objected to, on the ground of inconvenience.

At a conference just concluded at Regina, Sask., it was decided to introduce some new features this year, calculated to add greatly to the value of seed fairs. The most important innovation will be the publication of a circular about March, which will catalogue details as to the grain that has been exhibited and won prizes at any seed fair in Western Canada under the supervision of the Dominion department. This catalogue, which will be widely distributed, will enable those in frost affected districts to see where good grain can be obtained.

Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers Company have had a conference with Manitoba M.P.'s in order to discuss the establishment of a Dominion Government system of public owned elevators at Fort William; the appointment of an inspector at British ports to examine Manitoba wheat on its arrival there, the finality of Manitoba grain certificates, the amendment of the Dominion railway act to enable farmers to secure damages from the railway companies for losses caused by fires originating from this source, and the lowering of freight rates on coarse grains to the same level as the rates on wheat. At present the rate on the former class of grains is about one cent per hundred pounds higher than on the latter.

New Westminster council, B.C., with one dissenting vote, passed a resolution ordering the police to purge the city of vice.

Mr. J. G. Turiff, M.P., has been unanimously re-nominated for the Commons at a convention of the Liberals of Assiniboia constituency.

In reply to a communication from the Western Grain Board, Winnipeg, the Department of Justice at Ottawa has decided that the board has no power to select and establish commercial grades of oats. The Board desired power to establish grades which should include oats affected and damaged by frost.

The C. N. R. has thirty miles graded on a line southwest of Saskatoon, and is heading straight for Calgary. The present aim is to tap Goose Lake wheat country. The ultimate object is a direct line from Calgary to Hudson's Bay via Saskatoon, Humboldt, Etoimami, Fort Churchill.

Railway men at Calgary are agitating to protect the men from being prosecuted 'for charges of criminal negligence.'

Wolves are reported to be half famished in southern Manitoba, and this is looked upon as a prophecy of a severe winter.

The Manitoba Presbytery strongly advocates the abolition of the sale of liquor in hotels.

Prominent members of the Trades and Labor Council attended the meeting of the Society of Equity for Alberta, held in Calgary Friday, with a proposal for a mass meeting of the two orders. It was said at the meeting that the capitalistic press were opposed to the farmers forming political organizations, and the members of both societies were enthusiastic for some kind of alliance. The matter will be brought up at the proposed mass meeting. The farmers seem particularly opposed to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which they accuse of treating them unfairly. They now have a company formed whose object it is to handle the members' grain at a cost of one-fifth of a cent a bushel, as against a cent a bushel now charged by the members of the exchange. The Society of Equity are in favor of government ownership of the Port Arthur terminal as against private ownership.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, chief medical officer of the Indian Department at Ottawa, gives an alarming report of tuberculosis in the Indian boarding schools in Manitoba and the North-West. Of a total of 1,537 pupils reported upon, he says, nearly 25 percent are dead. Of one school alone, 69 percent of the ex-pupils are dead. In only one school, Dr. Bryce reports, was there any attempt at ventilation of the dormitories, and all the other schools were simply hotbeds of tuberculosis.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

At Belledune Station, N.B., Tom Larvey has been killed. He was walking on the track to the Indian camp, when a train struck and killed him instantly. He was very deaf.

The prohibition commission appointed by the government has finished its work in Prince Edward Island. There have been fourteen sittings in all, Charlottetown, Souris, Georgetown and Summerside having been visited. The commission will next inquire into the workings of the Scott act in New Brunswick.

The headless body of a well-dressed man was struck on Wednesday by the I. C. R. Moncton-bound express near Red Pine. The body was lying on the track, and the head was found some distance away. It would appear as if the man had been killed by the previous night's express.

The St. John (N.B.) school teachers' association has adopted a pension scheme to submit to the Provincial Government. They suggest a pension of $400 for males and $250 for females who have reached sixty years of age, and have taught thirty years. Those who have taught twenty years or more and are then incapacitated may prove their case before the government and receive a pension of as many thirtieths of the full pension as years of service, teachers of grammar, superior, first and second class licenses only to be entitled to pension.

John Allan Campbell, of Campbell's Mountain, Inverness County, C.B., has been killed by the falling of stones, while J. McAskill has been severely injured from the same cause. The accident occurred at Reserve Mine, where both men were engaged in timbering. Campbell was testing the roof, when a large quantity of stone fell, burying both men.

A message from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that Premier Bond was absent from the Governor's King's birthday levée and dinner, leaving the city by the morning train for his country seat. The Governor at the dinner eulogized the former premier, Sir William Whiteway, the President of the Council, Sir Edward Shea, and the leader of the Opposition, Captain Chas. Dawe. The latter was absent through severe illness. He also emphasized the loyalty of the Newfoundland fishermen.

In attempting to get on board the schooner, 'Ann Louise Lockwood,' Robert Smith, a seaman, has lost his life at St. John. The deceased man had been drinking heavily and he fell between the wharf and the schooner.

The Moncton Board of Trade has passed a resolution in favor of a tunnel between the mainland and Prince Edward Island.

But for the gallantry of Gordon Grant, a fireman on the steamer 'Victoria,' Charles Belyea, of Gagetown, would have been drowned at Fredericton, N.B., on Tuesday. Just as the boat was preparing to leave the wharf Belyea fell overboard. Without a moment's hesitation, Grant, sprang into the water, and catching Belyea just as he rose to the surface, supported him until a rope was thrown from the steamer's deck.

Certain iron mining areas in the County of Gloucester, N.B., have been sold. The property is eleven miles from Bathurst, and is said to be very rich. The government will receive a royalty of five cents per ton on all ore.

The C. P. R. will in the spring make another experiment with the introduction of a motor car on the suburban service. This time the experiment is to be on the Gibson branch, which connects Fredericton with Woodstock.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Lecturing in Montreal, Mr. Benjamin Sulte, Canadian historian, pointed out that the province of Quebec is the largest territory, including France itself, in which the language is pure, without any accent and capable of being understood without difficulty from Gaspé to Ottawa—that is to say, over a diametral distance of three hundred leagues.

On Tuesday evening the main lock connecting the harbor with the Lachine canal was smashed by the lake steamer 'Neepawah,' with the result that the basin above was almost emptied of water. One big grain barge was sunk and another badly damaged, while a third grounded as the water ran out of the lock. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

Archbishop Bruchesi on Tuesday had a conference with the Mayor and several aldermen on the subject of Sunday observance. Nothing, however, was settled. It appears that the Archbishop is opposed to all entertainments that are carried on at a profit and in order to make money on Sunday, and thinks that a proposed new by-law is too wide in its application. This will permit such athletic games on Sunday as lacrosse and baseball, at which admission fees are charged, and it will also permit certain amusements and concerts, the exhibition of moving pictures being intended to be included in the latter.

Joseph Huard was crushed to death on Friday morning at the C. P. R. cattle yards, Hochelaga. He was in charge of a coupling crew, and while employed in fastening the couplings of the air brakes did not notice the approach of the second portion of the train. He was caught and crushed between the two cars. The jury found that death was due to deceased's own imprudence.

At the meeting of the civic Health Committee Friday afternoon the Protestant Board of School Commissioners asked from the medical school inspectors a report of the physical condition of the individual scholars, as so far they had only received reports as to the state of the school buildings.

Notre Dame des Neiges, by a majority of 13, on Wednesday decided to continue as a separate municipality, thus rejecting the proposal to be annexed to Montreal.

For the purposes of the customs department, the Federal Government has purchased a large piece of property on McGill street. The price is $408,000. It is proposed to erect a building in which all the revenue collection departments will be located.

Dr. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, was on Thursday presented with an address, while Mrs. Hill received a silver rose bowl and four silver vases. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of Dr. Hill's ministry.

Judge Choquet has acquitted the operators, Stata and Sheets, and Brakeman Howell, three G. T. R. employees charged in connection with the freight train collision which occurred at Vaudreuil two months ago, and which resulted in the death of Brakeman Robertson, of Montreal.

A new scale of salaries for teachers was adopted at the meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal on Thursday.

The adopted child of Mr. P. Johnson, of Montreal West, supposed to have been kidnapped, has been returned under curious circumstances. It appears that a cedler named Brunet made the acquaintance of a woman at Blue Bonnets who was said to be desirous of selling some furniture. Brunet drove her and the baby into Montreal, and advanced her five dollars on the furniture. The baby being left in the care of Mrs. Brunet, Mr. Brunet agreed to drive the woman to a certain street, but on the way she complained of feeling ill, and Brunet went into a restaurant for a stimulant for her. When he came out again, the woman had disappeared, and on inquiries being made at the address she had given, nothing was known to her. Mr. Brunet parted with five dollars and received a baby, which, however, has now been handed over to Mr. Johnson.

On Wednesday Miss Lapointe, a dressmaker, 32 years of age, was found guilty of an attempt to murder Ludger Houlé, manager of the Checker and Chess Club, St. Catherine street east, on Sept. 27. The jury recommended her to mercy. The story given by the prosecutor was that he found the accused waiting for him at the club, and that after some conversation she fired twice at him, wounding him in the head. She also fired at herself. The accused told her own tale and this was to the effect that seventeen years ago she lived with the prosecutor in Quebec. On Sept. 27 she had a quarrel with him at the club and in anger she fired at him and also attempted her own life.

Montreal Methodists are completing a campaign for church extension. Committees have been appointed to deal with finance and with information regarding the work.

Chairmen of the several administrative committees of the City Council recommend that the wages of the laborers be raised by thirty cents per week, while the hours be reduced by four.

On Dec. 5 a conference will be held in Montreal to discuss 'Commercial Economy,' and co-operation. Among the prominent speakers will be the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

At the annual meeting of the Parks and Playgrounds Association it was stated that the attendance showed an increasing appreciation of the playgrounds. A point which was emphasized was the advantage of some gymnastic equipment for the boys, and the fact that they preferred some definite employment to round games. This seemed to show that the vacation school would be welcomed. The committee wished, if it were possible, to try an experiment in this direction; but its funds did not permit.

Since the city authorities notified that they intended to enforce penalties for the non-registration of births, there has been a very marked increase in the number registered at the City Hall. One doctor telephoned that he had a list of one hundred births to register.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The directors of the Jamestown Exhibition favor keeping the exhibition open next year provided $200,000 can be raised by popular subscription.

Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust, which recently suspended in New York with liabilities of over $60,000,000, committed suicide by shooting himself on Thursday. Since the run on the trust Mr. Barney was a mental wreck.

Six lives have been lost in a fire at the Hotel Garde, New Haven, Conn. The victims were employees of the hotel. The fire was caused by an explosion on the fifth floor.

Major Alfred Dreyfus has been granted a pension of $470 a year.

A miner of Pottsville, Pa., has been imprisoned for 87 hours several hundred feet in a mine. Relays of men toiled unceasingly to release him.

President Roosevelt has written a letter giving his reasons for omitting the words, 'In God we trust,' from the new gold coins which have been coined. Protests have been made against the omission, but Mr. Roosevelt is of opinion that to use such a motto on coins not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is, in effect, irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege.

The draft of the bill for the annexation to Belgium of the Congo Independent State maintains a certain 'crown domain,' (where or of what size the despatch does not say) from which Belgium is to receive 60 cents for every kilogram of rubber gathered. The bill is to be very shortly submitted.

Fifty anarchists were arrested in Rome on Tuesday, among them two who were responsible for the attacks on Mgr. Merry del Val last summer. They had been celebrating the death of the anarchists who were executed in Chicago twenty years ago.

The present spots on the sun are twelve times the size of the earth, and the director of the Florence Observatory, whose predictions have formerly been correct, says they presage storms, floods, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes.

A German wireless telephone company is speaking without wires to places sixty miles distant.

Seven men have been killed in a cage in a mine at Rambaud, France.

Peruvian soldiers have captured and occupied a Brazilian frontier fort.

President Gompers, in his annual report to the American Federation of Labor, says the watchword of the society continues to be, 'No reduction in wages.'

A man in Frémont, Nebraska, who a week ago refused to eat anything but peanuts, became insane and died Tuesday.

In a fire in the Hotel Garde, New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, which started in an explosion in an upper story, six of the employees were burned to death.

A daughter was born to the King and Queen of Italy on Wednesday.

The biggest lottery in operation in the United States, which has been running for more than twenty years, with headquarters in Chicago, is claimed to have been exposed by arrests in Chicago and other cities.

Large reductions in working forces in many industries of Chicago have occurred during the last few days, owing directly to scarcity of orders and business depression. West of Chicago 25,000 railway men have been discharged.

The Caswell-Massey Company, a big drug firm in New York, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $244,000 and assets valued at $216,000.

In a terrific explosion in a nitro-glycerine factory near Columbus, Ohio, today, two men were killed, several injured, the factory demolished, and a number of houses shattered.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who is actively interested in prison management, visited the Tombs, New York, on Tuesday.

New York State, according to the assertion of Dr. Adolphe Meyer, pathologist for the New York State Hospital for the Insane, still houses nearly 2,000 of its insane patients in the jails.

The Pittsburg police have in their possession a violin inscribed Antonius Stradivarius Faciebat, Anno 1736, and would be very glad to know who is the rightful owner.

The third Russian Parliament opened in the Tauride Palace, St. Petersburg, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

Sir Lewis Morris, the poet, and pioneer in the movement for education in Wales, is dead, at the age of seventy-four.

M. Santos Dumont is out in a new aeroplane shaped like a butterfly.

Hayti is running Russia a close second. Five 'political' prisoners have recently been shot there, one because he made a military coat for another man, and one because he happened to live between two houses in each of which a rifle had been found.

An Iowa Congressman, Mr. J. A. T. Hill, says Roosevelt will be re-nominated. Bryan will be the nominee of the Democrats, and the country will see the hottest campaign in history. The trend of political sentiment, he says, is all to Roosevelt, although the situation will be complicated if Mr. Hughes should carry the New York delegation, and he is gaining strength rapidly. With Mr. Roosevelt out of the race, he thinks Speaker Cannon stands as good a chance for the nomination as anyone.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, at the annual convention of the National W. C. T. U., in Nashvile, Tenn., Wednesday was made a life member of the Union.

Six men were killed and several injured Wednesday in a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern, at South Milwaukee.

An International Juvenile Court Society was organized in Chicago on Wednesday.

Ten Chinamen smuggled over from the Canadian side have been arrested near Ogdensburg.

General Moore and his son, the Carlists who were last December captured while leading an armed uprising in Catalonia, Spain, have been condemned to death.

The big new car ferry, the 'Ontario,' made her maiden trip between Cobourg and Charlotte, the port of Rochester, on Thursday. She is the largest boat on Lake Ontario, having accommodation for 28 railway cars and staterooms for 100 passengers beside.

At the wedding in London, Saturday, of Prince Charles of Bourbon, and the Princess Louise of Orleans, the hundred guests included twenty persons of royal blood.

At a meeting of the directors of the American Shipbuilding Company Thursday in Cleveland, Ohio, it was decided to retrench, in view of the uncertainty of the general financial condition, by shutting down practically all of their plants along the Great Lakes at once, thus deferring the usual dividend on the common stock of the company.

Mr. James Bryce's automobile was wrecked in Washington on Thursday, and his chauffeur, who, in company with a machinist, was giving it a trial run, was badly hurt.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, asked whether he would accept the Democratic nomination for President, says the only question that is to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate, he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another, he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided, not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them he entrusts the question's decision.

Dr. Reaume, the Ontario Provincial Minister of Public Works, has undergone another operation in a Detroit hospital for the affection in his mouth that has been bothering him for some time. It is stated that the operation was successful.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

PIONEERING IN EAST AFRICA

SAVED FROM PERILS OF WILD BEASTS AND THIRST.

(John W. Stauffacher, Rumuruti, Laikipia, East Africa, in 'Hearing and Doing.')

(Concluded.)

After six days of terrible heat and longing for fresh, clean water, we finally came in sight of palm trees. We then forgot Jewish customs, and thought of the Arabs and the deserts. Large herds of camels came into sight, and we saw no more cattle. Soon after, we arrived at a Rendili village. It could hardly be called a kraal. The Sambur were so much like the Masai that we did not feel strange among them, but now we came to something entirely new. Hundreds of camels, old and young, were all about. The women, instead of having clean shaven heads, had their hair peculiarly arranged on their heads like Roman helmets. We heard a new and difficult language. The huts in the village were different from any we had seen. Poles were set up Indian fashion and covered with skins and with mats made of the fibre of a sort of cactus. We were given camels' milk to drink and camels' meat to eat. Hundreds of people came out to see us, many perhaps never having seen a white man before. Scores of children, frightened and yet anxious to see, scampered about. The people offered to give us one of their huts to sleep in, but the dust was fearful in the village, and the noise of the camels was so great that we feared we should not be able to sleep. At night, as the camels all gathered into the village, they made a loud groaning noise, like the slow creaking of some heavy, cumbersome machinery. There must have been several thousand in this one village.

We sent a messenger immediately to call the big chief, and then hunted a place to sleep for the night. Fortunately, we found near by a single well whose water we were able to drink. The chief of the village cared for us until the big chief came. We were struck by the peculiarity of the names of these two chiefs: the name of the big chief being Ol lesarge (the man of blood), and the name of the village chief Ol lengima (the man of fire). They were kind to us, after their own customs, but rather selfish according to ours. They gladly gave us, without price, what they desired to give, but no worldly possessions, except cattle, could buy what we desired. It had been our ambition to cover a part of our journey on camels, but they refused to even let us mount them; so we started once more on our weary journey, this time through a strange country without a guide, since no price could influence any one to go with us as guide.

KILLED THE LION AT THE WELL.

All went well the first and second days, since we knew our general direction and found water at the close of each day; but then began a series of incidents which I shall never forget. Our food now was nothing but a little rice. For variety we had plain rice in the morning, and rice with salt on it for the evening. We were already out three days more than we had planned for the whole trip back to camp, and knew that we must have several days more. On the morning of the third day we found good water, but our Gikuyu porters, supposing there would be plenty of water all along the way, did not carry any with them. We hoped to reach the river that night, but discovered, after a hard day's march, that we were far from the river. We had no water all day, in a burning sun, and did not know where to find any. We were told of a place where we might find water, and seeing green trees we started in that direction. In our hurry, Mulungit and I rushed ahead. As we neared the spot, a rhino blocked our way, but with shouting we frightened it away.

We then found some old wells dug by the Sambur. We were sure of water, but looked into one, two, three, four, and found no water. In my desperation, I rushed up to the fifth one, and there, not more than ten or twelve feet from me, a lion rose up with a savage growl. Mulungit was with me, with a spear, but I had nothing with which to protect myself. I ran for the nearest tree, but when I saw it did not follow I hurried toward the rest of the party for a gun. We hardly knew what to do. There were two more wells, and we must have water, so we decided to attack the lion. With three guns we went up together to the pit. Our first shots failed to kill the lion, but our second shots, Mr. Hurlburt and I firing at the same time, went through the lion's head, and, with a groan, it fell dead.

But we found no water. We pulled the lion out of the pit, and the men, disheartened and discouraged, went off to sleep. I sat by the camp fire and skinned the lion, and then soon went to sleep myself. About midnight, we were awakened by a rhinoceros, which snorted terribly and ran away upon discovering us. About two o'clock in the morning we awoke, and felt our thirst keenly. We wondered if it might not be possible to dig in the bottom of one of the holes and find water. We made a fire at the top for light, and then climbed down and dug. By morning we had just enough water to make a bit of tea, but the water was very bad, and if anything only made our thirst more intense. This was Sunday morning, but we could not stop; so, at the first sign of day, we started on toward the river.

After going on for nearly an hour and a half we discovered that one of our men was gone. Upon going back the entire distance and searching thoroughly, we could not find him. During the night he had sat by the fire, groaning and crying and saying that he was going to die, when apparently there was nothing the matter with him; so we feared he might have gone off in a sort of delirious spell and was lost, but our men were suffering intensely, so we were obliged to abandon him. None of us had eaten any food since the morning before, but we thought of nothing but water. We hastened on as rapidly as possible, but the men soon became very disheartened, and only with great difficulty could we get them to go on at all.

Soon we saw palm trees away off in the distance, and were sure it must be the river. I first began to be alarmed when I saw that Mulungit's mouth was so parched that he could hardly speak above a whisper, so he and I rushed on ahead of the others. I hoped if anything serious took place I might be able to reach water and carry some back for the others. Mulungit's strength soon gave way, and I rushed on alone. The sun was burning like fire, but I felt sure I could reach the palms ahead. When I reached the place, I felt I could not go another step, but what was my surprise when I found simply a bed of sand, without a drop of water.

WATER AT LAST, AFTER TWO DAYS OF THIRST.

I felt dizzy for a moment, but sitting down a while, regained my strength. Then I prayed as I never prayed before. To go back simply meant that every man would refuse to go another step. To go on meant I might be lost from the party; and no one knew where water was to be found. To wait there was no better than to go back. The next hour was one of the most remarkable of my whole life. After praying under the palm tree, had I seen the Lord beside me I could not have been more sure of his presence. I was sure he would guide me to water, and preserve the party until I could carry water to them. I crossed three more water-beds with palms, but found no water. The fourth one was in sight.

My faith wavered at the thought that there might be no water there. I was going so fast in the hot sun that my temples burned like fire. I could hardly part my lips when they came together, but I rushed on, being sure there must be water. As I came near the palms, I saw a man some distance ahead, and tried to follow him, but soon lost sight of him. As I came nearer and nearer I saw him again, but was surprised to find that the man was Mulungit. He had been lost from me, but struck the river at the same point.

This time it was the river. I plunged into the water without stopping to take off my clothes, and fairly buried myself in the stream. Mulungit staggered and sat down before he reached the water. I had an old water jar, which I filled and poured all over him and made him drink. He drank, but vomited immediately. I got him to the water's edge, filled the water jar, and started at once to find the party. My wet clothing was so heavy, however, and I was so weak, that I could not go on; so I pulled off part of my clothing and started again.

Soon I realized that I was not going in the direction I came, and with a horror I felt I was lost. But without stopping I turned in another direction and said: 'Lord, help me to find the men.' In a few moments I was rejoiced to find my own footprints in the sand; then my only thought was, if only the men followed in the same direction I went. I rushed on through the thorn brush, shouting as loud as possible, and with a thrill of joy heard a gun shot immediately in front of me. Twice lost, separate from the party, yet I was going straight toward them.

I could have cried with joy to see those men drink that water. There was about enough for five cups for each man. The bit of clothing I still had on was soaked with water, so they were sure I had been in the river, and with new courage they hastened on; and in a few minutes after we reached the river all were laughing and gay, as though it had been only a good joke. For two days we had had no food, no one caring for any, but now a sheep was killed immediately, and after a day's rest we again followed the river toward our camp.

ATTACKED BY A RHINOCEROS.

Nothing unusual took place except an attack by a rhinoceros, which tossed up our mule, badly injuring one leg, and barely missed tossing me up. I just succeeded in springing behind a tree as he lowered his head for a charge. He struck the tree with such force that a slab of wood fully six inches wide and two inches thick was torn away. We then went on and on, expecting to reach our camp, until it became quite dark, and just at the moment when we felt we must spend another night under the open sky, we heard a shout, and almost with tears in our eyes over the great joy at reaching our camp we hastened on, and our boys rushed out to welcome us. But imagine our joy to find there our lost Mugikuyu, who we thought could not possibly be alive at that time. He, realizing that he was lost, in some strange way found water and reached camp before we did. Our cook soon came in with fresh warm biscuits and steaming coffee, and with jam, and milk and sugar we soon forgot that we were ever without them. Our journey of six days had lengthened out to fifteen, but we were safe and sound, and with hearts overflowing with joy we praised our Saviour for his protecting care, and were soon asleep.

From our camp we hastened on home to meet our friends. Twice we were obliged to cross the river, which now was a rushing torrent because of the heavy rains. We could only cross by swimming over with a rope, and thus drawing our things across. The last day we were so anxious to get home that we covered a distance which took us two days before; it must have been fully thirty miles, and the whole distance on foot.

A SIGN OF GOD'S WILL.

Mr. Hurlburt, I think, on the whole stood the journey better than I did, and I do not think either of us was any the worse off for the experiences we passed through. We estimated that we covered a distance of nearly 400 miles, and were gone just four weeks to the day. God marvellously cared for us and protected us. Shall we not take it as a sure sign that it is his will that all this land be occupied soon, and the souls who are seeking to know God be satisfied. We saw no place where people dwell where it is impossible for some one to go to make Jesus known, nor do I think either one of us would have hesitated to return at once did it seem best. The simplest account of travel in Africa can hardly fail to arouse imaginary fears in the minds of our friends at home, but one trusting in God can go through these unknown lands with little fear, and especially if his heart burns for the souls who live in darkness there. The work is not too difficult, and it falls to us to pray earnestly that God may give us the men immediately who shall be ready to go.

A LION-HEARTED MISSIONARY.

(By Miss A. Y. Holliday, of Persia, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Short of stature, insignificant of presence, imperfectly educated in the old Armenian schools, of a non-Protestant family, a young Armenian of Salmas, who had for some years been a cab-driver in Tiflis, became a member of our church and teacher of a village school. He is now about thirty-five years of age, and five years ago received a baptism of the Holy Spirit to enable him to carry the Gospel to the non-Christian races. His love for them and increasing fitness for the work seem a miracle to us, and a still greater one is seen in the willingness of his parents and young wife to allow him to go to the races hated and despised by Armenians and counted by many as dogs and swine unworthy to receive holy things or have pearls cast before them. His family uphold his hands by praying for him and writing to him words of cheer and encouragement.

Just after the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree in a pass through which we came the second day following, and while the two bodies were still lying in a neighboring village, his father said, 'Khanum, I am afraid for G—— since this murder.'

'You have laid him on God's altar for service,' I replied, 'and you do not mean to take him back, do you?' With tears streaming down his face he answered, 'No, Khanum, no. How could I ever look my Saviour in the face when I meet him if I denied him my boy? All I ask is, don't let him go about alone, as he has done.'

'Father,' said G——, 'this isn't a thing you can help, or I either. There is a band from the heart of Jesus to my heart, and where he draws I must follow, and where he sends I must go.'

About four years ago the Lord laid it on his heart to go to a certain tribe of Kurds, but no one would take him, as the region was too dangerous. He found in himself some remnants of race hatred, and prayed, 'O Lord Jesus, who didst pray for thine own enemies, take away the hatred of these who have injured the Armenians so deeply and give me love for them, for thou knowest without that I can do nothing.'

God answered his prayer and he found Kurds who gladly took him, though he had to walk sixteen miles over rough mountain roads and arrived with swollen and bleeding feet, but full of joy. He said: 'I loved them all. The older men and women were as my parents; the younger, brothers and sisters, and every child like my own; but what was more wonderful, as much as I loved them, ten times more did they love me, and received me into their homes, saying, "We hate the Armenians, but we do not count you one; you are of us."'

He spent some weeks among them, often going alone, as guides refused to take him on account of blood feuds between the different clans and villages. He was thus passing through a valley when a voice came from a rock above, 'Stand or you are a dead man.' Looking up, a fully armed Kurd came out prepared to rob and kill if needful. G—— said: 'Come down; I came to find you; I am sent with a message for you.'

'For me? Who sent you?'

'God sent me to tell you he loves you and wants you to leave your wicked works that he may save you.' The robber took him home and kept him two days as a guest in his village. At a meeting of seventy or so, he was opprest and said: 'Oh, is there no one here who will accept my Master who died for you?'

An old man rose and said: 'I will.'

'And must I go to Jesus and tell him only one will come?'

One after another, twelve stood up, and after the meeting they came and said: 'We wish you to come to a mountain spring and baptize us.'

'But what if the others come and kill us?'

'It doesn't matter, for then we shall go to be with Jesus, which is far better.' But that same hour, the government troops arrived to fight with these villages, and he was compelled to flee.

The Kurds often say: 'No one ever told us these things. We had no idea but that the fast and the pilgrimage would save us.' Some of these tribes were Nestorians who have only become Moslem within two or three centuries. It seems to be a fact with many of them that in the last hour it is whispered into the ear of the dying: 'Look to Jesus and call on him; he can only help you now.'

G—— also visits Moslem tribes, not Kurdish, but quite as wild and even more fanatical. In one such village, he and the Turk who was his companion, were for three days refused a lodging or horses with which to leave the place. They sat in the open street, taking turns to sleep and watch, and said to each other: 'Foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.' The Turk was told: 'Only leave that unclean Armenian and you shall have a good place and pilau to eat,' but he remained true.

They went to the dwellers in the black tents; the Nomads, and being belated were obliged to spread their beds on the hill under the open sky. G—— said to Keobela Rassoul: 'What shall we do?' and he replied: 'We have a Master who loved to be out on the mountain sides at night and he will be with us.' The donkey-man cursed and swore and said: 'These Elat thieves will kill us and take the donkeys.' When they were laid down, G—— said: 'How do you feel, K—— R——?' and the answer came: 'Never so happy in my life.'

Once G—— was overtaken by a party of young Moslems and one lingered behind to hear the story of redeeming love and said: 'I never heard it before, but I believe it and accept Jesus as my Saviour.' Stepping behind a mud wall, they knelt for a prayer of consolation, and parted with embraces and kisses, to meet no more perhaps on earth.

One cold winter night, two men, one a converted Sayid, came to the village house where we were staying. It was late and it became evident they could not return to their village that night. I could only spare a scanty supply of bed-covers for them and said: 'What shall we do, G——'

'We shall sleep together, of course; are we not all brothers in Christ?'

So he and K—— R—— put their beds together and they made out for the guests, but I silently thought: 'It is one miracle when a Sayid will sleep in an Armenian's bed and another when the Armenian will suffer him to do it.'

When this work began we thought G—— would be soon killed and he was willing, but he has been wonderfully protected by Moslems themselves. We were once called before a Sayid governor to give account of ourselves, and on the road, a man whom none of us knew stepped from a doorway and said: 'Don't be afraid; I have spoken for you to the governor and it is all right.' We had a good chance to preach Jesus to that proud Sayid.

A man said to G——: 'Did you know when you were in Oosky that the Mujtaheed meant to drive you out? But I am his Mirzah; I said: "Go slow, you had better be careful in this matter. These people have some powerful protector. Some of the kings of Europe must be behind them for it is inconceivable that a khanum and an Armenian should come here in the winter's cold and dare to tell us our religion is not true and try to turn us to theirs, if no one was backing them up." Tell me, which of the kings sent you?'

Let us pray for the native churches that God may indeed send many such men from them in the name of the King of Kings to win the Moslems of Persia to Himself.

A LETTER FROM DR. HARE

In a letter recently received, Dr. Hare says:—

We have just returned from a 300-mile trip in the launch 'Northern Messenger,' going almost to L'Anse au Morts, in the Straits of Belle Isle. We saw almost everybody; had prayers each night, when it was possible. Had service on the Sunday when at Bonne Esperance, in their little church, and distributed various bags of cornmeal at the different places, for the use of our dogs next winter. The getting of dog feed for our team, and then seeing that it is properly placed in all the harbors where we stop over night during our winter campaign, is quite an undertaking.

Last winter I made arrangements with two families who live where the herring strike in to spawn, to catch and cure forty barrels for me. These herring were to be paid for in clothing, so the good people who have so kindly sent the things to help on the work will know that the clothing so kindly given has been converted into salted herring, and the salted herring will be turned into energy or dog power, which will enable us to travel some 1,500 miles or so, treating the sick and the suffering and preaching the gospel of glad tidings to all, either by word or deed, or even by the means of a cup of cold water. 'Lose no opportunity' is good advice when we realize that the 'day is far spent, the night is at hand.'

Another important use to which we have applied the clothing, is in the building of our wharf. The little cove where we have the mission property is very shallow, and the wharf to be of any use at all must give us at least from eight to ten feet of water at low tide, this means that it must have a length of about 150 feet, and will use up over 400 logs. Last winter the people cut well over 200, and this winter we will need nearly 300 more. This means a good deal of work for these people who have so much time on their hands when they cannot do anything else. Other men cut cordwood, and are paid in clothing, at the rate of three dollars a cord for soft wood.

All this wood or timber has to be hauled by dogs, either all the way home or out of the woods to the sea, where they can bring it in their boats after the ice is melted, which is about the end of May.

We have done a great deal of clearing up and filling in, as well as draining, about the premises, and all the work has been paid for by clothing. Scrubbing and window cleaning have been done in the hospital, and again the clothing has come to our relief and settled the bills, so you can see how important a help to us here is the generous supply of clothing that the good friends throughout Canada have so kindly donated. Nothing is wasted, but on the contrary, everything is put to the best possible use.

The fishing on this part of the coast is almost a total failure this year. Many of the people are in a bad way and not able to spend much on clothing, so it is a tremendous gain to them to be able to buy what clothing they need at the cost of a little labor, done at times when they would have almost nothing to do.

No more supplies can be sent to Harrington this winter, and Miss Roddick, 80 Union avenue, will be unable to receive them till next spring; but in case some sewing societies or others interested would like to take up some of these needs for their winter work, we give the following list of much required articles:—

Knitted articles—Bandages, 4 inches wide, 5 to 7 yards long, of the finest knitting cotton, being elastic yet firm. Wash cloths, of rather coarse knitting cotton, 12 inches square, having a tape in one corner. Bed socks, coming well over the ankles. Sweaters of all sizes, of strong yarn, preferably dark blue; if elbows could be knitted double they would last longer. Tam o' Shanters, hoods, scarfs, shawls, high-necked vests for children and infants, mittens for all ages, chest protectors, helmets, stockings and socks, infants' jackets and abdominal binders, and men's knitted waistcoats.

Other articles are warm undervests and drawers for men, women and children, strong boots for all, neckties and handkerchiefs, mufflers, tuques and caps, warm dressing gowns and slippers for convalescents, warm bed jackets and nightingales, long flannelette nightgowns and night shirts, children's clothing of all kinds, infants' outfits, all of flannelette.

Hospital supplies—Instruments, appliances, gauze, absorbent cotton, cheese cloth and cotton batting; bandages of unbleached cotton, flannel, butter cloth and gauze, from 1 to 5 inches wide and from 5 to 7 yards long; pieces of white flannelette, unbleached cotton, white cotton; towels: rollers, hand, dish, glass and bath (not fringed); white oilcloth; Turkey red and ingrained blue cotton; kitchen utensils and conveniences; canned articles of diet; eye shades and dark glasses; several pairs of crutches; soapstones for foot warmers; chemical fire extinguishers and fire pails; alcohol lamp.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

Boys and girls of Mr. H.'s class, St. John's Pres. S.S., Port Morien, C.B.	$ 1.00
T. H. Payne and wife, Strathroy, Ont.	2.00
Sunshine Workers' Mission Band, West River, N.S.	4.50
Received for the cots:—	
T. H. Payne and wife, Strathroy, Ont.	2.00
Sunshine Workers' Mission Band, West River, N.S.	4.50
Holmes Union S.S., Wingham, Ont	6.99
Previously acknowledged	903.50
Total received up to Nov. 12	$ 924.49

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

CHESS

Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1204.

(By F. Freih v. Wardener, Taus. Black—6 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1205.

(By G. Heathcote, Arnside. Second prize in 'Revue d'Echecs' Tourney.)
Black—11 Pieces.)



White—8 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

'Report' sends for problem 1198.... 1 Q K 7, and for end game 1199. 1 P queens, P queens; 2 Q Kt 3 ch, K R 4; 3, P R 7, Q R 8; 4 Q Q 5 ch, etc. If 2....K x P; 3 K B 7, etc.; and if 2.... K R 4; 3 P R 7, Kt B 2 ch; 3 K B 7, etc. The two-mover 'van Eelde' is 1 B R 7, the three-mover 1 Kt B 1, P Kt 6; 2 Kt Q 2, or if 1.... K moves; 2 Q Q 7 ch., etc.

It is reported that Dr. Lasker will visit England early this month for a long stay, giving chess exhibitions, and lectures on various subjects—'The chess philosophy of Paul Morphy,' 'The openings,' 'Chess and Life,' etc., and that Mieses is due in New York about the date Dr. Lasker leaves; also that Mr. F. J. Lee, who has lately been over on a trip to Canada, has returned home again. Canada has a rather large area—over what part of it did Mr. Lee trip?

Three games from the Montreal vs. Winnipeg match.

Ruy Lopez.

White, Mr. Djurhuus, Winnipeg; Black Mr. Kurrle, Montreal.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 Kt x Q P
8 Kt x Kt	8 P x Kt
9 P—Q B 4	9 P—Q B 4
10 P—Q R 4	10 P—Q Kt 5
11 B—B 4	11 B—K 2
12 Kt—Q 2	12 Castles
13 B—B 2	13 Kt—Kt 5
14 Kt—B 3	14 B—B 3
15 P—R 3	15 Kt—K 4
16 B—Q 3	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 B—Kt 3	17 B—K 4
18 Q—B 2	18 Q—B 3
19 Kt—R 2	19 Q—Kt 4
20 Kt—B 3	20 Q—R 4
21 B—K 2	21 Q—R 3
22 B—Q 3	22 R—R 2
23 P—Kt 3	23 R—K 2
24 Kt—R 2	24 B x B
25 P x B	25 Q—K 6 ch
26 K—R 1	26 Kt—K 4
27 P—K 2	27 P—Q 6
28 B x P	28 Q x B
29 Q x Q	29 Kt x Q
30 Q R—Q 1	30 Kt—K 4
31 R x P	31 B—Kt 2
32 K R— Q 1	32 B x P
33 R x P	33 B—B 7
34 R—Q 5	34 B x P
35 R x P	35 Kt x P
36 Kt—B 3	36 B—R 7
37 Q R—B 6	37 P—Kt 6
38 R x Kt	38 P—Kt 7
39 Resigns	

(The King's Bishop's Opening.)

White, Mr. Lomer, Montreal.	Black, Mr. Hillhouse, Winnipeg.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 Castles.	6 Castles.
7 B—K 3	7 B—Kt 3
8 Kt—K 2	8 K—R 1
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 K Kt—Kt 5
10 B x B	10 R P x B
11 P—K R 3	11 Kt—B 3
12 Kt—R 2	12 Q Kt—R 4
13 B—Kt 3	13 Kt x B
14 R P x Kt	14 R x R
15 Q x R	15 B—Q 2
16 Q—B 1	16 Kt—K 1
17 P— KB 4	17 P—K B 3
18 P—B 5	18 B—B 3
19 P—Q B 4	19 P—Q Kt 4
20 Kt—Kt 4	20 P x P
21 Kt P x P	21 P—Q Kt 4
22 P—Kt 3	22 Q—Kt 1
23 Kt—B 2	23 B—R 1
24 Q—R 3	24 P—Kt 5
25 Q B 1	25 P—B 4
26 P—R 4	26 Kt—B 2
27 Kt—R 5	27 Q—K 1
28 P—Kt 4	28 P—Kt 3
29 Kt—Kt 3	29 P—Kt 4
30 P x P	30 Resigns.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Mr. Collins. White.	Mr. Nebakoff. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—B 4
5 P—B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—Q 2
8 Kt—Kt 5	8 Kt—R 3
9 Castles.	9 B—Kt 5
10 B x P ch	10 Kt x B
11 Kt x Kt	11 K x Kt
12 Q x B	12 Kt x P
13 Kt—Q 5	13 B—R 4
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 B—Kt 3
15 B—Kt 2	15 P—B 4
16 Q—R Q 1	16 Q—Q B 1
17 Q—B 4 ch	17 K—K 3
18 B x Kt	18 Q—B 1
19 Q—Kt 4 ch	19 K—B 2
20 Q—Q 7 ch	20 K—Kt 3
21 Kt—K 7 ch	21 K—R 4
22 Q—R 3 ch	22 K—Kt 4
23 P—B 4 ch	23 Resigns.

THE LIGHTKEEPER'S WIFE.

'Twas on the far Pacific Coast
One dark December night,
A heavy gale swept land and sea,
With unabating might.
The angry billows dashed and rolled,
And loudly boomed and groaned,
And round the Cape Beale Lighthouse near,
The wild wind howled and moaned.

Ah, who could tell that stormy night,
That there out in the gloom,
A gallant barque, struck by the gale,
Had quickly met her doom.
Ah, who could hear the cries of men,
Amid the fearful roar,
As to that stricken ship they clung
Not half a mile from shore.

When morning dawned the storm still raged,
And from the lighthouse near,
The keeper's wife looked on the sea
With overwhelming fear.
There, drifting t'wards the Seabird rocks,
She saw a helpless wreck,
With broken masts and tattered sails,
But men were on her deck.

Oh, could she help those frantic men?
She longed their lives to save.
But there, alone, what could she do?
Though she was strong and brave.
Ah, well she knew that early morn
That, too, for miles around,
No human aid could she obtain,
For none there could be found.

Then out she hurried in the storm,
Along a rugged trail,
Where trees came crashing at her feet,
Torn by the furious gale.
O'er fallen trees and tangled brush,
Which in her pathway lay,
She climbed, she leaped, she fell, she rose,
But still pursued her way.

For hours she tramped that wood-land wild
Nor did she pause to rest,
A fervent hope impelled her on,
Which glowed within her breast.
At last, with hands all bruised and torn,
Her garments soiled and rent,
She reached a village, far away,
All weary, faint and spent.

She quickly made her errand known,
While many gathered near,
And stalwart men, touched by the scene,
Brushed off a rising tear.
The tidings spread from place to place,
A wreck! a wreck! they cried,
And people hurried from their homes,
And scanned the foaming tide.

At once a steamer left the port,
And sped t'wards yonder wreck,
Where could be seen the helpless men
Still climbing to her deck.
But soon they grasped the steamer's rope,
Thrown by a seaman's hand,
And one by one they reached the ship,
And all brought safe to land.

But who had saved their shipwrecked crew?
Ah, not the men alone,
A woman, too, had proved her worth
By what she'd bravely done.
Her noble deed will oft be told,
Inspiring many a life,
For she had done all that she could,
That brave lightkeeper's wife.

P. N. BANOUP.

St. Lambert, Que.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

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

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of **Renewal** subscription **25 p.c. off** the regular annual rates
In the case of **New** subscription **50 p.c. off** the regular annual rates

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $4.90 **for $3.40**
Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 **for $3.30**
Weeky Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth $2.90 **for $2.20**
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 **for $2.00**
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40 **for $1.20**

Six months trial at half the above rates

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted); Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia Sarawak Zanzibar, Hong Kong, and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage 50c extra for Weekly Witness to United States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Daily Witness $3.00 extra. Northern Messenger 50 cts. extra except in clubs to one address when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

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

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

NOVEMBER, 1907

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

KINGSTON AND LOCAL OPTION.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 16.—The City Council has declined to submit a local option by-law in January, as a petition asking for the submission of such a by-law had only 5 percent of the electors, whereas 25 percent is required.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

It would be hard to publish a more interesting bit of news than the account given by the Minister of Militia of his plan for securing for Canada the largest army of which her population is capable at the very smallest expense, by introducing military training for both boys and girls into the schools. The advantage that we see in this is double. It is the common-sense way of providing for defence, promising the largest possible efficiency for the least cost. And, what is far more important, seeing that we do not expect to have any use for armies, and earnestly pray that we never shall, is the fact that instead of the money spent by the Department of Militia all going for useless armaments, a waste which all true economists must greatly deplore, so much of it will go to the strengthening of our educational system, making a superior class of schools possible, and bracing up our rising generation not only physically but morally. The fact that, for the most part, the exercises will be for both boys and girls is sufficient evidence that they will simply supply much needed physical training, and that they are not meant as an incentive to military swagger. Morally there is no lesson that the youth of this Canada of ours more need than that of subordination and respect for public order.

The Vancouver Board of Trade complains that Associated Press despatches received by Canadian newspapers consist in great part either of ultra-North American news, filtered through United States channels, or of local happenings throughout the American Union, which have small interest for Canadians. That being the case, it has passed a resolution advocating that arrangements should be entered into for the establishment of an 'inter-imperial news agency,' and that this is a matter of so much importance to Canada in particular that the co-operation of the Dominion and the various provincial governments be asked to consider the question and to further its objects. Copies of this resolution have been forwarded to the leading newspapers in Canada, to the principal boards of trade, and also to the governments of various countries within the Empire, including those of New Zealand, Australia and Newfoundland, whose co-operation in this agency is desired. Curiously enough, the petition is silent altogether concerning the Canadian Associated Press. That agency was organized to do for us, so far as Canada and the United Kingdom were concerned, the very service that the Vancouver Board of Trade now pleads for so earnestly. Has that service, such as it is, not penetrated to British Columbia, or has it failed of its purpose?

The suicide of the president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, following the downfall of that institution, did not cause so great a sensation as it would have done if it had occurred on Oct. 21, before the twenty-one thousand depositors had any notion of the fate that was impending for that institution; yet it has served to remind students of history of other sensational suicides from like causes. Readers of 'Little Dorrit' will remember the graphic description of the death by his own hand of the chief of a bank, whose speculations had been followed by a large part of the community, and which bank necessarily failed because its funds were locked up in real estate and other inelastic securities. Some years afterwards, that suicide had a parallel in Paris, when the managing director of the Comptoir d'Escompte endorsed Secretan's copper corner to the amount of ten million dollars. The corner failed, the price of copper collapsed, and the managing director took example by Dickens's Mr. Merdle and committed suicide. At first it was said that he had died of apoplexy, as it was said of Mr. Merdle, but when the truth was learned there was such a run on the bank that only the intervention of the government saved it from total ruin, and brought the panic to a period. Resemblances of this sort are not accidental, we are reminded, they are the inevitable results of the same evils—of reckless misuse of trust funds, of incapacity and disregard of fundamental rules of banking, and of financial and moral extravagance. The president of the Knickerbocker is dead and beyond earthly punishment; but many remain who are equally guilty and whom Nemesis is preparing to strike. The reckoning, as 'Death' says to 'Everyman,' must be paid. Charles Tracy Barney, late president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, millionnaire promoter, real estate speculator and banker, social leader and clubman, has chosen to follow the example of Whitaker Wright, the English promoter; others, those of the guilty who remain, may soon find themselves in the position of Jabez Balfour, also a speculator in 'property.'

A feature of the stock markets to-day is the purchasing of small lots of shares for investment, and that is a feature which is highly to be encouraged. The man with a few hundred dollars, or a few thousand, which are lying in a bank, earning only three percent, cannot do better than purchase gilt-edged stocks with the money, which will net him from five to eight percent at present prices and will surely rise in value when the present money stringency is over. Those, too, who are hoarding money in other ways than in the savings banks cannot do better for themselves or for the country than purchase stocks with it. One of the features of the present crisis that has attracted a good deal of attention has been this same hoarding of money, both on this side and in Europe. Gold and bank notes have been put away somewhere at home or in safety vaults and thus a large amount of circulation has been withdrawn from use. It is encouraging to learn that some of this is returning to public use, as it will greatly help to relieve the stringency.

Whatever may be the fate of 'spelling reform' in the long run, it certainly is gaining some present splendid victories, the latest being its partial adoption by Columbia University. The capitulation of an important university stronghold is certainly a triumph of which the reformers may be proud, and may justly be advanced by them as proof that the cause is progressing. Among the simplified spellings adopted—two hundred and thirty out of the word-list of three hundred—are 'anesthetic,' 'adz,' 'apothem,' 'bur,' 'develop,' 'envelop,' 'eon,' 'esthetic,' 'gage,' 'gazel,' 'good-by,' 'hiccup,' 'molder,' 'niter,' 'ocher,' 'phenix,' 'paraffin,' 'questor,' 'rime,' saber,' 'simiter.' Thru, tho, and others of the aggressive sort, were not adopted, but in time we must learn to say 'I never nursed a dear "gazel",' and talk in 'rime' of the clinking 'saber.' We shall get accustomed to even more radical reforms perhaps in time, as we have grown accustomed to hiccup, jeweler, molder, portray, honor, envelop, and hundreds of other words, which, like all the rest, have only reverted to earlier forms used before Johnson's time. Those who refuse to change because they wish to preserve the language of Shakespeare would be astonished to see a sentence spelt as he would have spelt it.

Hoch der Kaiser! If anything just now could make him popular in Great Britain it would be such a speech as he made at the dinner in St. George's Hall where he referred to happy child days spent at Windsor and expressed the earnest wish that the close relationship existing between the two royal families should be reflected in the relationship of the two countries. Such a relationship is devoutly to be wished, and they are the best patriots and the truest friends of humanity who help to further it. As a matter of fact, as Herr Von Schoen, secretary of the German Foreign Office, is reported to have said, there are no actual political differences outstanding between the two countries, and there is every reason for a revival of the old-time affectionate relationship between two peoples who are so near together in blood and ideals. Germany owes Great Britain much and Great Britain owes much to Germany, and it will be a happy issue to the Emperor's William's visit if much causeless irritation is allayed and the two nations make up again a friendship that never should have been disturbed.

Surrounded by his family, amid his birthday festivities, and entertaining visiting monarchs, the King showed the intensity of his interest in the railway dispute by having a special messenger by special train to recount to him the result of Mr. Lloyd-George's efforts to effect a settlement. It is not improbable that the King took an active part as an adviser of the minister in the negotiations now brought to a happy termination. This accords with his character and his usual course in all matters of great public importance. It is a cause for profound satisfaction that public confidence in the wisdom and impartiality of the Sovereign should thus exist. However high political feeling may run, however bitter the disputes between parties may be, the King is known and acknowledged by all to be far above even a suspicion of partizanship. This gives him an influence few kings have ever wielded, with the added assurance of inestimable value that, no matter how revolutionary may be the doctrines preached by the Radicals, none think of attacking the King. No better proof of the stability of the throne and of the wisdom of its occupant could be desired. If the German Emperor during his visit should have this fact clearly impressed upon his mind, he will have learned a lesson in kingcraft which will serve him in good stead in his dealings with the political forces within his own empire. It is a British constitutional maxim that the King reigns but does not govern, but King Edward has shown that, by winning the love and confidence of his people, a king may govern in a very real sense. The world has had enough experience of democracy to know and appreciate the advantages of having at the head of a nation a man whose authority is supreme, because his wisdom and prudence are unbiased and unquestioned. May it ever be thus with British royalty.

Mr. Richard Bell, secretary and leading spirit of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, stated the other day that he had information in his possession to the effect that engine drivers were virtually compelled to make up time or risk fines and dismissal. We have heard the same charge made by railway servants against companies on this side. It is indeed almost inevitable that it should be so. As keeping trains upon schedule time is of the first importance in railway management the failure to be on time will always be noted. The way time is made up will for the most part only be recorded when there is a disaster. That this is prone to be the case is the reverse of a reason for abolishing punishment for criminal negligence, as sought for by the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Telegraphers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. We read that representatives of these unions met at Calgary to discuss the best way and means of getting legislation through parliament to protect railway servants from being even prosecuted on a charge of 'criminal negligence.' Who then is to protect the public? Surely those who hold from time to time thousands of lives in their keeping should be held accountable for negligence, which, in such cases, is certainly 'criminal.' We have often thought in flagrant cases, such as when men have been negligent through working too long hours, that the responsible heads of the company should be prosecuted as well; that should certainly be the case where criminal negligence, or a disobedience of standing orders, on the part of engine-drivers or conductor, for the sake of making up time is proved to have been known to the authorities and has not been rebuked when disaster has not resulted; but that does not exonerate the man, who has no right to do anything that endangers precious lives. It is plain that the blame has to be placed somewhere.

The curious message signalled by Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, slighting Lord Charles Beresford's commands to paint up, looks a little like the recent Swettenham affair. It was probably a humor of the admiral's that was not intended to be signalled in that form. No one can doubt the loyalty of Sir Percy or can suppose that he did not know manners. He has been naval aide-de-camp to the King, and has occupied responsible positions requiring something else than sailor bluffness. His services to the empire have been very great, and he is—possibly next to Lord Charles—the officer who can be worst spared, as he is the navy's first expert in gunnery, which Sir John Fisher assures us has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection, and which, if we have learned anything from the Russo-Japanese war, is the all-important thing to-day. It is natural that Sir Percy should be inclined to banter an order to spend time in re-painting for a ceremony that was precious for gunnery practice. It is equally natural that Lord Charles, knowing the importance of the imperial visit and the explosive nature of the King's guest, should consider the utmost promptitude and publicity of reprimand necessary. He would seem, however, to have made both a blunder and a mistake, if we may make a distinction. A blunder in calling the attention of the whole world to a solecism of which Germany might never have heard, a mistake in administering this scathing rebuke to an eminent officer without giving Sir Percy a chance to explain. It could not but be that the explanation would somewhat modify the strangeness of his procedure.

A report appears in the New York papers that Prince Arthur, only son of the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by an imposing suite, will represent the King at the celebration next year of the tercentennial anniversary of the founding of Quebec in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. If this report is true, and it is to be hoped it is more so than previous rumors, it puts an end to hopes that the King and Queen might possibly grace the occasion. There never was much likelihood that Their Majesties would undertake the voyage. There is no man in all the empire whose time is more busily occupied than the King. Few people have an idea of the multiplicity of his duties, or of the punctiliousness with which he attends to them. At his time of life he must husband his strength, and, though the journey in these days is not as long or as dangerous as when he visited Canada forty-seven years ago, it can be easily understood that it is not the voyage, but his absence from where his presence is of the utmost importance, and constantly required, that makes the visit scarcely possible. Prince Arthur will be gladly, enthusiastically welcomed as the King's representative. He is popular with all classes in Great Britain, and, though young in years, is credited with having a genial disposition and a modest, unaffected manner. When called upon to accept his uncle's and his great-grandfather's throne of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha he declined it, preferring to remain a British prince to becoming a German petty sovereign. His decision made him popular with the British people, and Canadians will welcome him for his own sake as well as for the great principles he will represent.

Last Friday William E. Perkins, a millionnaire, died in Boston. In the obituary notices of his career a fact was revealed which had been kept a close secret during his lifetime. At one time he was president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, and a director of a bank. When the bank failed he contributed one million dollars out of his private fortune to prevent depositors losing their money. The facts, as now brought out, are that Mr. Perkins owned only ten thousand dollars of the bank's stock, and that he had been chosen a director without his knowledge or consent. Writing to a friend at the time, he referred to these facts, observing that by allowing his name to appear as that of a director he may have influenced some persons to become depositors and, because of that possibility, he determined to save the depositors and other creditors from loss. This revelation of an action showing a high sense of personal honor and an acknowledgment of responsibility which might have been evaded, coming before the public at a time when so much is being written and said about predatory wealth and rich malefactors, is profoundly gratifying. It suggests that there may be other rich men who are as keenly sensitive of their obligations and that, though the struggle for wealth be fast and furious, not all who amass fortunes are wholly given to the worship of Mammon.

We print to-day a number of letters bearing on various phases of the question of the dismissal of Dr. Workman. From some of these and former letters it appears to have been impossible to eliminate the unpleasantly personal element. It is exceedingly unfortunate that questions involving personal accuracy and personal behavior should be discussed before the public, though that is better than that they should form the subject of absent crimination. We should think it better if persons who have differences as to such matters should bring them before such tribunals as their church provides for such occasions; far better still if they could agree upon methods of coming to an understanding. It would usually be found that a great many things surmised are misunderstandings which will disappear when people 'get together' in kindly intercourse.

The Jews have been earnestly addressed in our columns, and their Scriptures appealed to, as evidence of their duty to accept Christianity. It seems that they have a right to their reply, especially when the reply is competent, courteous and not more offensive than the conditions of the argument require. If people wish to influence their neighbors to their way of thinking the first thing they have to do is to understand their neighbor's point of view. This is desirable in any case, as so long as people do not understand each other, they will necessarily live apart as strangers in different worlds, which is a condition of things abhorrent to Christianity. We should perhaps have been advised by some not to print the letter of Mr. Cohen, setting forth very ably the Jewish argument against Christianity, as it raises questions with regard to religion which may not have occurred to some readers, and which may not only distress but unsettle them. To refuse to allow anything to be said contrary to the received faith and call it blasphemy was the attitude of the Holy Inquisition. It is to be remembered, however, that Protestantism was and is a revolt against this attitude of mind. We hold those persons in the New Testament who were willing to hear preaching contrary to the received views in greater honor than those who attempted to close the mouths of the apostles, even though the latter looked upon the preaching as subversive of the faith of their fathers. In fact, for being unwilling to listen to what was to them heretical doctrine, the Jews have undergone many centuries of obloquy. It is primary in our belief that the truth cannot be injured by free discussion. With regard to Mr. Cohen's argument, it will be noted that he dwells almost exclusively on mysteries of the faith on which the Saviour himself, so far as we have his teaching, did not dwell. He did claim that he had come from God, and was still in God, and that he had come to reveal the Father to men, to dwell with men for a time, and later to dwell in them, a perpetual revelation of God. With regard to the cross, his most frequent teaching was that men must take up their cross and follow him; though there is clearly teaching beyond that—'I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me'—an announcement that has certainly been startlingly fulfilled. It might be as well to leave aside things that seem to be 'unthinkable' and contemplate facts which are entirely thinkable and which appeal to the needs of the human soul.

If a rush of marriageable women to Panama does not soon take place, it will not be the fault of Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who has recently returned to New York from a visit to the Isthmus. In an address before the Women's Republican Club, at Delmonico's, New York, last Wednesday she described the canal zone as a paradise of matrimonial opportunities. There she found scores of lonely eligible bachelors all longing for the comforts of a home and anxious to be mated. Her business there was to organize a federation of women's clubs and she gave an amusing description of the class distinctions as these exist on the Isthmus. Intending immigrants of the fair sex will have to consider which of these they would prefer, which might best suit them, or whether they should take their chance and allow the eligible bachelors to decide for them. There are official ladies, clerical ladies and steam-shovel ladies. The clerical ladies do not care to know the steam-shovel ladies, and the official ladies feel that their position is much superior to that of the clerical ladies. The servants are Jamaican negresses, whose idea of cooking is to boil beefsteak, lettuce, potatoes and tomatoes together in one pot and serve the mess a la clam chowder or Irish stew. Here is the explanation of the mad desire of the lonely, eligible bachelors to get married. The working army on the canal is like other armies. It marches on its stomach and, having only negresses with this peculiar notion of cooking, it is easy to imagine the desperate condition of the eligibles. Nothing more need be said, we should think, to cause a stampede of similar eligibles of the opposite sex to the canal zone. Womanly pity alone should be sufficient incentive to rescue the lonely bachelors from their dreadful position.

MR. BALFOUR'S SURRENDER.

Mr. Balfour has at last surrendered to those of his party who have a positive creed. At least so Mr. Chaplin would have us believe. Mr. Balfour never believed in protection; but the trouble with him is that he never believed in anything very definitely. He actually coquetted with the double standard when that was up. His trade policy was that the government should have power to use the customs tariff, not for protection, but as a means of retaliation so as to bring to terms those countries whose tariffs were unfriendly. This is the very worst form of protection. Those countries which enact protective tariff laws for their own benefit are foolish. They take the money of the consumer and present it to the producer, often only to enable him to manufacture at a loss. That is mischief to their own people, and futile enough as a means of securing prosperity. But to put on duties for the purpose of castigating other nations has very seldom indeed worked anything but counter retaliation. It is war, and naturally causes bitterness. It is, moreover, punishing oneself for the sake of injuring another. While an advocate of this, Mr. Balfour has always stuck to it that he was a free trader. For some weeks he has been guyed by the whole press as a punctured leader for whom his followers who had positive views had no use. Mr. Jesse Collins said as much at a public gathering. At last Mr. Chaplin, the leader of out and out protectionism, is able to assure the public that Mr. Balfour had congratulated him on the terms of the resolution in which he has embodied the policy of the party, demanding 'the broadening of taxation for the safeguarding of productive industries from unfair competition and a preferential arrangement with the colonies.' This is a fine compromise. The colonial preference used to come first as a sort of

alty sugar to cover the protection pill; now it comes last, as we used to take a lump of sugar in a great hurry after our salts and . Further, we find that Mr. Chaplin has been able so to annex the retaliatory idea to his main motion as to enable Mr. Balfour to gulp it down. Of course, Mr. Balfour can still say he believes in retaliation only, but so long as he and his protectionist followers can fight together under one banner, with protection crossed with retaliation for the Jack and colonial preference on the fly, all will be sweet. We know how it works; we in Canada have been there. Protection was introduced into Canada purely on the ground of retaliation. The cry was: Reciprocity of trade, or else reciprocity of tariff. Once the duties were put on there was no more subterfuge. It was protection for protection's sake. The British people now have their issue plainly before them.

THE BROAD GAUGE.

A promoter of church extension tells how his denomination had bought a lot for church purposes, and that another denomination had forthwith bought a lot on an opposite corner. In another section where they had been carrying on a small service for a great while, with a view to greater things later, still another denomination had rented a place next door and started a service. Is this sort of rivalry in pre-emption what the apostle speaks of as provoking one another unto good works? This, while the country is so much in need of being saved, when under pressure of extreme expansion and unlimited opportunity business and political morality seem to be in decay, when the country is being flooded with peoples of all sorts, who are only to be won to pure religion by seeing pure religion in exercise. It looks as though it might be possible to devise united effort in such forms as will not be handicapped by denominational pulling and hauling. It would seem to be the united opinion of the interdenominational committee that has been meeting to secure the union of certain denominations that it is not wise to attempt to hurry that matter. And possibly they are right. So long as we have people like Mr. Perks, of England, so bound up in a denomination that the preservation of its ways and traditions seems to them of more importance than Christian cooperation for a mighty purpose there will be serious obstruction to unity. Mr. Perks has concluded that the Canadian Methodists, if they have not fallen from grace, have at least forgotten their first fire, and have indeed almost chilled into Presbyterians. As to that, let us quote a conversation between two barytone Methodist preachers, overheard. 'If I 'were to live in England, brother, I 'would not be a Methodist.' Why not, 'brother?' 'They are dreadfully respect-'able.' The outward form should, so far as may be, express the real facts, and when the people of the different bodies love one another enough they will find a way to get together. It is not form that is wanted in that matter so much as fact. Meantime, the tacit admission that no one body is the true and complete church seems to give a great and sacred significance to all those movements which work for the uplift of men while ignoring denominational lines. The zeal and the prayers of the church should be enlisted on behalf of every agency that has this for its object in God's name, whether its form be evangelistic, beneficent, or educational. The press may be thought by some to be past praying for. But as a people is, so is its press, and as a press is, so is the people, so that the church cannot afford to ignore it.

RACES IN QUEBEC.

'The Tragedy of Quebec' is the name which Mr. Sellar, of Huntingdon, whose book is reviewed in this paper, gives to the gradual and determined ousting of the English-speaking Protestant population from this province—a process steadily pursued by the Roman Catholic clergy, with the more or less active support of politicians of every stripe. A life-long tragedy it has been to those who have lived through the process, already so far advanced. The question how far the undue privileges enjoyed by the Roman Church are guaranteed by treaty is discussed in the review. Claims of that sort are as insistent as they are unfounded, and whether well founded or not, vain. The fact is that Canada is a free and self-governing country which has her own destinies in her own hands. Those who make these appeals to ancient agreements between long departed monarchs would many of them be the first to denounce any sort of interference on the part of the Mother Country with our self-governing rights. Sensitiveness on this point is almost morbid. So that should Canada want this oppressive condition of things changed, it certainly would be changed, whatever may have been written in the eighteenth century. The dominance of the church in the province of Quebec, whatever it is, is just as great as is freely accorded it by the people of Quebec.

We have seen many signs that these people of Quebec know exactly what they will let their clergy do politically and what they will not. The tacit league between Mr. Bourassa and the clergy to keep the schools in the hands of the clergy has had a recent rebuke. Unfortunately in the matter of strengthening the French population at the expense of the Protestants the appeal to the people never fails. No government could exist that would fail to be zealous for repatriation and for colonization, always meaning the consolidating of the French population in this corner of the continent. This is certainly a most natural zeal. There is probably no race on earth which would not act in the same way. There is as strong a human instinct for the preservation of the life of a race as there is for that of the individual life. Indeed, the individual interests and even the individual life are readily sacrificed on this behalf. We cannot therefore blame our neighbors for this devotion to their future as a race. We realize, however, that the separation of interest, of which they are at present so conscious, rests largely on their difference of religion. The two peoples are really of one stock. The mixture of Norman and Breton on the south side of the English Channel has its exact counterpart in the mixture of Norseman or Saxon and Briton on the north side. Were there no religious difference, coalition would be rapid. It is fair to note also the converse fact that it is in this race consciousness that political ecclesiasticism has its stronghold. The Church exercises a stronger sway over the peoples of this province and of Ireland than over those of any self-contained Roman Catholic country. It is the presence of the Protestant that makes Rome-rule strong. As the Protestant wanes it will grow weaker and weaker till it will be treated as it has been treated in France. The reason why those who suffer from this tragic ousting process make no fuss about it is because they are practical and see no way of mending it. They also have the race instinct, and the race pain is theirs. Personally they have suffered only as individuals and young families. Their young men have had the whole continent before them with abundant scope. They do not believe the present state of things will last forever. Already there are thousands who are exceedingly sorry to see them leaving, and their numbers growing fewer. Meantime the minority receives all consideration and enjoys its fair proportion of influence, though its failure to learn French puts it at a disadvantage in public affairs.

WAGES MUST NOT BE REDUCED.

Mr. Gompers recently declared that, no matter what happens, wages must not be reduced. This would be a comforting doctrine for workingmen if natural economic law could be made to conform to it. But, reading of many industries reducing operations, curtailing their output on account of slackening demand, laying off numbers of their hands, and shortening hours, one wonders how the dictum of the labor leader is to be carried out. When there is plenty of work for all who are willing to work, wages naturally rise, and labors' demands have to be conceded, but when the amount of work to be done decreases the number of idle hands increases and wages fall by the same natural process. A condition in which there are more jobs than men to perform them is an ideal one for the workers. But when there are more men than jobs, those whose necessities are most urgent are compelled, much as they may dislike it, to take what they can get. These are generally of the better class of workers, men with families to support, mortgages on their homes to meet, or bound to one place by other obligations. The floating class of workers may be able to take a vacation or go to other cities or countries, but these must stay and face the changed conditions as best they may. When the great depression of hard times set in in 1874, and continued for nearly ten years, many labor unions all over the continent collapsed and ceased to exist. They could not compel employers to give their members work making things for which there was no demand. It was not a question of lower wages, but of no wages at all. The booming prosperity enjoyed for many years past has received a check and wages may go down, in spite of all Mr. Gompers may say. He is up against a law not made by Congress, and quite beyond amendment by any human agency.

The check this time has come, not through lack of demand, but through lack of sufficient capital to do all the business that was doing. Those theorists who have been ceaselessly denouncing capital as a public enemy will be forced to contemplate for a time how things are when capital runs short. The strain has been felt less severely in Canada than in the United States, but industrial conditions in the two countries are intimately interdependent, and we must feel in lesser or greater measure the reflex effect of any change that may occur on the other side. Fortunately there has been much less of financial extravagance in the Dominion than in the United States, and the progress of industry is likely to be less disturbed. It is probable, too, that conditions there may not be so bad as represented. The harvest is good and monetary obligations are being met as usual. The prospect for the winter may not be as bright as last year for some classes of workers, and, if there should be a fall in wages, a decline in prices of commodities is pretty sure to follow, for the cost of labor is largely the regulator of values.

A HEROIC ANNIVERSARY.

There is no episode in the annals of Britain more replete with heroic incident than the siege of Lucknow, the relief of which city by Sir Colin Campbell took place fifty years ago, on November 16. The mutiny broke out at Meerut on May 10, 1857, flamed up all over north-western India and on the night of May 30 swept the majority of the Sepoys of Lucknow into insurrection. As the tumult rose in the town and the light of burning buildings shone through the windows, Sir Henry Lawrence and his staff came out to the steps of the Residency. The Sepoy guard, on the verge of revolt, but outwardly loyal, came up at the double. 'Shall I order the men to load?' asked the native officer. 'Yes, let them load,' answered Lawrence quietly. The charges were rammed home, there was a moment's pause, and then, at the word of command, the men swung round and marched into the darkness, awed for the moment by the fine courage of the great commander. Before morning, however, they were in open mutiny. On the last day of June came the disaster at Chinhut, not far from Lucknow, and immediately the siege began. The Residency, into which the foresight of Lawrence had gathered the Europeans, was an irregular cluster of houses and gardens, covering something over thirty acres. Here were gathered about three thousand human beings. More than six hundred were European women and children, nearly seven hundred were native servants, seven hundred more were Sepoys, the majority secretly disloyal, but some nobly faithful. The real garrison consisted of nine hundred British, seven hundred and fifty being soldiers and the rest civilians. These had to defend about two thousand five hundred yards of front. The strength of the mutineers was difficult to compute, but one of the besieged guessed that it ranged from thirty to nearly a hundred thousand.

Colonel Inglis, in his official report of the siege, after speaking of the terrific and incessant fire day and night, says, 'there could not have been less than eight thousand men firing at one time 'into our position.' This eight thousand was of course only a small proportion of the besiegers. On July 2 Lawrence was mortally wounded. As he lay dying he calmly dictated instructions as to the future conduct of the siege. Then he asked that he might partake of the sacrament. Throughout the service the boom of cannon and the crackle of musketry shook the building. He begged his friends to kiss him and died with a word of prayer and the name of his dead wife upon his lips. Lawrence's dauntless spirit still seemed to live among his comrades. The Residency was raked with fire, its walls were shattered by artillery, assault followed assault on its every front. Again and again were mines driven under its defences. These were countermined, the assaults were hurled back and marvellous sorties surprised the mutineers. There was

'Ever the mine and assault, our sallies, their lying alarms,
Bugles and drums in the darkness, and shouting and sounding to arms.
Ever the labor of fifty that had to be done by five,
Ever the marvel among us that one should be left alive,
Ever the day with its traitorous death from the loopholes around,
Ever the night with its coffinless corpse to be laid in the ground,
Heat like the mouth of a hell, or a deluge of cataract skies,
Stench of old offal decaying, and infinite torment of flies.
. . . . . .
But ever upon the topmost roof our banner of England blew.'

The flag was shot down time and time again, but the damage was instantly repaired, so that it never failed to tell the besieging host the story of the unconquerable courage that burned in the hearts of the defenders.. 'During the 'whole siege,' says one who went through it, 'I never heard of a man among the 'Europeans who played the coward. 'Some croaked, no doubt; many were 'despondent; yet others grew fiercely 'desperate during those terrible days.' Others, again, tell how many of the besieged grew strangely light-hearted, and how jokes were bandied about beneath the storm of the Sepoy bullets. And if the men were brave, the women were braver, and to their courage the spirit in which the defence was conducted was largely due. The first stage of the siege ended with the relief by Havelock and his little force, after their wonderful fighting march to Cawnpore and thence across the Ganges and to Lucknow. It was still impossible to bring the women and children and wounded men through the swarming hosts of the mutineers, so fourteen days afterwards came Sir Colin Campbell with 'his own 93rd,' and other reinforcements, and after prodigies of valor the Residency was gained and subsequently the sick, wounded and helpless were conveyed out in safety. The brave Havelock died as he was being carried through the defences he had so gallantly succored. Four months afterwards Sir Colin returned to recapture the city and suppress the mutiny.

It is a notable fact that the two Lawrences, Havelock, and many of the other British leaders during the mutiny were men of an unassuming but genuine piety, and that it was their lofty faith which kept their courage high during the fearful test. It is a remarkable coincidence that the revolt took place exactly one hundred years after the battle of Plassey, and that now when exactly five decades have gone by there should be a recrudescence of unrest in India. The authorities have learned many lessons and there is little fear of the terrible events of 1857 ever being repeated. It is well to remember, however, that our true strength in India still lies in the general high character of our administrators. Devotion to duty, even-handed justice and care for the genuine rights of the people are our tower of strength in India, and will ever be found as impregnable as were the slender but nobly held defences of Lucknow.

THE MOTOR AND THE PUBLIC.

The 'Times' has been printing a good deal of correspondence recently concerning the motorist and the public, from which it is seen that the objection to the motorist on the part of non-motoring people, instead of disappearing as the novelty wore off, has rather been confirmed by experience. Motor traffic precautions are urged by those who have suffered damage to person and property, and it is generally admitted that the speed limit act has proved a failure. The charge is made that the twenty miles an hour limit is habitually exceeded on the open road, and that it has come to be considered a legal privilege of the motorist, even in cases where it is plainly furious driving to the danger of the public. When motoring was new, some ten years ago, the motorist used to complain of the injustice or prejudice of 'horse-owning magistrates,' sometimes, no doubt, with reason; but to-day it is the anti-motorist who complains against 'a magis-'tracy which becomes more and more len-'ient to the motor-car as its members 'take to the new form of carriage.' As for the dust nuisance, which seems, so far, past cure, even the motorists themselves profess to deplore it. A correspondent in the 'Times' writes: 'No one re-'grets the dust made by a motor more 'than the motorists. It must, however, 'be remembered that the dust does not 'come from the motor, but from the 'road.' That surely is rich, and could hardly be beaten. One writer thinks that whether the motor or the road makes the dust may be a metaphysical problem of great interest; but he would not like to trust to that defence if he were summoned for taking the dust from the road and scattering it in his neighbor's garden. Seriously, however, motorists are acutely conscious of the dust evil, especially when they are travelling in the wake of other motors.

The 'Westminster Gazette' culls some of the complaints and grievances of the anti-motorists or non-motorists, and finds them substantial. In the course of ten years, in Great Britain, the non-motorist has found an enormous change, and largely to his disadvantage. 'The 'main roads are no longer pleasant or 'safe for drivers, riders, and pedestrians. 'Roadside property and even roadside 'agricultural land has been greatly da-'maged. The village children can no 'longer play at random in the roads. 'Doors and windows have to be kept 'shut; the washing can no longer be 'hung out. And all this moral and ma-'terial damage has been caused for the 'benefit of a comparatively few rich peo-'ple who make speed their pastime and 'are not called upon to make good the 'loss, which falls upon the vast majority 'of their poorer neighbors. That, in 'brief, is the case of the anti-motorist. 'and there is a great deal of truth in 'it.' In spite of the annoyance it causes, however, the motor-car is a great diversion to the country-side and not seldom a source of actual profit. Public motor-vehicles, too, are more and more coming into use, establishing communication between villages which have hitherto been isolated and rendering services of great value to farmers and tradesmen. There is no thought that the motor can be got rid of. It is obviously going to take the place of the horse. It cannot be ended. All that is asked is that its ways be mended. The rich motorist, with his 'wild huntsman' rush, is tolerated, owing to the very general belief that he is the pioneer in a new service which will ultimately be of great advantage to the whole public. However, it is urged that the time has come for further amendments of the law in the direction that will make a motorist responsible for careful driving in all circumstances and expose him to sharp penalties and, in case he inflicts personal injury, to substantial damages. The rule of 'automobiles au pas,' which is almost universal in France, is urged for English villages; that is that where this notice is up the motors should reduce their speed to a walking rate. As for the dust problem, the solution depends partly on the build of the car and partly on the make of the road. A public department of roads is suggested as a necessity to deal with the latter, as local authorities cannot be expected to construct the new roads which will be an absolute necessity if the motor traffic continues to increase. The problem is not so pressing in Montreal and Canada as in England, but motor-cars of all sorts are bound to increase here, and it will be instructive to note what is being done in Great Britain in the way of regulation and the abatement of motor nuisances.

JUST WHAT HAPPENED.

All kinds of superficial reasons are given for the recent financial panic, the most popular among certain classes being that it is the result of 'prejudices excited by 'demagogues and politicians against cor-'porations.' The latest to tell us this is Mr. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, and there is no doubt but that he earnestly believes it. Even those who did not know the gun was loaded, he says—including President Roosevelt, we suppose, as chief offender—whose only thought was sensation and popularity, are becoming sober at the outlook. Mr. Mellen, however, is hopelessly wrong as to cause and effect, and the panic was bound to come even if the corporations had never been adversely criticised, and in some cases mulcted in fines for law-breaking. If Mr. Mellen is so hopelessly confused, what can be expected of the crowd? The suddenness and violence of the financial whirlwind which swept over the United States has left the crowd in utter bewilderment and as a writer in the New York 'Evening Post' says, 'where 'events crowded so swiftly upon one 'another, and where each event was of a 'nature so sensational as to converge all 'attention on its own special phenomena 'and consequences,' such bewilderment was only to be expected of the average man. Says the writer:

What the simple minded man in the street inquires is, why we should have any panic at all, and especially why we should have any trade depression, at this time. Everybody was prosperous a little time ago: manufacturers had more orders than they could fill; farmers were getting high-record prices for their crops; railways were chiefly worried because their existing tracks and cars could not carry the traffic offered; the 'labor question' was not how the wage earner could get work, but how the employer could get workers. The plain citizen can understand 1893, when, after prices of merchandise had declined on the hands of the merchant, after railways had gone bankrupt because their diminished earnings would not pay their debts, after a harvest which hardly paid interest on farm mortgages, and after a year of formidable strikes against cuts in wages, a crash in the money markets and a prolonged industrial depression followed. But an industrial collapse in October, 1907, seems to him to have no sense at all.

The fact is, as the writer points out, that the existing situation works back, though in a very different way from 1893, to the use and abuse of credit. The rapid expansion of the industry and speculation of the United States between 1896 and 1901 was based on proportionately rapid accumulations of real capital. The savings of a series of very conservative years were being reinvested. 'But with the famous "boom" 'of 1901, the movement of expansion 'went on far more rapidly than the 'community's savings alone could have 'warranted. It did so, notably in the 'United States, and the proof of this 'assertion is that, at the very moment 'when our markets were boasting that 'we were the richest community in the 'world, they were borrowing unprece-'dented sums to keep up the pace of 'financial and industrial development, 'and our bankers had created in Europe, 'against this country, the largest float-'ing debt in its history.' The most insecure part of that credit structure collapsed on May 9, 1901, and it was then predicted in Europe that the panic of the last few weeks had arrived then. Europe, however, was mistaken, the reason being that the fund of real floating capital, free for the market's use, was still great enough to sustain the shock after the necessary liquidation. 'This 'liquidation really continued well 'through 1903; we then emerged in a 'more normal shape. Most unfortun-'ately, however, the fact that we had 'escaped the reckoning we feared led 'the whole community to dismiss all 'fears of a future reckoning. Our finan-'ciers resumed speculation on the scale 'of 1901; they plunged us even more 'heavily in debt to Europe—calculating, 'of course, that a relapse would find 'the community's real capital as ready 'to withstand the strain as it was half 'a dozen years ago.'

But something had been happening to capital as well as credit. A large proportion of the population had got in the way of living beyond its means, and even where this was not the case, a ruinous rise in prices, owing to the lowered value of gold, had narrowed the thrifty citizen's margin of annual surplus savings, and therefore the country's accruing capital, while at the same time cramping the prudent business firm or corporation, so that it had less chance to lay aside working capital from earnings, and was forced to make up by borrowing for the purposes of a larger business than ever.

A process of this sort, progressively pursued, is certain to end in a complicated fabric of extended credit. When a community's great capitalists and financial institutions are loaded with securities—often over-valued and always carried on borrowed money—for which no actual buyers have appeared; when its great corporations substitute notes of hand, in the hundreds of millions, for stock and bonds which investors will not take, the signs are unmistakable that capital has been for the time used up and that credit is under heavy tension—so long as no large lenders of such credit be suddenly forced to insist on instant payment, and no prop to the insecure structure, thereby undermined, the situation will stand.

However, in such circumstances, the day and the hour always arrive when the extent to which large lenders and borrowers are involved together is suddenly disclosed. In 1873 the crash was precipitated by a banking house which had endorsed a railway's notes, calculating to meet them at maturity by free use of credit; in 1893 it was caused by a railway which had bought other railways on a margin and could not keep the margin good; while the panic of last month was immediately due, as we have said before, to a copper speculator, who got his bank into trouble by backing a cornered stock with its resources, and a trust company whose president had so tied up its resources in real estate and other securities not immediately available that it could no longer meet its obligations to other institutions. The point chiefly, however, to be remembered is that 'the real cause in each case 'lay far behind the conspicuous catas-'trophe,' and 'if it had not been 'these incidents which started the gen-'eral collapse, it would have been some-'thing else.' The fact that Canada has escaped without a single failure is a high tribute to the prudence of our bankers and the soundness of the principles upon which our chartered banks are founded. There has been tight money and some drawing in of the horns of enterprise. But our leading financial authorities now tell us that easier money is in sight with the selling of our enormous supplies of produce, and that there will be no real set-back to our progress. The fact that men are being dismissed in Canada by various industries is being much blazoned abroad as a sign of contracting activities, but it is to be remembered that such contraction is normal at this time of the year.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Third Douma—New York 'Evening Post.'
Lord Cromer on Egypt—Risks Ahead — The 'Tribune,' London.
Mr. Morley on India—The 'Nation,' London; the 'Spectator,' London.
Reforms in China—The 'Spectator,' London.
Floating Mines—Britain's Policy in an Unsolved Problem—Arnold White, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Hague Conference of the Future—The 'Spectator,' London.
The German Libel Case — Manchester 'Guardian.'
Policing the Wilderness—W. G. Fitz-Gerald, in the 'Outlook,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Eugene Carriere—Havelock Ellis, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' London.
The Return of the Tyrant—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

To the Autumnal Moon—By S. T. Coleridge.
A Roundhead's Rallying Song—By Alfred Noyes, in the 'Spectator,' London.
The Poetry of Wit—Charles Stuart Calverley.—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Gerald Massey—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Real Story—'Red Coat Captain'—Mr. Ollivant's Latest Book—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Old Regime in Canada—'Saturday Review,' London.
An Open Letter to Pius X.—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Papal Encyclical—The 'Nation,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Recent Geological Discoveries—The 'Outlook,' London.
The Dominion of the Air—The 'Spectator,' London.
Higher Education—Mr. Haldane on its Value to Working Men — Manchester 'Guardian.'
School Children's Home Work—A Mother's Problem—'Youth's Companion.'
Ancient Chemist's Art—New York 'Evening Post.'
Discovery and Invention—'Morning Post,' London.
How Superstition Became Science — The 'World,' New York.
The Doom of the Crocodile—The 'Sun,' New York.
Science Notes.

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.
$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

DR. WORKMAN'S DISMISSAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Like the hero of Cervantes romance, Mr. Thomas has again taken the field. This time the Wesleyan College is the object of his kindly enterprise. It is in parious state and his mission is to diffuse a 'little light' into the minds of a perplexed public as to the conditions that prevail there. But an unbiased public, also, soon perceives that color is the predominating feature of his letter rather than light, and this fact diminishes its value considerably. There are certain outstanding features of Mr. Thomas' letter which ought to be noticed.

In reference to the grounds on which the Governors retired Dr. Workman, if Mr. Thomas' letter conveys any meaning at all it is that the professor was retired, not because the Governors considered his theological views and teachings out of harmony with the Standards of the Church; but because he was obnoxious to the Principal, and that for reasons of 'church and state' it was deemed advisable that Dr. Workman should go and Dr. Shaw be retained. And this thing was done by a body of men, specifically appointed to further the best interests of the Colleges and the welfare of which they had at that time met to secure! And Mr. Thomas affirms that in his judgment they adopted the wisest, fairest course, etc.! The unsophisticated reader will, I venture to say, think such an attitude would be impossible on the part of honest, conscientious men. If they so acted, for the reasons Mr. Thomas alleges, they betrayed their trust and the Church should repudiate them. But that 'light' fails. The writer holds no brief for the Governors, yet he takes the liberty of denying such unethical conduct as Mr. Thomas in his letter attributes to them.

Perhaps your readers will ask on what grounds did the Governors act, if reasons of personal animus or church and state did not determine them? Dr. Shaw's letter in the issue of last Saturday (Nov. 9th), notwithstanding that he is a party in the dispute, is the best answer. Though it should be remembered Dr. Shaw is not really a principal in the case, Dr. Workman and the Governors are the principals. In this connection it may be of interest to state that at one period of the dispute some of Dr. Workman's friends affected high scorn that the Board of Governors should presume to themselves the power to investigate the professor's doctrinal views; that as a Board they were incompetent to do so. But the Court of Appeal of the Church quickly disabused their minds of that little mis-apprehension.

In a too plausible manner Mr. Thomas advances the 'light' that owing to Dr. Shaw's many public and official duties and responsibilities it was not possible for him to keep abreast of modern theological culture, and therefore he must be classed among the 'uncritical' and relegated to the period of, say, the early Victorian antiquities. It is this cool assumption of intellectual superiority on the part of the 'critical' that makes 'calm thought' difficult. No matter how widely or studiously a man may read or seek to investigate; if he insists on the right to discriminate and demurs to swallow the latest 'made in Germany;' he is 'uncritical' and a back number. But possibly there may yet come a change o'er the spirit of their dream.

More moderate views are already beginning to be asserted in modern scholarship. But to the point at issue. Dr. Shaw's chief responsibilities outside the College and Church are in relation to educational work in the Protestant schools and colleges in the Province of Quebec. Such a position of honor, we say, is itself a recognition of high educational standing of which the Methodist Church is proud, and facts show that his work in the College is not by any means neglected.

Permit me to add another word. No one doubts the interest Mr. Thomas takes in the College and especially in its Principal. And no one will question his ability to bestow 'light' on the Governors in the discharge of their onerous and difficult duties. But it would really be showing true wisdom and Christian charity if he and others immediately interested, outside the college, would stand completely apart from the institution and leave it severely alone, say for a period of twelve months. This 'rest cure' would be much more effective in restoring health and vigor to the college than any 'surgical operation,' major or minor, and it would be highly appreciated by those responsible for the life and work of that praiseworthy place who are so constantly counselled by Mr. Thomas.

HARRY WALKER.

Cardinal, Nov. 12.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just read in your issue of yesterday Dr. Workman's statement; and as a minister of the Montreal Conference and in attendance with Dr. Workman throughout the entire discussion at our last session I wish to recall certain events to his memory and correct some of his assertions.

But, first, Dr. Worwman seems to think that when he consented to drop his action for libel against Dr. Shaw that everything else, e.g., his teaching regarding the miracles, the atonement, and the supernatural birth of Christ, was to be accepted as satisfactory; but to my mind there was no such understanding.

The Conference practically resolved itself into a committee of conciliation to avert a disagreeable suit for libel between two of our esteemed ministers; and very few of the ministers touched upon the facts underlying. They rather confined their efforts to securing from Dr. Shaw such expression of regret as to his method of procedure as would mollify Dr. Workman, stop the trial, and enable the Conference to proceed with its regular duties of the session. Everyone who remembered the events connected with Victoria University sixteen years ago knew that there was another and more direct way to investigate the teaching given in our college. There was no agreement with Dr. Workman to drop the investigation of his teaching.

It is hard to understand how Dr. Workman's memory could play him so false as to permit him to write the accentuated part of the following sentence: 'My expositions of Scripture,' he says, 'were read a couple of times at the Conference, and not a single minister challenged my evangelical orthodoxy on a single point.'

The doctor did read to the Conference a statement of his doctrine, and the writer having noted the following passages therefrom as they were being read, cited them in Dr. Workman's presence. I have now before me my Conference notes, from which I spoke on the Workman case, and I find the following passages as taken from his statement and read to the Conference in his presence, and in condemnation of his doctrine.

'There is no passage in the Old Testament that refers to Jesus personally.'

'I regard the teaching of the Virgin birth to be traditional.'

'The fact that Jesus is mentioned so often in connection with Joseph shows the accounts of Matthew and Luke to be traditional.'

'The account of the Virgin birth is no part of original Christianity.'

'I do not regard Christ's death as necessary to make it possible for God to forgive sin.'

'The reconciliation was on the side of man, and not on the side of God.'

'Expiation means an influence.'

Having read the foregoing the writer declared that this was not Methodist doctrine, but Unitarianism, and that such doctrine coming from an accredited teacher in a Christian college was more dangerous to the faith of a young Christian student, than would be infidel teachings from a teacher 'professing himself a disbeliever' in the eternity and deity of Christ.

Dr. Workman was there and heard me, and yet he says 'not a single minister,' etc. Does the doctor expect us two hundred ministers who were there and heard, to allow his inaccurate statements to remain unchallenged and uncorrected, and a wrong and injurious impression to be made on the mind of the public?

And, further, another minister who spoke about the same time, strongly condemned his teaching and said that the teaching being given in our college was creating a distrust of our entire educational work. But, as I have said, not many of the speakers touched on the larger question. They sought simply a present conciliation in order that the Conference might get to its own proper work. This is why the matter of doctrine was not fully discussed.

But so far as the discussion went it was condemnatory of his doctrine.

Will Dr. Workman give me one sentence, with the name of the speaker, that was spoken in support of his doctrine?

Dr. Workman says that the case tried by the Court of Appeal did not refer to him at all, but was 'a purely imaginary case.' But will anyone believe that such busy men as compose the Methodist Court of Appeal would travel so far and meet to try a purely imaginary case? Then I suppose that we must also take it that the 'minister' spoken of by the Court was a purely imaginary minister. Perhaps so; but, if so, why does Dr. Workman bother his head about it? 'Methinks the lady protests too much.'

Dr. Workman says he has always taught as scripturally as he was capable of. Evidently the board of governors seem to have reached the same conclusion of him, and consequently to have given up expecting anything different, and so concluded to release him. The question was plainly this, Shall Dr. Workman be allowed to force his views upon the Methodist Church? Sixteen years ago the Church refused to be forced and it seems to be of the same determination still.

Dr. Workman gives Principal Shaw too much praise when he charges him alone with 'breaking faith with both him and the Conference' in re-opening the inquiry into his teachings; and he is ill-informed or he would know that a hundred, or hundreds of our ministers were demanding of Dr. Shaw, as principal of our college, to bring its teachings into harmony with our conception of divine revelation.

While everyone will commend Dr. Workman for sticking to the teaching of his belief; and all the friends of our college will regret to lose from its staff so genial and scholarly a gentleman as he undoubtedly is, yet the Methodist Church as a body, with very few exceptions, will commend the college board for their efforts to secure teaching which finds in the Old Testament more of direct, personal reference to 'Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write.'

A. B. JOHNSTON.

Delta, Ont., Nov. 8, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his recent defence of Dr. Workman in your columns, the Rev. E. Thomas appears to have acted on the old-time advice, 'no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney;' and by his limelight views—picked up somewhere—somehow, he evidently wishes to give the impression that the interior life of the college faculty had been patterned somewhat after the Hon. J. Israel Tarte's graphic picture of the Ottawa Cabinet of his time, where they 'fit like blazes.'

I have often admired Mr. Thomas for having the courage of his convictions, even when seriously differing from his utterances; but I voice the opinions of many, with whom I have exchanged views on the subject, in stating that neither Mr. Thomas nor his six counsellors are to be congratulated on his recent effort.

It was laudable to attempt the vindication of a brother 'higher critic'; but the almost brutal assaults upon the principal, and the flippant rehearsal of student gossip, or mere hearsay, as to faculty troubles caused by him, is much resented by prominent laymen; for they revere Dr. Shaw as being—not the least—in a noble succession of godly, scholarly, self-denying men, who have done a grand work—not only for the Church, but for our beloved Canada. It is a significant fact that Dr. Shaw is specially revered by thoughtful laymen, for the very reason which has provoked this vitriolic assault—he has faithfully applied the conservative brakes to the wheels of destructive criticism; and long may he live to continue the operation!

Mr. Thomas evinced startling inconsistency in reiterating his charges of the utter unreliability of all information given to the press from official sources, while at the same time, in face of the facts, he asserts that the late difficulty was simply and only between principal and professor. Now, there were no doubt a few minor administrative differences, such as might occur in all such institutions, and which governors are expected to arrange, but the real issue in this case was between the professor and the Methodist Church.

The college governors, as Mr. Thomas is fully aware, are not merely the local authorities in charge, but, receiving their appointment from the General Conference, they really represent the whole Church; and are therefore responsible to and bound to act strictly in the best interests of the entire Methodist body.

My sources of information are at least equal to those of Mr. Thomas, and I affirm, and it 'can be proved by sworn documentary evidence,' that the initial step in the Dr. Workman case, and which called forth Dr. Shaw's statement to the board, was taken by an influential lay governor, and that if he had not taken this step other laymen then present were prepared to have taken similar action.

Laymen are not usually full-fledged theologians, but I am sure they all realize—and the more thoughtful they are the more profoundly to they realize—that the pivotal truth and the energizing principle of Methodist doctrine and experience, is found in the great fact of the Atonement, especially in its sacrificial and expiatory character; and this is not only embodied in our articles of belief, but it is held just as sacredly by the other evangelical churches; and it, always and everywhere, forms the basis of all evangelistic effort.

When, therefore, it became known to the governors, and especially when it was demonstrated by Dr. Workman's clear and explicit avowals, that he denied in toto the sacrificial and expiatory nature of the Atonement—to say nothing of other very serious divergences, there was only one course open to the governors—and they very wisely took it—as Mr. Thomas admits, and the prompt dismissal of the professor followed. It is true that a motion was made to drop the matter, but it was not considered; and only two resolutions were voted on, one to end the engagement on May 1, 1908, and the other on Nov. 1, 1907; the latter prevailed, and nothing short of this action would have satisfied the rank and file of the Church.

I was aware of this view of Dr. Workman, from discussions with him some years ago; and during the past two or three years at various conferences, I have exchanged views with a large number of ministers and laymen, and have reason to believe, if the question was put to the vote, that every conference in Canadian Methodism, would, by overwhelming majorities, vote for expulsion from the teaching staff of our theological colleges, of any and all professors who—while receiving pay to teach our doctrines, deny the most vital point—the expiatory nature of the Atonement.

All will agree that we must have the best scholarship obtainable in our colleges, also that better salaries should be available; and that critical research must have due attention, but the danger seems to lie in the direction of giving undue attention to this attractive branch of study; and one can easily see how a mind, with certain strong mental characteristics, in the very ardent pursuit of critical research, might be likely to place it out of its proper perspective, until it covered the entire horizon, and landed its captive in the realms of dogmatic infallibility. The great Spurgeon said of the Pope on 'his declaring himself infallible,' 'poor man, pity he hadn't a wife, she would have taught him better.'

As to the practical effect on church work, of the holding of this one view of Dr. Workman, the writer, unfortunately for himself and others, has had painful experience of three student preachers during the past four years; two of them for one year each, and one for six months; and regretfully affirms and it can be proved by sworn documentary evidence, that during their entire terms, neither of them ever stated from pulpit or desk that the Saviour of sinners had ever saved, or that he can save, or that he is either able or willing to save, a single soul! Could Unitarian preachers say less?

The result has been that a locality once 'white to the harvest' is now unresponsive, and gives very little, if any, promise of fruitfulness.' How could it be otherwise?

W. H. ROSEVEAR.

Montreal, Nov. 14, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Erroneous statements in the public press have all the force of slander to those who have no other source of information, even when those statements are made in the best of faith. The writer ventures therefore to touch briefly one or more of the statements of Mr. Thomas in a letter on 'Dr. Workman's dismissal.'

In substance he charges Dr. Shaw with being animated by personal enmity toward Dr. Workman. To those who know Dr. Shaw this seems impossible to believe, especially in face of his distinct statement to the contrary over his own signature in the same issue of the 'Witness' as Mr. Thomas's letter appeared.

In regard to Dr. Shaw being responsible for the resignation of Dr. Maggs, permit the writer to say that he has seen a document in the handwriting of Dr. Maggs penned before he had been in Montreal a month, that he only intended to stay here a few years. This time was cut short by one year, owing to the advice of medical men concerning one of his family. So much for the unfair attack of Mr. Thomas on this point.

The position of Dr. Shaw in the educational affairs of the province of Quebec, and of the city of Montreal, as well as in the courts and committees of the church to which he belongs, is an honor to him and a testimonial to his worth from those best qualified to judge. Nor has it, we find on inquiry, prevented him teaching more hours in the college than ever Dr. Workman has done, and far more than is done by principals of colleges in general.

As to whether Dr. Workman had an opportunity of resigning can only be decided in accordance with fact by the record in the minutes of the meeting of the board of governors of the college. Fifty letters affirming that no such opportunity was given will not make the affirmation true.

The writer has no desire to go into detail, but such attacks made upon the personal character of a man of Dr. Shaw's standing in the city, the province, and the Methodist Church can only receive the severe censure of all open-minded men, and must ultimately damage the cause they are intended to further.

FAIR PLAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In my letter last week there is a remark which, as Dr. Shaw kindly points out, may convey an inaccurate impression. The text of the resolution is thus: 'We order that Dr. Workman's services terminate on the first day of November next, unless he should resign before that date.' So he was dismissed and then given an opportunity to resign. The opportunity was not, strictly speaking, denied him. Dr. Shaw also points out that my statement of a proposal looking for a general reconstruction not being supported by a majority, may be mistaken. It was, as I said, only a 'proposal'; the author, finding the meeting not ready for such a course at that stage, did not press it further. I gladly accede to Dr. Shaw's suggestion and indicate these details which might otherwise have been missed.

ERNEST THOMAS.

Lachute, Nov. 12, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Dr. Shaw's Silence' is the subject of his letter referring to the unfortunate controversy about Dr. Workman, published in the 'Witness' of the 8th instant. If he had not stated that he had been silent it would hardly have been imagined, because we have seen frequent communications in the newspapers purporting to be signed by him. Many of us have received a circular of which he was the reputed author, and we have read newspaper paragraphs in the form of 'interviews' with him, which some of us, at least, have suspected of being contributions rather than interviews, and we have read in the Montreal newspapers a lecture to the students of the Wesleyan Theological College directly aimed at Dr. Workman, and charging him with teachings which he repudiates and absolutely denies.

Dr. Shaw says in his letter, 'Dr. Workman is where he is to-day but slightly, if at all, through any action of mine.' As a member of the Board of Governors, I regret that I cannot concur in that statement. I was present at the meeting of governors when this question first arose. By some previous understanding between one of the lay members and Dr. Shaw, that member, after the report which was to be read at the convocation had been considered and adopted, took the floor and stated that the usefulness of the college was threatened and the heritage of the Methodist church as a soul-saving church was in danger of being lost because of unorthodox teaching of one of the professors. Being asked to whom he referred, and what the teaching he complained of was, he said he referred to Dr. Workman. As to the teaching, he replied: 'I heard him say on the floor of the General Conference that he did not believe in infant baptism,'—but he had no knowledge as to his teaching in the college. He was asked if he made the statement through any previous understanding with any of the professors, and he answered, No!

Dr. Shaw, who was presiding at the meeting, seeing the dilemma in which the lay member was placed, stood up and began to read a carefully prepared written statement beginning with these words: 'In view of the statements made to you by one of our colleagues, I deem it my duty to make a further presentation of this matter just at this stage.' It will, doubtless, be remarked that Dr. Shaw's prescience was somewhat of the prophetic character! How could he have known what was going to happen at the meeting of the governors unless he had provided beforehand for what was to happen? And as his statement was written before the meeting and brought by him to the meeting, it is apparent, at least to me, that he was responsible for the introduction of the subject by the layman. When Dr. Shaw began to read the statement strenuous objections were made by members of the board to his reading it; some, on the ground of the unfairness of such a course; others, of its unwisdom; but he heeded neither remonstrance nor objection and read it to the end. These are some phrases from this statement: 'I have been for some time, especially during the past year, in the centre of very disturbing agitation on this subject. Dr. Workman holds views which, whether right or wrong, are to a very marked degree known to be divergent from all that may be termed traditional and from what is authorized by our Doctrinal Standards, and, indeed, by the standards of any of the churches, Reformed, Lutheran, Latin or Greek. He denies the doctrine of inherited depravity as understood by these churches, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the doctrine of the atoning sacrifice of Christ, in the sense of there being any expiatory element in his death, and the virgin birth of Jesus, and the genuineness and historicity of the fourth gospel.' . . . 'There are representations made to me to the effect that he denies all the miraculous elements in the Gospel, and also the doctrine of retribution as understood by us, but on these points I can give no personal testimony. . . He (Dr. Workman) also knows, what I wish you brethren to know, as the governors of the college, that if dissatisfaction is to lead to executive action this must be taken by you and not by me. If you appoint a member of the staff over my head and against my judgment and then think you have made a mistake, I recognize no responsibility to rectify your error when you can do so yourselves. If action is taken, it must be initiated by the board, not necessarily by charges of heresy, but by such other procedure as may be wise and fair. . . Whether formal proceedings should be initiated which might possibly terminate in Dr. Workman's separation from the college, is a question of most serious import.'

Can Dr. Shaw, in the light of the facts, seriously pretend that he did not instigate the action of the layman? Can he pretend that he did not suggest the actual course which was adopted by the majority of the board against, and in spite of the urgent protests of the minority? Can he deny that he prepared the statement, some quotations from which I have given above, and upon which the committee acted? Can he deny that it was largely upon a written statement prepared by him and furnished to the committee that its report was founded? Can he deny that he named the committee of investigation, and that as chairman of the board he was a member, and that he was also the convener, and was present at many, if not all its sittings? He can hardly evade his responsibility unless he can answer all these questions in the affirmative.

A study of the report of the committee, as well as the actual facts which were revealed at the meeting of the board of governors, the details of which are to some extent narrated in Dr. Shaw's letter, discloses that no evidence of any student of the college, who, it might be presumed, would know better than Dr. Shaw possibly could know what Dr. Workman had taught the students on the subjects set forth in Dr. Shaw's charges, was adduced before the committee, but that the report was based very largely upon statements of Dr. Shaw, supplied by some means or other to the committee. The views of the students may be set forth by the simple statement that 33, the great majority, memorialized the Board of Governors not to disturb or sever the relations of Dr. Workman as a professor in the college. There is not in the whole proceedings one particle of legal evidence as to any unorthodox teaching in the college by Dr. Workman, and in his reply to the report he says this: 'I teach the divine inspiration and authority of the sacred Scriptures, and all my exegetical work is done with that doctrine before my mind. In accordance with the critical interpretation of the Scriptures and in harmony with all evangelical standards, I teach the doctrine of an essential Trinity, the doctrine of the divinity or deity of Christ, the doctrine of atonement for all men in Christ, the doctrine of his mediatorial mission, the doctrine of his sacrificial ministry, and the doctrine of his redemptive work; I teach also the doctrine of inherited depravity, and the doctrine of divine forgiveness on repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ; I teach further the doctrine of efficacious prayer, the doctrine of divine retribution, and the doctrine of personal immortality.' I accept Dr. Workman's written and oral statements in preference to the views as to what he believes made by others—and more particularly as I consider the report to be unfair in its statements and grossly illogical in its inferences and conclusions, and therefore sign myself one of the minority of seven of the board out of seventeen present, the majority of whom decided to sever Dr. Workman's relations with the college.

A. R. OUGHTRED.

JEW AND GENTILE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have so far refrained from taking part in the controversy about the conversion of the Jew now going on in your columns, but the charge of your correspondent, Mr. J. Brown, in your issue of Nov. 2, that the Jews are 'Selfish, exclusive, and lacking in public spirit,' forces me to ask this gentleman, through the medium of your valuable paper, what has the Jew done towards separatism—has he changed anything? Has he abandoned the seventh day Sabbath and chosen another day for it in order to be separate and different from the rest of the human family? Has he discarded his dietary laws in order not to eat at the same table with his Christian neighbor? In short, has he been guilty of any innovation by which he would become different and separate from the community? He says 'selfishness is the warp and woof of Jewish theology and is the very antithesis of Christianity.' There is far too much of this spirit of 'we are the church and are alone the repository of the truth.' But the Jewish theology teaches that all righteous men will see the kingdom of heaven. What does Christianity teach? We find it in a letter in the very same issue by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, 'The learning, the wealth, the good citizenship, the morality of neither Jew nor Gentile can ever take away sin.' In other words, a man is damned forever unless he believes in Christianity. How does that appeal to Mr. Brown? How does that agree with his 'We are the church and are alone the repository of the truth.'

If the Jew is to-day different from his brethren of other faiths, it is because the latter, and not he, have so masqueraded themselves, so disguised their original identity, that not even the Father of Christianity would recognize them. Let me ask one more question. Is it the Jew who shuts his doors against the Christian? Is it he who puts up signs in his palatial hotels, 'No Hebrews wanted?' Is it he who hurls insults at the progressive Jew who is good enough to contribute to all secular charities, but is not good enough to be a member of the exclusive Christian clubs? It seems to me that the only Jew who is exempt from the daily insults of his Christian neighbors is Heine's 'Moses Lump,' who, carrying his pack through the week, comes home on Friday night, changes his garments, and sits down at the head of his table, surrounded by his loving wife and children, a perfect king in Israel. But no sooner does a Jew step out of his private life, and attempt to take an active part in everything appertaining to good citizenship, he is snubbed and the door slammed in his face. Do the Jewish children refuse to go to the public schools, and when there, do they fail to give a good account of themselves? Do they not strive for the higher education in the sciences and fine arts? Do they not furnish to the world their quota of scholars, lawyers and physicians; and if some of our institutions, such for example as our hospitals, do not have Jewish physicians and surgeons, it is not because the Jewish doctor holds himself aloof. Where, then, does this charge of selfishness, of separatism, come in?

And now, before I close, a word or two to the other letter written by our esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Troop, who says: 'To all these questions there is one and the same answer, both from the Old and New Testament'; and he further says that the whole Bible comes to us through Jewish hands, etc. But when I take up the New Testament, which is a compilation for the purpose of proving that the Old Testament prophecies are all about Jesus of Nazareth, or in other words, that this great heritage prophesied in the Old Testament does not belong to the Jew, but to the Christian, and when I find that the evidence of the Gospel witnesses is conflicting in the most important essentials, then I ask myself the question how our learned Christian friends can have the hardihood to try to convert us on such testimony? For instance, St. Matthew and St. Luke contradict each other in their accounts of the genealogy of Jesus of Nazareth. But some one will say, what does it matter, did he not perform miracles? Has he not risen from the grave to save mankind, etc.? What matters it if the two witnesses do not agree as to the genealogy? But we must not forget that it is upon this evidence that the Jew has been deprived of his right to his heritage; that it is upon this evidence the Jew has been 'despised and rejected of men,' and been made 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief,' etc. It is upon this evidence that the Jew has been 'wounded for other people's transgressions,' and 'bruised for their iniquities'; and it is upon the strength of this evidence that we find, even in the present day, well meaning men trying to deprive us of our rights; that we are hunted and persecuted in some countries insulted and snubbed in others; while in the most enlightened ones, we are told that they want to save our souls. Let me ask the reverend gentleman, if Jesus was the sacrifice who made full atonement for the sinner, then how is it that after the sacrifice has been made that the world has not been saved? Surely the reverend gentleman will not contend that the warfare of to-day is more humane than it was before the time of Christ; that the blowing up of buildings with innocent men, women and children is any less cruel or sinful than the primitive way of slaying man with a club or a fist; nor will he contend that the commercial and essential morality of the world is to-day one bit better than it was four thousand years ago, even if it is more refined, more splendid and more cunning.

But I will be told that the reason of this is because all the world has not unanimously acknowledged Christ, and that if they all did so the world would not be so weak and so sinful. This reminds me of the inventor who, knowing that a certain city was infested with burglars to such an extent that householders could hardly protect their homes from pillage and robbery, or go to sleep without fear of waking up and finding their homes ransacked, claimed to have invented a machine which, placed in the home, would furnish protection against night intruders, but for which he asked a tremendous price. One citizen who thought of his comforts more than anything else paid the price, put up the machine in his home, and for the first time in years went to sleep peacefully, only to wake up next morning to find his home ransacked and everything carried away; and, what was worse, the machine itself was taken away by the burglars. He immediately went to the inventor's office and accused him of lack of good faith, but the inventor coolly told him 'What were you doing all the time?' 'I went to sleep,' replied the householder. 'Ah! to sleep? No wonder that you fared in that way; you should have stayed at the door with your loaded gun and shot at the first intruder.' Then the citizen gave vent to his indignation, and exclaimed: 'If I have to be on guard, then why should I have to pay you such a price?' And I exclaim in the words of the indignant householder, 'Why should we be asked to pay this "awful price?" Why should we be asked to believe that human blood ought to be shed for the remission of sin? Why should we be asked to believe that God Almighty requires the blood of a human person in order to save the world, when the world is not saved, even after the price has been paid as claimed?' But, alas, the belief that the shedding of blood is necessary, has become only too well rooted in the minds and hearts of the so-called present civilization, and they are going on shedding it, not only of one, but making continual sacrifices.

HARRIS VINEBERG.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though much interested, I had not intended to obtrude my views (the views of the poorer class of Jews) further, but seeing the interest also taken by a large number of your readers in the above subject, I should like, with your permission, to say a few words on the subjects taken up by 'A Christian Layman,' and Mr. Weitz. The whole to be

taken as said reverently, and respectfully. And, first, I would say to 'A Christian Layman' that the Jews expected, and still expect, Messiah; a king, who will lead us back to our ancient home, but we know nothing officially, or nationally, of the advent of any Deity in human guise. The arbitrary way in which passages, taken from the writings of our prophets, are wrested from their contexts, selected, divided and arranged, to support with some degree of credibility the theory that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah, is noted, and viewed with profound mistrust. Some of these passages are still being used from time to time to bolster up the pretensions of Joseph Smith or Dr. Dowie, the Holy Rollers or Mrs. Eddy. It is easy to prophecy after the event, and what plausible work may be done in this regard was well shown by Ignatius Donnelly and the works of Shakespeare. It is often asserted by Christians that Jesus when living in Palestine was refused recognition and acceptance, as a Deity, by the large majority of his Jewish compatriots, from sheer malice, and spite, and because he did not come as an earthly king, crowned, and in royal state. This is absurd. If the Jew was constituted then as he or any other intelligent human being is now, it would have been quite sufficient for Jesus to have shown the credentials he is said to have shown. A being who raises the dead to life, cures the sick by a word, a look, a touch, who turns water into wine, feeds five thousand people with five small loaves and two fishes, who, when put to a cruel death, causes the sky to be darkened at noon, a fearful earthquake, the veil of the Temple to be rent, and the dead to rise from their graves and walk the streets of the city, needs no crown of gold, no royal raiment, his mighty works proclaim him a Deity, and he would be so acclaimed by the Jews, or by any other people who had brains the size of a peanut. But how can the Jews be convinced that these things really happened? Christians believe it, from tradition, collected a hundred and fifty years after these events are said to have taken place, by four poor and obscure Hebrews. How much stronger then should be the tradition, handed down to us Hebrews, by the whole generation of Jews, living at that time? But we have no such tradition, even the Roman, and Jewish historians of that period, if they saw or heard anything of these wonderful occurrences, and this supernatural being were so little impressed by them that they made no note of them. Imagine, if these wonderful things were supposed to have happened long ago in France, and that to-day all Europe believes them, except the French people, and they knew absolutely nothing of them, either by history or tradition.

I will say nothing of the Christian account of the birth of Jesus, wherein God figures in turn, as his own father, his own son, and the son of the Holy Ghost, and a Jewish girl named Mary, because the whole of it is absolutely unthinkable to a Jew, and I would not wish to be suspected of ridiculing a doctrine held in so much esteem by millions of the world's most highly civilized inhabitants. As showing the difference in the two points of view, very few Christians appreciate the fact that the central idea of the Christian religion, which is presented for our reverential wonder and admiration, viz., the offering up of Jesus on the cross, is in itself sufficient to excite repugnance and suspicion in the mind of every Hebrew. The idea of human sacrifices is not an unfamiliar one, being commonly practiced by some of the heathen nations, dispossessed or destroyed by the children of Israel after the exodus. The practice was particularly hateful to Jehovah, who frequently denounced those idolaters, who made their children pass through the fire and offered human sacrifices to Moloch or Baal. To be told that he subsequently offered up his own son as a sacrifice to himself would come as a shock if we believed it. The idea that the Jew is not open to conviction is a mistaken one, but at the outset he distrusts a system which so enormously exalts faith above works, being strongly of the opinion that the good work accomplished by Christians is entirely in proportion as they obey the laws of God as given in the Jewish Decalogue.

Conversion to Christianity by the methods practiced by the professional revivalist is very rare. To our people, the idea of preparing individuals for conversion, by first working them into a highly emotional, half-hysterical state, and then suggesting to each semi-hypnotized subject that they love Jesus, is worthy of the utmost contempt.

By such methods, it would be equally easy to make them all Mormons. The Jew is often surprised to hear the complacent tone in which Christians speak of the wonderful results for good obtained in the countries in which their religion predominate. From the comparisons they make and the descriptions given the Jew is almost convinced that he is living in an ideal community in the golden age. But, alas! he is soon awakened from his dream, and he is painfully reminded of the commodious jails, well filled, the dens of immorality tolerated, the lack of public honor, the almost universal dishonesty practiced in business, and the awful amount of drunkenness—a vice, by the by, of which Christian nations have almost a monopoly. All these things, however, we are assured, are not done by true Christians. Be it so, but having regard to the actual state of affairs, we are forced to believe that true Christianity, like radium, is a very scarce and very valuable article.

While thankful for the expressions of kindness which abound in most of the letters of those Christians who have written on this subject, I cannot help remarking that they say nothing of any historical evidence as to the supernatural origin of their religion; but content themselves with rapturous expressions of love and admiration for the person of Jesus. This to a Jew, of course, is much the same as if a person should expatiate very diffusely on the beautiful appearance of his new house, and particularly the gorgeous effect of the roof when I shrewdly suspect that the foundations are far from sound.

This, Mr. Editor, brings us just where we were before, viz., the Jew humbly at the disposal of the Almighty, ready to accept Christianity, if commanded by him; but in the meantime resting all our faith and confidence in the covenant of the Lord God of Israel, who changeth not, but is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever. Blessed be his holy name!

MARCUS COHEN.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Giddiness, Heartburn, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers and Residents in Tropical Climates.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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

'UNTHINKING' BRYANITES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In last issue you have an editorial on American politics in which you characterize the followers of William Jennings Bryan as 'unthinking.' Be good enough to allow me to strongly condemn that statement. In 1890 Mr. Bryan first ran for Congress. He was not then thirty years old. And he turned a Republican majority of 7,000 into a Democratic majority of 4,000 for himself and McKinley, Harrison, and others of that type, stumping against him. Were those who supported him 'unthinking.' Maybe they thought wrong, but it is better to think wrong than not to think at all. That very turn-over proves that Mr. Bryan made people think.

In Congress, in 1891, he made the greatest impression since the time of Webster and Clay.

In Chicago, in 1896, he was pitted in debate against Senator Hill, of New York, and Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and the result was that there was a stampede for his nomination. And the 6,500,000 voters who lined up behind him, even against the most terrible odds, showed him to be anything but an 'unthinking' man.

His unanimous nomination in 1900 on his own chosen platform, was something never before known in American history. His overthrow at St. Louis in 1904, and the subsequent naming of him as leader by many states since, does not confirm your statement that his followers are 'unthinking.'

No. Mr. Editor, you are mistaken. The followers of Mr. Bryan are noted for their 'thinking' qualities. Many public men deal largely in words—words meaning nothing and saying nothing. But not so Mr. Bryan. He says what he means. He makes people think. His principles are the Democracy of Jefferson and the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln.

Jefferson summed up the majesty of human rights and the boundaries of government by the people, in the preamble to the Declaration: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are the right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness.' And to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men by and with the consent of the governed. Such is the gospel of true Democracy, of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as Lincoln said.

If Mr. Bryan thinks 'wrong,' then surely there are enough organs of 'special privilege' to point out in what that wrong consists.

Mr. Bryan is certainly the greatest political writer, thinker and orator of to-day. He is as honest as Jefferson or Lincoln, and as fearless as Andrew Jackson. Mr. Roosevelt has physical courage, but Mr. Bryan has moral courage, the faith that 'laughs at impossibilities.' The proudest boast of millions of voters is that they supported William J. Bryan.

JEFFERSON DEMOCRAT.

Note.—We are willing to accept the correction that the Bryanites do think, but think wrong. To take the most notorious case—there never was a more preposterous theory than that of Mr. Bryan that government could give a value to coins that they did not possess. As long as a silver coin is a token redeemable in so much gold it will pass for so much gold, but when the silver is made legal tender it must go at its own value, and no government on earth can make sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold at a time when, as was the case when Mr. Bryan was preaching the silver standard, it takes thirty ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold in the open market. We suspected, and still suspect, many who advocated the declaration of the silver standard at the proportion named, of wanting to pay their debts in a metal that then cost, and would then buy, only half as much as the standard they had agreed to pay in. They did not think this out very clearly, but they had enough perception to see that that would be the result or they would not have been so keen about getting what without that effect would have benefited no body but the silver miners.

FATHER OF THE POST CARD.

(From the 'Law Times.')

Lord Kingsburgh, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, has attained high rank among public benefactors from the circumstance of his having initiated more than forty years ago, when a young and little known man at the Scotch bar, the agitation for the establishment of the halfpenny post card system in the United Kingdom.

Just a Friendly Introduction.

PASS IT ON.

Those who have taken the "Witness" longest know best that it has never lost sight of its original platform, to be 'a Witness for Truth and Righteousness"; they know that, while lacking none of the features essential to an up-to-date newspaper, it has something more than that—it has character, it has moral force, it has the courage of its convictions, and convictions are costly things to a publisher. "Witness" readers recognize it as a safe paper for every member of the home, and they look upon it with feeling of friendship and affection, that deepens as years go by. There are reasons for this, among them the fact that they know that the publishers of the "Witness" have always placed their subscribers' interests first.

Having so large a proportion of such subscribers in our clientèle, we confidently look to our readers to speak a good word at this subscription season in behalf of the "Witness" to their friends and neighbors who do not know it so well; to tell them of its interesting departments, its comprehensive general reading, its past record, its present place in public esteem, and the untold value of such a paper to the country at large, and the individual home in particular.

Especially do we ask this in connection with those who are making new homes for themselves not only in the West, but throughout the whole Dominion. A few words to such a one, or this page, cut out and slipped in a letter, would accomplish much. The plan outlined on this page, which will appear from time to time, will enable our subscribers to do us this friendly service, and at the same time each subscriber and friend secured would be able to congratulate themselves and each other on getting such a splendid publication at so low a price—exactly half the usual rate.

You should send your own subscription with an ordinary letter bearing this ⊗ sign plainly marked at the top, and so save the blank form printed at the lower right hand corner of this page for the convenience of your friend.

But if you do not care to cut your "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," you need only show the plan to a friend and tell him that the two important points in sending his subscription are (1) to mention your name and address as the person who introduced the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead," and (2) to mark his letter with a heavy cross inside a circle, so that it may go to the department in our office created to attend to this "Pass on the Introduction" scheme.

At this time of the year when subscriptions are being sent in anyway, our readers may reap the benefit for themselves and their friends in the reduced rates which would be warranted by these introductions, and consequent increase in the circulation of the paper.

Our calculation is that we will in time be able to make good the loss on the additional new subscriptions taken on this basis by charging advertisers a higher figure. But those who "pass on the introduction," and so extend the circulation are in the meantime entitled to the full benefit of the extended circulation.

Only subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), and subscribers in the British Isles and such of the British Dominions and Colonies as do not demand extra postage, are entitled to take advantage of this "Pass on the Introduction" scheme.

THE PLAN

PASS ON THE INTRODUCTION

Everyone who sends fifty cents
for a six months' subscription
to the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"

will have his subscription extended
for six months more free of charge if he will

INTRODUCE the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"
WITHIN TWO WEEKS of sending his subscription
TO SOMEONE WHO has not taken it hitherto
AND WHO in his turn, and within the two weeks
shall become a subscriber by
sending fifty cents for a six months' subscription
AND WHO when remitting his subscription
names the person to whom he is indebted
for introducing the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" and this
"Pass on the Introduction" plan.

N. B.—By the above plan you and your friend
and your friend's friend's friend's friend
without limit may enjoy the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead"
at half rates.

A SUGGESTION FOR YOU

A friend of yours
who has not hitherto subscribed for the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" will be glad both to know of it and to take advantage of the following proposition.
Then why not mark the following letter and hand or send this copy to a friend?
The following are submitted simply to save the time of yourself and friend.

Dear.....

If you are not already taking the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" just look through this copy. If you like it, kindly give my name and address to the publishers as the one who introduced it to you and enclose fifty cents to pay for your own trial subscription for six months.

Then if you introduce the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" to some friend of yours who will appreciate it and will, within two weeks of your remittance, send fifty cents to pay for his subscription for six months (also on the same conditions and with the same opportunity of securing a six months' free extension) the publishers will show their appreciation of your kind offices as they did of mine by extending your subscription for an additional six months free of charge. And your friend and your friend's friend will all enjoy the same opportunity of obtaining a six months' extension free of charge, so it is in everybody's interest that each "pass on the introduction."

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....190....

A SUGGESTION FOR YOUR FRIEND

To the Publishers of
The "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead."
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

⊗

Dear Sirs:

I am indebted to M.....whose address is.....for having introduced the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead." I hereby subscribe fifty cents for a six months' subscription on condition that if I also introduce the "Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead" to a friend who subscribes on the same conditions within two weeks of this date my subscription shall be extended for an additional six months free of charge.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....190....

Copyrighted.—All rights reserved.

PROHIBITION GRIPPING THE SOUTH.

Prohibition is sweeping the Southern States with such impetus that that section is likely to take the lead in the war on the liquor traffic, according to Chas. R. Jones, national chairman of the Prohibition party, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Southland.

'It is no exaggeration,' said Mr. Jones, 'to say that the Southland appears to be in the throes of a mighty moral awakening which to-morrow may flood the whole country with the popular enthusiasm of an epoch-making reform, come to its hour of final and permanent achievement.

'The old adage, "It's a long lane that has no turning," appears to fit the situation in the South with most startling exactness. The "solid South" is to-day alive with a new spirit of aggressive practical idealism.

'Throbbing with ambitious business activity and far-reaching commercial enterprise, you everywhere note an earnest and impressive moral trend of purpose and thought among even the busiest industrial and professional leaders.

'Nothing can better illustrate the new spirit than two intensely cordial invitations which are just being extended by the people of Atlanta.

'One of these is a movement led by the Georgia press to secure the next, or at least the next available, encampment of the Gran dArmy of the Republic for Atlanta.

'But in some respects still more significant as well as appropriate is the thoroughly organized and enthusiastic effort which I found on foot to capture the Prohibition national convention for the city of Atlanta.

'A few months ago it was thought strange that forty-nine Southern Democratic Congressmen had united in an urgent printed appeal to the Federal House for the immediate passage of the so-called Hepburn-Dolliver bill, to prohibit interstate traffic in liquors into Prohibition territory—an apparent surrender of the doctrine of state supremacy and a confession that in one case at least the aid of the United States Government was needed to co-operate in the execution of state legislation.

'But that is now exactly the attitude taken not only by every Southern Prohibition leader, but, as well, by well-nigh every Congressman and United States Senator and every other public official throughout the South.

'The reason is simple. For three decades the South has been waging a desperate and thoroughgoing war with the liquor traffic, by agitation, education, and legal enactment, until the drink curse is everywhere the overwhelming issue of the hour. The theory of local option was proved a mere temporary makeshift, inefficient in itself, but a scaffolding which served as a good vantage point from which to build the more enduring legal bulwark of statutory or constitutional state abolition.

But even this adaance already achieved in Georgia and Oklahoma and assured in a dozen states finds itself in turn faced by the liquor traffic still defiantly menacing its success and permanence by a thousand methods of evasion and nullification.

'"National Prohibitionist," a decade ago an almost unknown political quantity in the South, has suddenly become the designation of a rapidly increasing host of Southern prohibitionists, among whom I find many of the conspicuous leaders of the prohibition movement in such states as Georgia, Florida, Alabama and elsewhere.

'Despite the rapid progress of the prohibition cause in the South during the last two years, this new movement is as yet scarcely begun. There is no doubt that the next two years will witness far greater victories than have yet been won.

'Florida and Alabama seem likely to be the first to follow Georgia in the enactment of state prohibition laws. Birmingham, Ala., the wonderful young metropolis which a decade ago was scarcely large enough to be noted on the map, but which now disputes with Atlanta pre-eminence in enterprise and resources votes on the prohibition issue next Monday. A tremendous fight has been waged by the prohibitionists, supported by a large number of the leading business men of the city. If prohibition wins, it is the concensus of opinion that Alabama will adopt a state prohibition law within six weeks at the special session of the Legislature, which meets on Nov. 7 next.

'In Florida thirty-five out of forty-five counties have already adopted local prohibition, every candidate for governor is claiming to be a stronger advocate of prohibition than all the rest of his competitors, while Jacksonville and Tampa, the leading cities are scheduled for elections on the issue to occur probably within the next ninety days.

'The prohibition party is being recognized in Florida and Georgia, and the possibility of a record-breaking prohibition vote for President in 1908 is exceedingly bright.' — Chicago 'Evening Post.'

PERSIA'S ORIGINAL TONGUE.

What the ancient language and literature of Persia were like we can now only conjecture, for the successors of Mohammed were no friends of the Persian. The romances introduced into Arabia from the conquered country found such vogue that the strictly pious Mohammedan became alarmed. Tales of griffins and giants were found to be more amusing than the 'moral lessons of Mohammed,' and a chapter of the Koran was forthwith written to remedy the evil. This, we are assured, was the 'moving cause of that enthusiasm of the Mohammedans which induced them to burn the famous library of Alexandria and the records of the Persian Empire.'—London 'Chronicle.'



This is the big, new can of stove polish that is delighting so many housekeepers, cooks and maids.

It shines quick as a wink And the shine stays, bright and black. Won't burn off, no matter how hot the fire gets.

It is always ready for use.

Just as good for Grates, Stove-pipes and Iron-work, as it is for Stoves.

Not only the best stove polish, but the most of it for the money. Insist on having

"Black Knight"

At your dealers 5

'SOAPY' SMITH.

How Skagway, His Last Refuge, Rose Against Him.

WITH HIS RIFLE HE WENT DOWN ALONE TO STOP AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.')

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 19.—Many versions of the dramatic end of 'Soapy' Smith and the subsequent clean-up of his gang in Skagway have been written, but it is probable that the facts have never been brought to light in all their details. Recently, W. H. Welsh, superintendent of the Canadian Detective Bureau, who was instrumental in 'cleaning up' the gang, told the story this way:

The chief actor in the drama was Jeff Smith, universally known as 'Soapy.' His record included almost every known brand of swindle from gold-bricking to passing 'phony' paper, although it is not known that he ever served time or was even convicted. His strong game was to stand in with the police in any city in which he operated. When his presence proved unwelcome he would depart for pastures new. He got his nickname as an itinerant soap merchant in Denver. He was the originator of selling soap wrapped in a five or ten-dollar bill for one dollar; when the purchaser received the goods the wrapper was always missing. He also had a trick of using the soap to make a lather which he rubbed in his eyes to prove some wonderful quality he claimed for it.

'Soapy' made an ineffectual attempt to corral Cripple Creek in its boom days, but failed, and was driven out of that town. From one city to another he was invited to move until he reached Skagway. The reputation of that city, although it numbered some honest men in its population, was not then very savory. The authorities stole the land the town occupies from William Moore, and not to this day has he been paid for the land he pre-empted and occupied years before Skagway was ever thought of. So 'Soapy' found the atmosphere congenial and proceeded to set up his kingdom of loot.

MECCA FOR 'CROOKS.'

From all over America criminals flocked to his standard. They grafted on the civic administration; they mulcted the saloons; they 'buncoed' travellers and miners; they operated 'fixed' gambling machines and roulette wheels; they played the three-card game, and 'thimble-rigged' the innocent; they flim-flammed the miners who brought in dust, and, after every other scheme had been worked, they looted the bank's vaults and held up men at the point of the gun. Pokes of dust deposited in the bank vaults mysteriously disappeared, and the claimants could never get satisfaction. It was the distrust of the local bank, engendered by 'Soapy's' influence with it, that made the opening for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of which it availed itself. The town marshal was a member of the gang, and the local newspaper was edited by another member, 'Doc' Hornby. They levied toll on every man that came to the town or passed through it. If a man carried his valise across the wharf they controlled, it cost him two bits; if he set it down it cost him four bits for storage. To land a trunk cost one dollar.

'Soapy's' saloon was the headquarters of the gang. There the miners and strangers were 'rolled.' There, too, the famous tame eagle was kept. The place was arranged with a convenient back door for the escape of the 'con' man, when he had secured his plunder. Things had been running with such barefaced boldness, robberies, shootings, and hold-ups had become so frequent, that the town's business was being injured. Threats were made by business men that they would go over and resurrect the dying town of Dyea, and thus kill Skagway. The business men, in addition to paying tribute to 'Soapy's' gang, saw that their business was to be ruined by the men to whom they were forced to pay tribute. Public indignation was thoroughly aroused.

THE LAST STRAW.

Such were the conditions in Skagway when R. Stewart, a miner, arrived with a poke containing $2,800 in dust, which he cached in the safe of Isadore Kauffman, a reputable business man. Stewart then started out into the town, and encountered Slim Jim. Stewart proved easy for Slim, who at once began to talk dust, for everything was dust in Skagway then. Stewart confided to Slim that he had the $2,800 in dust in Kauffman's safe, and Slim at once said he could sell it for him at $22 per ounce, although dust was only worth $18. Stewart, however, fell into the trap, and agreed to get the dust and meet Slim's friends. The two went together to Kauffman's, but the merchant was unable to give the miner a word of warning, well knowing that to cross the plans of the gang was as much as his life was worth. They went to 'Soap's' saloon, where other members of the gang were in waiting, and in a back room they took turns at appraising it, while the tame eagle blinked upon his perch, watching the proceedings. Called upon to notice some strange antic of the bird, Stewart turned his head, and his poke disappeared. A few minutes after, Tripp, one of the gang, was seen running out of the back door with the missing poke partly concealed under his coat.

Stewart's protests availed him nothing, and he set out to find Town Marshal Taylor, who was erecting a house, doubtless made on the proceeds of similar deals to that just enacted. The marshal gave him no satisfaction, so he appealed to the business men of the town. This was the last straw which broke the patience of the respectable element of the town. Business men had realized that miners and others had already begun to give the town a wide berth. The owner of the Golden North Hotel called a meeting for that night in Sylvester's Hall.

When the crowd assembled, it was found the hall could not accommodate them, so the meeting adjourned to the wharf owned by the same firm. Although it was nine o'clock at night when they finally gathered on the wharf, it was broad daylight, the Arctic sun lighting up the scene as at midday. Guards were put out on the wharf sides, and at the land approach Frank Reid was stationed. The chairman, the hotel-keeper, who had called the meeting, then began to address the crowd. Whatever interest his remarks may have aroused was overshadowed by the tragedy which took place a few minutes after he began to speak.

Down the trail, intoxicated and swaggering, with a Winchester rifle in the hollow of his arm, came 'Soapy' Smith. Word had been brought to him of the meeting and its purport, and with the nerve for which he was noted, he had taken his rifle to go forth single handed and cow or kill those who had dared to dispute his domination and despoiling of Skagway. Scores of times in the past, both in Skagway and the Western States, he had faced death from the other man's gun. Once in Skagway, a miner got the drop on him, and facing the loaded revolver he coolly pulled out his own gun, although he had been told to hold up his hands, and shot the miner dead. No man in Skagway could shoot quicker or straighter than 'Soapy.'

But that night he was 'up against' a man whose 'gun play' was so fast and sure that, given the least bit of luck, it was almost a certainty, if shooting began, that Soapy's fate would be sealed. The man was Frank Reid, surveyor and engineer of Skagway, who had roughed it and toughed it throughout the Western States. But 'Soapy' surged on until ordered by Reid to stop. His answer was a point-blank shot fired at Reid at close range. Over-confidence at such close range, or the fatal atom of luck which swings the balance one way or the other, may account for 'Soapy's' failure to hit Reid at that first surprise shot. 'Soapy' made a frantic effort to pump another cartridge into the chamber of his rifle. In that instant Reid's revolver swung on his hip, clicked and missed fire. Surely was the Goddess of Luck equally favoring both antagonists. Reid's luck had been handed to him when 'Soapy's' first shot missed him. 'Soapy's' came when Reid's revolver missed fire.

Two shots, one from Smith's rifle, the other from Reid's revolver, rang out and horrified men on the dock saw Smith spin round and pitch forward; then roll over on his back and lie still while Reid sank slowly to the ground. 'Soapy's' career of crime was ended. Reid was hard hit in the hip, and was carried to his office, where he lingered for a couple of days and then died.

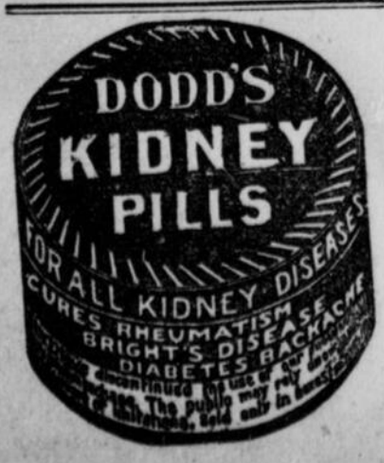
Word quickly reached the gang that 'Soapy' was dead, and that the citizens had formed a vigilance committee to clean out the rest. That was the signal for a stampede, and the rest took to the woods.

Meanwhile, the citizens lost no time. Captain Sperry, formerly police captain at Portland, Ore., took the leadership, and called for volunteers to hunt down the fugitives. Two men were detailed at each of the wharves to see that none escaped by the sea route, while the trails were guarded and searched for escaping members of the gang. The Royal North-West Mounted Police at White Horse were telephoned to and in two days thirty-seven members of the gang were captured. Three were missing for some days, but starvation brought them from their hiding places. Of the forty lined up before Judge Shelberg, nearly all were allowed to leave the country, which they did in bunches of six and seven. Three, including the town marshal, were convicted and imprisoned.

But the troubles of the gang were not then at an end. Their records had preceded them, and the police at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco refused to allow them to land. Juneau and Dawson City would not have them, and at that time there was no Nome.

Stewart recovered all his dust, with the exception of $600, which was never accounted for.

Both 'Soapy' Smith and Frank Reid are buried in the little cemetery near the town, and after the tragedy Skagway became a safe and normal place.—R. F. R.



SERVIAN PRISON TRAGEDY

CAPTAIN KILLED FOR PLOTTING AGAINST THE REGICIDES.

Belgrade, Oct. 3.—Capt. Novakovics, it appears as the result of examination, was murdered in his cell the other morning after torture and bribery had failed to procure his promise to stop his exposure of the regicides.

The captain, who belonged to a family closely connected with the Karageorgevitch dynasty, was until the murder of King Alexander, a fervent supporter of King Peter. Whether he suspected the latter of being involved in the crime is not known, but he organized a widespread plot among officers for bringing the regicides before a court-martial. The plot was betrayed by a traitor when success seemed near, and a regicide court-martial sentenced Capt. Novakovics to two years in prison. Two attempts were made to poison him during this period, but both failed. He left the prison alive, but with health permanently shattered.

His first act was to start a daily paper, 'Za Otadjbinu,' in which he violently attacked the regicides, and also King Peter, whom he in more or less open language accused of being the instigator of the murder of King Alexander. One night his printing machinery was seized by the police, and the absurd charge was later trumped up that he had stolen three screws from his own machinery, which had been sold at auction by the police.

Early in September he was imprisoned in an underground, damp, and loathsome dungeon with the worst criminals in the land. Twenty-five days of torture were unable to break his spirit. He was then moved into a room in the prison overlooking the street, the windows being protected by iron bars.

Here every attempt was made to procure his silence. He was offered a large fortune, perfect liberty, and anything he wished; he was menaced and tortured; but all without success. Capt. Novakovics remained firm, and when the commander of Belgrade made him these offers he replied merely: 'You are unworthy of your uniform.'

On Sunday morning, it now appears, his cell was entered by a number of men, who began to beat him with sandbags. His cries were heard in the square outside the prison. His assassins, therefore, thought it prudent to despatch their victim by a volley of rifle shots, which gave the impression that the victim himself had managed to secure a gun and had then committed suicide.

The captain married a few months before his imprisonment, and his young wife, expecting to become a mother, is left with heavy debts, contracted for the cause which cost her husband his life.—London 'Mail.'

STORY OF A BLACK CAP.

Here is an amusing story that Capt. Christopher Cradock, skipper of the 'Swiftsure,' a vessel now in the British Channel fleet, is fond of telling. A court-martial was being held on board the 'Hibernia' at Malta for the trial of a gunner who had been drinking not wisely but too well. The evidence had been taken, the finding decided on, and the court cleared to consider the sentence. The court was reopened and the prisoner ushered in. Hardly had he crossed the threshold when, to the astonishment of the members of the court, he threw himself face downward, uttered a wild shriek, and pleaded piteously for mercy. Every one looked at the president, and the reason for the prisoner's strange behavior at once dawned on their perplexed minds. The president's hair on top was conspicuous by its absence, and in private life he invariably wore a black skull cap. Now, the 'Hibernia' was one of the draughtiest ships in the navy, and the deliberations had been somewhat long, so in the prisoner's absence the president had covered his head with its usual protector, but on the man's reentry quite forgot to hide it by putting on his cocked hat. The unfortuante gunner, whose nerves were somewhat unstrung as a result of his recent debauch, jumped to the conclusion that the wearing of the black cap by the president signified that he was to be hanged for his offence, instead of which his punishment turned out to be a few days' cells.—London 'P. T. O.'

A FREE GIFT.

Subscribers (new or renewal) sending in to this office one dollar for twelve months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' will UPON REQUEST, be sent as a premium a copyright fine Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' containing about 1,500 square inches of exquisite illustrations Cut this advertisement out and attach to your remittance.

This offer good till Nov. 30, and open to all subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, and the British Isles.

DEATH RATE IN NEW YORK STREETS

YEARLY NUMBER OF TROLLEY VICTIMS FAR GREATER THERE THAN IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

(New York 'Times.')

One person is killed every fifteen hours by the street, Subway, or elevated cars of New York city. That is the story of a report made to the Public Service Commission last month. In twenty-six days of the month of August forty-two persons were killed, and the grim total of kulled and injured was 5,500.

Of those injured, 147 had fractured skulls, broken or amputated limbs, or other serious injuries. Of the dead or injured, 641 were employees. The others were passengers or pedestrians, or drivers or occupants of vehicles that crossed the street car's 'right of way.' The greatest number of 'classified' accidents was suffered by passengers alighting from cars, or a total of 1,263. Four hundred and five pedestrians suffered from getting in the way of cars, an average of one every hour and twenty-nine minutes.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but these figures of death and injury are, or should be, exceedingly 'live' matter to street car passengers or pedestrians in our large cities. Is this loss of life, this crippling of an unoffending population necesssary, an unavoidable incident to the carrying of our people to and from their daily work and pleasure?

The reports of foreign street traction companies would seem to give a negative answer to this question. In 1903, the last year of record, the tram-cars of London carried 405,079,203 passengers, according to the report of the Royal Traffic Commission. In the same time the total number of persons killed by these same cars was ten. An unofficial investigation made by Mr. John P. Fox showed that the street cars of New York city killed 227 persons last year. The more reliable report of the Public Service Commission would indicate that this estimate is much too low.

To be sure, the traction companies of Greater New York carried 1,100,000,000 passengers, more than twice as many as the London trams. But making full allowance for this difference in extent of service, London would still show only twenty-seven deaths a year, giving New York an unenviable lead of two hundred.

Only one official investigation of street car accidents covering the whole of the United States is on record. That was made in 1902, under the direction of the Census Bureau, and showed a death roll of 1,213. The proportion of deaths on the New York streets during the month of August, if maintained through the year and throughout the country, would make a 'grand' total of at least 2,500 lives ground out under trolley wheels, more than twice the number reported to the Census Bureau. Yet in the five years since that report was made the number of trolley riders the country over has increased less than 20 percent.

The difficulty of arriving at the exact facts is well illustrated in the case of Los Angeles. A year ago the citizens of Los Angeles became so much disturbed by the loss of life on the wide, uncrowded streets of their widespread city that they appointed a commission of inquiry. One newspaper had reported forty-nine deaths from street car accidents during the year. Another, and a more radical one, had discovered sixty-four. Sixty-five were recorded on the coroner's books. But the commission found names, dates, and addressses for seventy-five!

Yet a year or two before the Census Bureau's investigation Los Angeles had confessed to only eight deaths from street car accidents. Incidentally, it might be noted that the street cars of Los Angeles carried only a little over one hundred million passengers in 1906.

To cite the experience of foreign cities is only to add to the weight of evidence against American methods. Liverpool street cars carried twenty percent more possengers than did those of Los Angeles in 1905, and killed four persons. Leeds, Glasgow, Hamburg, Berlin, busy cities all, with street cars crowded as far as the law will permit, running through narrow, and often crooked, streets, show approximately the same record.

And the reason? Is it cheaper to kill or cripple people than to take steps to prevent it? It would seem not from the figures. In 1905 the companies of Greater New York paid out over $2,000,000 in damages. To this should be added more than another million for legal expenses in connection with accidents.

In the years 1903-1904 all the street car companies of Great Britain and Ireland paid out less than $600,000 for the same purpose. The tramways of Liverpool spent $53,800 in 1905 on account of accidents. The principal company of Berlin showed $65,500 paid out for this reason, while the principal company in Brooklyn, carrying less than twice as many passengers, was the poorer by over $600,000 by reason of damage claims at the end of 1905—more than was paid out by all the companies of the United Kingdom.

If it is not expense, what is the obstacle that stands in the way of the reduction of the annual slaughter on our streets? Is it a mechanical possibility to prevent serious or fatal accidents? Over four hundred of the persons injured last August were run down while crossing the street. Yet our street cars have fenders of a sort—some of them have!

But the tram cars of Liverpool, for example, are equipped with a fender which renders it practically impossible for a man to thrust a leg or an arm under the car, to say nothing of his whole body being drawn beneath the wheels. In front, on the sides, and at the rear the Liverpool cars are guarded by a device that comes down nearly to the ground and is finished off with a strip of heavy webbing that frequently brushes the ground itself. The front of this projection is rounded off in such a manner that a person struck by it is pushed to the side of the track out of the way of the wheels.

Another source of danger to passengers and pedestrians alike is the difficulty of stopping a heavy, high-speed car. Most American street cars are equipped with hand brakes only, slow to operate, and ineffective in times of greatest need. The reports of a large number of German companies, many of them small and cramped for funds, operating a little less than 15,000 cars, showed that nearly 10,000 of the cars had either electric or air brakes.

It is a singular coincidence that the best type of power brake used in Europe, which has been adopted lately for the London trams, is manufactured by an American concern—for the foreign trade! And so we must conclude that the reason for the size of the American death roll of the streets is not the prohibitive cost of reducing it or the mechanical impossibility. It can be done, and the companies doing it would save money. Why is it not done? The unprejudiced observer must find the riddle too hard for his common sense. Meanwhile the bloody record stands.

FUTURE OF THE AIRSHIP

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION OF THE AIR AT HAND.

'It may be trite, but it is none the less true,' says William A. Baldwin, the celebrated aeronaut, in 'Recreation' for November, 'to say of the airship, as we have so often said of the bicycle and the automobile: "It has come to stay." What has been done in the United States in the last year alone is enough to convince me that practical navigation of the air has arrived.

'Some idea of how important a position aeronauts occupies in the world today may be gained by following the press of the world. Hardly a day passes that does not record a flight in some part of the world, government experiments to perfect the airship for purposes of war, the organization and practical exposition by clubs of amateur aeronauts of the feasibility of this subject for sport, and so on indefinitely. Walter Wellman's ill-timed and consequently unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the long-sought discovery of the North Pole through the medium of an airship is but another evidence of the importance of the subject. His airship worked splendidly, but gales and driving snowstorms rendered the expedition impossible. The papers of this country, as well as our magazines and the papers of all Europe, are filled with accounts of the progress already attained or that may reasonably be anticipated. What effect the use of the airship as an engine of destruction will have on modern warfare is already made the subject of international discussion. The Hague Conference, made up of profound scholars and leading statesmen from nearly all civilized nations, has taken up the question of warfare in space, and alive to its illimitable possibilities, has drafted rules governing the uses to which military balloons, aeroplanes, and like navigators of the air shall be put, as follows: That only dirigible balloons, manned by trained military aeronauts, be used, and that the dropping of explosives from the skies on to defenceless cities and the discharge of death-dealing gases, except over ports and military camps, be prohibited.'

RIDDING BIG STORES OF RATS.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Professional rat catchers do a thriving business in Chicago. In the downtown department stores and in the wholesale houses along the river an endless warfare against rats and mice constantly is carried on. In some of these places the rats grow as big and so bold that to speak of their exploits would bring down a charge of nature faking on the narrator. The professional rat catchers, of whom there are a score in the loop district, tell some remarkable stories concerning the big rodents with which they had had dealings.

Some of the department stores employ their own rat catchers. At Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s retail store there is a man whose duty it is to keep the store free from rats and mice. This firm's rat catcher works at night and uses a small bore shotgun with which to put his enemies out of commission. Instead of shot, which would tear holes in the walls and ceilings, he loads his gun with salt balls. These are used to stun the rats sufficiently for him to get at them with a heavy stick. Despite the efforts of the professional catcher the rats increase so rapidly that it is necessary every six months or so to go after them with ferrets.

On West Madison street there lives a man who keeps a supply of rat catchi ferrets constantly on hand. His name George Sells, and what he doesn't kn about rats and methods of catching th isn't worth knowing. He contracts rid a building of rats just as an arc tect would contract to put a new r on it.

When Sells starts to rid a building rats he first plugs all the rat holes he find. After that he turns his tra ferrets, thirty of them, loose in the bu ing. The ferrets go into the holes a the rats and then, to quote Sells, th is a 'scatterment.' The average rat wou commit suicide before it would all itself to be captured by a ferret. The rats know that once their necks are caught in the sharp teeth of the ferrets there is no hope for them.

Not long ago Sells was cleaning out the rats in the Carson-Pirie-Scott store, in State street. About 9 o'clock at night, when all was still in the place and the rats were holding high carnival, Sells turned his ferrets loose. Instantly there was such a squeaking that it seemed to the watchman that an earthquake had struck Chicago and that the mighty steel girders of the building were complaining of the strain forced upon them. The rats ran everywhere. They jumped into the elevator shaft in such numbers that Adolph Swanson, one of the janitors, said he was kept busy half the night scooping them up into baskets. Sells, who knew what would happen when the ferrets were turned loose, had left the windows up on the alley side of the big store and through these the rats jumped recklessly to the hard pavement below. In less than an hour after the ferrets began operations there was not a rat or a mouse in the store.

BIRD-CATCHING SPIDER.

E. V. Anthony, a farmer who lives near the Kentucky-Tennessee line, discovered a new species of spider while at work in his garden yesterday morning, and the insect, which has been seen by many, surpasses anything of the kind ever seen in this section. Mr. Anthony says the discovery of the spider was made through the shrill chirping of a bird. He, thinking it was a snake, made a search. In a bed of weeds he found a huge spider web, and entangled there in was the bird's mate, fluttering for freedom, while a monster spider was slowly weaving a web around its victim. The spider was some two inches in length, coal black with green velvet spots on its body. The web in which it lived was some three feet in diameter, and the thread composing it was strong as silk thread. The spider was captured, though allowed to live, and will be sent to an expert to be examined.—Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

The Poisons Must Be Removed

There are three ways, and three only, by which the system can be rid of poisonous waste matter, the bowels, the kidneys, and the skin.

The bowels are named first, because on them falls the greater part of the work, and so long as they do their duty there is seldom trouble with the kidneys or skin as excretory organs.

When the bowels fail, however, and become sluggish and constipated, there is work thrown on the kidneys which they have no business to do, and which they cannot do for any length of time without becoming deranged.

Now there is only one medical treatment which recognizes this condition of affairs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This is, so far as we know, the only kidney medicine which regulates the bowels, as well as the kidneys, and thereby removes the cause of trouble and cures the most complicated cases.

You can scarcely find a case of kidney disease which did not begin with liver and bowel troubles, and which could not therefore have been prevented by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Oxydonor Treats Life

OXYDONOR is not a drug nor a medicine, nor does it operate on any principle known to medication.

OXYDONOR causes disease to disappear because IT TREATS LIFE. By its application, the human organism is fortified to any degree necessary to rid itself of disease, as long as the vital organs can play their part.

Oxydonor

is the cheapest as well as the best way out of disease. It is not difficult to apply. It can be carried in the pocket and used any time. In every form of disease, the action of the OXYDONOR is the same—it intensifies vital force.

Mr. W. B. REYNOLDS, Halifax, N. S., writes Dec. 26, 1905: "I consider your Oxydonor a little wonder. After using it a few weeks, Rheumatism, from which I was suffering for a year or more, entirely left me. No person afflicted with Rheumatism should be without one."

OXYDONOR is a necessity for every man, woman and child on earth. It will serve the family, and last a lifetime.

Write for our descriptive literature. It is important you should have it.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. There is BUT ONE GENUINE Oxydonor—and that has the name of the originator—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved in the metal. Look for the name.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.
368 St. Catherine St. West, MONTREAL. 18
61 Fifth Ave. Detroit, Mich.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS. *Cures a Cold in 24 hours.* Price 25c.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
150 Notre Dame St. West.

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., April 26—Nov. 30.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 6-11, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7, 1908.

Annual Convention Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto, Feb. 19 and 20.

CURRENT COMMENTS

You can often judge of a man's disposition by the manners of his team.

* * *

Heavy draft horses are born with an inclination to walk and work. It is inherited.

* * *

A few swarms of bees kept on the farm will bring in some revenue and much sweetness.

* * *

Feathers and combs are largely matters of fancy. Egg laying and chicken raising are mainly matters of business.

* * *

Let the boys drive the harvester occasionally. It will at least show them that you have confidence in their ability. If they sell a sheep or a pig while you are away don't find fault, but give them a chance to develop the business ability that you have.

* * *

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses power that a man could not control. Properly feeding a colt pays better during the first year of its existence than at any other time. Many a promising colt has been ruined by being stunted in the matter of food during its first year's growth. And this is only one example of the fact that a good start means much in everything.

* * *

It isn't always the man who works the hardest with his hands, or raises the biggest crops, who has most money at the season's end. Many a man who works fewer acres, tails shorter days, does things on a smaller scale, has larger profits to show because he sells his products to better advantage. After all, isn't it the net profit we are after rather than the big volume of business?

* * *

It is surprising how soon young pigs will begin to eat with the sow, or drink milk if it is placed where the pigs (but not the sow) can have access to it. As soon as the pigs show a disposition to eat there should be a separate place provided where they should be fed by themselves and be able to run back and forth to the dam. This plan prevents the check most litters will receive when the pigs need more nourishment than the dam can supply, and as a consequence some are half starved.

* * *

An active campaign is to be carried out next year by the Manitoba Agricultural College, in order to cope with the increase of weeds, and farmers are to be made acquainted with the best means of getting rid of these pests. Among other methods considered desirable in furthering this campaign of education it has been decided to offer prizes of fifty dollars each to the first ten agricultural societies filling out a form agreeing to hold a show or exhibition of grains under the following regulations: 1. That the managing director of agricultural societies shall have the privilege of naming the exact date of the show, with certain limits to be suggested by each agricultural society. 2. That the judges of grains and speakers shall be appointed or approved by the managing director. 3. That the prizes be offered only for grains free from noxious weeds and in quantities to be agreed upon later. 4. To use every available means of advertising the show by poster, postal card and continued publication in local papers.

* * *

According to the latest bulletin issued by the British Columbia Department, there are nineteen co-operative and private creameries in the province, all doing well, and earning satisfactory dividends. The provincial government aids the establishment of co-operative creameries and cheese factories by loaning the promoters one-half the cost of the buildings, plant and fixtures, repayable in eight instalments, with interest at five percent, the first of such instalments to be paid at the expiration of three years, and the other seven annually thereafter. Last year the output was 1,636,877 pounds of butter, which sold at an average price of 27 cents. In 1905 the output was 1,456,343 pounds, and the average price 26.6 cents.

* * *

A poultry man who had tired of his experience in selling his fancy fresh eggs to the grocer at prices fixed by what crate-eggs were bringing; and whose experience with commission men and express companies had not been altogether satisfactory, tried a new method. In the first place, his eggs were from hens given the best of feed and care, were infertile, gathered every day and sometimes more frequently, were clean, and kept in a clean, cool place. He procured a quantity of first-class pasteboard boxes holding one dozen each, nicely printed with an attractive name for his farm, and the information that the contents were guaranteed strictly fresh. Each box was sealed, dated and was to be returned if not sold before a certain number of days had elapsed. These were put on sale with the best grocer in town. The price was several cents a dozen above the usual store price, enough to pay for all the extra expense and labor, and leave a good margin of profit besides. And the demand for this class of eggs was good, too.

FRUIT GROWERS COMPLAIN

NOT ENOUGH CARS TO HANDLE THE PRODUCE.

At a recent sitting of the Railway Commission at Toronto, complaint was made by fruit growers with regard to the provision made for their traffic.

Mr. R. J. Graham asked for improvements in the methods of heating and icing cars. In the past ten years, he said, every shipper to the North-West had suffered seriously, and he himself had lost $1,800 last year on three cars of apples, frozen at Regina. He asked for an improved heating system, the establishment of icing stations, stop-over privileges for apple shipments in transit, and discussed the question of the liability of common carriers for goods damaged while in their custody.

Mr. W. H. Bunting endorsed what Mr. Graham had said, and, while admitting that there had been some improvement, suggested that an order should issue whereby the responsibility of the common carriers should be definitely fixed and the shipper afforded an easy means of redress in case perishable fruit be damaged in transit.

Mr. E. D. Smith, M.P., of Winona, complained of a circular issued by the C. P. R. and other roads in the west, advising that after Nov. 1 all green apples delivered at Port Arthur for points further west were entirely at the risk of the shipper. He claimed that the railways charged a high rate on apples because of the perishable nature of the freight, but disclaimed all responsibility for their safe delivery. The shortage of cars, he thought, was due to slow handling by the railways. The average time required to carry a car from Winona to Winnipeg was ten days, when it should be five. He advocated a daily fast freight service between Toronto and Winnipeg, and asked that a system of reciprocal demurrage be established which would be the best means of ensuring prompt delivery. The delays were getting worse from year to year, though the C. P. R. claimed to have a six-day service to Winnipeg and the G. T. R. a five and a half day service. The chairman doubted if there was sufficient traffic on the C. P. R. to justify a fast service by the Canadian route.

Mr. J. W. Loud replied on behalf of the railways, and acknowledged that the greater part of the complaints was well founded. In regard to the icing question, he said the companies were prepared to build ice houses in central localities where they were required, but with variations in the fruit crops, it was impossible to have them everywhere. In regard to proper cars, there was great difficulty in getting them to satisfy everyone, and the companies could not go on building different kinds as experiments. He referred to the 'white cars,' built at the request of Prof. Robertson, when he was at the head of the Department of Agriculture. They were made especially for the cheese trade, but now no one wanted them. Mr. Graham and Mr. Bunting, however, claimed that they would be very glad to have them for fruit during the season.

Mr. Bulling, of the C. P. R., said that it took from three to four days to get cars from Toronto to North Bay. Next year, when the C. P. R. had its own line from Hamilton to Winnipeg, he expected that cars would be moved between these points in five days.

A discussion ensued over the stop-over privilege on fruit shipments. The companies claimed that dealers made a practice of taking out some of the goods and substituting others, while getting the benefit of a through rate from point of shipment to destination. Mr. Graham could not see that the railways suffered any loss by reason of part of the fruit being removed and other barrels substituted en route, while the customer was assured of good fruit. In regard to Mr. Smith's requests for C. P. R. refrigerator cars at Winona, Mr. Bulling frankly confessed that he did not see any chance for immediate relief, as his company simply had not the cars to supply the demand. He could not advise fruit shipments by lake and rail at this season of the year, and Dr. Mills asked: 'Is it true, then, that your system has so broken down that fruit shipments must cease? You can't supply cars and you refuse to take care of the freight by boat.' Mr. Bulling replied that there were many shippers besides Mr. Graham, and all of them were getting a certain proportion of their wants. Mr. Graham said there were 400 barrels on the station platform at Tweed awaiting cars, with no places for storage. Mr. Bulling replied that he did not think the shipper should bring his fruit to any station without facilities for receiving it, but Dr. Mills thought that it was the duty of the companies to provide facilities.

DUST FOR HORSES

Horses that have to do fast work should not be fed on wheaten food, as this class of food has a tendency to produce fat, which makes the animal thick in the wind and causes profuse perspiration when the horse is called upon to do fast work. The natural food of the horse is oats and oaten hay and chaff, and oats should be the food of horses of which fast work is required. On no account should a wheaten diet, except in the form of a bran mash once or twice a week, be given. Oats build up muscle, whereas wheat makes for fat, and consequently horses fed on a wheaten diet are thick in the wind, and are very distressed when called upon to exert themselves. Moreover, horses that are fed on oats during the night, after doing a hard day's work, remain dry, whereas horses fed on a wheaten diet sweat so much that their coats are sodden with the discharges from their skin, and they remain in that state all night.

POULTRY NOTES.

The first of November commences another year in the recording of the laying hens at Macdonald College. It was intended to kill all the hens that had not laid 120 eggs or over during the pullet year, but a number of those that have not laid the necessary number will be given another chance this year to see if their second season will be any improvement on their pullet year, though they will not be used for breeding.

In looking over the records one is struck with the vast difference in hens.

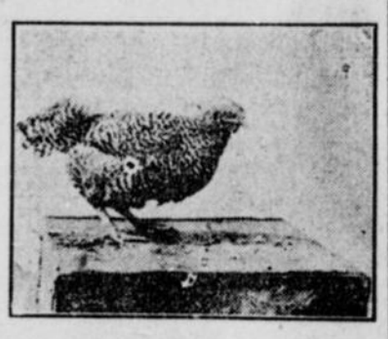
The accompanying illustration, No. 1. is of hen No. 202, hatched the last of April, 1906. She commenced to lay Dec. 6, and up to the last of October had laid 220 good marketable eggs. Hen No. 204 laid in the same time 59 eggs.

The record of the various months were as follows:—

No. 202—December, 14; January, 23; February, 12; March, 25; April, 23; May, 23; June, 21; July, 26; Aug. 23; September, 21; October, 9. Total, 220.

No. 204—December, 0; January, 0; February, 0; April, 17; May, 7; June, 17; July, 9; August, 6; September, 3; October, 0—Total, 59.

If the eggs from No. 204 had been sold for twenty-five cents per dozen she would have given a gross income in the eleven months of $1.23, or less than it



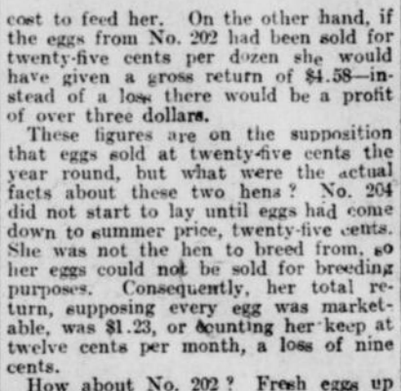
No. 1 (202) PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET.

cost to feed her. On the other hand, if the eggs from No. 202 had been sold for twenty-five cents per dozen she would have given a gross return of $4.58—instead of a loss there would be a profit of over three dollars.

These figures are on the supposition that eggs sold at twenty-five cents the year round, but what were the actual facts about these two hens? No. 204 did not start to lay until eggs had come down to summer price, twenty-five cents. She was not the hen to breed from, so her eggs could not be sold for breeding purposes. Consequently, her total return, supposing every egg was marketable, was $1.23, or counting her keep at twelve cents per month, a loss of nine cents.

How about No. 202? Fresh eggs up to the first of April brought fifty cents per dozen. April and May eggs from such a hen were well worth fifty cents per dozen for incubating. That is, a hundred and twenty of her eggs sold for fifty cents per dozen, or five dollars. The remaining one hundred eggs, at twenty-five cents brought $2.08, or a total of $7.08. Deducting the cost of her feed for the eleven months, $1,32, she left $5.14 over cost of feed.

This, of course, does not take into account the cost of equipment, attendance, etc., the only reason these figures are given is to impress the fact that though



No. 2 (204) PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET.

there may be some poor layers in the flock, in all probability there are some exceptionally good ones, if there was a way to find them out. There are probably many hens better than No. 202 to be found on Canadian farms, but there may also be many such as No. 204, and the problem is to get rid of them and as far as possible develop a flock like No. 202, and better. The time would be well spent if, during this winter, each farmer would put a little more attention on his laying flock. If trap nests are not practicable have some member of the family mark those pullets that lay during the winter months, remove the others before breeding time comes. Mate the good ones to a cockerel that is from a good laying strain and use these eggs only for breeding.

At Macdonald College only pullets that have laid a certain number of eggs during their first season will be kept for breeding, and they will be mated with cockerels that are from hens that have laid two hundred or over eggs during the first season. The cockerels from the good hens that may not be needed at the college will be sold to farmers at one dollar a piece.

When horses are not thrifty it may be attributed to sameness of diet. A pint of linseed meal three times a week will loosen the hide and the animal will soon show the effects of such an addition to its food. If the bowels are moved too freely by the linseed meal reduce the supply. Linseed meal is harmless and no danger will result from its use, but it should not be fed too freely to mares with foals. Carrots should also be given in connection with linseed meal. And, last but not least, don't forget a constant and thorough use of the currycomb and brush.

SHIPPING POULTRY

This does not mean to apply to the big dealers who can afford to hire refrigerator cars, and send their thousands of pounds of poultry to the great markets every day, but to the amateur who is wondering if he can get more in a nearby city than his home dealer pays him. Of course the first great thing is to be near a railway or trolley station, for the man ten miles from the station could never make money shipping anything; but clustered around the stations, and a few miles back from town, are farmers who might profitably ship produce to cities if they only knew how.

One woman got the idea of shipping chickens from sending a fowl occasionally to her city sister. The city lady invited a few friends to share her great treat, and the result was that the guests begged the sister to write to the country lady and ask her to secure them their Thanksgiving turkeys. Well, that time a barrel of poultry went in the freezing November weather, and the price sent back for the fine fowls astonished her. While turkeys were selling for thirteen cents per pound, live weight, in the country, the cold storage product was being marketed at twenty-five in the city. The city people appreciated the difference between the fresh, healthy fowls and the stale ones, and cheerfully sent the country woman twenty-five cents per pound for her fowls. Of course, she had the trouble of dressing them, and had to pay the express, but she had a nice sum for her work.

From that time on she sent eggs to the city families, never going far afield to buy in case her own supply of fresh ones ran short. She wanted them to feel safe about the quality, so she did not ruin her trade by purchasing doubtful eggs from her neighbors. 'Perfectly fresh' is her motto, and it had always paid. Sometimes when there is not enough poultry to fill the barrel or hamper, she puts in country sausage, fruit, or anything her patrons have on their list, always receiving the highest price for her produce, and always sending the best her farm affords. Now any woman could do as much if she has time, and a way to get her hamper to the station. In this case the children must be taken to High School in the town, so it is no hardship to take the poultry and eggs to the station.

A safe general rule for the small shipper is to beware of commission merchants. In selling poultry or any other country product as a profit, there must be as few 'middle men' as possible. The best plan is to try to find some people in the city with incomes sufficiently large to enable them to buy at good prices. The very rich can have fresh produce from their own country estates, and the very poor must be content with the inferior articles for sale in groceries and markets, but between these two is a class willing to pay a fair price to know that everything is good and fresh. If you have friends in the city get them to work up a little trade for you, and if not, inquire of people who do have. Sometimes the proprietor of an exclusive or fashionable boarding house will pay extra for eggs and poultry, and in this case it is well to name your farm, so that everything will have a distinctive title. 'Clovernook eggs' may not mean anything more than fresh eggs from an unnamed farm, but they sell better, and that is the great thing.

First, last, and all the time, you must be prepared to attend to details if you want to establish a trade or hold it after it is established. One woman who sent a large basket of supplies to the city each week got into the habit of writing to them that she was very busy with company and had not the time to be as particular as usual with her chickens. The first time or two the city housewives went over the fowls which had not been properly cleaned, thinking that troubles come to all, but in time they grew tired of her explanations, and stopped buying. The time she spent explaining why the chickens were not cleaned properly would have sufficed to put them in good shape, they thought, so they went back to the city market. City people are more particular, too, about their supplies, and think when they pay extra they are entitled to extra care.

Often a first class grocer in a city will buy everything you can send him in the way of perfectly fresh eggs or poultry for his wealthy patrons. Of course in this case there are two profits instead of only one to come out of the difference between country and city prices, but if there is no other way of working up a trade this will do better than none. A trip to the city to look about and a few inquiries will tell you where the best houses are: Always avoid the cheap, shoddy dealers, for they will find dozens of schemes to cheat you or cut down the price after the goos are in their hands. Deal only with earnest, trustworthy patrons, and then show them that your word is as good as your bond. Only in this way can the small shipper make money.—Hilda Richmond, in 'Farm Poultry.'

GRIT FOR FOWLS

A hundred pounds of good grit will last a hundred fowls for twelve months. The smaller the chick the smaller the pieces should be. They are better broken than ground, because the pieces have sharper edges. A level, sandy or clay-soil region stands in especial need of broken, sharp-edged grit, because nothing occurs naturally that will answer the fowl's need. Round water-worn pebbles, no matter how hard they may be, are of little or no value because their action inside of the gizzard is free from erosion. Smooth surfaces are practically useless, and the gizzard voids them instinctively.

Neither is sand sufficient for the purpose, even the sharpest and clearest. I have satisfied myself of this by my personal experience in Florida, where, if anywhere on the globe, there is sand enough—phosphatic sand, granite sand, sandstone sand, seashell sand, etc

THE BUSINESS FARMER

A man doing business on an invested capital of ten thousand or twenty thousand dollars, or more, who never took an inventory of his stock and who did not know whether any department of his business was being run at a profit or a loss, would have very little credit in the commercial world, because the chances of his success would be almost infinitesimal. Yet this is the way that many farmers are doing business.

It is frequently asserted that the farmer makes more and wastes more than any other man in the world. The success that he achieves comes to him as a sort of 'special dispensation of Providence,' in the way of bounteous harvests due to the pristine fertility of the soil and favorable physical conditions, rather than through this careful management.

The reasons usually given for the absence of accounting systems on the farm are the inconvenience of doing such work when records must be kept in field, dairy, poultry yard, granary, barns and house: the difficulty in changing the caliper of one's fingers from the size demanded by the handle of a pitchfork to that of a lead-pencil; the frequent necessity of doing the work by lamplight after a hard day's labor; and a natural disinclination for bookkeeping.

The farmer feels secure in his bed and board; he can, if necessary, wear old clothes; he can usually get credit at the local bank or store, and, therefore, does not have the incentive to vigilant care in eliminating waste that spurs other producers; and the question of profit or loss is frequently neglected. There is no debiting of an interest-charge on his investment; no charge for his own labor nor that of his wife and children and team; no credit for the home-grown products used on the farm. The cash balance at the end of the season tells all that is told—it is a result without an explained cause. In other lines of business a cost-tag accompanies each job in a printing-office, or each pair of shoes or other article through the factory, and when the article is completed the cost is known in the office. How many farmers know the cost of producing any of their crops, or the actual manufacturing cost of eggs, or milk, or stock.

The first thing to do in keeping farm books is to take an inventory of all stock and utensils and household furnishings. This is a tedious job; but, once done, it may be kept up to date by making additions and substractions, and in case of fire it will save the cost of its making, for few people can recall from memory all that they had in house or barn so as to be able to make their full claim to the insurance company.

Beyond the inventory are the separate general accounts for stock, dairy, poultry, household, and crops. These may be kept in separate books or in separate sections of one large book.

In each division the detailed accounts should be preceded by a general description of the field, dairy equipment, poultry plant, etc., carrying this description forward from year to year as a continuous record. For example, in the section or book devoted to crops should be noted the number or name given to the field, the size in acres, the kind of soil—sand, clay, gravel or loam—and the general condition. To this record should be added the kind of crop raised the previous year, the kind and amount of fertilizer used, the character of the ploughing and harrowing, and the yield per acre. If possible, add figures for these same items for the two or thre years preceding. This general record of the plot, carried forward and added to from year to year, will be very helpful in deciding the best treatment for the field each season.

Following this description, the pages—one for each month of the year—should be ruled off into suitable columns, the first to contain the various items of expense to be charged against the crop. These include labor of men and horses, subdivided to permit of charging up separately the cost of ploughing, harrowing, hauling, marking, planting, spraying, harvesting, etc.; loads of manure, commercial fertilizer, seed, chemicals used for spraying, and any other items of expense, not forgetting the 'fixt charges,' such as the proprotionate share of interest and taxes.

After this first column of items come the thirty-one narrow columns for the days of the month, in which the figures of cost are entered under the proper dates, and a column for totals.

For the second and all subsequent months an extra column should be provided immediately following the list of items, in which the totals of the preceding month, as brought forward may be entered.

For the last page the total cost will be opposed by the total value of the crop, which will include bushels marketed, held for seed, stored, kept for home use and for stock, and a balance struck which will show the exact profit of the field and indicate the cost of production.

It is only through some such system as this that the farmer can really be certain whether he is making a profit or a loss, and, if the latter, be able to detect the leak and change to more advantageous methods.

SOME QUEER NOTIONS

The other day we heard a farmer say he had rather raise timothy than alfalfa, for when you get a crop of timothy that was the end of it, and he could turn the cows into the meadow in the fall and they would get a good bite, while he could not pasture alfalfa at all. We asked him if four or five tons of hay that was equal almost to bran as a milk producing feed, would not be worth a good deal more than the one crop of timothy and the pasture? His reply was that an 'average farmer would be ruined if he undertook to farm as the Dairyman advised.' He did not say what he meant by the words 'average farmer' but we could guess. The height of ambition with some men is to be just 'average.' And yet the greater profit comes from being more than average.'—'Hoard's Dairyman.'

PROFIT IN HOTHOUSE LAMBS

(E. Thornton Clark, Worcester County, Mass.)

If it is desired to have lambs ready for the market in December or January, one must use Dorsets, as they will breed at any time of the year, but for the early spring lamb at fancy prices, give me a high-grade ewe of some of the Downs, bred to a Shropshire or Southdown ram. I prefer the former combination, as it gives a little more size and the quality is as good. This cross will produce a lamb with a short back and thick body, most desirable in a young lamb. You cannot make a good lamb in seven or eight weeks out of the coarser breeds of sheep. The grade Shropshire lamb will be ready for market in March and April if the ewes are handled properly, and this is as early as the markets want them, except occasionally one.

Now as to getting early lambs from these grades. There are several things which have tendencies to force the breeding season. My method is as follows: Do not let the ewes get fat and lazy when turned out to pasture; keep them healthy and lively. About the first of July give them a little grain once a day, from a half to a pint to each sheep. I use a mixture, equal parts, of corn, oats or bran, and cottonseed meal; and turn them into a fresh pasture if possible. They will then begin to gain, and in about two weeks put in the rams. There should be at least one ram to 25 ewes, and it is a good plan to alternate them every few days, keeping half of them away from the remainder of the flock and where they may have good feed.

Handled in this way, we may expect four-fifths of the ewes to lamb within a given month. After the breeding season is over keep the sheep on good pasture; if very good, take away the grain, if only ordinary, continue the daily allowance. Roots can be used in place of grain with good results. A strong ewe will usually have a strong lamb, one that will start growing as soon as dropped. The opposite is true, too, and it will take a lamb of the latter class about two weeks to take a lease of life and get where the former is when dropped.

For winter quarters give the sheep a medium warm place with good ventilation. I like to divide the flock, putting from eight to twelve in a pen. Both ewes and lambs will do better. They must now be watched very carefully, for very often a lamb can be saved if taken in time. When the lambs are about a week old the ewes should be put on heavy grain ration and should have all the fine clover hay or rowen they will eat. The grain ration should consist of equal parts, by weight, of corn, bran or oats, and cottonseed meal. Give about one quart per day to each sheep. Some succulent feed is beneficial and could take the place of a part of the hay. Roots and silage are generally used. I prefer roots.

The lambs are fed on oil meal and are given all they will eat. I have a small pen where the lambs can enter and the ewes cannot, and here I keep a trough full, and they can have it when they wish. There is always plenty of fresh water in each pen. The last two weeks before killing the lambs, a little cottonseed is added to their diet, but must be given very carefully or they will get overfed.

Lambs reared and fed as I have described should be ready for the market at eight weeks old and should dress about thirty pounds.

DAMAGE BY HAIL IN ALBERTA

The Provincial Government of Alberta has been doing a hail insurance business, which seems to be a source of greater profit to the owners of the damaged crops than to the provincial treasury. The charge for insurance is fifteen cents per acre, and during the present season 157,036 acres of grain of all kinds were insured, which yielded an income of $22,241.37, but the indemnity paid for damage done by hail was $29,419.20, causing a balance of $7,177.83 on the debit side of the provincial ledger.

The number of acres damaged was 18,019, or nearly eight and three-quarters percent of the number insured, and the average indemnity paid amounted to $1.63 for each acre damaged. As there were about 700,000 acres of grain crops in the province this year, had the damage done by hail to the crops that were not insured been as great proportionally as was the case with the insured crops, the total damage would seem to be a rather large item; but since some sections of the country are more subject to such visitations than are others, and the insurance would be larger in such districts, the total damage done was not nearly as large as is indicated by the damage done to the insured crops.

The past summer having been more stormy than usual, the damage done by hail was above the normal; but with the annual increase in the acreage under crops, the damage by hailstorms will also show a corresponding increase.

THE COLT

From four to six months of age a colt generally looks his best; after that, with weaning, poor pastures, fall weather, and other untoward conditions, he is apt to lose flesh, but this is just what we should try to prevent. The flesh that a colt carries is not merely soft fat, but good hard muscling, and is the foundation work of the future horse. When the time for weaning comes, he should be given every chance to retain and add to his flesh by liberal feeding on easily-digested food, ground oats, some corn, bran and a little flaxseed, with plenty of clover hay and good water. Later in the fall, he would be better if kept up in a yard and box stall, rather than to range over the brown fields in search of a mouthful of grass. Make a special effort from September to June to keep the youngster growing, in order to get the best out of him that his potentialities are capable of. When raising a colt, we should endeavor to get the best possible out of him, and not be satisfied with simply the hide and bones.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

LEICESTER EWES, BRED TO TORONTO First Prize Winner. Also, ewe lambs; good quality. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY Bull, out of Pedro 17th. Hood Farm at a bargain; also, three registered Leicester Ram Lambs, out of prize-winning stock. R. W. FRANK, Kingsbury, Que.

MAPLE LODGE. — LARGE, THRIFTY Berkshires, of the bacon type, two stock boars, two boars six months old. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger pigs of both sex, for sale, at reasonable prices, f.o.b., including reg. pedigrees. JOSEPH NAUMAN, Fisherville, Ont. Nelles Corners, G.T.R.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, BERKshires and Leicesters. Two bulls, eight and twenty months; extra quality; two boars and two sows, seven months; never beaten; also, prize-winning ram and ewe Lambs. ISAAC REID, Ardtrea, Simcoe Co., Ontario.

FOR SALE, CHOICE IMPROVED LARGE English Berkshires, Boars and Sows, six weeks old, from imported stock, of the ideal bacon type, pedigrees furnished free, express paid. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Price reasonable. Address JAMES KEAN & SON, Box 359 Orillia, Ont.

FOR SALE, 3 A.J.C.C. JERSEY COWS, and 1 yearling heifer. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Sheep For Sale

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP — REGISTERED Ewes, all ages bred; Ram Lambs; English Berkshire Pigs from imported Stock, 6 weeks to 6 months. D. H. RUSNELL, Stouffville, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

CHOICE COCKERELS FOR SALE. — White and Golden Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, one Black Cochin Bantam Cock, also Rouen Ducks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. R. HOPE, Villier's, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse, Embden and African Geese; pairs not related; $4.00; Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, $1.00 each; Homer and Tumbler Pigeons, 50c each; Squab Raisin Pigeons, $3.00, for 12. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE—PEKIN DUCKS, TWO DOLlars each. Splendid layers. T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.

VALUABLE ENGLISH RECIPE FOR keeping poultry in health, and to ensure abundance of eggs. For recipe and full directions, send 10c. GEORGE A. BROWN, Creighton, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 10 Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, 10 Pekin Ducks, 1 Fox Terrier Puppy. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

50 HIGH CLASS COCKERELS, ROSE Combs and Single, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas and Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusian, White Legborns; 25 Pekin Drakes, from $1.50 up. R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B.C.

POULTRY—MUST GO, 200 WHITE WYandottes at $1 each; also white and brown Leghorns, white and barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. A. & T. Readwin, Guelph, Ont.

FONTHILL POULTRY YARDS—Slaughtering sale of young White Wyandottes and W. Rocks, and also Barred Rocks, Pullets and Old Birds for sale. A few Cock Birds for sale in the three varieties. Crowded for room, I will have to sell the whole stock at your own price.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISSION to sell hardy, red-tag stock; grown exclusively by us; complete line; new idea; elegant free samples. Write now to CAPITAL NURSERIES, Ottawa, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.)

Farm and Other Lands

798 ACRES RICH LAND, FINE BUILDings, nicely located; wharf on farm; 10 acres apples. Price, $9,500. Terms, 1-3 cash. Balance, mortgage. Catalogue free. CLARK & SON, Dover, Delaware.

FARM. — $12,000 CASH WILL BUY 480 acres of good land, 175 under plough, all fenced. Good brick house. Barn, stables, granaries, good water, 6 miles, town. Address W. E. CORAM, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM, 95 Acres, known as Robertson Farm, Windham Township, Norfolk County; convenient to school, churches, market, station, post-office, stores, cheese factory, and telephone. Apply T. R. NELLES, Simcoe.

4 SECTIONS FIRST-CLASS PRAIRIE lands; 20 miles from Moose Jaw; price, $9.50 per acre en bloc, a splendid investment. Send for list. PEARCE, Real Estate, Moose Jaw.

HOMESEEKERS — INVESTORS — WE have splendid bargains in improved and unimproved lands in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Western Canada Real Estate & Business Agency, Souris, Manitoba.

FARMS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—Several good farms to rent on easy terms, also improved and unimproved farms for sale on easy terms. Three or four farms for sale on half crop payments. A good opportunity for a person short of cash, but having horses and implements necessary to operate a farm, thus on easy terms become the owner. Apply to J. B. GOWANLOCK, 517 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA—FOR SALE, 160 ACRE Farm, 130 fenced, 60 under cultivation; house, outbuildings; also stock and implements. NICHOLS, Shellmouth, Manitoba.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT California homes address W. B. CRAWFORD, Foam Lake, Sask., Canada.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FRUIT Farms in Nova Scotia, situated in Waterville, Kings Co., belonging to the estate of the late Thomas A. Margeson, consisting of more than 2,000 fruit trees, large house, and 6 farm buildings. Place will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. For further particulars address INGRAM I. MARGESON, Administrator, Waterville, King's County, N.S.

For Sale.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE, IN lively village; splendid business; excellent reasons for selling. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford, Ont.

WINDMILL (WHEEL and 50 FOOT GALvanized tower) complete as it stands, Brantford make, will take $75 cash before taking away. R. S. MARTIN, Hamilton, Ont.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, AN OLD Grandfather's Clock; must be in perfect order. Give full particulars and description. R.M. 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Training School for Nurses

WANTED — THE BRATTLEBORO MEmorial Hospital gives a three years' course in nursing. There are a few vacancies, and desirable applicants will be favorably considered. For terms apply to Superintendent (Miss) E. P. McCLOSKEY, Brattleboro, Vt.

Books, Cards, &c.

FOR SALE — THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA Britannica, ninth edition, 24 vols., and index; also oak revolving case for same; good condition; cost new $160; state offer. ERIC R. McCUTCHEON, Black Hawk, Ont.

10 LOVELY SOUVENIR CARDS; COLORed Views, with 10 Coupons, 15 cents. Return one Coupon and you get 10 more Cards, FREE. BEERWORTH CO., Stanstead, Que.

FIFTEEN CHRISTMAS POSTALS, EMbossed, Jewelled, etc., only 25c. Send for big sample package, all kinds, only 50c, and double your money. G. P. LeGRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

POST CARDS — WHOLESALE PER Hundred, comics, thirty cents; views, eighty-five cents, telegraph, thirty cents; tinsel, one dollar. RED STAR NEWS CO., London, Ont.

POST CARDS — TWENTY DIFFERENT Colored Views, 25c; Ten Magic Fortune-Telling Cards, 25c. G. P. Le GRAND, New Carlisle, Que.

SCRAP PICTURES, EMBOSSED FLOWers, etc., with greetings; 25 assorted, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

ON RECEIPT OF 12 CENTS IN STAMPS we will send to any address, eleven new colored post cards of Halifax, N.S., assorted. Address, POST CARD EXCHANGE, P.O. Box 225, Halifax, N.S.

10 ELEGANT SOUVENIR POST CARDS; all different views, with 10 coupons, 10 cents. Return the coupon, you get 10 Cards FREE. BEERWORTH CO., Stanstead, Que.

Dogs For Sale.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00 EACH; sire, a winner; dam, a heeler; they are farm raised, and sure workers W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ontario.

GREAT DANE PUPS FROM THOROUGHbred champion stock, registered; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; prices $10 and $15 each; express paid in Ontario. C. G. EISELL, 17 London Road, Guelph.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Current records of the associations organized by the dairy and cold storage commissioner are:—

Bagotville, Que., 152 cows, 20 Sept., average 618 pounds milk, 4.0 test, 25.2 pounds fat. The total yield of these 152 cows was 94,160 pounds of milk; but at St. Armand, Que. 160 cows gave only 64,675 pounds; that is to say, eight fewer cows at Bagotville yielded 29,495 pounds of milk more.

Shearer, Ont., Sept. 22.—A hundred and six cows average 561 pounds of milk, 3.7 test, 20.8 pounds fat. Highest yield, 840 pounds of milk.

Woodburn, Ont., Sept. 26.—A hundred and twenty-eight cows average 503 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 18.2 pounds fat. Best yield of milk, 850 pounds.

East and West Oxford, Sept. 27.— A hundred and twenty-five cows average 649 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 23.6 pounds fat. Highest yield, 1,377 pounds, testing 3.2.

Spring Creek, Ont., Oct. 1.—Two hundred and thirteen cows average 600 pounds milk, 3.7 test, 22.5 pounds fat. Twelve cows have records of over 1,000 pounds of milk. Highest yield, 1,320 pounds.

St. Prosper, Que., Sept. 23.—A hundred and thirteen cows, 694 pounds of milk, 4.2 test, 29.2 pounds fat. Best yield, 1,280 pounds, testing 3.4.

Rockford, Ont., Sept. 30.—A hundred and thirty-four cows, 718 pounds of milk, 3.4 test, 24.5 pounds fat. Highest yield, 1,320 pounds of milk, testing 2.9.

RESTORING A RUN-DOWN FARM.

Six years ago I moved on a fifty-acre farm containing thirty-two acres of tillable land, without a horse, cow or farming tool, and only fifty dollars in money. The farm was so badly run that my neighbors gave me six months to starve to death or move off, says Mr. M. C. Evans. In fact, three other men had each owned the place, one year apiece being sufficient. Their profits were entirely made up of experience, besides selling all the produce and leaving the place in a worse shape than before.

Some of my buckwheat the first year was so small that when cut with a mower, it could not be gathered up with a horse rake. The second year I had corn, that though well cultivated and kept clean, did not grow one foot high. The first year at haying time, with the help of two men, I commenced to cut the hay at noon and by five in the afternoon the hay was in the barn. I had about two acres of potatoes that yielded about one hundred bushels to the acre, these were on the best land. I raised some crops on shares on my neighbor's land, and worked a sugar bush for half. This was the only way I managed to exist, for the farm was running me in the ground as fast as it could.

At the end of the first three years, I was five or six hundred dollars worse off than nothing, although I had started to improve the condition of the land by drawing and spreading the straw from crops raised on shares, hay and feed bought and fed at home, some green crops plowed under, and the use of commercial fertilizers. At this time I made up my mind I must improve my land faster, so commenced to haul manure from town, three miles away and mostly uphill. During the next or last three years I have hauled about four hundred and fifty loads, some with two horses and sometimes using three.

This has had a very marked effect on the productiveness of the soil. The first year after I commenced to haul manure my crops were trebled; about equal to the entire crops of the first three years. My oats went fifty bushels per acre by measure, weighing forty pounds per bushel. Ten acres of potatoes, on the poorer ground, yielded one hundred bushels per acre.

The next year my oats went sixty-five bushels per acre by measure, weighing forty pounds per bushel. Fourteen acres of potatoes yielded fourteen hundred bushels on the poorest land on the farm, but would have yielded better if I had not sprained my shoulder so that I could not take proper care of them.

The past season, being the last one of the six, my oats were on the poorest land on the farm and were not quite so good. Eight acres of potatoes yielded fourteen hundred and fifty bushels. Five acres of clover hay yielded nineteen large loads. On the same ground where on the second year corn grew one foot high, last year, the corn grew ten feet high with ears from ten to thirteen inches long, and husked from 125 to 150 bushels per acre.

I have fourteen head of stock, consisting of cows, mules and colts, and have sold six tons of clover hay, whereas the first year I had to buy hay in order to keep a span of horses and one cow.

I also have 100 hens and two brood sows. The fore-part of the winter I sold a fat cow for about forty dollars, also a span of two-year-old colts at $100 each. I now have all the tools necessary for raising potatoes besides general farming tools and cream separator. In the future I intend making dairying a specialty.

If these few remarks should come to the notice of any man laboring on worn-out land, let me impress on his mind the necessity for using every means available to feed his land if he would have the land feed him. These are facts not theory.

ONTARIO'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

The latest bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture deals with the sheep industry.

It appears that for several years past the rearing of sheep has not commanded the attention of Ontario farmers to the same extent as formerly, and the Department has made inquiries as to the reasons for this decrease. Going back for the five years for which figures are available, it is shown that since 1901 there has been an average annual decrease of 109,411 sheep, the aggregate for 1905 being 1,324,153. The decrease is in face of a gain in horses, cattle and swine. The decrease in sheep is general, only five counties showing an increase, and these are in the northern part.

With a view to collecting and afterwards making public as much detailed information as possible regarding the sheep industry, the Department prepared a circular for distribution among the farmers of the province. This circular drew attention to the decrease in the numbers of sheep and contained the parts of the Act for the Protection of Sheep and to Impose a Tax on Dogs, which directly affected the sheep breeder or dog owner. The circular also contained a list of pertinent questions which those receiving the circular were asked to answer as fully as it was in their power to do, and forward the answers to the Department.

About eight hundred sets of replies were sent in. They came from practically every part of the province in which farming is carried on to any considerable extent. The replies do not indicate that conditions vary greatly in the different districts of the province.

The answers show that for the whole province 34 percent, or about one-third of the farmers keep sheep, and the average size of the breeding flock is thirteen sheep. For the whole province 40 percent of the correspondents consider sheep more profitable than horses; 39 percent say that the profits are about the same, and 21 percent say that sheep are not so profitable as horses. Forty-two percent considered the profits from sheep greater than those from cattle; 28 percent considered that they give the same profit, and 29 percent think that the profits are less. In comparing the profits from sheep and swine 39 percent of the correspondents say that sheep are more profitable; 38 percent consider them equal, and 23 percent say that swine are more profitable than sheep.

The particular reasons advanced for the decrease in the number of sheep are given in the order of frequency with which they were named by correspondents. (1) Lack of sufficient profits due to low price of mutton and wool, or to the comparatively high prices for other kinds of stock or their products, particularly dairy cattle and their products, together with bacon hogs. (2) Losses caused by dogs killing, wounding or worrying sheep. (3) Lack of pasture due usually to the keeping of as much other stock as the land will carry. The passing of a by-law by municipal township councils forbidding pasturing of sheep on the public roads of the township is an important factor in producing a shortage of pasture. A considerable number of correspondents also claim that sheep foul pasture for other stock. (4) The difficulty of properly fencing sheep in. (5) Losses from disease and at lambing time. Not even the most enthusiastic advocate of sheep raising will deny that the reasons given above have in the main caused the decrease in the numbers of sheep. In spite of the handicap which is thus placed upon the sheep industry the replies of correspondents indicate that instead of 34 percent of the farmers keeping an average flock of 13 breeding ewes as at present there should be flocks of from 10 to 20 ewes on fully 75 percent of the farms of Ontario. The contention is that there has been lack of appreciation of the value of sheep on the farm. To a considerable extent this has been brought about on account of the sheep being able to get along with far less care and attention than other classes of stock.

Correspondents state that while the lack of profits has been the principal reason for a decrease in the numbers of sheep in the past, the profits at the present time are such as to encourage more extensive breeding. In order to reduce the losses caused by dogs, the general opinion is that the Act for the Protection of Sheep and to Impose a Tax on Dogs should be revised, in order to make it more effective in protecting the sheep interest.

GOOD TIME FOR DAIRYMEN

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1906-07, just issued, notes that the season of 1906 was the most satisfactory from the milk producers' standpoint of any in the history of dairying. The yield of milk was up to the average, while the price of cheese was the highest ever received. The manufacturers of cheese and butter have not shared in the general prosperity, because their expenses have increased largely without a corresponding increase in revenue. In some sections, however, patrons of factories are recognizing the wisdom of paying a fair price for manufacturing.

For the last fiscal period of nine months the butter exported was 18,078,608 pounds, at a valuation of $4,011,609, compared with 34,031,525 pounds, valued at $7,075,539, for the fiscal year 1905-06. Of this amount $3,805,925 was sent to Great Britain, compared with $6,802,003 in 1905-06. The cheese exported was 178,141,567 pounds, valued at $22,006,584, compared with 215,844,544 pounds, valued at $24,433,120, for the full year of 1905-06. The exports to Great Britain were $21,963,879 for the nine months, compared with $24,300,900 in 1906.

During the season upwards of 70,000 head of cattle were shipped from the Canadian North-West, this being by far the largest number ever sent forward.

Honey For Sale

HONEY FOR SALE. FIRST CLASS Buckwheat Extracted Honey. Address, FOSTER & HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ontario.

Miscellaneous.

COINS.—FOR THE NAMES and Addresses of five coin collectors I will forward a rare Persian copper coin and my free list. Write while offer holds good. G. EYRES, Lindsay, Ontario.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS—I TEACH you how to trap absolutely free (8 secrets); no fake. I buy the fur. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return, name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

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.'

The study of Domestic Science inaugurated at the Macdonald College this week marks a new page in the history of the women of this province, and will bring the science of housekeeping into many homes.

For the result will be, that knowledge and power will change housework in time to a cultured profession that will require brains and education to keep it where it can reform the methods that are now obsolete. And who can tell to what heights these daughters of Canada may aspire, as they tread this royal road to learning, how best to manage the homes of the future?

The modern house places women upon an exceeding high mountain of opportunity, as its conveniences have gathered force ever since the sewing machine ushered in emancipation, and the march of progress is ever toward educated industry.

For the great gain of scientific labor is relief from toil that wearies the body, and daunts the spirit, and a measure of time that could not be theirs by the old routine, always a slow process.

As we read of the bright prospects before the students of this science, of the care bestowed to give the best in teaching and appointments, it is a thought as to whether they realize all that is being done for them.

And when our girls look back in after years they will better understand these present opportunities, and see how the realms of a broader outlook has kept step with their work, and new avenues of industry given a charm to life.

And it rests with each individual whether they live for the evil of selfishness, or gain scientific knowledge to add to their power and influence in the homes of Canada. Let them value their privileges and remember that they represent among us the dawn of a new day.

A CURIOUS QUESTION.

'Curious' asks what would happen to the fields if they were all left for sixty or seventy years without cultivation. Let us try to fancy it, and, of course, the first few years the weeds would have their innings; then they would disappear, and a thick sod would probably cover the ground. After this, the seeds of trees would take root there, and by the time mentioned it would become a forest.

This is a wise provision of Nature that provides a fertile soil with some vegetation and growth. It is a subject worthy of thought and conjecture.

A NORTH WINDOW.

A letter from a correspondent tells of success with a north window, where there is lack of sunshine.

It is as follows: 'My kitchen window faces the north, and flower-loving friends quite discouraged me as to growing any plants there.

'But I took in my Asparagus Sprengeri, in its hanging pot, and another of Smilax, and on the shelf set two Chinese primroses and a Cyclamen. There was a large-flowered Begonia, a lovely pink, though I do not know the name, and a pot of Roman Hyacinths. When they had done blooming I brought up a pot of Dutch Hyacinths to take their place, and later still, a pot of Von Zion Daffodils. The window was quite a success, and with plenty of green vines around I was not without flowers from Christmas till Easter, for before that time my winter flowering Fuchsia was giving its lovely bloom. This year I shall have more ferns and bulbs, for they seem to respond more than anything else except Chinese primrose, to their place in a shady window.'

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

M.G.S.—To begin with the last question first, it certainly is too late to set out a cedar hedge this year. Have the trench dug at once, and set out as early as it is possible in spring.

Barberries readily keep their color, and remain on the branches through the holidays if cut any length convenient, and set in a jar of water in the cellar before severe frost comes. They do fairly well if not cut until wanted, but have not the same freshness.

The Hydrangea Paniculata does not require to be specially protected. It is well to gather a few leaves around the roots, but mine are in a terrace, and unprotected all winter, without injury, except for the breaking of branches caused by ice falling from the roof, which proved a lack of forethought when planting.

There are no plants that will supply moisture, as you suggest, all depends upon the watering, and that is very important.

As for plants suitable for a room with low temperature there is nothing better than a few pots of Holland bulbs, hyacinths, jonquils, narcissus and tulips. These will live and grow even with open windows.

BOSTON FERN.

E.G.P.—Ferns are of the easiest culture and will thrive in a soil composed of leaf mold and sand, with ample drainage through broken pots or brick at the bottom of the flower pot. They must be in a position shaded from the direct sunshine, and manure is not advisable. Your grass will probably lose its leaves, and start fresh from the centre, and recover from the change of temperature.

The Hydrangea (four seasons) does not blossom in winter, and will lose its leaves. It can be safely wintered in a frost-proof cellar.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Mrs. M.D.—The flower enclosed resembles an annual called Godetia, as far as can be judged without leaf or branch.

It is a handsome flower, and sometimes called the Satin flower. Gardeners find it useful, as it will grow in shady places, and at the same time has such lovely blossoms of fine texture.

But as a home plant it is not very likely to be a success.

The fern of which you write will thrive with ordinary care, but the foliage must be sponged regularly.

ANOTHER RUBBER PLANT.

A Reader of the 'Witness.'—It seems to be a common complaint for a rubber plant to drop its leaves when taken into the house after a life out of doors all summer.

I would not be too much alarmed if the atmosphere is cool, and the plant was healthy all the growing season.

The lower leaves may be ready for leaving the stem, and if you keep the growing part all right the plant will recover. Doubtless the change of climate has been extreme.

HYACINTHS IN WATER.

Ellen D.—Your experience is not unusual for it sometimes happens that a hyacinth in a glass fails to develop a perfect flower spike. The following rules for culture may be found useful. First of all allow the flower stalk to develop in a cool, dark place, in perfectly clean water. Secondly, when the stalk begins to grow, bring out to light and heat, and if the leaves seem to develop too fast it is a good plan to cut off the roots that appear to be more than an inch and a half below the base of the bulb. The flower of the hyacinth is perfectly formed in the centre of the bulb, and only requires heat and moisture for its development.

The water will supply all that is necessary for pushing into bloom the flower buds already formed.

This experiment of cutting off the roots of hyacinths grown in water was successfully tried in France many years ago, and the flower stems were found to develop wonderfully with this treatment. A common cause for failure in this case is keeping the bulbs too warm before the roots are well grown.

The natural conditions out of doors for forming root growth are darkness, coolness and moisture, and these must be given whether the bulb be grown in water or earth if perfect flower spikes are to be expected.

PROTECTING PERENNIALS.

Mrs. M.—Last winter, for some reason, was very hard on perennials, and even those who had knowledge and experience lost some varieties or found them weakened in spring.

The amateur is apt to be over kind, covering too early and too heavily, thinking that it is as well to have the work done. But it is not safe to cover them until frost has taken hold of the soil, and made the ground firm, with the prospect that winter has set in. For it is not the cold, but alternate freezing and thawing, that injured your plants, and this the protection in a measure prevents.

PLANT FOR NAME.

R.B.—There is not anything so closely resembles your specimen of a hedge plant as the Spirea Thunburgi, which has the same fine foliage and the white starry blossoms. But if so it must be bearing a second crop of flowers for it is one of the very earliest to blossom here.

Probably conditions are different in the climate where you discovered it, and induce stronger growth and more hardiness than we find in this province.

Thank you for remembering the 'Witness' and me, when so far away.

WATERING HOUSE PLANTS.

E.M.G. asks for a better understanding as to watering house plants that are kept in the window of a living room all winter.

The truth is that many real plant lovers fail in their efforts to keep healthy plants, by a lack of knowledge and management as to watering. Too much will make the soil sour, and with too little the plant will wilt. Either extreme causes a drooping of the leaves, but too much water is likely to do most damage though no hard and fast rule can be given.

Water should never be allowed to remain in the saucer under the plant as it causes the roots to rot and prevents aeration of the soil. If the earth around the roots have formed a dry hard ball, it is useless to pour water on the top of the soil, it must be plunged into a pail or into the sink till thoroughly saturated.

A syringe is necessary for the leaves to remove dust that is sure to accumulate in a living room. Curtains are necessary to enclose the plant window while sweeping is in progress, and it must be remembered that plants require fresh air, and must have good ventilation although they resent a draught. If the room is too dry permanent injury will result.

BEGONIAS FROM LEAVES.

Mrs. J. R.—The variegated Begonias are usually propagated from leaves. This is done by selecting the present season's leaves, such as have grown to about their full size and are firm enough not to damp off. Leave about one or two inches of leaf stalk, take a shallow pan, fill with sharp sand and insert the leaf stalk near the edge of the pan, pegging the leaf flat down upon the surface. Cut through the ribs with a sharp knife before planting and plenty of roots will soon appear from the cuts, new growth that will become tiny plants will before long be visible.

It is impossible to state how many leaves a pan will hold, for that will depend upon its size, but the whole surface may be covered, keeping the stalks around the edge.

When the young plants are plainly formed pot them off and give them the best of care. It is usually a rare variety that it is desirous to propagate by this method, and it keeps the quality and variegation true, besides being interesting to the grower to watch development.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS
SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT
FOR FARMERS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 50,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO. WATERVLIET, N.Y. PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

GENERAL.

STORY WANTED.

A County Down, Ireland, subscriber, asks if any of our readers can tell him where he can find a short story, 'Job's Failure,' originally published in an American paper some fifty years ago. It related the rise and fall of a New York minister's career.

POEMS RECEIVED.

Miss Isabel Tulloch has kindly sent the verses, 'Corunna's Lone Shore,' asked for by R.R.F.

POEMS WANTED.

R.C. asks for the verses 'The New Woman,' some lines of which are:

'Now, Bridget Muldoon, hould your talkin'
About woman's rights and all that;
Sure all of the rights I'm a-wantin',
Is to be a good helpmate to Pat.'

A Carlingford Subscriber asks for a selection entitled 'A bit of probable history,' by E. C. Hale.

BAILLEUR DE FONDS.

A Reader, Montreal.—Will you kindly give me the meaning of 'Bailleur de Fonds'? Ans.—In this province, a man who has the first lien, or a mortgage, on property sold by him is called a 'bailleur de fonds.' In common English parlance the 'bailleur de fonds' is the seller's mortgage.

SONG OF THE CAMP.

The following poem, by Bayard Taylor, is given at the request of 'A Constant Reader':

'Give us a song,' the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding;
The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay grim and threatening under,
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff,
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said:
'We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while you may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow!
They lay along the batt'ry's side
Below the smoking cannon,
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory,
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang 'Annie Laurie.'
Voice after voice took up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rang like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle eve's confession.

Dear girl, her name he dare not speak,
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed out the stain of powder.
Beyond the dark'ning ocean burn'd
The bloody sunset's embers;
And the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
And scream of shot and burst of shell,
And bellowing of mortars;
And Irish Norah's eyes are dim
For a stranger dumb and gory,
And English Mary weeps for him,
Who sang of 'Annie Laurie.'

Sleep soldiers still in honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing:
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

BURNING FOR A CENTURY.

C.A.M.—In an editorial on 'Parish Politicians' in a recent issue of the 'Witness,' reference is made by way of illustration to the man 'who, a hundred years ago, threw a light into a naphtha bed on the Mackenzie River, which is still burning.' To me and, no doubt, to thousands of your readers, this is news. Will you please give a brief history of this fire? Ans.—When Mackenzie, the great explorer in 1789 sailed up the river which now bears his name, he found that the banks were smouldering, that smoke hung above the river like a mist, and that a glow was sometimes to be seen at night. That the fire on the Mackenzie still smoulders. Mr. E. Stewart, of the British Columbia Lumber Company, Montreal, former superintendent of Forestry, bears witness. Mr. Stewart made a trip up the Mackenzie River last year, and describes his experience as follows: 'Passing along the river in the daytime we saw the incinerated coal, turned by the fire which had been raging since Mackenzie's time. It is not burning now in the same place, as it was then. The ashes, which are of a reddish tinge, are ground up by the Indians, and mixed to make a paint. As we came in sight of the part that is still smouldering, all that could be seen was a haze which grew thicker, and then became perceptibly smoke, the smoke of burning lignite or coal. The spot where the fire is now burning is about twenty miles from Fort Norman on the left bank of the river.' As Mr. Stewart visited the district in the summer time, when it is never night on the Mackenzie River, he could not say whether flames would be perceptible in the dark, or not. A story current that the fire was originally started by the carelessness of an explorer is not credited by Mr. Stewart, who believes that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion, and may have been smouldering for centuries.

SYRIAN OR ASSYRIAN?

St. Lambert Reader.—What is the proper designation of the colony of foreigners from the Holy Land, now in Montreal, Syrians or Assyrians? Please describe the difference. Ans.—They are properly termed Syrians. Assyria was the name of an ancient empire which passed away before that of Babylonia in the days of Nebuchadnezzar. The name of Aseyria continued to be applied by the Romans to the region of the present Turkish empire, drained by the Euphrates and Tigris, but it has now entirely disappeared from the map, except as it survives in the Arab name Al-Jesira. There are no Assyrians now. The country included in the Roman province of Syria, which included Palestine, is still known by that name. Most of the Syrian immigrants come from the eastern coast region of the Mediterranean. It is a common but ignorant mistake to call them Assyrians.

LONDON DISTRICTS.

G.B.—What is the significance of the letters E.C., or W.C., after the word 'London,' indicating a district of that city? Ans.—The letters are added to facilitate postal distribution, and are necessary owing to the enormous size of the city. London, for postal convenience, has a central district mapped out, sub-divided into eastern and western. E.C. on the address signifies East Central, and W.C., West Central. The part of the city outside this central district is subdivided into north, east, south and west, south-west and south-east, indicated by writing London, N., London, E., etc.

PRONUNCIATION.

A Subscriber, Ontario.—Kindly indicate the pronunciation of: 1. Esperanto; 2. Café. 3. Fête. 4. Pius. 5. Etude. Ans.—1. Es-per-ant-o, accent on third syllable. In the Esperanto language the accent in all words of more than one syllable is on the syllable before the last. 2. Ka-fay, the French 'é' has the sound of 'a,' a in 'fate. 3. The French 'ê,' as in fête, has the sound of 'e' in 'there' prolonged. 4. Pius, as an English word, is pronounced like the adjective 'pious.' 5. 'E-tude.' The 'e' has the acute accent, giving the sound of long 'a.' The French 'u' has no exact equivalent in English. The stress is on the first syllable of é-tude.

DE MASSA OF DE SHEEPFOLD.

A.C.W., Camiachie, Ont.—Will you kindly publish a poem commencing 'Massa of de Sheepfold.' Ans.—The following are the verses you are inquiring for:

De massa ob de sheepfold,
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin
Out in de gloom'rin meadows
Whar de long night rain begin.
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
'Is my sheep, is dey all come in'?
So he call to de hirelin' shep'ad,
'Is my sheep, is dey all come in'?

Chorus—

For de massa guards de sheepfold bin,
An' he wants to know, 'Is my sheep come in?'
And he's callin', callin', softly, softly callin'
For dem all to come gadderin' in.

'O,' den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
'Dar's some dey's black and thin,
An' some dey's po' ol' weddas,
Dat cain't come home agin,
Dey's los' an' good for nuffin',
But de rest dey's all brung in.'
'Dey's los' an' good for nuff',
But de rest dey's all brung in.'

Den de massa ob de sheepfold,
Dat guard de sheepfold bin
Goes down in de gloom'rin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin.
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfold,
Callin' sof', 'Come in, come in.'
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfold,
Callin' sof', 'Come in, come in.'

Den up t'ro' de gloom'rin' meadows,
T'ro de col' night rain an' win',
An' up t'ro de gloom'rin' rain pat
Whar de sleet fa' piercin' thin.
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfold,
Dey all comes gadderin' in.
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfold,
Dey all comes gadderin' in.

MEDICAL.

Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.

HAIR TONIC.

'A Subscriber' asks for the formula of the hair tonic so often given in these columns. Also, asks whether a curling lotion containing a small amount of bichloride of mercury would in any way injure the hair or cause it to turn gray. Also, if salts of tartar and lemon juice used together in small quantities to brighten the hair would be harmful. How long must peroxide of hydrogen used twice daily be applied before it will destroy superfluous hair? Ans.—The tonic you ask about is the following: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; resorcin, three drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of lavender, six drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. The lotion containing the mercury probably will do no harm unless very strong. If you find it makes the hair brittle you had better stop it. The salts of tartar and lemon juice, I think would be injurious. If you use the tonic the formula of which is given above your hair will be glossy enough. You would have to use peroxide of hydrogen for many months for it to have this effect It may fail.

BLOCKED TEAR-DUCTS.

'A' asks when the tear-ducts are blocked so that the tears run down outside, what external wash is best? Also, if artificial ducts really help. Ans.—If the ducts are blocked no lotion that can be applied is likely to do much if any good. A saturated solution of boracic acid in distilled water may be used. You will probably have to get the ducts probed and opened up by a doctor. No other treatment or appliance is likely to be of any avail.

INTESTINAL CATARRH.

'A Subscriber' asks what diet and remedies an elderly woman should take who has catarrh of the intestines? Ans.—The first important requirement is rest. She should lie down on a sofa several hours a day. Her diet should be very plain. A large amount of boiled milk should enter into the dietary. Soups, stews, fruit, and the coarser vegetables should not be used. Eggs may be taken, and butter. Meat had better be avoided for a time, and then only taken sparingly. Sweet things must also be taken very sparingly if at all. It is best not to take three regular meals a day, but take a smaller amount than usual at meal times and take milk or milk and raw eggs, cocoa, or other light refreshment in between, so as to get in about six meals.

HERNIA.

W.S.M. asks if one can be cured of rupture. He has suffered from this affection and is now wearing a truss. Asks if it is likely that the condition can be cured by the continual use of a truss or if an operation will be necessary. Also, inquires if there is any choice in the kind of truss used. His nerves have been somewhat affected from his trouble and he is easily fagged, particularly towards evening. Is taking as a tonic eight drops of the syrup of the iodide of iron. Wishes to know if this is good for a run down system. Ans.—Some cases of hernia or rupture may be cured by the continued use of a truss. Much depends on circumstances, however. Bad cases, or if it be found impossible to adjust the truss, must be dealt with by operation. The first requisite in a truss is that it should hold the rupture in place. Then, it should be comfortable, and easily kept clean. A truss which has a spring actuated lever, so as to regulate the pressure of the cushion on the hernial opening, is preferable. It is better, also, to have the pressure cushion made of vulcanite or wood, as it is more sanitary. So long as the truss can be easily borne and it holds the hernia in position under all circumstances it is well to wear it for a year or two to try the effect. If the rupture is not cured then, it would be well to entertain the idea of an operation. The tonic you speak of is useful if you are pale and anaemic. But the dose you are taking is pretty small. Thirty drops would be more like. You might perhaps get a better tonic, like Fellows's Syrup of Hypophosphites.

DROPSY.

C.J.L. asks for some advice with regard to the diet and treatment suitable for a case of dropsy. The feet and legs are swelling. Ans.—Dropsy arises from a variety of causes and all of them require special treatment. Consequently, without knowing all about your case it would be unsafe to give you any advice on these points. I should strongly advise you to put yourself under a doctor's care, as this is most necessary under the circumstances.

MENTAL DEPRESSION.

J.J.D. suffers from mental depression, accompanied by headaches. She also has indigestion, the stomach being distended after meals. At times, too, she has palpitation with pains about the heart. Sometimes there is a feeling as if the chest were being crushed. Ans.—As the stomach is distended, the palpitation and distress about the heart is likely due to flatulency. Take a wineglassful of Apenta water every morning before breakfast. Take plenty of rest. Stay in bed nine or ten hours, and lie down on a sofa for an hour after dinner. Have plain food. Do not take much sweet stuffs, pastry, or other rich food. Get out in the open air every day for a walk or drive. Be careful not to tire yourself, however. If possible, go away from home for a trip. When the symptoms of mental depression come on you must summon up all your will-power to combat. Change of scene, with new acquaintances, and something different from what you have been accustomed to to take up your attention will help you. Go out into society all you can.

Canadian Pictorial

The regular December Issue and the

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

IN ONE.

The Greatest Christmas Number Value Ever Offered in Canada.

Brown **PICTURES!** Black **PICTURES!** Blue **PICTURES!**

Many Christmas fancies and features IN COLORS.

ONLY TEN CENTS.

Edition Limited

The Christmas Number edition is limited by the full capacity of our presses, and will run far short of the demand.

Newsdealers Disappointed

Already we have had to cut down newsdealers' orders to a minimum to their great disappointment. But we must have enough to supply all our regular subscribers.

Two Gift Copies Free

Annual Subscribers remitting One Dollar for a year's subscription are entitled (according to the offer published some time ago) to order copies of this Christmas number sent to each of two of their friends, free of charge, providing the two extra names for GIFT COPIES of the Christmas number be sent in with the subscription, and providing also that the subscription be remitted without undue delay.

It is largely because of this offer made first some time ago that we are now compelled to limit orders from the news companies and dealers.

Wonderful Development

Starting hardly more than a year ago wth a small twenty-four page magazine the 'Canadian Pictorial' simply **bounded into popular favor.** For only one dollar a year, ten cents a copy, it gives the best features of 'Collier's', namely the fine pictures of news events and current interests and adds to that the best features of any woman's journal, namely the fashion hints and patterns, and the whole is printed on most expensive enamelled paper with the best possible ink. It is a dainty thing to have on the sitting room table and will interest visiting friends greatly.

Indeed the circulation has grown so fast that our large edition of over 20,000 copies will not supply the demand for this coming issue. We would print more if our presses would turn them out. An

Enlarged Equipment

will soon be imperative, and we are already planning for it so that we will not again have to reduce the agents and dealers supplies.

Subscribers should remit at once and so save disappointment.
Your friends will enjoy the Christmas Number greatly.
Kindly make the offer known.
A year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' is one of the best Christmas presents you can make to any home. It interests every member of the family

BOYS

wanted everywhere to sell the 'Pictorial' regularly for handsome cash profits or premiums.

The popularity of the 'Pictorial,' as shown above is such that it 'sells' at sight.' A post-card will bring you full particulars.

The Pictorial Publishing Co.,
142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Or JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block,
General Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many of the medical advertisements which appear in the newspapers are of a character that should not be admitted to the columns of any publication which has the welfare of its readers at heart. Many of the nostrums advertised are positively harmful, and the use of them has resulted in the ruin of many a life. Others are worthless, and the use of them means the waste of money that could be used to much better advantage. Others, again, are misrepresented, and the use of them is likely to lead to disappointment and disaster. Many of the testimonials published are obtained by misrepresentation, and are absolutely false. Others are genuine, but are misleading, as the symptoms described are those of a disease which requires the attention of a physician, and the use of the remedy is likely to lead to the neglect of the proper treatment. Others, again, are genuine, but are misleading, as the symptoms described are those of a disease which requires the attention of a physician, and the use of the remedy is likely to lead to the neglect of the proper treatment.

PEOPLE WHO DISAPPEAR

LOVE AFFAIRS AND FAMILY DIFFERENCES OFTEN THE REASON.

(London 'Daily Graphic.')

'Women do not disappear so much as men,' said Mr. Hartley, an international detective, who was interviewed in reference to a mysterious disappearance which is now attracting much public attention.

'When a woman goes it is usually a love affair. Either the parents object to the man, or there is some other cause. And it is important to remember what cunning schemers women can be. Even quite young girls may be wonderfully clever in keeping things from their parents. During the course of my work I am very skeptical of women for this reason. A girl might arrange for her lover or some one sent by him to meet her, and it would be a very simple matter for her to give her friends the slip in a crowded street. Of course, very often we get cases of sudden loss of memory happening to people who are in the best of health and spirits, but one rarely finds this occur to a young girl, and where the tendency does exist the family or friends usually know of it and keep watch accordingly. Again, it is possible a girl does not like the prospect of going home after she has been away for a holiday, and some one with whom she was in touch might assist her in carrying out a plan of her own.

'Disappearances are very common not only in London, but in Paris and New York, but the public seldom hear of them. Not only girls but old men and others disappear. Generally these are not cases of kidnapping; they had to do with family or business matters, and as the families as a rule did not wish the police to know the circumstances they employed private detectives. Thus the outside world does not get to know of half of the disappearances and their causes.

'Crime sometimes enters into these sudden disappearances. A cool-headed man of the world who has committed theft or felony either in business or private life will take it into his head to disappear and make a fresh start in life somewhere else. A few years ago a gentleman whose family was high in the social world vanished. He had been suspected of robbing his brother-in-law during a period of pressure in the latter's business. The victim knew that if he informed the police his brother-in-law would stand in danger of being prosecuted, so he handed the case over to me. It was proved that the man had actually been robbing him right and left, but for the sake of his wife he was allowed—and even assisted—to disappear.

'A husband walked out of his flat in Marylebone one day, and was not heard of. His wife searched for three months herself, then came to me. She knew her husband could not have endured hardship or adventure, because he was physically unable to do much for himself. It was a troublesome case, but eventually I found the husband in a nursing home. What had happened was that the man's parents were strict living people, who did not go to the theatre and did not drink stout. They did not think their son's wife—who did those things—was good enough for him, and they chose this means of getting him away from her.'

WHY THE ARAB DOESN'T SHADE HIS EYES.

(From the Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

'I shall winter in the Sahara,' said a travelling man. 'With a caravan I shall traverse, under a blinding sun, an endless plain of snow white sand, but none of my Mohammedan attendants will wear any kind of shade over his eyes.

'Against that dazzling glare the backs of their necks will be swathed in white linen, and even their ears will be protected. Nothing, though, will keep the sun out of their faces.

'Wondering about this, I said one day to the kaid of an Algerian village:

'"Why don't you Arabs wear a cap of some sort? You live in the world's worst sun glare, but neither fez nor turban under any circumstances has a peak."

'"The Koran," the kaid answered, "forbids all true believers to shade their eyes. Obeying the Koran implicitly we dwellers in the desert avoid like poison brims to our headgear. In consequence there is more blindness among us than among any other people in the world."'

When the children need a laxative, don't dose them with castor oil, salts, senna or calomel.

Fruit-a-tives

OR—FRUIT LIVER TABLETS

are the finest medicine in the world for children. Pleasant to take—never 'grip.' Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box. At druggists'. 126

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE TRAGEDY OF QUEBEC.

The gradual but certain disappearance of Protestant farmers from our Eastern Townships before the influx of French Roman Catholic farmers is the subject of an interesting essay by Robert Sellar, of Huntingdon—'The Tragedy of Quebec: Expulsion of Its Protestant Farmers.' (The 'Gleaner,' Huntingdon, Que., price $1.) The author recalls that when he first came to Huntingdon County, forty-four years ago, it was 'as solidly Protestant as any in Ontario.' Now the Protestants are in the minority, not only there, but in all the counties east of the Richelieu. Although fewer in number, the survivors are paying ever increasing taxes—indeed, are the chief taxpayers—while at Quebec and Ottawa they are far outnumbered, even inadequately represented. To attempt to place their position fully and fairly before the entire Canadian public, in order that some redress may be secured, is the object of the present essay, the publication of which, the author adds, 'means to me loss of friends and loss of business, so that nothing but a sense of duty actuates me.'

In a word, Mr. Sellar's argument is directed to showing, in the first place, that French-Canadians have failed to assimilate with their English brothers, and, in the second place, that the Roman Catholic priesthood is pursuing consistently a dangerous policy in its endeavor not only to bend the legislature to its will but also to isolate the French-Canadian, to guard him at all points against contact with Protestants, and to distribute him in such a way as to supplant the Protestant and extend the area of tithe-bearing lands. The menace of this policy, he hastens to point out, is that it is reactionary, that it encourages the dissemination of a people whose ancestors during five generations previous to the Conquest bowed the neck, and had no will of their own, before the absolutism of their king and of their priests, and who, therefore, tend under the continued absolutism of the priesthood, to retard our national progress. Mr. Sellar's quarrel is not with the habitant, for whom he has nothing but words of appreciation:

> The habitant, as we find him to-day, in an economical sense, is the product of English rule. It was under Murray, Carleton, Haldimand, the transformation took place. He lost his military character, he lost the irregular habits of those engaged in the fur trade, and became for the first time in his history, a farmer. . . And this habitant created under English rule is incomparably the finest type of the French people. In solid worth—honesty, industry, kindly disposition, politeness—he commands respect, and if the causes were removed which have kept him unprogressive, he would astonish those who decry him, for the habitant and his children are naturally bright and have the capacity to take a foremost place among the peoples of this continent. Their intellectual bears no relation to their emotional and perceptive development, for they have been designedly kept in ignorance to serve the purposes of priest and politician. When the false lights of prejudice no longer distort the vision, when the bandages which have arrested his mental growth have been torn away, when the habitant sees and thinks for himself, there will be a renaissance in Quebec outrivalling that of Italy which will compel the wonder and admiration of the world. Those who speak disparagingly of the habitant are ignorant of the qualities which lie latent within him awaiting the touch of the spirit of truth.

But with the priesthood, the writer has a serious quarrel, for to it and the power which he holds it unjustly wields, he attributes the lack of assimilation, the want of progress, the exclusiveness of the habitant. He pictures the Church of Rome as enjoying in this province immunities and privileges denied it even in any professedly Catholic country. In this British and Protestant land it is self-governing, in its spiritual life the state does not and cannot interfere, it even exercises powers that primarily are the prerogative of the state. At will it levies taxes for the building and maintenance of churches and clergy houses and the support of the priests, and enforces the collection of these in the civil courts. The civil law recognizes the validity of the vows of its nuns and other religious, in a sense peculiar to canon law. Its real estate pays no taxes, and often is governed by the law of mortmain. In matters of education it is supreme; from the legislature it exacts a pledge that proposed legislation concerning the schools shall first be sanctioned by the bishops, who must also direct the distribution of the money voted from the public treasury for educational purposes. 'While the provincial government is thus the servant of the Church, the hierarchy resents all appearance of supremacy of the state, and for this reason disregards the Dominion proclamations for fasts or thanksgiving. In a word, the Church sits as a queen in Quebec, panoplied in its assumptions by law, receiving from the state whatever she asks, dominating the province as the first interest to be considered and served.' Mr. Sellar contends that to the assertion that these powers exceed what the British subject who is a Protestant should be called upon to recognize, the claim that the Church has certain prescriptive rights granted by treaties is no answer. He implies that the Church bases itself upon the Treaty of Paris as a contract whereby England bound herself to 'continue to the priesthood the same privileges and powers they possessed during the period of the French occupation.' His surmise, we think, is wrong. The Treaty of Paris did allow the freedom of worship 'according to the rites of the Roman Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain may permit.' The laws of England, as applied to Canada, did not at that time, however, allow the collection of tithes, or the extension of the parish system; and there is abundant evidence to show that the Roman Church realized its position. Not until the passing of the Quebec Act was the right granted to levy and collect tithes and dues. Here Mr. Sellar brings forward evidence to show that in this respect the Quebec Act was not regarded by its creators as irrevocable or perpetual, and that in any event the Church was to exercise these new rights 'in those parishes in which it had done so under the French régime'—that is, only in the seigniories along the St. Lawrence and Richelieu, not more than ten miles deep. All other land in the province was held, or was intended to be held, in free and common soccage; and the act is explicit that nothing in it contained 'shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any lands that have been granted by His Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to be holden in free and common soccage.' (Section 9.) That is, then, that outside of the eighty-two parishes in existence in 1774, none of which were in what we know as the Eastern Townships, the French law and usage were not to apply. The act of 1791 merely confirmed these provisions of the act of 1774, without extending them, while it disclosed the real intention of the government by establishing the Church of England. In any case, it must be noted that since these rights were granted the Church by statute, and not by treaty, they can be taken away as summarily by statute. About 1826 the Imperial Parliament enacted specifically that, excepting the seigniories, all land in the province was held in free and common soccage, thus definitely distinguishing the parish and the township.

How, then, has the parish system obtained such a hold in these townships from which it would seem to be excluded by law? Mr. Sellar's explanation is a long one, but may be briefly summarized. He accuses all the governors previous to the union, with the notable exceptions of Dalhousie and Craig, and every party leader since the union, of attempting to enlist the support of the Roman Church as a 'depository of political power,' not in the wider interests of national welfare, but in the narrow interests of personal or party success; of granting in exchange privileges denied by the framers of the Quebec Act and the Act of 1791, 'the extremity of the state being made the opportunity of the Church . . . . . How great the concessions have been only those realize who will compare what the Church of Rome was in Canada in the days of Murray and Carleton with what it is now. Then she was dependent on the will of the civil magistrate. Today she dictates her desires to cabinets and legislatures. . . . . The color of authority the bishops have for extending the sway they exercised in the seigniories is to be found in the statutes passed between 1841 and 1867. Monastic orders by the dozen received acts of incorporation followed by grants from the public treasury under the guise of charity and education.' Further, he recalls the excessive zeal of the priesthood during the years immediately after Confederation, in settling Catholic colonies in the townships, 'with assistance given out of the government chest under the guise of repatriation.' Farms vacated by Protestants are immediately bought by Catholics, 'brought some unseen direction,' and furnished with money, outwardly poor as they have always appeared, for the purchase. 'A week after, a priest comes to see the new acquisition of his Church for it has a joint proprietorship with the habitant in its acres. For the first time a priest drives up the lane lined by maples which the grandfather of the dispossessed Protestant planted, and levies tithes on the yield of the fields his great-grandparents redeemed from the wilderness, and which four generations of Protestants have ploughed.'

Again we may quote Mr. Sellar's explanation of the process of ejectment, and of its results:—

> The Papal Zouaves were rewarded by a block of township land. In self-defence, leading men of Sherbrooke moved to encourage immigrants from the British Isles. How the attempt fared may be judged by the experience of a company that had an option on a large tract of land in Compton. They applied for an act of incorporation. The Premier, Chapleau, told their representative the bill would not be allowed to pass unless the company consented to select Frenchmen as half of their prospective settlers. Missions were established where no priest had ever been. The nucleus gathered grew into congregations large enough to warrant the mission being erected into a parish, and before Confederation had been in force 25 years the townships were dotted with costly parish churches, convents and colleges. . . . . Once started, the exodus of the English farmers went on in an increasing ratio. The fewer left in a concession, the more constrained were those who remained to follow. The beginning of the century found them outnumbered in every county south of the St. Lawrence, where thirty years before they were in a majority, and with their smaller numbers came decline in political influence. . . The prime cause of the ejection of Protestants from the land is the parish system. This book has been written in vain if it has not demonstrated that the extension of that system to the townships is a tyrannical invasion of free territory, a defiance of royal proclamation and imperial statute. Consider what that system means to the English farmer. So long as a farm is owned by a Protestant the priest can levy no tithe; his trustees no building-tax. The moment it is sold to a Catholic, the priest draws tithes and the churchwarden dues. See the motive here held out, apart from their religious or national consideration, to get the Protestant pushed aside.

Even more important than the collection of tithes is the effect upon education. The existence of separate schools imposes a heavy burden upon the Protestant minority. Contrasting the two school systems, Mr. Sellar writes:—

> 'Their main purpose' (speaking of the Catholic schools) 'is to fit the scholars for their first communion. After that ceremony, few of the boys at least, attend. They do for the ordinary child what the college does for the select few—train them to implicit faith in, and obedience to, their Church. To parallel them with schools whose end is to teach the three 'R's' and to enlarge the intellect by storing it with information, is to confound two essentially different institutions.'

Were it not for the separate schools the complaint would not be heard that the country school teachers are allowed to starve on $150 or less a year. Naturally, in farming districts homes are scattered and a particular school district cannot extend to include pupils who live more than two miles or so distant. Efficiency, then, can be secured only when every individual taxpayer within the district contributes to the support of the school. The separate school system demands that this handful of people must provide for two poor schools instead of one good school. Introduce a second school, and one or other has to go out of existence, for there are only sufficient families to support one. A priest goes into a school district in the townships and commands the few Catholic families to dissent and have a separate school. The loss of their rates impairs the revenue of the old school, and, as time passes, whenever a farm comes for sale, by some unseen direction, a Catholic buyer is brought for it, so the revenue grows smaller until the point is reached that it is insufficient, and the school door closes for the last time. The townships had a system of schools as old as their settlement and as non-sectarian as those of Ontario. They have been undermined by the innovation of confessional schools. It was officially stated in 1906 that four hundred had gone out of existence. . . Each dollar levied in taxation or taken from the public treasury for the support of any church or the teaching of its creed is a violation of the rights of conscience.

In the appendix to his volume, the author has printed, in support of his contentions, extracts from the articles of capitulation of Montreal, from the instructions given by the Imperial Parliament to colonial governors, from parliamentary debates, and from sermons and proclamations of prominent Roman ecclesiastics while the index, though not exhaustive, will be found useful.

R. T. S. ANNUALS FOR 1907.

'Our Little Dots' comes, as usual, in good time for Santa Claus. This year it will be more of a favorite than ever with many pretty illustrations in tones of one color. The little folk will find abundance of bright rhymes, short stories and pleasantly framed lessons suited to their years. Kindness to animals is specially emphasized both in lessons and stories.

Similar monochrome illustrations are a feature of 'The Child's Companion,' for children a little older. In addition to stories by standard writers, there are many articles which cannot fail to widen the horizon of the young readers beyond the limits of home and school. We note among these 'How London Babies are Cared For,' the story of the Claremont Creche, 'Tobogganing in Switzerland,' 'Dolls of all nations,' and a good account of the work of Frau Heuze in Berlin, caring for sick and hurt animals. Suggestions as to occupations for rainy days will make this volume also welcome to the grown up friends of the children.

Another constant friend is the 'Girl's Own Annual.' This maintains its usual standard of literary worth and practical helpfulness. Such names as Mrs. Edmond Gosse and Lady Henry Somerset or Lady Alma Tadema and J. A. Mac-Whirter show that both in literature and art the publishers consider the best none too good for the British maiden. The various correspondence clubs—literary, musical, artistic, philanthropic, economic—are in charge of experts in each line. Special articles on seeing Rome, postmen of the world, collecting and preserving wild flowers, and a series of health talks by Dr. Gordon Stables, form a dignified variation from the goodly supply of stories. Many of the old time favorites among girls' writers are still well to the fore.

This year's volume of the 'Boy's Own Annual' is of equally good tone. Every type of boy is sure to find something to his taste between its ample covers. Among the fine colored plates are two of special character, a large side-elevation cross-section of a magnificent ocean liner and a page of the seals of the British colonies, drawn by Frederick Leighton. Besides the unfailing schoolboy tales there are stories of the middle ages in England, of the Scottish Highlands, the Australian bush, and the rapidly disappearing cowboy country of the Canadian west. Athletics receive their full share of attention. Swimming, cricket, jujitsu, bog-gardening, life on a training ship, and 'the rifle corps of the schools,' give an atmosphere of fresh air and activity to this companion of the quiet hour by the fireside.

The always welcome volume of the good old 'Sunday at Home' completes the list of the Religious Tract Society's annuals. One of the first features to attract attention is a series of stories of the Rev. John Carmichael, formerly of Drumtochty, which has since been published in book form as 'St. Jude's,' but was still appearing serially when Ian Maclaren died, and represents almost the last work of his pen. The Earl of Meath contributes personal experiences in foreign mission fields; Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, formerly well known in Montreal, an account of the Student Christian Union Conference at Conishead Priory; Frank Yeigh, a finely illustrated series of articles on 'Mountain Climbing in the Canadian Alps.' The Sunday afternoon talks contain a word in season for young and old. The charm of a high moral tone is specially enhanced in this magazine by excellent literary form and beautiful illustrations.

MR. CROIL'S BOOK OF THE CHURCHES.

A valuable and handsome volume, 'The Genesis of Churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland, and the Dominion of Canada,' has just been published by a well-known Montrealer, Mr. James Croil. (Foster Brown & Co., Montreal, $1.00.) An appreciative dedication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an interesting view of Trinity Church, New York, strike the eye on opening the book, and nothing suggests the author's denominational predilection except an appropriate preface by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Moderator of the recent Presbyterian General Assembly. While the most space is given to Canada, the historical churches in the United States are delineated also. Reference is made to the oldest bell-tower in America, consisting of an ivy-covered tree at Tacoma, Washington, and modern edifices are also mentioned the Christian Science building in Boston, and the seven Chapels of Tongues in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral still in course of building in New York, where services are conducted in seven foreign languages. The various churches of Canada and Newfoundland have a history that holds much of interest even in the necessarily brief form of such a summary as this book gives. Every one will be glad to see the account of his own denomination, and surprised, perhaps, to see how much is being done by others. Some of the items are extremely quaint. We learn, for instance, that Lawrence Caughlan, the first Methodist minister who visited Newfoundland, became so popular that the Episcopalians requested the S. P. G. to appoint him their minister.

> The first place of worship erected in the Dominion of Canada was a Roman Catholic chapel formed partly of living trees, built in New Brunswick in 1604 by the earliest band of French colonists. Their governor was De Monts, a Huguenot, who, it is said, was allowed the free use of his religion with the strange proviso that he should endeavor to convert the aborigines to the Catholic faith!

* * *

> The first Protestant Church in either Upper or Lower Canada is the Mohawk Church near Brantford, erected in 1785 by the Government of George III., for the use of the Indians. For forty years it had no regular minister in charge. A military officer who visited it in 1816 found that 'the services were at that time conducted by Aaron—a gray-headed Mohawk who had touched his cheeks and forehead with vermilion in honor of Sunday, and wore a surplice.'

* * *

> When the Rev. William Mair came from Scotland and was inducted to the charge of Chatham, Quebec, so late as 1833, there were then no churches in that part of the country, and he used to define the bounds of his parish as being 'acheen miles fronting on the Ottawa river, and as far back as I can win.'

PIONEER TALES IN THE 'CANADA SERIES.'

A number of books which should do good service in young people's libraries are issuing from the Musson Book Company's press as the 'Canada Series.' All are books of adventure, often of the most thrilling kind, but in addition to being brimful of action and incident, they are of high moral tone, showing in simple words the vital connection between lofty ideals and true success in meeting the difficulties of life. One of the favorite topics is pioneer life in this country. For boys, especially, this theme is a never-failing source of pleasure. Some of the books are reprints of older works, dating back as far as fifty or sixty years. These are of interest as showing with what eyes the writers of that time looked on the future of Canada. One of the earliest of the series is 'Snowshoes and Canoes,' (price $1.00), first issued in 1850, by W. H. S. Kingston. Somewhat formal and ponderous in style, it is yet so full of adventures and marvellous escapes away in the heart of the Hudson Bay Company's country that it cannot fail to thrill the youthful reader. Adventures with Indians and big game, perils by snow, by water and by fire crowd the pages. The forecast by this well-known author of the future of this great prairie region is of special interest, what seemed to him such a golden vision falls so short of the actual facts to-day. Another reprint, 'Cedar Creek,' published anonymously, with illustrations by Sir John Gilbert, ($1.00), gives an equally graphic picture of life ten years later among the pioneers in Canada West, when the garden province was a mighty forest and each acre was reclaimed by the settler at the cost of infinite toil. The adventures of two young Irishmen and their faithful but ridiculous foster-brother and attendant, show almost every phase of bush life. The descriptions of the country, and the appreciation of the hardy type of manhood developed in the forest, both speak an ardent and patriotic admiration for the new country. The beauty of the descriptions of forest scenery and the good literary style render the book as suitable for older readers as for the young folk. This writer also indulges in visions of the future which have long fallen short of the reality. A description of Ottawa, with its streets hemmed in by dark forest and rushing stream shows how great has been the progress of that region in less than fifty years.

> They 'ascended the Major Hill, to behold the unrivalled view of forest, flood and field from its summit. Far to the right and left stretched a panorama, such as only British North America could furnish; the great Ottawa river gliding by a hundred and fifty feet below, the long line of cataracts flashing and dashing to the north, and a framework of black forest closing into the edge of the streets, and bounded itself on the horizon by high, blue mountains.'

'The Old Red Schoolhouse,' by Frances H. Wood, (35 cents), deals also with bush life in the old days of 'Canada East.' It is of a different type, describing the tricks of a 'gang' of mischievous schoolboys, and how they were met and overcome by the spirited young men fresh from 'the McGill Training School' in Montreal. How many young men do we nowadays send out to the country district schools of our province?

Of pioneer life in our day in New Ontario, 'Duck Lake,' by E. Ryerson Young, ($1.00), gives an intimate picture. This is a series of short stories, complete in themselves, but connected into one whole by scene and characters. As in Ralph Connor's earlier books, the central figure is the young missionary, in this case of the Methodist Church. By loving service to his fellows, as well as by earnest words, he wins a high place among the downright, rough and ready pioneers. He finds willing helpers as well as bitter antagonists. In the end good triumphs over evil. There is a good deal of humor as well as pathos in the story. It is regrettable that the pathos should be connected in some places with the ill-treatment of little children.

More distinctly a book of adventure is 'Athabasca Bill,' by Bessie Marchant, ($1.00). This again takes us to the wild west. The hero and his young friend pass through many hardships and dangers in following up a wrong clue in search of a thief whose crime has been charged to the father of the boy, Fred Crawford. When both are in extremity from exhaustion and cold, the tide turns and they arrive just in time to save the innocent man from being sentenced by the court. All ends happily, as Athabasca Bill is, through the search, united once more to long lost relatives. The somewhat intricate plot is well sustained through the story, and the heroes do not accomplish too wonderful feats of wooderaft.

Nothing, however, is too wonderful for the young half-breed, Denis, the hero of 'North Overland With Franklin,' by J. Macdonald Oxley, ($1.00). Denis is a hero after a boy's own heart. He accompanies Lieutenant, afterwards Sir John Franklin, on his earliest Arctic expedition, and shares the labors, sport, dangers and miseries of that almost fatal exploration tour. The fine character of Franklin gives tone to the whole narrative and lifts it out of the ordinary class of boyish adventures. An added interest now attaches to the work of this well-known writer, whose recent death has caused widespread regret.

'Roger Davis, Loyalist,' by Frank Baird, (50 cents), tells, as its title indicates, of the United Empire Loyalist emigration from the newly-organized United States to Canada. Roger and his people take refuge in New Brunswick and help build up that loyal province. The hardships imposed on those who sympathized with the British by the ungoverned mobs who pillaged in the name of the new government are used as a dark background to throw into bright relief the success of the Loyalists in their new land and the beauty and resources which made it soon a brighter and happier home than that they had left. This, like the other books, breathes the most ardent spirit of Canadian patriotism. In all there is, too, a definite religious element. These and other volumes of the series may be had from all booksellers.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Gentlest Art,' by E. V. Lucas; 'Private Prayers for Boys,' by the Rev. E. J. Bidwell, M.A.; 'Pulpit and Platform,' by the Rev. E. J. Bidwell, M.A. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited; Montreal: E. M. Renouf); 'The Challenge of the City,' by Josiah Strong (New York: Young People's Missionary Movement); 'Catherine,' by L. Parry Trustcott (London: T. Werner Laurie); 'The Lost Clue,' by Mrs. O. F. Walton ((London: The Religious Tract Society); 'Indoors and Out.'

AN ACCEPTABLE PREMIUM.

Subscribers (new or renewal) sending in to this office one dollar for twelve months' subscription to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' will UPON REQUEST, be sent as a premium a copyright fine Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' containing about 1,500 square inches of exquisite illustrations. Cut this advertisement out and attach to your remittance.

This offer good till Nov. 30, and open to all subscribers in Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, and the British Isles.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination Oil Cure is a recognized Cure for Cancer and Tumor. Beware of Imitators. Write today to the Originator for his free books. Dr. D. M. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

NERVES IN ORDER.

NERVES UNSTRUNG.

This is a nerve-racking age—not a man in an office or behind the counter, striving hard to get on in the world, that does not feel the strain.

If nerves are in order, a man is strong, eats and sleeps well. Unstrung nerves mean weakness, worry, sleeplessness and a general decay of bodily strength, inability to do good work or do it long.

Most men are careless of their health, trust to luck and that kind of thing instead of taking Ferrozone for a few weeks when they feel dull in the morning, sleep poorly or lose appetite.

Ferrozone quickly brightens up the mind. It creates an appetite, and improves digestion. Ferrozone makes blood, quiets the nerves, makes muscle like steel and induces refreshing sleep.

Ferrozone is a body builder, thousands have proved it. If you are sick, or even only out of sorts, use FERROZONE and enjoy the splendid reward it affords.

Permanent in its results the greatest health-giver in the world.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness Office,
Saturday, Nov. 16.

'For goodness sake,' said one of our leading bankers the other day, 'don't let 'the 'Witness' do the same as the majority of the other newspapers and eternally chatter of the "money stringency." 'It scares people, prevents them from 'going ahead, and brings about the very 'conditions newspapers especially should 'do all they can to prevent.' Said a leading broker to a 'Witness' man: 'Scarcity of money, pooh! Look just here, 'on St. James street; three palatial bank 'buildings going up here; and in other 'parts of the city branch banks, big 'apartment houses, factories, blocks of 'flats, handsome self-contained houses, 'and what not. Then look at the railway extensions everywhere, the big ships 'built and being built, 'Lusitanias,' 'Mauretanias,' and monster war vessels. I 'tell you (humorously) there "ain't no 'real stringency," in Canada, at any 'rate. The banks have plenty of money 'and plenty of credit; only they are just 'as wrongly stingy to-day as they were 'much too prodigal in giving credit not 'so long ago.' We can sympathize with both these points of view. There is no doubt, as our banker friend suggests, that the cry of money stringency may be carried so far as to hamper enterprise unjustifiably and out of all reason, and make the times much worse than they should be, and we can sympathize with our broker friend, whose bankers make it hard for him to margin his stocks, while they are putting hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, into new premises. But what are the facts? The money stringency is undeniable and affects all countries. It has caused the United States to get gold at any prices; it has caused the Bank of England and other European banks to advance their discount rates; and it has been the incentive at the back of Mr. Fielding's arrangement with the bankers to finance the moving of grain from the west to Europe. The secret of the whole situation is that there has been too great expansion in too short a time, and it is the duty of the bankers now to see that their clients keep within present bounds for the time being. As for the broker's observations, it is to be remembered that the big bank buildings, the big ships, and the other big things, were all planned and largely entered on at the time when money seemed plentiful, if not illimitable. It is these very things in countless forms that are the cause of the trouble, for like expansion, and like tying up or absorption of capital, has been going on in every enterprise great and small in the country. Where this has gone so far as to be unavoidable it must go on, but generally it must stop and let production catch up to expenditure.

* * * * * *

The West is twenty million dollars better off this year than last in grain alone. Although the crop was not so large, the shrinkage is more than made up in the higher prices. Wheat, for instance, last year was quoted in Winnipeg at seventy-five cents, while to-day it is quoted at a dollar and six cents, a difference of over 40 percent. But the farmers have still large quantities, even of last year's crop, in hand, and the millers and grain merchants—the middlemen, who trade largely on credit—have been complaining that the banks would not finance them on terms upon which they could purchase grain and ship it to the other side. That was the situation which confronted Mr. Fielding. It was an impasse, a lane without egress, a blind alley. It was for him, he thought, to find a way. Is not the government responsible for the country's prosperity; do not its spokesmen so claim; and would it not be blamed should the good times come to a full-stop? But what could Mr. Fielding do? Where was the money to come from to finance the wheat movement, so that the grain could be sold in Great Britain, whence the money for it would flow back and put us all in easy street again? Ah, happy thought! The paid-up capital of the thirty-five chartered banks to-day is $95,737,819; the bank act allows them to issue bank notes to the full extent of that capital; the present issue of notes, however, only amounts to about $79,500,000, according to the last statement furnished to the government. So that the banks have full power to issue sixteen million dollars more in notes than are now in circulation—notes that the farmers and everybody else in Canada will take without hesitation and gladly. Would the bankers oblige Mr. Fielding and the government, and, of course the country, by being good fellows and issuing some more notes and giving easier credit to the grain men, so as to get the grain moved? Why, certainly! That is the very thing the banks have been saving up for. And, of course, the government will not forget them and will give them all its moral, and, if required, some material support.

* * * * * *

The week on the local market has not been particularly lively, and prices have sagged again, even in comparison with former low levels. Montreal Street closed yesterday at 163½, as compared with 165 a week ago; Toronto Rails was steady; Illinois declined to 71½ from 73 last week; Power declined from 83 3-4 to 82 1-4; Bell Telephone from 118 to 117; Mackay Common from 49 to 47½. On the other hand, Twin City shows an advance from 72 1-4 to 74 1-4, Mackay pref., 1-4 point to 53 1-4; Dominion Coal 39 to 40; Iron pref. 36 3-4 to 38½; Iron bonds 68 to 69; Detroit United 31 3-4 to 33; Mexican bonds 70 3-4 to 72. The rest of the active market was about steady. This morning further declines were recorded. We repeat: now is the time to lay in a store of gilt-edge stocks.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURN

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Paybl.	1906. High.	1906. Low.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share	Return.
C. P. R.	3½	H Jan.	201	155⅝	196¼	140	143½	140	140	$140.00	5.
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q Jan.	126	104½	115½	79	84	79	80	80.00	7.5
Power	1½	Q Feb.	99⅝	86	96½	157	166¼	160	160	160.00	6.2
M. S. R.	2½	Q Feb.	283¾	230½	239	70½	75	73	73¼	73.25	6.8
Twins	1¼	Q Feb.	122	105¾	107½	83	86½	83	83	83.00	7.2
Detroit			122	80	84½	28½	34	31¾	32	32.00	...
Richelieu	1¼	Q Dec.	88	79¼	82½	49¾	53	52	52	52.00	9.6
N. S. Steel	1½	Q Jan.	73½	59½	79	45	55	53	53	53.00	11.3
Dom. Coal	1	Q Jan.	81¼	58	70¼	37	40½	39¼	40	40.00	10.
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	66	69	67¾	67¾	67.75	7.3
Iron Com.			24¼	20½	25	13⅛	14	13⅛	13½	13.50	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Jan.	77	57¾	75	42	49	47	47½	47.50	8.4

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2¾	Q. Dec.	261	257	225	233½	4.3
Merch.	2	Q. Dec.	175½	170	155	155	5.1
Hoche	2	Q. Dec.	163	159¼	139	139	5.7
E. T.	2	Q. Jan.	165	162	154	154¾	5.1
Mols.	2½	Q. Jan.	230	215½	190	190	5.2
Toronto	2½	Q. Dec.	250	234	201	208½	4.8
B.N.A.	4	H. Apl.	146½	153½	148¼	153¾	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. Jan.	242¼	242½	222	222	4.5
Dominion	3	Q. Jan.	283	263¼	210	234	5.1
Imperial	2½	Q. Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Dec.	250¼	246½	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5	H. Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. Dec.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	2½	H. Dec.	157	152	125	125	5.0
N.S.	3	Q. Jan.	298	293	274	27	8
Comm.	2	Q. Dec.	190½	179½	160	161	4.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	155¼	134¾	95	114	5.2
FONDS							
Coal.	2½	H Nov.	102½	100	93	93½	5.4
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	169½	110¼	106¼	106½	5.6
M.E.R.	2½	H. Nov.	105	104	99	100	5.0
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl.	110	98	92¼	92¼	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	107	100	103	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan.	122½	120	107	110	7.2
Iron			83⅝	66½	36¾	38	..
Coal	3½	H. Nov.	121	112	86	85¼	8.2
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. Dec.	130	120	110	114	6.1
witch	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	105	92¼	92½	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay	1	Q. Jan.	75¾	71¾	50	52¾	7.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	115	112	100	103	6.8
Illinois	1½	Q. Jan.	101¼	94¼	70	71¼	8.5
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	95	93½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	14¾	110	99½	99½	7.0
Magd.	1¾	Q.	....	....	71¾	70½	9.7
Havana	1½	Q. Jan.	97½	85	68	68	8.8
Textile	1¾	Q. Jan.	109¾	98¼	80	80	8.7
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	158½	145	117	117	6.8
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	171	162	146	146	5.4
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	117½	118¾	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	108¼	104½	87¼	85½	6.8
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Jan.	91	78	70½	75¼	6.5
Toledo	..	.. ....	36¼	29¼	10	13	..
Switch	7	Y. Nov.	114	94¾	94½	94¾	7.3
Soo	2	H. Apl.	164	136½	70	75¼	5.3
Lau. Paper	3	H. Jan.	107½	93	82	82	7.3
Magd.	..	.. ....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	.. ....	52	45¼	21	21	..
Textile	1¾	Q. Jan.	..	45	42	45	11.0
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	100	107	65	69	8.7
Switch	3	H.	114	98¼	94¾	94¾	6.3
Mexican		.. ....	70	57½	35½	37½	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	145¼	138¼	98¾	104	7.7
Rio		.. ....	48	48	26¾	29½	..
Ohio		.. ....	33½	30¾	20	20	..

MR. FIELDING AGAIN CONSULTS WITH BANKERS.

The Honw. W. S. Fielding is in Montreal to-day for the further discussion, it is understood, of the arrangements with the banks to relieve the money stringency in the West. This arrangement between the Dominion Government and the banks to assist in getting out the damaged portion of the crop will go into effect without further delay.

WESTERN BANKERS ARE NON-COMMITTAL

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 15.—Regarding the action of the Dominion Government in furnishing money to facilitate the moving of the crop, several bankers, interviewed yesterday, said that so far they had received no official instructions regarding the nature or form the assistance would take. One of them ventured the opinion that buying would be facilitated, and another that the price would be sent up still higher. One of the bankers received word last night of the government's contemplated action to relieve the financial stringency and ventured the opinion that it would have a very beneficial effect.

MORGAN WILL AID KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

New York, Nov. 15.—It is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co. will come to the aid of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in a similar way in which relief was afforded to the Trust Company of America. This will not be for several days, however, because of the prevailing money conditions. It is known that certain directors have agreed to furnish $2,500,000 new capital for the organization of the company

TORONTO DEALERS WILL BEAR THE BUTTER MARKET

Toronto, Nov. 17.—Owing to the high prices asked by retailers in the city, Toronto is importing butters from Ireland. The first consignment which produce dealer sare importing from Europe to act as a check on prices here, is expected to arrive this week. The firm to whom the butter is consigned say that it is Irish make, similar in quality to our best dairies, and will be laid down here at a cost of about 25 cents.

MORGAN'S EFFORTS TO SECURE GOLD RAISE WILD RUMORS.

New York, Nov. 15.—For several days reports have been in circulation that certain banking interests here are engaged in negotiations to secure a large amount of gold direct from the Bank of France. These reports have also intimated that certain political questions were involved in the negotiations, particularly with reference to some preferential tariff agreement. From authoritative sources it is learned that the effort to secure French gold direct was taken by the banking-house of J. P. Morgan & Co. At the first intimation of impending financial trouble a representative of the Morgan house was sent to Paris for this purpose. The Bank of France intimated its willingness to send this country $20,000,000, but because of bank's government character, it desired some form of commital from the United States Government in so large a transaction.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Distorted rumors concerning the character of the negotiations conducted by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. with the Bank of France, which, after having been in progress since last week, were definitely broken off yesterday, have leaked out here, and the newspapers today are printing the most ridiculous reports on the subject. One of the news agencies tries to make it appear that the United States Government was seeking gold for the purpose of filling its warchest in anticipation of hostilities with Japan.

This agency announced that a United States Government short-term loan was imminent, and that Japan had protested against its admission to the Paris bourse, believing 'that the alleged dearth of gold in the United States is a bluff, and that the crisis was deliberately premeditated in order to permit America to build up its war treasury.'

It is almost needless to add that the reports circulated here to the effect that the United States had applied for permission to list a loan on the bourse, and that the Japanese authorities had protested, are without foundation.

FROZEN WHEAT MAY BE USED TO COVER SHORTAGE OF FEED.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a communication from the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Mr. R. McKenzie, of Brandon, Man., which contains some interesting facts and figures in regard to the price of feed wheat. He points out that at the present time frozen wheat is being sold by the farmers at various shipping points in Manitoba at from 25c to 30c less per bushel than is being quoted at Fort William. He states that while elevator owners were refusing to pay more than 22c per bushel for wheat graded as No. 2 feed, the cash price at Fort William showed a margin to the buyer of 25c per bushel, thus bleeding the farmers of Manitoba, who are the sellers at one end, and the farmers of Ontario, who are the buyers at the other.

'We have,' he says, 'in Manitoba an organization called the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Limited, Winnipeg, composed altogether of grain growers, the underlying principle of which is co-operation in the disposal of our produce. They have now upwards of 2,000 shareholders, distributed all over Manitoba and Saskatchewan, all of them leading men in the district in which they reside. It would be safe to say that those shareholders produced eight or ten million bushels of grain this year, and I think they would be in a position to supply Ontario with all the feed required, if some concerted action for distribution was taken at the point of delivery.'

Frozen grain makes excellent feed. (Some of the samples recently submitted to the Standard Board at Winnipeg weighed over 60 lbs. to the bushel), and if it could be sold at any reasonable figure, it might profitably be substituted for mill stuff as well as for barley, and would no doubt be largely used by farmers during the coming winter. Reports received from the Department's correspondents indicate that a good demand exists, but not at 70c per bushel, which is what the probable cost would be laid down in Ontario, if purchased through regular channels.

The suggestion made by the Department is that, in districts where the farmers are short of feed, they should organize and purchase co-operatively what they require in carload lots.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Mr. Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave the agent of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' official assurance yesterday that plenty of cars would be furnished immediately to carry damaged grain in Saskatchewan to Ontario where it is wanted for feed.

YORK COUNTY LOAN CO.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—One of the profitable ventures of the defunct York County Loan and Savings Company was revealed yesterday afternoon. Sixty thousand dollars' worth of C.P.R. stock was sold just prior to the liquidation order, the profits amounting to $14,000. The assets of the defunct corporation in the shape of Toronto real estate, which were at the time of the institution of the winding-up proceedings valued at $121,940, are worth now much more than this, due to the higher prices prevailing.

THESE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATED

London, Ont., Nov. 15.—As the result of the scarcity of fodder throughout the county of Middlesex, cattle are being sold at almost sacrifice prices by farmers who are anxious to dispose of their surplus stock before winter comes on. This condition is general around London. Good beef cattle are still in good demand but stockers are being let go at prices heretofore unheard of.

ILLINOIS EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER AND TEN MONTHS

The Illinois Traction Company's statement of earnings and expenses for the month of October and for the ten months ending Oct. 31, shows the following increases when compared with the same month and period last year:

October.	1907.	1906.	Inc.
Ry. earnings	$277,544	$199,399	$78,195
Gross earnings	368,038	280,338	88,500
Exp. and taxes	198,362	141,917	56,945
Net	169,985	138,420	31,565
Ten Months.	**1907.**	**1906.**	**Inc.**
Ry. earnings	$2,362,755	$1,782,309	$580,486
Gross earnings	3,091,321	2,443,646	$647,675
Exp. and taxes	1,732,925	1,335,193	397,732
Net	1,358,395	1,108,453	149,942

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

No further changes have been made in flour values since the decline and recovery of last week. Business is brisk, and a good inquiry is reported from out-of-town buyers.

Rolled oats are unchanged at $3.17½, and trade is quiet.

Both bran and shorts continue scarce, and prices are firmly held on account of the difficulty of getting supplies.

There is a moderate demand for oats on the local market, and prices are steady at 56½c to 59c for Ontario and Quebec, No. 2, according to sample.

Trade in baled hay for local and domestic account is good, and the continued scarcity of the best grades of stock gives a firm tone to the market.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Nov. 16, 1907.	Nov. 9, 1907.	Nov. 17, 1906.
Wheat, bush	660,657	992,602	448,006
Corn, bush	114,371	127,294	112,147
Peas, bush	10,624	9,536	15,853
Oats, bush	55,234	41,547	44,235
Barley, bush	71,753	91,679	53,979
Buckwheat, bush	48,684	31,926	51,618
Flaxseed, bush.	75,743	19,857	.....
Flour, brls	61,409	71,819	39,556
Meal, brls	211	128	491

The clearing of the Cowansville butter board on Saturday at 28c seems to have lent a certain amount of support to the local market, as perhaps it was intended to should do, but at St. Hyacinthe the demand was not so keen, and neither were prices forced to such a level. The fresh made butter which was offered at the latter board brought 28¾c, and it is on a basis of such a quotation that local dealers are offering fresh arrivals at 27c to 27½c per pound, according to quality. September and early October grades are held for 28c to 28½c per pound. A moderately active demand is reported for local account.

There is no apparent change in the cheese situation, and values are steady at 13c to 13¼c for early fall makes: 12½c to 12⅝c for fresh Ontarios; 12¼c for Townships, and 12c to 12 1-8c for Easterns.

A fairly active trade is being done on the egg market, there being a steady demand for local consumption and prices show no change. Sales of selected stock were made at 26c to 27c; No. 1 at 22c to 23c; seconds at 16½c to 17c, and new laid at 32c to 34c per dozen.

Owing to the colder weather there was an improved demand to-day for dressed poultry and a more active trade was done. Turkeys are quoted at 14c to 15c; chickens, 10c to 12c; and ducks, 12c to 13c per lb.

The market for money remains firm under a fair demand and limited supplies. White comb honey is quoted at 15c; dark at 13½c; white clover at 11c to 13c, and buckwheat at 10c to 11c per lb.

A fair trade is passing in potatoes and the tone o fthe market is firm with sales of car lots at 85c to 90c per bag and jobbing lots at 90c to 95c per 90 pounds.

Deliveries of live hogs were fairly heavy on the local market to-day, and packers are getting all the stock they require at present, but the offerings of a quantity of light hogs which fall below the grade of 'selects' is having a depressing effect on the prices. Sales were made to-day at $6.10 per hundred pounds for short run lots, at $6.25 for long run, select lots, weighed off cars.

Fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at $9 to $9.25 on a steady market.

Hams, bacon and lard are unchanged, and a fairly good business is being worked in all lines.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents $6.10; second patents, $5.75; winter wheat patents, $5.75 to $6.00; straight rollers, $5.50 to $5.75; in bags, $2.60 to $2.70; extra, $2.05 to $2.10.

ROLLED OATS—$3.15 to $3.20 in bags of 90 lbs. (nominal).

OATS—No. 2 Ontario and Quebec, 56c to 59c per bushel.

CORNMEAL—$1.75 to $1.85 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran, in bags, $24 to $25; shorts, in bags, $25 to $26; Manitoba bran, in bags, $22 to $23; shorts, $24 to $26 (nominal).

BEANS — Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at $2 per bushel.

POTATOES—85c to 95c per bag of 90 lbs. in jobbing lots.

PEAS—Boiling, in broken lots, $1.15 per bushel.

HAY—No. 1, $18 to $19 per ton on track; No. 2, $17 to $17.50; clover, $14; clover mixed, $15.

PROVISIONS — Barrels, short cut mess, $22.50 to $23; ¼ brls., $11.75 to $12.25; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $21 to $23; half barrels, do., $10.50 to $11.25; dry salt long clear bacon, 10¾c to 11¼c; brls., plate beef, $13.50 to $15; half barrels do., $7.25 to $7.75; brls., heavy mess beef, $10 to $11; ½ barrels, do., $5.50 to $6; compound lard, 10c to 11c; pure lard 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13½c to 14c; hams, 13½c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9; alive, $6.10 to $6.25.

BUTTER—Sept., 28c to 28½c; fresh receipts, 27c to 27½c.

CHEESE—Western, Sept., 13c; late Oct., 12½c; Townships, 12¼c; and Easterns, 12c to 12 1-8c.

EGGS— No. 1 candled and straight receipts, 23c to 24c per dozen; selects, 26c to 27c; new laid, 32c to 35c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Nov. 15.

There was a good attendance of both farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market this forenoon and the basket brigade filled both of the market halls, where large quantities of dead poultry and pork pieces were offered for sale at moderate prices. Oats sold at $1.20 to $1.30 per bag; potatoes, 65c to 75c per 80 lb. bag; turnips and beets, 50c to 70c do.; carrots, 50c to 60c do.; parsnips, 75c to 90c do.; onions, $1 to $1.25 do.; cabbages, 22c to 35c per dozen; celery, 25c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $1.25 do.; dressed hogs, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 5½c do.; do., forequarters, 4c do.; pork pieces, 9 cto 12c do.; lamb's mutton, 9c do.; dead turkeys, 12c to 14c do.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, 9c to 11c do.; print butter, 28c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 45c to 50c per dozen; older eggs, 30c to 40c do.; apples, $2 to $5 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; lemons, $4 per box; Almeria grapes, $4.50 to $5 per keg; common grapes, 20c to 35c per small basket; pears, 70c to 90c per basket; bananas, $1.50 to $2.50 per bunch; hay, $15 to $17 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 15.—There is a pretty heavy delivery of wheat in Brandon at present, the receipts being about 7,000 bushels a day. As a result of the elevators being closed at many of the surrounding points, farmers who have not hauled their wheat to the Brandon market in years are coming here now. The buyers at this point are paying from 85c to 90c.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 18.

About 2,000 head of butchers' cattle—including more than the usual numbers of lean canners,—209 calves, 2,214 sheep and lambs, and 1,568 fat hogs, were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards this forenoon. Prime beeves were rather scarce, and brought firm rates, but the prices of all other kinds of cattle had a downward tendency. Prime beeves sold at 4c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3c to 3¾c, and the common stock, 1½c to 2¾c per lb., while the lean canners sold at about one cent per lb., more or less. Calves sold at from 2½c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at 3½c to 4c, and the lambs at 5½c to 5¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6¼c per lb.

East Buffalo, Nov. 18.—Cattle receipts, 6,000 head, slow and lower; prime steers, $5.60 to $6; shipping, $4.85 to $5.50; butchers, $4 to $5.25; heifers, $3 to $4.75; cows, $2.50 to $4.25, bulls, $2.75 to 4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.25; stockers and heifers, $2.25 to $2.75; fresh cows and springers, steady, $20 to $58.

Veals, receipts, 1,200 head, active and 25c higher, $5 to $9.25.

Hogs, receipts, 20,500 head, active; pigs, 10c higher; others steady; heavy and mixed, $5.65 to $5.75; Yorkers, $5.50 to $5.65; pigs, $5.40 to $5.50; roughs, $4.90 to $5.20; stags, $4 to $4.50; dairies, $5.25 to $5.60.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 28,000; sheep active and steady; lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, $5 to $6.75; yearlings, $5.50 to $5.65; wethers, $5.25 to $5.50; ewes, $5 to $5.50; sheep mixed, $2 50 to $5.50; Canada lambs, $6.40 to $6.60.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Cattle receipts, 30,000; market steady to 10c higher.

Beeves, $3.35 to $6.45; cows, $1.10 to $4.85; calves, $5.25 to $7.25; heifers, $1.20 to $4.85; Texans, $3.25 to $4, westerns, $3.10 to $5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.30 to $4.50.

Hogs, receipts, 35,000; market 5c to 10c lower; light, $4.95 to $5.47½; mixed, at $4.95 to $5.50; heavy, $4.90 to $5.45; and roughs, $4.90 to $5.05; pigs, $4.25 to $5.15; bulk of sales, $5.15 to $5.35.

Sheep, receipts, 32,000; market steady; natives, $2 to $5.20; western, $2 to $5.10; yearlings, $4.70 to $5.50; lambs, $4 to $6.60; western, $4 to $5.50.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Receipts of live stock at the City Cattle Market yesterday and to-day amounted to 137 cars, comprising 2,071 cattle, 2,325 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 150 calves. A few lines of western ranch cattle were included in this run. Although a run of nearly one hundred loads of cattle was recorded; good butchers' seemed to be no more plentiful than at previous markets. The bulk of the offerings came in the common to fair butcher class, although canners were well to the fore. There were practically no export cattle offering and little demand.

Choice butcher cattle were in demand and firm, a bunch selling to-day at prices ranging up to $4.60. Good to choice were sold from $4 to $4.40; medium to good, $3.50 to $4; common to medium, $2.30 to $3. Choice cows were firm at $3 to $3.60; canners, 50c to $2. The improvement in the demand for stocker and feeder cattle was one of the features of the market. The demand to-day was mostly for the better classes of feeders, ranging in price around $2.75. The lower grades, although cheaper to buy, are not nearly as profitable to finish, and are therefore somewhat neglected. The distillery demand has fallen off, and buyers were only taking cattle of special quality. Quotations are therefore little better than nominal, at $3 to $3.40 for steers and $2 to $2.40 for bulls.

Milch cows were in brisk demand, with the supply hardly large enough for the requirements of trade. As a result buyers had to pay high prices for cattle that in many instances were, at the best, but medium quality. Prices ranged from $40 to $50 for good quality up to $70, the high water mark to-day.

Calves were quiet, but the very light run tended to hold prices steady. Choice, 4c to 6c per lb.; common, 2c to 3c.

Sheep and lambs were offered freely and prices weakened. Export ewes sold about 25c lower at $3.75 to $4, with bucks and culls at $2.50 to $3.25. Lambs were 25c to 50c lower, at $4.75 to $5.35 for choice and $3.50 to $4.50 for common and medium.

Hogs were quoted unchanged at the recent decline. Selects, $5.75 to $5.80; rough thin hogs about $1 less.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Nov. 7.—To day's supply of beasts consisted entirely of fat cows, bulls and rough cattle from south-western counties, for which very slow trade was experienced. Top values, per 8 lbs., 3s 4d; extreme, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 6d to 3s. Decrease of thirty in number penned in the sheep market. Compared with Thursday last both wethers and ewes met very limited demand, sellers, however, were not willing to accept decline on late rates. Best pens made per 8 lbs., as follows: — 7½ to 8 stone half breds, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 10 stone Down ewes, 4s to 4s 2d. Calf trade not worth noting. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal—Beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; sheep, 4s to 6s. Total supply—Beasts, 70; sheep, 30; calves, 5.

London, Nov. 7.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 3d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s to 4s 2d; do., seconds, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; do., forequarters, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 6d. Mutton — Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., tegs, 4s 8d to 5s; do., ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; Dutch sheep, 4s to 4s 4d; English lamb, 4s 8d to 5s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 16.—Canadian bacon is quoted at 55s to 56s, according to selection the supply continuing very moderate. Cheese ruled very quiet at 62s to 63s for finest parcels of white or colored, but a shilling more was occasionally made for deep colored; fine white is worth 60s to 61s.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—John Rogers & Co. cable to-day American steers, 11c to 12c; Canadians, 10c to 11c; ranchers, 9½c to 10c; native cows, 9c to 9½c; bulls, 9c; trade slow but firm.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO.

Following are the shipments of coal by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company for October and the ten months:

Shipments Oct., 1907	53,510
Shipments Oct., 1906	63,285
Decrease, 1907	9,775
Shipments, 10 mos., 1907	518,750
Shipments, 10 mos., 1906	543,426
Decrease, 1907	24,676

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Wheat prices hold steady with little change in quotations. The small amount of wheat grading No. 1 Northern has resulted in a spread in prices between this and the next grade of 2½c. Holders asked $1.12 for No. 1, and $1.09½ for No. 2. Considerable diversity of opinion exists among other traders as to the value of Ontario wheat. No. 2 red was offered on the call board at 97c, yet other traders, while admitting the apparent contradiction this figure contains, say they believe their wheat is worth $1, and are holding at this level. Very little trading is being done. It is doubtful that if barley were offered at 70c at the present time it would be accepted. No. 2 was for sale at 73c, but there was no bid of any description on it. Until brewers show signs of replenishing stocks, barley prices will continue nominal. A quiet, but steady trade is reported in corn, with prices varying but slightly. The bulk of the supply this side of the lakes is in the hands of one or two firms. Ontario wheat No. 2 white or red, 96½c to 97c; No. 2 mixed, 96c. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, price nominal at $1.14½; No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2, $1.09½. Barley, No. 2, 72c; No. 3 extra, 70c; prices purely nominal. Oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 51½c outside; mixed, 50c to 51c outside. Rye, sold at 84c east. Peas, 87c outside. Corn, No. 2 2 yellow, American, 68½c, Toronto freights; No. 2 yellow, 68c. Buckwheat, 58c to 59c outside. Bran, $21 to $22 in bulk outside; shorts, $23 to $24. Flour, winter wheat, $3.90 asked, $3.85 bid. Manitoba patents, special brand, $5.80; second, $5.20; strong bakers, $5.10. Butter and eggs steady. Cheese firm.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 18.—White wheat, 95c to 97c per bushel; red fall wheat, 96c to 97c; peas, 70c to 75c; barley, 50c to 55c; corn, 72c to 75c; oats, 53c to 55c; oatmeal, $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.50 to $3.75; flour, $2.60 to $2.75; bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $25 to $26 per ton; butter, 30c to 32c per lb.; creamery, 33c to 36c per lb.¾ eggs, 27c to 28c per dozen; live hogs, $6.15 to $6.25 per cwt.; hay, $16 to $17 per ton; hides, $9 to $10 per cwt.

Hamilton, Nov. 16.—White wheat, per bushel, 96c to 16c; red wheat, per bushel, 95c to 96c; spring wheat, per bushel, 90c to 96c; peas, per bushel, 80c to 81c; barley, per bushel, 71c to 72c; oats, per bush, 53c to 54c; corn, per bushel, 61c to 62c; cloverseed, per bushel, $7.70 to $8; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.25 to $2; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.75 to $4.80; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $4.80 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.20; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1 to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to $1.10; butter, in rolls, per lb., 22c to 24c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 20c to 24c; eggs, per dozen, 26c to 28c.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The market was a good-sized one, with little variation in prices. The supply of meat was large, and a shade lower. Turkeys were in fair supply, and sold at from 15c to 16c a pound. Butter and eggs were practically unchanged as regards price. Prices of all products generally were those of last week.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for week ending Nov. 16:

CHICAGO.

Day	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	Dec.	94⅜	91⅝	*2¾

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXX.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

The first days and weeks that pass after the advent of a great affliction are not by any means those of severest suffering. We know the pain that is coming, but we don't feel it just at first. We keep it outside of us a little time, holding it mentally at arms' length while we look in its terrible face and learn its likeness. 'Oh,' we groan, 'if we could escape having to stand up and fight it; if the chill of the first touch would but strike deep enough and end all for us; if we need never drag the bleeding life up from the ground again and know the full torture of the wounds that have hardly begun to ache yet. From this dumb stage of grief to the first faint glow of victory and healing there is a weary, weary road, a valley of the shadow of death, which every one who enters in has to traverse alone.

Margaret understood this; she was very patient with Elsie in the first days of bewildered misery that followed Stephen's departure from Oldbury. She did not make any useless attempts to comfort her or reason with her, or urge the duty of resignation upon her. The time for these would come, but it was not yet. Elsie was thankful to be let alone. It was not her lover only she had lost, it was her whole life—all her dreams in the past, all her hopes and thoughts of herself in future—that had been shattered by a single blow.

It was long, very long, before any coherence of thought came. Her recollection of the interview in the library was full of vague horror. She was like a person in a nightmare dream; wandering among unsightly heaps of ruins, and turning shudderingly away from one dismal sight after another only to meet the same ghastly desolation everywhere.

The one thing that saved her from sinking under her grief was the necessity for exertion which her grandmother's increasing illness laid upon her.

'Miss Elsie, you must not let yourself be ill,' Crawford urged continually. 'Think of her who has been good to you ever since you were born, and don't give her the pain of missing you just the last days, when you can comfort her by looking as usual. You can look as you like when she is gone.'

The motive for self-restraint was the strongest that could have been put before Elsie. She did her best, but all her efforts could not conceal the change that had come over her from the fond old eyes that never, while there was consciousness in them, ceased to study her face.

The wistful question in her grandmother's eyes, which her lips could not frame, went down into Elsie's heart, and gave her the relief of a change of pain. That mute expression of sympathy was the only one she could have borne to receive just then.

One day when she was off her guard, believing her grandmother to be asleep, and had thrown herself down on the ground in a paroxysm of mental anguish such as makes the body instinctively seek the lowest position as the fittest to be in, she was startled by hearing Mrs. Blake call her name in a distincter tone than she had uttered for many days.

'Elsie, darling, come to me.'

The stricken figure struggled to raise itself in the bed, and the withered arms to stretch themselves out to her in the old protecting motherly way. Elsie rose with a cry, and threw herself on the bed by her grandmother's side.

'What can I do? Help me,' she sobbed. The dead sullen weight of pain was lifted from her heart. She felt as if an iron band that had held her thoughts imprisoned, and prevented her seeking Divine or human aid, had been struck away, and she was free to indulge the natural yearning for sympathy and comfort once more.

'What shall I do? How can I ever bear my life? Tell me,' she repeated, propping her head on her elbow, and gazing at Mrs. Blake's face as if her only hope depended on her being able to speak again.

There was a painful effort, and then the trembling lips formed another distinct word. 'Pray,' Mrs. Blake at last said, 'pray.'

Elsie laid her head back on the pillow again, and strove hard to subdue her sobs and moans into quietness. A sense of peace and rest and withdrawal out of herself crept over her as she lay by her grandmother's side. Mrs. Blake's lips continued to murmur indistinct sounds, and Elsie's ear was so near them that she could, by catching a clearly uttered word here and there, make out the sentence she was repeating over and over to herself.

'Oh, how many and great troubles and sorrows hast Thou showed me! and yet——'

Memory apparently did not supply the preceding verses of the psalm from which she was quoting, for she always paused at the same word; but her eyes said the rest. They were fixed and raised, seeing something. Elsie perceived plainly enough, other than what she saw — something that lay beyond the many and great troubles, the near perception of which dwarfed them all now into matters of simple, wondering, childish inquiry. '"How many and great troubles hast Thou showed me," Thou whom I perceive to have been behind them all, compared to whom sorrows and joys are alike vain, transitory shows!'

An awful but sustaining sense of the reality and nearness of the unseen came into Elsie's heart as she watched her grandmother's face.

Mrs. Blake never spoke distinctly again after that day; but she watched Elsie with pitying, wistful eyes to the very end, and Elsie knew that her last thoughts and last murmured prayers were for her. It was a gradual, silent, breathless creeping of death into the still, shut-up house. As the days passed, Elsie could not help feeling that to others as well as herself this was an exceptional interval of time, not to be taken into account in judging of their doings. Things could not go on like this for ever; air and sunshine and news from the outer world must come at last. She was seized with a vehement longing to go out of the house and see fresh faces, and hear—yes, that was it—just hear Stephen Pierrepoint's name mentioned, and listen while people spoke of him as if he were alive and real. The way in which he had slipped from her in the darkness of her swoon had left a very painful impression on her mind. Nothing, she thought, would bridge over the horror so well as hearing commonplace talk about him from people who knew nothing of her misery. She wanted to have her old impression of him restored, when she could recall his face as she had always seen it but that once, gay, courageous, happy, with love in his eyes when he looked at her; a sensation of warmth came back to her heart. She could not then believe that he would turn away from her, and leave her to suffer alone. He loved her; and what did love mean but faithfullest sharing together of sorrow, and joy, and pain, till life ended. She strove to think this, but she could never keep the happy recollection for long together; a vision of his face as she had last seen it, when he stood listening to Margaret in the library, always came and blotted out the other brighter picture. What was there in his eyes when he had looked up at last. What sort of resolution was it that had made his lips pale, and contracted his brows with pain? Elsie used to sit for hours by her grandmother's bed-side in a sort of trance, staring into the dim corners of the darkened room, and trying to bring back that face before her eyes and read it.

'My poor child,' Margaret said one evening, when, during the day, Elsie's restlessness had taken the form of constant pacings backwards and forwards, and startings at every footfall on the gravelled walk outside the house—'My poor darling, the one thing I have dreaded for you is uncertainty, heart-sick, waiting for what will never come. You may not think so now; but, indeed, long-continued anxiety is the worst pain of all. I have tried to save you from it, though, perhaps, you will quarrel with what I have done. It is not his fault that he does not come or write to you. I made him promise not to attempt to draw you into an unsanctioned engagement. I stipulated that he should tell his father all, and do nothing against his wishes. It was my duty to require this. We must not forget our self-respect, Elsie. We must not spread evil; and I have always striven earnestly not to do that. We must be careful not to thrust our burdens on those who are not called to bear them, who can stand aloof if they please.'

'But he can't stand aloof, he loves me!' said Elsie; 'I thought so at least, I thought so.'

'Yes,' said Margaret gravely; 'but, my poor child, you have still to learn that love does not mean the same to every one. There are many other considerations that weigh with men besides love. In such a case as this no one could blame him for giving you up.'

And then Margaret, taking Elsie's hand and holding it firmly, as one who holds a patient's hand while a painful operation is endured, began for the first time to speak to her of her father; a few little, low-spoken words, with many pauses between. She talked first of his boyhood, when she had been the petted baby-sister, and he the admired, protecting elder brother. She told how his mother had doted on him; how she used to miss him when he went away to school and college; and how his return had always been the signal for festivity and rejoicing in their quiet studious household. Then a little later, after his marriage, how they had wondered and sometimes trembled a little at his sudden worldly prosperity. How rumors of the splendid gay life he and his beautiful wife were leading reached them in their comparative obscurity. And then Margaret paused for a long time, and, when she spoke again, took up her history at a different point. She described the long years of degradation and punishment, comprising nearly all Elsie's life, which he had worn through; told how terrible his remorse had been; what an old, wearied-out, feeble man he was now; how all through his worst times of suffering the thought of seeing his child again, and winning her love before she should have heard anything to turn her heart from him, had been his one strongold of comfort. Margaret said she had never felt it right that Elsie should be kept in ignorence of her father's history. She had wished to prepare her from the first for the life of self-renunciation which (according to her views) her father's crimes entailed on her; but there had been a promise made which her grandfather and grandmother felt bound to keep, and she had been obliged to acquiesce against her judgment.

Elsie sat low on the ground while Margaret talked, trying hard to suppress the shudderings that would come over her at some of the words that fell so fatherly from Margaret's lips; endeavoring to force her thoughts to take in the image of that miserable, sin-stained man, who was the reality that lay behind the bright dream of an ideal father she had so often pleased herself with calling up; praying earnestly, in the pauses of Margaret's speech, for strength to overcome the horror of him—the bitter, hard resentment against him as the destroyer of all her happiness in life, which threatened to surge up in her heart and drawn the pity Margaret's words were meant to excite.

'He is your father, and you are the only person in the world who can comfort him,' Margaret. 'He can never see his father or mother, or me, without remembering what we have suffered through him. We only bring him pain. But he hopes to come before you as one restored from the dead, and to begin a new life with you, unembittered by sorrowful memories. Dearest, I must say this to you, don't let your own loss and pain shut your heart against him. I know what the struggle will be. Have I had not struggled and failed often, and learned at last that victory can only be gained in the strength of him who knew how to suffer for all, and yet love all? Is it not something to have to struggle that we may enter into his Spirit, and live in the shadow of his cross?'

Elsie looked up suddenly into Margaret's face. It had not the still, passionless look it usually wore; there was a high heroic expression, almost a halo of glory resting on it. Yet it did not look beautiful to Elsie at that moment. She turned away her head with a petulent movement of pain. The strain was too high for her just then. She looked back on Margaret's life, and thought of all the years of it she could remember—the silent, joyless years that had slipped on wor worn and moulded her face to the look it wore now. Oh, what a hard won victory! Her soul sickened and died within her at the prospect of having to tread such a dreary round to gain an end so far, so very far, beyond her present comprehension.

'But it is dreadful,' she said, 'to think of so many people suffering all through their lives for one other person's sin. It seems hard that so many should be dragged into the punishment who had no share in the sin.'

'Hard, and yet hopeful, I think,' said Margaret, 'if we can only learn to look upon our losses and griefs as evidence of our communion in the work of the Great Atoner. But I will not say more to you now, dearest, for it will not help you yet; sustaining thoughts will come to you, as they have come to me.' And Margaret stooped down and kissed Elsie's forehead softly, and they kept the rest of their long night-watch together in silence.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PARTING.

Early in the morning of the next day, the moment they had been so long dreading came. Mrs. Blake breathed her last breath tranquilly, and there was an end of all their loving tendance and anxiety for her.

Elsie was free to wander about the house, and she could lean on the garden wall late in the afternoons, and watch the little lights springing up in the town at her feet, and try to make out the windows of the Rectory for an hour or so at a time without any one reproving her, or noticing what she was doing.

She had fits of remorse for being able to grieve for anything but the loss she had sustained, and she missed her grandmother more sorely every day.

'How could she be that?' Elsie asked herself. 'How could she?'

Her grandmother's peaceful, tender resignation was a greater problem to her now than Margaret's sadness had been in the old time. Sometimes, as she recalled the sweet even tones of Mrs. Blake's voice, and her gentle smile that had never changed or failed, she grew impatient, and almost rebelled against the memory, or rather against the lesson it read her.

'How could she have attained to such grace? How could she?' Elsie understood now, and trembled at the thought of the dire struggles and terrible pains that must have been endured before that peace had been reached. She felt like a traveller entering on a dark cavern, where a dim, far-off spot of light only seems to show the hopeless distance from the entrance to the end. Margaret had many serious anxieties, quite unconnected with Elsie's, that pressed on her during the days that preceded and followed Mrs. Blake's funeral. Much necessary business not usually undertaken by the women of a family fell on her, and she was struck and pained by the manner towards her of the people with whom she had to deal. There was a rude curiosity and want of respect shown her, such as she had never before had to endure from Oldbury townspeople even in the days of their unpopularity, when they first came to the town.

The churchyard was very much crowded with spectators on the afternoon of Mrs. Blake's funeral; and pre-occupied as Margaret was, she overheard words and saw curious looks directed towards them which convinced her that the unhappy circumstances of their family history had become the subject of common gossip and notoriety throughout Oldbury. Could it be the Pierrepoints' doing. The suspicion made Margaret very angry when she thought it over, and came to the conclusion that from no other source than this could have come the information that was causing so much excitement. Mrs. Lutridge had been active in spreading it no doubt, but she must have heard the tale from one of them at first. Margaret grew more and more hopeless on Elsie's account, as she meditated on this proof of want of consideration for their feelings, and felt impatient to take her away from the neighborhood of the Pierrepoints, beyond the risk of encounters that could only bring embarrassment and pain.

Other events speedily occurred to show how unfit a place of residence Oldbury was for people who had a weak place in their history, of which its inhabitants had an inkling. The very first time after the funeral that old Mr. Blake ventured out to walk in the road, he was annoyed by groups of children collecting to stare after him, and call him by a name he had not been addressed by for twenty years. He had a terrible fit of nervous irritation when he re-entered the house, and Margaret was convinced of the necessity of getting him away from Oldbury as quickly as possible. She had long since made arrangements for giving up their house in the spring of the ensuing year. She had always felt that it would not be desirable to bring her brother to live in Oldbury; and now the term of his imprisonment was drawing to a close. The representations of friends, whose services in his behalf they secured during their last absence from home, had availed to procure a remittance of some years of his punishment, and they hoped to have him restored to them early in the coming spring. Instead of remaining in Oldbury till within a week or two of his release, Margaret now determined to make the meditated change of abode at once. They had still friends and relations in London, on whose kindness in cases of emergency they could rely. Since Elsie now knew her father's history there was no longer any necessity for keeping her apart from them, and during the days that succeeded Mrs. Blake's death Margaret talked a good deal to Elsie about her unknown relations, and tried to interest her in the prospect of seeing them soon.

Elsie heard with surprise that her mother's mother, Mrs. Neale, was still living, and that it was to her house Margaret and Mrs. Blake had gone during those periodical absences from home, which had for their chief object the sad visit to the prisoner at Dartmoor they had never failed to make twice every year. Mrs. Neale lived alone for the greater part of the year in her house in London.

There had always been, Margaret told Elsie, a close intimacy between the Neales and the Le Fevres, even before the marriage of Elsie's father and mother had connected them.

The two families lived in neighboring squares in London, and spent several weeks of every autumn together at Thoresby, the Neales's old rambling manor-house in Yorkshire, about which Elsie had heard, and built castles in the air in her childhood. Margaret did not speak much of the old times, but Elsie gathered enough from words dropped here and there to understand the principal events that preceded to break-up of the family. She learned how her merry, light-hearted mother had been wooed and won almost before she had passed beyond the years of her childhood, and how her bright butterfly life had been crushed out at once by the weight of the trouble that came. The names of her mother's two brothers, Walter and Gilbert Neale, were seldom mentioned by Margaret in her narratives; but one day she let Elsie know that Gilbert Neale was the lover who had given her up, and in a few words told what the history of their love had been. How it had begun on his side, when he, the cleverest of the Neale family, had asked to share her studies with her father during one of their long autumn visits to Thoresby; and how in her heart it had grown gradually year by year, as the work for her father, to which she had devoted herself approached completion, and she felt at liberty to turn her thoughts to other interests and hopes. Then, when she was happiest, the blow fell that divided them forever. Gilbert Neale's love for his brother had proved stronger than his attachment to Margaret; from the moment of his brother's death he had withdrawn from all intercourse with the Le Fevre family, and taken an active part in the investigations that had led to Herbert Le Fevre's conviction and long punishment. 'It was right,' Margaret said, gravely; 'right. Better for your father himself that his guilt should be brought to light and that he should have to bear its punishment—far better and safer for him, than if he had been permitted to escape. But oh, how thankful I have been that it was not my husband who had to appear against my brother! Gilbert would have been my husband then, if my determination not to leave my father till his work was finished had not delayed our marriage. As it is, I have been permitted to bear the sorrow and the shame alone. I have not handed it down to any child of mine, or brought it on kindred who would have grudged the bearing it with me.'

Elsie had no answer to make to such words as these. She could not acquiesce, as Margaret hoped she would; she could only turn away her head to hide the blinding tears that sprang into her eyes. She felt that if she had been Margaret she should not have been thankful for the resolution that had prevented the marriage taking place while it had been possible. It would have been the bitterest part of her regret that the delay had been her own doing. For her part, she had rather have had her lover bound to her forever before the blow came, and trusted to the strength of her own devotion not to let it divide them then. She would have borne the suffering so bravely with him; she would have clung to him so closely, if only the right had been hers; she would have defied sorrow or shame to thrust them apart, if once they had belonged to each other. About a week after Mrs. Blake's funeral, Margaret put in Elsie's hand a letter from her grandmother, Mrs. Neale, containing a very cordial invitation for them all to come up to her house in London, and stay with her till some fresh place of abode could be fixed upon. Margaret had written to tell of their present discomfort at Oldbury, and to consult about taking lodgings for them in London; and this was her answer.

Elsie read the letter through in silence, and her face grew very pale. 'Aunt Margaret—when?' was all she could say as she gave it back.

Margaret kissed her gently. 'At once, I think, dearest,' she said; 'there is no use lingering over what is so painful to us all. We shall most probably go abroad in the spring, when your father comes to us; we shall not take another house in England. We shall all feel better when we have left Oldbury. The curiosity about us, and the ill-will that gossiping tongues have aroused, are so strong just now that we can have neither privacy nor peace here. You see, dear, even Miss Berry, the kindest creature in the world, keeps away from us now, while other people are rude and intrusive.'

'It is our own fault,' said Elsie, a little bitterly. 'We have kept every one away from us; we have never given our neighbors a chance of knowing or loving us. No wonder they are easily turned against us.'

'We have done what we believed to be our duty,' Margaret answered. 'When we first came here, your grandfather and grandmother and I agreed that we could not allow our new neighbors, who were ignorant of our true position, to be drawn into intimacies with us. As years passed on I began to dread for you the very trial that, in spite of my precautions, has come. We shall all be happier away from Oldbury now, dear.'

During the busy days that followed, Elsie hardly realized what was coming. She had a bewildered desire to stop the minutes from carrying her onwards; but Margaret kept her employed. The hours slipped by, and very quickly the last afternoon that they were to spend in Oldbury came.

Margaret told Elsie that she would walk down the town with her to call at Miss Berry's house and wish her good-bye, and then visit the churchyard once more, and take a last look at the grave they were leaving there. Elsie longed to say she should prefer to go alone, but she had learned to be more considerate of Margaret's feelings now, and she would not hurt her by seeming indifferent to her sympathy.

When they had reached Miss Berry's house. The door was opened for them by Miss Berry's servant Caroline, in one of her most gracious moods.

Her mistress was out. She had gone to spend the afternoon with Mrs. Adams, who was ill; but would they not step in and wait till she came home?

Margaret hesitated, but Elsie passed before her into the little sitting-room. At all events she would wish that good-by. It looked the same, just the same as when she had spent such happy hours there. Her own little book-case, with the German books carefully dusted, and looking bright as if they were in constant use still; the lamp, Miss Berry's work-basket, with what looked like the very same piece of knitting in it that Elsie knew so well. Elsie went up to each of these objects, and touched them in turn. 'Ah, good-by, good-by!'

Her hands lingered on them, and clung to the senseless things as if she could not bring her wasted farewells to an end.

Then she turned to the window-seat where she had sat and cried about nothing one foolish afternoon. She looked across towards the Rectory; it had a more wide-awake aspect than usual. Some slight bustle of preparation was going on there. A window in the upper story stood wide open, and a maidservant was putting up fresh curtains in the room. Life was going on there. He was coming home again, now that she was going away. Margaret's eye had perhaps fallen on the same tokens too, for she began to be anxious to leave the house.

'I am afraid we must not wait longer,' she said; 'Grandpapa will be uneasy about us if we are not home before it is quite dark. There are writing materials on the table; I will write a line of farewell to Miss Berry, and of thanks for all her kindness.'

'Oh no, not, let me write!' cried Elsie. She took the paper and pen from Margaret's hand; but when she tried to write, no words at all answering to the passion of grief in her heart would come to her.

'Good-by, dear friend! Good-by,' she wrote, while the tears swelled in her eyes. 'We are going away from Oldbury; we shall never see you again; good-by, good-by! Think of me sometimes. Talk a little about me to Oldbury people; don't let every one think ill of us, or forget us quite. I shall never love any place like Oldbury—never be happy anywhere else. Good-by for ever from Elsie!'

As she finished writing, the flood-gates of long suppressed grief broke forth, and a storm of tears fell down and blistered the paper. Margaret let her weep unrestrainedly for a while, and then came to her and raised her head, which she had bent down on the table, and put away her wet hair from her face.

'We have another sad visit to pay, dearest. I am sure you will wish to leave sufficient time for that,' she said gravely; and Elsie was awed into quietness and self-command again.

They had some distance to walk before they reached the entrance to that part of the churchyard where Mrs. Blake' grave lay; but the moon had risen, and, looking down dim and watery through the thin clouds, showed them the path to the newly turfed hillock. They stood side by side, looking at it in silence. Elsie did not weep here. She had shed all her tears, and she had a twinge of remorse for feeling now so stupid and dead, as if nothing could ever be of much moment to her again. Margaret was far the most deeply moved. This was parting from Oldbury to her, and it was a very bitter parting. She was leaving behind all that remained to her of the one tender friend and confidant who had been with her in all her sorrows, and whose sympathy had never failed. She knelt down by the grave for a few moments, and covered her face with her hands, then hastily gathered a few blades of the half-dead grass and put them in her glove.

'Come away,' she said when she rose from her knees; 'we are not leaving her behind. This is not she—it is only the precious outward form that will be kept safely and given back to us one day. In whatever distant place we lie down to sleep, we shall meet and find each other out then. Let us go. She would not have had us neglect one of the smallest of our duties to mourn by her grave.'

They left the churchyard by a side gate which opened on one of the narrow streets leading to the river. Groups of idle men and boys were standing about, and as Margaret and Elsie passed among them they were annoyed and frightened by hearing their names spoken derisively, and by one or two of the roughest lads pressing forward to stare at them and jostle them in the pathway. Margaret drew Elsie's hand under her arm.

'We ought not to have stayed out so late; but never mind,' she said encouragingly, 'we shall soon be in the better-lighted streets. Don't let them see that you are frightened.'

'There is some one following us,' said Elsie nervously, after a minute or two.

'Don't look back,' said Margaret; 'we shall be in the High Street soon.'

But the quick steps—a man's footsteps—gained on them, and there was something in their ring that made Elsie's heart beat quickly; then a tall figure stepped into sight, and a familiar voice addressed them. The wild flicker of hope went out, and left Elsie to discover how very sick and faint the fright and the disappointment had made her. The moonlight showed plainly the elder Mr. Pierrepoint politely lifting his hat and addressing Margaret.

'You must allow me to walk by your side till you get home,' he said; 'there are ill-disposed people about, and it is late for you to walk in this part of the town unprotected.'

Margaret replied with a brief but courteous 'thank you;' and when Mr. Pierrepoint went round to Elsie's side and insisted on her accepting the support of his arm, she added a few more words of gratitude for his opportune interference on their behalf.

Mr. Pierrepoint felt how the small fingers shook that Elsie placed on his arm, and a sudden rush of kind protecting fatherly feeling came over him towards this timid girl whom his son loved. He put his hand over the fluttering fingers, and said encouragingly:

'Don't be alarmed, I will take care of you till you get home.'

Elsie looked up into his face, and a sudden resolution came to her too. She was close to the man who held her fate in his hands—her fate, her life. She could not plead for herself with him—no, not for a thousand lives—but she could not be altogether passive; she must let him know that this was probably the last time in all their lives that they should ever walk side by side, and have a chance of exchanging words with each other—they two, who had surely one strong feeling of their hearts in common.

'This is to be our last evening in Oldbury,' she said; 'we are going quite away to-morrow, never to come back again. We have been paying a farewell visit to the churchyard.'

Margaret in Elsie's place would rather have died than have spoken such words in such a sad little pleading voice, with such a look, appealing against the woe of leaving Oldbury, as that which came from under Elsie's tear-wet eyelashes. She could not have spoken so herself, and her heart beat quickly and proudly as she watched the effect Elsie's words had on Mr. Pierrepoint.

He started, and there was a visible change of countenance. 'Indeed!' he said in a tone of surprise—pleased surprise Margaret thought it was. 'I had no idea of this. So soon; are we losing you so soon? I had not heard anything about your going.'

(To be continued.)

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

A Splendid New Serial.

A thrilling story, touching on one of the most stirring times the world has ever seen—the time of Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea—will shortly start in both 'Daily' and 'Weekly Witness.'

The story is an entirely new one, and copyright has been secured by the publishers of the 'Witness' from the author, William Stearns Davis, well-known already as the author of 'Belshazzar,' 'God Wills it,' 'A Friend of Caesar,' etc.

The 'Victor of Salamis' is of absorbing interest from start to finish. A story of life and action throughout, of heroism amid dangers, of treachery, of bravery, of ambition and daring. Its characters are Greeks and Persians of the long ago, who, under the author's skilful pen become real human beings, whose career we follow with the keen interest of personal acquaintance. Subscribers who enjoy a good story (and who does not?) should watch for the opening chapters. Tell your neighbor to send his subscription in at once, so as to get the story from the start.

If We Could Look at the Heart of a Pale-Faced Person!

Few people ever stop to consider what pallor to the countenance means. In the first place it indicates an absence from the blood of the rich, red, life-giving elements so requisite to health; and in the second place it indicates a weakened heart action. These two things act and re-act. If we could look at the heart of one of these pale-faced people, we would see it flabby, weak and palid. No wonder they are easily tired, get out of breath quickly, have palpitation, are nervous and down-hearted. Their muscles are poor, their stomach disordered, and their lives are seldom free from misery.

Let them take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills; there is no remedy to equal them for making pale faces rosy, weak hearts and shaky nerves strong, flabby muscles firm, and infusing new hope and ambition into life.

Mr. W. J. Churchill, Lombardy, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for three years with a weak heart and nervousness. I could not sleep and ever so little food would distress me. I also had faint and dizzy spells, and doctored with three doctors but was growing worse. After taking three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel as well as ever I did. They are the best pills on earth."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Steel Side-Walls for Modern Homes

Far surpasses wood, plaster or paper in beauty—matches perfectly any art scheme—any color scheme—makes the rooms REALLY sanitary—gives protection against fire—these are some of the reasons why YOUR house—why any modern building anywhere should have

PEDLAR ART STEEL SIDE WALLS

Cost little—last indefinitely. Let us send you the whole tale in print and pictures. The book is free. 208

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

THE DISMISSED CHRIST

(By the Rev. William Gilbert, England.)

'And they began to pray Him to depart out of their coasts.'—Mark v., 17.

The Master's visit to the country of the Gadarenes was brief and fraught with a sad result. He had previously embarked in a little ship, and, after a stormy passage across the lake of Galilee, had set foot on the soil of the Gadarenes. Immediately upon landing the Master was met by a man possessed of an unclean spirit. Here then was an object that appealed to his pity. Jesus therefore spoke the word and the man was healed.

So far the narrative is plain, but from this point onward several difficulties arise. 'Why should Jesus,' it is asked, 'command the devils to enter the herd of swine?' 'What useful purpose would be served by such a deed?' 'Can such a wholesale destruction of private property be reconciled with our ideas of morality?' These are a few of the many questions that are asked by thoughtful believers concerning this passage.

It is thought by some that the stampede of the swine had no real connection with the healing of the man, but as it took place simultaneously with the miracle, the two events were connected by the evangelist. At the same time, there befell a herd of swine, which was feeding near the spot, some calamity, which filled the whole neighborhood with such terror and dismay that the people forsook their daily tasks, came out to meet Jesus, and began to pray him to depart out of their coasts.'

This is a unique incident of its kind. Puzzle over it as we may, it is difficult to comprehend. We understand the disciples leaving their boats, their nets, their homes, that they might be in constant communion with Jesus. We do not marvel at the woman pressing through the throng, saying as she did so, 'If I can only touch the hem of his garment I shall be made whole.' We can understand the friends of the man sick of the palsy bearing the sufferer upon his bed to the Master's presence. We regard it as a fitting and natural thing for the mothers to press around Jesus invoking his blessing upon the infants in their arms. We understand Jairus calling in the Master to restore his little daughter. We can understand the sisters of Bethany hastily sending a messenger to bring Jesus to the bedside of their brother who 'was sick unto death.' But when the Gadarenes leave their work and make their way down to the beach, and entreat Jesus to depart out of their coasts, we are lost in wonder and amazement: The event is unique. It does not surprise us to read that people went forth to meet him, or that the poor, lonely, and sad claimed him as their friend, or that the sick yearned to feel his healing touch. But it comes as a great surprise to learn that people were alarmed at him and besought him to depart out of their coasts.

In the smug security of our superior wisdom we both pity and condemn the foolish action of the Gadarenes. We know Christ had gone upon a mission of mercy, and in driving him from their shores these people were practically saying, 'We do not wish to be healed.' Christ had gone to take these people the light of the Gospel message, but when they bade him depart out of their coasts they made their choice of darkness rather than light. They rejected the Master's help, made it impossible for him to stay with them, drove him from their shores.

CHRISTIANS WHO DISMISS CHRIST.

What a picture is this of human life! Are we not continually driving our Lord from our hearts? We do not openly bid him go, like the Gadarenes, but our attitude toward Him is so forbidding, our inconsistencies are so pronounced, that, although he fain would stay, we force him to depart. Even we who profess discipleship constantly drive him from us. Every time we commit a deliberate act of sin; every time we choose the lower in preference to the higher, that we may thereby gain some petty worldly advantage; every time we give way to wrong without a struggle—we bid Christ depart out of our coasts. We are sometimes apt to think that only the avowed sinner drives Christ from the temple of the heart, but Christians are often guilty of the same folly. Both positions are equally unworthy of our manhood. When a man deliberately declares he will not have Christ to reign over him, while recognizing his foolishness and folly, we can, at least, give him the credit of frankness and honesty; but a man who, while professing Christ with the lip, denies him by his acts, so far from being a disciple, does not deserve the epithets 'frank' and 'honest.' When, therefore, we profess the name of Christ, and fall short of our 'high calling,' we place ourselves in that unenviable position. In word we extol the Christ, in deed we drive him from the temple of our hearts. Let us then proceed to observe one or two mistakes we commonly make which drives the Master from our presence.

CHRISTIAN DAILY LIVING.

1. Take the common round, the daily task. We should ever bear in mind that the duties of our every-day lives, though they may seem, in many cases, but irksome and sordid drudgeries, are meant to serve as a discipline for refining and strengthening our characters. That is the Christian view, and as followers of Christ we should take this outlook upon life. In what spirit do we face these duties? Do they serve to purify and perfect our characters and mould them into matchless beauty and strength? Alas! too often we make these duties an excuse for our fretfulness and complaints. Instead of being a means of grace to us, they are allowed to vex our minds and disturb our peace. We so tamely submit to circumstances as to allow them to provoke us to anger until we develop a fierce, ungovernable temper; or we allow them to provoke us to cynicism, until the beauty of our lives is marred; or we may allow ourselves to become so engrossed in material things until spiritual things are choked and our hearts are no more susceptible than flint to the more gracious influences of life. We may do this while all the time we profess to be followers of the Lord Jesus. Our profession is then only of the lips. Our deeds drive Christ from the temple of our hearts. We do not, it is true, in so many words bid him depart, but our deeds are contrary to his will and we drive him forth from our midst.

UNDEVOTIONAL WORSHIP.

2. We need to bear the same truth in mind during public worship. We assemble in God's house for the express purpose of worshipping him. 'Unless God is with us,' we say, 'our meeting together will be in vain.' And yet how often we thoughtlessly rush into God's house without having spent one moment of earnest preparation! And while engaging in the exercises of the sanctuary we do not always rise to triumphant mastery over ourselves, for we let our thoughts wander away to the shop, or the office, or the factory. We do not sufficiently 'study to be quiet.' When we present ourselves before the throne of grace in this frame of mind, though we sing the hymns with the voices of angels, we bid Christ depart. Yea, we are driving him forth from his own temple, and our worship is but a vain show and empty mockery. 'Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven.' Let us, then, remember there is no half-way house in Christian experience. A man must either receive or reject the Christ. Consciously or unconsciously a man bids Christ stay or depart. We cannot retain our hold upon God and at the same time indulge the flesh. We cannot be loyal to Christ and at the same time compromise the devil. And this is where Christian people often make a mistake. We do not commit the great, glaring, revolting sins of which some are capable. For such do not appeal to us. We shudder at the thought of them. But we slacken our zeal in the Christian life and warfare, we cease to grapple earnestly with the sins that so easily beset us. Then our faith wanes and we sink into stolid indifference.

WHAT THE CHRISTLESS LIFE LOSES.

Lastly, consider for a moment how much these foolish Gadarenes missed in beseeching Christ to leave their shores. He had gone to them on a divine mission, to lighten their darkness, to reveal to them new and more gracious ideas of God, to show them the blessedness and sanctity of a consecrated life. He went with a message that would invest life with a deeper meaning, that would cause the common things of life to take upon themselves a fresh beauty, and would fill the minds of men with joy and peace. In bidding him depart they destroyed their happy prospects by thwarting his mission. We also, in our endeavors to be loyal to Christ and compromise the devil, with our two faces (one fixed upon the Christ-life, the other seeking to gain some material advantage), shut out the Master and bid him depart we not only display our folly and base ingratitude, but we do ourselves an incalculable wrong. And instead of going 'from strength to strength,' in Christian graces and virtues, we sink lower and lower in the scale of being.

Let us, then, remember that lip service is as vain as it is foolish. Only he who doeth the will enters the kingdom. Our deeds, our thoughts, our lives as a whole, must correspond to our Christian profession. And as we earnestly seek to press along life's journey in a victorious way, may we more and more realize that:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

ONLY A Common Cold,

but it becomes a serious matter if neglected. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh or Consumption is the result. Get rid of it at once by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Obstinate coughs yield to its grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep and often effecting a permanent cure."

Mrs. C. Townsend, Lockport, N.S., writes: "I feel it my duty to let you know of my experience with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I was troubled with a cold and severe cough all the time, and had very severe spells of Asthma. The doctors did all they could for me, but could only give me relief for a short time. I happened to see your medicine advertised and purchased three bottles, and it gave me great relief, and I do not cough at all. I do not know how to express my gratitude for what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for me."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

December 1, 1907.

THE DEATH OF SAMSON.
Judges xvi., 21-23.

Golden Text.—'Be strong in the Lord, and the power of his might.'—Eph. vi., 10.

(Davis W. Clark.)

In that New Testament Hall of Fame, the eleventh chapter of the Epistle of the Hebrews, between the Tablets of Barak and Jephthah, hangs one to Samson. His historicity has never been successfully impeached. He cannot be dismissed as a solar myth, although Samson may mean 'solar.' Effort may be made to discount him by affirming that he lacked serious religion and patriotic purpose; that his supreme motive was ignoble, being apparently only personal revenge, and that his warfare was only that of a guerilla, never rising to the dignity of a planned campaign against the enemies of his country. It may be said, if one chooses to say it, that Samson was never more than dimly conscious of the national and religious vocation of Israel.

However all that may be, this rude popular tale will never lose its subtle charm. It was evidently taken down from the very mouths of the people, and has been described as a self-contained narrative by a single hand. Its reproductions of the crude manners of a far-off age are fairly photographic. It is a quaint and evidently faithful narrative of customs, knowledge of which would without it likewise be lost.

The angelic annunciation to the wife of Manoah reminds one of the New Testament parallel in the life of the Virgin Mary, only in the former instance there are two communications instead of one. The simplicity and directness of the story wins the reader's heart from the beginning. One stroke suffices for the political situation of the times. It describes the Philistine dominance of Judah and Dan for twenty years in punishment for their infidelity to the covenant. The parentage of the deliverer is dismissed with similar brevity; a man of Zorah, of the Tribe of Dan, named Manoah and his wife; the angelic visit; the prenatal directions:—Manoah's prayer; second angelic visit, and finally the birth of Samson.

The stories of Samson's wit and prowess which follow are among the treasures of antiquity. They interpret a crude and remote age as no material souvenir could possibly do. They are so panoramic that one fairly sees the Hebrew Hercules killing his lion and afterward finding the honey-comb in the carcass—from which he makes his crude riddle. The marriage customs and rough domesticity of those far-off times pass in review upon these fascinating pages. As from a phonograph come the sarcastic sayings and mocking laughter of this brawny wit of an elder age.

The comedy and tragedy of human life has an exhibit in the person and career of Samson. It is one more image of gold and clay. The latter confessedly predominates in the impossible fusion. Traits, noble and ignoble, are mixed. Opposite characteristics are matched with corresponding deeds. Few Bible characters admit of more extensive allegorizing than that of Samson. The leonine jaws of civic wrongs are to be torn asunder. Good may be recovered from the wreck of the dethroned evil—as honey came from the carcass. Gates, bars and posts of hoary establishments, and unamenable franchises are to be as completely removed as those of Gaza. The immanent Divine is still the hiding of power, and it is the privilege of all to feel the moving of the spirit of the Lord as Samson felt it before every deed of prowess. Power is never irrevocably lost. Samson's locks grew again. At the last he was strong enough to pull a heathen temple down.

The career of Samson was a vivid national object lesson to Israel for a thousand years and was evidently designed to be such. The honor and gain of good parentage and the elements which constitute it are set forth in the pious examples of Samson's father and mother. The immanence of God in personal, family and national life is accentuated. The dangers of irreligious affiliations are portrayed. The story cannot be easily relegated to the curious, but comparatively unimportant realm of folk-lore. The strength of its hero is still in it. It is inspirational. It begets courage. It kindles patriotism.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

1. Samson in the Hall of Fame.
   Historical: no 'Solar myth.'
   Attempted discount of character and deeds.
2. Charm of the Story.
   Photographic.
   Preserves manners and customs.
3. Annunciation.
   New Testament parallel.
4. Contemporary history.
   Philistine dominance.
   Parentage of hero.
5. Stories of wit and prowess.
   Interpret remote age.
6. In general, an interpretation of life.
   Comedy and tragedy of it.
   Gold and clay.
7. Allegorization.
   Extensive possible.
8. Samson a national object lesson.
   Good parentage.
   Immanence of God.
   Danger of unreligious affiliation.
9. No mere folk-lore.
   Inspirational of courage and patriotism.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

This story puts a premium on strength. It is an Old Testament illumination of the New Testament text, 'Be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might.'

Strength is shown to be in part a matter of heredity in the pre-natal directions given to the mother of Samson. Every child born into the world has a right to this heritage. Parents who wilfully, carelessly or ignorantly neglect the conditions are not worthy of the sacred office of parentage. The retaliation of nature is swift and sure. Parents must suffer with their ill-born offspring.

A civilization which makes good parentage difficult or fairly impossible is not worthy the name. It ignorantly heaps up wrath against itself. The tax for the support of ill-born and defective children is becoming a considerable item. They are counted by the hundreds of thousands, if not by the million.

Parental solicitude expresses itself in the prayer of Manoah, 'teach us what we shall do unto the child that shall be born,' and again, 'how shall we order the child and how shall we do unto him?'

Samson must be tried by the standard of his own day, not by that of a thousand years later. The narrative makes no effort to gloss his conduct, but it does not condone it.

A mind dominating a fine physique is a splendid sight. It is like the skilful horseman who keeps his seat and with bit and bridle makes the beast his servant.

The most revolting sight for eye of God, angel or man is that in which the case is reversed and the animal is dominant.

The possibility of recovery of lost strength is vividly illustrated in the story. Samson's uncut locks were only the badge of a vow which was in harmony with physiological science. His growing hair was sign of the vow renewed. Recovered strength was the natural sequel.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 25.—Judges xiii., 1-14.
Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Judges xiii., 15—xiv., 4.
Wednesday, Nov. 27.—Judges xiv., 5-20.
Thursday, Nov. 28.—Judges xv., 1-20.
Friday, Nov. 29.—Judges xvi., 1-20.
Saturday, Nov. 30.—Judges xvi., 21-31.
Sunday, Dec. 1.—Eph. vi., 1-18.

John D. Roddick, Lyndhurst, Tells His Experience.

After Two Years' Suffering with Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, was Cured by Dr. Hamilton.

Lyndhurst, Ont., Sept. 4.—The following statement, made by Mr. Roddick, lumber merchant, tells of the remarkable knowledge possessed by Dr. Hamilton:

'Two years ago I had grippe which settled in my back and kidneys. I was sickly and very miserable, suffered great pain and inconvenience. Different remedies were tried without benefit and then I decided to try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills. I derived immense good from their use in short time. When two boxes were used I was immeasurably better. To-day I am well. Neighbors suffering from kidney and back trouble have also been cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which I am convinced is the best medicine for regulating and cleansing the system. They are very mild, but do the work just the same.'

Nothing so certain in diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Twenty-five cents, at all dealers.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.

First. The promises concerning his first coming in Gen. iii., and Mal. iv., have been fulfilled. So shall be the many foretellings of His second coming. We have teaching about it in the word Apocalypse, a revealing or unveiling. In Rom. viii., 18 the whole creation is waiting for this revealing. In I. Cor. i., 7 we have the patient waiting of believers for this unveiling of Christ, for present edification, as well as for future glory. In II. Thess. i., 7-10, we have a fuller revealing of what will take place when Christ reappears. Then He will be glorified in His people and judge those that refused His gospel. Peter refers to the inheritance reserved for believers into which they are to enter at the reappearing of Christ. (I. Pet. i., 5-7; iv., 13.) Second. We have teaching about a second coming of Christ. In Matt. xxvi., 64. Jesus told His persecutors that they would see Him sitting on God's throne, and coming on the clouds of heaven. See also Acts i., 11. In Jno. xxi., 22, Jesus spoke of His future coming. In the Lord's supper we show forth His death till He come. In Heb. x., 37, we are told the coming One will come and will not delay. In Rev. i., 7, Christ is coming in the clouds and every eye shall see Him. In xxii., 20 Jesus says 'I am coming quickly.' May all Christians respond. 'Amen, come Lord Jesus.' Third. Another word for Christ's coming is 'presence.' We can only give a few references. (I. Cor. xv., 23; I. Thess. ii., 19; iii., 13; iv., 15; v., 23.) Fourthly. Another word is brightness or shining forth. It is used six times. (II Thess. ii., 8; I. Tim. vi., 14; II. Tim. i., 10; iv., 1, 8; and Titus ii., 13.) Fifthly. A manifestating, or appearing. (See Heb. ix., 26; Col. iii., 4; I. Pet. v., 4; I. Jno. ii., 28; iii., 2.) In all these places believers are connected with Christ. They shall meet Him, behold Him and ever be with Him.

NOTHING NEW.

The oldest written history is that which is to be deciphered from the Babylonian clay tablets, and it shows that in all essentials men went about their business sixty centuries ago very much as they do now, being moved by the same passions and aspirations and ideas which are still the most potent forces in the world.—Manchester 'Guardian.'

BAGDAD TO ALEPPO

A NEW REGULAR CARRIAGE SERVICE TO MESOPOTAMIA.

(From United States Daily Consular and Trade Reports.)

A regular carriage service has been established between the cities of Bagdad and Aleppo. The first two carriages left Bagdad on Sept. 1 on the occasion of the thirty-first anniversary of the Sultans' accession to the throne. The promoters, known as the Bagdad-Aleppo Carriage Company, propose to start two carriages every second day from both cities. The distance is about 600 miles, and the greater part of the route lies through desert country. It is hoped that with frequent changes of animals the journey can be accomplished in eight days. Small stations have been built where carriages will halt for the night, and where beds and food may be had. Travellers should provide themselves with sleeping bags. The company promises to make these halting places as comfortable and convenient as possible.

Transportation rates are: For first class, 4 Turkish liras, equal to $17.60 a passenger, one way; for second class, 2½ Turkish liras, equal to $11, a passenger, one way. Each passenger is allowed to carry forty pounds of luggage free; excess luggage to be charged at the rate of 14 cents for each two and three-quarter pounds. Each carriage has room for four passengers. It is also proposed to run cargo waggons, but no freight rates have as yet been determined upon.

The establishment of this service is welcomed by all people who have occasion to travel in these parts. Formerly the journey occupied from twenty to twenty-five days, by carriage or camel back, and provisions had to be carried for the entire trip. On this account very few travellers reached Bagdad overland from the Mediterranean, the sea route, via Bombay, being the more convenient and preferred. The distance by the latter is nearly 6,000 miles.

Under the present arrangements it is possible to leave Beirut, the principal port on the Syrian coast, by evening train and to arrive in Aleppo in time to start in carriage the morning of the second day, reaching Bagdad eight days later. Inasmuch as these parts offer sightseers such interesting and ancient ruins as those of Babylon and Nineveh, it is likely that improved transportation facilities may tempt a large number of tourists to visit Mesopotamia.

FACTS ABOUT CITY NAMES.

(Utica, N.Y., 'Press.')

There are 27 towns and cities named Troy in the United States, 19 named Athens, 17 Utica, 16 Alexandria, 15 Rome, 12 Carthage, 7 Attica and 7 Syracuse. Only two states, Indiana and New York, contain towns bearing all eight of the names. Ohio and Missouri have seven each. The same name for different places often causes delay in the transmission of mail, and imposes extra care on the postal clerks. The Post-office Department requires every post-office in a state to have a name different from any other, and the rule should be extended to cover the United States. Names can be invented that will supply every town and city with one of its own that cannot be mistaken for any other.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DR. JACK'S SECRET.

'It's just as we thought, Dr. Jack—King Bruce has gone lame, and you can't use him,' said the doctor's man, as he entered his master's office.

'Well, Matthew, it's a good thing that shank's mare is in prime condition to carry me to my patients,' laughed the doctor. 'I will be off at once, seeing I must go afoot.'

A little later, the doctor set off on his round of calls. The first patient he wished to see was his niece, Rosemary, who had sprained her ankle the day before. The doctor made his way through the snow, thoroughly enjoying the spotless whiteness surrounding him and the keen fresh air. Rosemary greeted him with smiling surprise.

'You dear Uncle Jack!' she cried; 'Bertha and I were both sure you would not be able to come to-day, when we heard King Bruce was lame.'

'A fine doctor I would be, to let a lame horse keep me from calling on my patients!' the doctor answered, as he unwound his muffler, unbuttoned his coat, and sat down beside his niece.

'But how do you do it, anyway, Uncle Jack—find time for everything?' Rosemary asked.

'By doing only the things I believe worth while, and by making every stroke count. That is the secret, lassie,' the doctor answered.

'That is easier said than done, Uncle Jack,' chimed in Bertha, who having followed the doctor into the room, had heard his last words.

'It is not difficult if we make it a practice to

"'Do the things we must,
Before the things we may."'

Dr. Jack answered.

'I'm glad you felt that way, and didn't let King Bruce and the snow and other things keep you away, Uncle Jock,' Rosemary said.

Bertha did not speak, but stood looking thoughtfully on while the ailing ankle was being dressed, giving such assistance as her uncle needed.

After the doctor had gone, Bertha set the red geranium plant in the sunshine where Rosemary could see it, and said, as she turned to leave the room:

'I'm going to take the shell-pattern to grandma now, dear. You won't mind being alone until mamma comes back from the meeting, which will be soon, I think.'

'No, I don't mind being alone, Bertha,' Rosemary answered. 'But I thought you had decided to finish that book instead of taking the long tramp to grandma's through the snow.'

'So I had, before Uncle Jack called. Now, "the thing worth while" seems—not to disappoint grandma. It is just the day she will like for starting the shell pattern.'

'And do you know, dear, Rosemary answered quickly, eager to return her sister's confidence, 'before Uncle Jack called I had planned to work on my bead chain, which I am anxious to finish. But now "the thing worth while" seems to be to hem the towels mamma wants out of the way. Will you bring me my work-basket and one of the towels? They are in the lower drawer.'

A few minutes later Rosemary, seated in the big chair beside the window, her foot resting on a stool, stopped sewing to watch Bertha walk briskly down the snowy path and out to the road beyond.

'I'm glad Uncle Jack shared his secret with us,' she said, as she bent above her hemming. 'It has helped Bertha and me to

'"Do the thing we must,
Before the thing we may,"'

—'Young People's Paper.'

DOLL'S PATTERNS.

Be sure to read in the 'Home Department' of this paper all about the dainty dolls' patterns, so pretty, and so cheap. Ask mother to cut the article out so that it won't get lost before you have time to send your order.

COULDN'T WEAR BOOTS

If you suffered with a bad foot, so bad that you could not bear anything to touch it, and then some one sent you a small sample box of Zam-Buk, half of which healed you after 12 months' suffering, what would you say? Why, exactly what Mrs. Baptiste Jeanlouis, of Vankleek Hill, said, when finishing her letter, viz.:

THANK YOU A THOUSAND TIMES

There are crowds of others in the Dominion who write nice things to us, and they are all anxious that you should know about Zam-Buk, the Marvellous Healer. We pass their experience on from time to time for the help of other sufferers.

Zam-Buk is the great Miracle-Worker Heals where all else fails. All skin troubles, such as Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Running Sores, Chapped Hands, Scalp Irritation, Festering Sores, Poisoned Wounds, etc., yield to Zam-Buk.

For Piles, Rheumatism, etc., it cannot be equalled. All druggists sell at 50 cents a box, or from The Zam-Buk Co., postpaid for price. 3 boxes for $1.25. Send for a free sample box, enclosing 1c. to pay postage.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street West, Montreal.

PICTURES

The more people are educated the more they appreciate and value pictures of current events—for they contribute delightfully at a glance to a still further education.

***

The less people are educated the more they appreciate and value pictures because they tell them at a glance of interests of which they cannot or perhaps will not read. That is why they please and instruct the children.

***

Everybody likes pictures and no home should be without its picture paper. The cheapest and best is the "Canadian Pictorial." It is to Canada what the "London Illustrated News" and "Graphic" are to Britain. The "Canadian Pictorial" contains about a thousand inches of pictures and costs about a thousand dollars each issue.

Only ten cents a copy.
One dollar a year.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO'Y,
142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Or JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

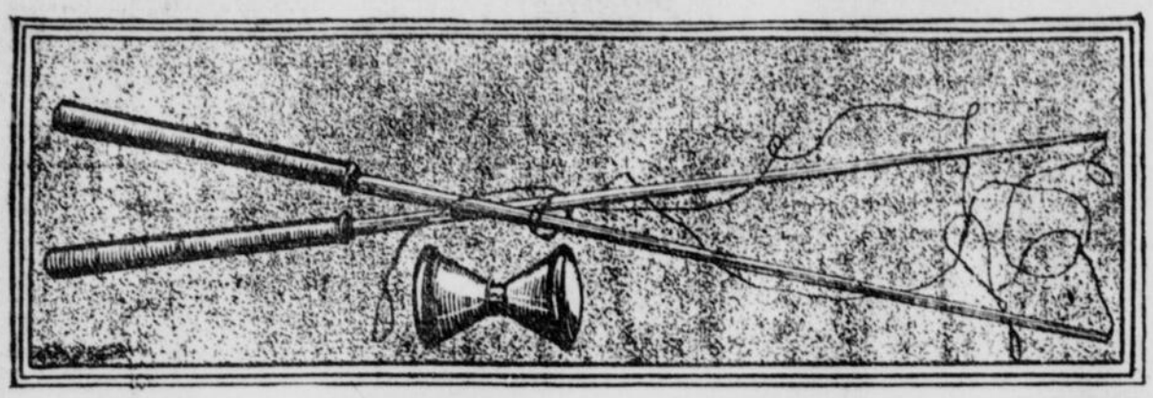
TO CURE STIFF NECK

When the cords of the neck become stiff and sore, nothing brings such instant relief as Nerviline. Every drop is just full of pain-destroying power. Its action is almost magical. Nerviline penetrates through the pores of the skin, removes the stiffness on one application. 'My neck was so stiff I couldn't turn it a quarter of an inch,' writes Fred. T. Baldwin, of Portsmouth. 'I had it rubbed with Nerviline a few times, and all the soreness and stiffness disappeared. I don't know another liniment you can depend on like Nerviline; it's splendid for colds, lameness. For fifty years Polson's Nerviline has been 'the' liniment of Canada. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles.

The Boys' Page.

Diabolo.

It is not so often that a really good new game finds a place in the world that people have been slow to welcome the latest find in this direction, diabolo. It has spread like the proverbial wildfire from the popular resorts in southern France all over England during the past summer and will find a ready welcome wherever men like a good game. Everybody plays it, boys and girls, men and women, grandfathers and even the little folks. It is played alone and immensely



—N. Y. 'Times.'

THE STICKS AND THE DIABOLO.

enjoyed, played in couples, and even between two sides; in fact it seems to fit all circumstances for it can be played indoors as well as out. The best of it is too that the outfit is so simple it can be made at home although, of course, more skilled play can be had with the bought sets. The illustrations give sufficient idea of the sticks and double-headed tops or diabolo itself to enable anybody to turn out his own set. It is true it is not an entirely new game, as it was known and played in some districts of France long before this year, but it has only just come into its own and been rounded out to a proper finish. Mr. C. B. Fry, the well-known cricketer, was largely instrumental in bringing the game to its present perfection, and in making it known in England. In 'Fry's Magazine,' recently, he has given very good directions for the would-be player:

'Place the diabolo on the ground in front of you, with a baton in each hand, and the cord looped so as to be under the waist of the diabolo. Lower the right hand to within a foot of the diabolo, keeping the string almost taut by extending the left arm away. Then pull the diabolo along the ground by raising the right arm toward the left, and when the diabolo has run a yard or so along the ground lift it in the loop of the cord and keep up and accentuate the rotation already begun by raising and lowering the right arm from the shoulder. Keep the left arm almost motionless on a level with the hips. In all action the sticks should be kept moving parallel with the axis of the diabolo. In full rotation the diabolo spins two thousand turns a minute.

The next thing is to learn to throw the diabolo in the air. This is easy. When the diabolo is rotating strongly, bring the hands to within a foot or so of one another at the same level, then suddenly pull them apart with a lifting action. This makes the cord act like a bowstring, and projects the diabolo, still spinning, into the air.

'To effect the catch aim the point of the right hand stick just under the arch of the waist of the diabolo, and the diabolo runs still spinning on to the loop of the cord. This is easy, but one must not flinch.

A player may practice alone by projecting the diabolo to heights of from four feet to fifty feet or more in the air, catching it and immediately reprojecting it a number of times. Two players may practice together by projecting the diabolo from one to the other at distances of from twenty yards to eighty yards or a hundred yards. But for this one must acquire the knack of maintaining the rotation, and at the same time changing one's position relatively to the player toward whom the diabolo is to be projected.

It is useful to learn to play left-handed. In principle any movement which increases the rotation of the diabolo is good. Practice on such lines as above is most amusing and attractive, and is a fine form of physical exercise.

The diabolo game can be played by sides of almost any number—camps, as they are called in France—each side being disposed something on the plan of two association football elevens at the kick-off, but with a space of some ten yards between the opposing forwards, and with each side confined within a square of a size suited to the number playing.

For diabolo tennis played in courts, the skill required is greater. With the diabolo spinning on the cord and well under control, the player faces his opponent, who is about twenty-four yards away, inside a chalk-line inclosure. Suddenly the slack cord becomes a tight cord, and the diabolo is shot across the net precisely as an arrow from a bowstring. The receiver waits with his arms outstretched so that the slender cord hanging from the batons is almost taut. No matter whether the serve is a lob or a high-flyer or a skimmer, the diabolo always preserves its equilibrium so that the receiver can catch it on his cord just as though he had thrown it up himself. Always provided he is accurate enough of eye and quick enough of hand. When he catches it he retains it, still spinning for a fraction of a second, just long enough to obtain control of it, and gather direction for his own return throw. So back and forth till skill fails.

To the looker-on it is the most graceful of all known games, yet in point of quick and energetic exercise it is unique. It is not a game of strength, but of quickness and balance and eye. The essentials are a quick eye, a deft foot, a pliant hand, and suppleness of body. For ladies it is an almost perfect game. Like tennis, it can be played on indoor courts.'

The diabolo has passed through various forms, having been formed in earliest times, the days of its crudity, of horn and feathers. Later it was made of metal and now, in the regular games it is composed of celluloid. There is no reason, however, why a good light wood should not be used where the regular games cannot be had, and the player become very skilful. Simple as it seems in description, the game has a wonderful fascination in reality, and it seems positively impossible to give up when the sticks are in hand until the diabolo is conquered and goes spinning at the player's will. Another recommendation is that there always is a possibility of practice producing markedly better work. You certainly can't learn diabolo in a day, although perhaps your earliest efforts will bring you the most amusement.



—N. Y. 'Times.'



—N. Y. 'Times.'

The string should be smooth and firm as it will have to stand a good deal of strain. It is the game of the immediate future for America, where, in spite of its very recent entry, it is fast gaining ground, so go in and prepare yourself for next summer's tournaments.

THE COMPETITION.

Don't forget! It closes on Nov. 23, and everything must be sent on or before that date. We have received a good number of silhouettes and some of them are splendid, but only a few toys are in so far.

PUZZLES.

JUMBLED ARTISTS.

Radeanle. Lamisli. Rrteun. Ttsaw. Neursb.

RIDDLE-ME-REE.

My first is in engine, but not in train.
My second is in thought, but not in brain.
My third is in bought, but not in sold.
My fourth is in elder, but not in old.
My fifth is in nudge, but not in hug.
My sixth is in saucer, but not in mug.
My whole makes up a French boy's name.

FISHES ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

(1) A weapon. (2) To glide. (3) A metal circle belonging to a lady. (4) Part of a verb and a place for ships. (5) A shortened girl's name and at the present time.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Ans.—Tree.

Transpositions — 1. Rove, over. 2. Leap, peal. 3. Harps, sharp. 4. Large, regal. 5. Inch, chin. 6. Sword, words. 7. Tend, dent. 7. Earl, real. 9. Lance, clean.

Correct answers to puzzles of Nov. 5 (addition of fractions, etc.) have been received from Isabel M. Grant, Springville, N.S.; Myrtle Ross, Alberton, P.E.I.; Willie H. Garrie, Rat Portage, Ont., and some one from St. Helen's, Ont., who forgot to sign his name.

George O. Reid, Fred. B. Hayden, Hazel MacKercher, Phyllis Cole, Montreal; Lila Trenholm, Blue Bonnets, and Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, N.B., have sent in correct answers to last week's puzzles.

LETTER OF THANKS.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Many thanks for the lovely book which I received in due course, for having the highest marks in the Puzzle Contest. The prize was beyond my expectations, and I appreciate it highly.

Yours truly,

ALICE M. ANDREWS.

331 Pine ave., Montreal, Nov. 7, 1907.

HOW THE WORLD SAYS 'GOOD-BY.'

The Turk will solemnly cross his hands upon his breast and make a profound obeisance when he bids you farewell.

The genial Jap will take off his slipper as you depart, and say with a smile: 'You are going to leave my despicable house in your honorable journeying I regard thee!'

In the Philippines the departing benediction is bestowed in the form of rubbing the friend's face with one's hand.

The German 'Lebe woh' is not particularly sympathetic in its sound, but it is less embarrassing to those it speeds than the Hindoo's performance, who when you go from him falls in the dust at your feet.

The Fiji Islanders cross two red feathers.

The natives of New Guinea exchange chocolate.

The Burmese bend low and say: 'Hib! Hib!'

The 'Auf wiedersehen' of the Austrians is the most feeling expression of farewell.

The South Sea Islanders rattle each others whale-teeth necklace.

The Sioux and the Blackfoot will at parting dig their spears in the earth as a sign of confidence and mutual esteem.

In the islands in the Straits of the Sound the natives at your going will stoop down and clasp your foot.

The Russian form of parting salutation is brief, consisting of the single word 'Praschai,' said to sound like a sneeze.

The Otaheite Islander will twist the end of the departing guest's robe, and then solemnly shake his own hands three times.—Selected.

A man is known by what he laughs at.—Carlyle.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

'B,' Radnor.	$ 2.00
T. H. Payne and wife, Strathroy, Ont.	2.00
Previously acknowledged..	136.45
Total received up to Nov. 12....	$140.45

Address all subscriptions to this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Hunters in Many Lands.

IV.—IN MATABELELAND.

It was in Bulawayo, the mining centre of Matabeleland, that Nimmo left me, saying that he had a sufficiency of the trail. I made a great show of indignation at being thus deserted, but in my heart I hardly blamed the Texan. As for myself, I was determined to push on. The wild country still farther north, the region of the Zambesi river, where Livingstone had died, lured me with its mystery.

Know[illegible], however, that it would be reckless folly to attempt to make alone this trip of hundreds of miles through the untracked wilderness, I began to look about for a companion. No man of my own color in Bulawayo would listen to me seriously when I proposed the journey. I was beginning to think that I should, after all, have to chance the jungles by myself, when one morning a Kafir boy about eighteen years old, all innocent of clothing, presented himself at my camp, and informed me in curious English that he would like to see the country to the north.

I appraised him carefully. He had a tall and slim but muscular body, a well-shaped head, and an intelligent eye. Physically he was all that could be desired; but, desiring to get a line on his courage, I began to enlarge upon the perils and hardships of the journey. I told him that we would probably be gone a year, and would encounter many lions and other wild animals, as well, perhaps, as hostile tribes.

'Shoot good?' he inquired, drawing his arms up in imitation of a man taking aim with a rifle. I assured him that I did, and during the remainder of the interview he grinned and nodded at me confidently. It was settled that I should pay him fifteen shillings a month, and that we should start within a week.

My lieutenant, whom I had named Fifteen because of the fifteen shillings a month, on the night before our departure appeared at the camp leading by a rope a small, black, dejected-looking dog. He gave me to understand that the dog was necessary, since it would warn us of danger.

At dawn the next morning the seven of us, the four faithful donkeys that had come all the way from Johannesburg with me, the dog, the Kafir boy, and myself, trailed out of Bulawayo into the bush. . . We headed for the Segakwe river, a pretty stream, flowing gently between grassy banks, with a background of picturesque rocky hills. Within a few minutes after we had unpacked our donkeys here, one bright morning, a crowd of Matabele Kafirs came swarming over a knoll. At first they gazed at us from among the trees, and then, growing bolder, came out into the open, standing at a respectful distance, with their spears in their hands. Big and muscular, clad mainly in decorative feathers, they were a formidable array of savages, and they watched me too closely and silently for my own peace of mind. They got on my nerves, and I asked Fifteen if he thought they were waiting for night to make an attack.

'Give them something—some presents,' he answered.

This struck me as a good idea; so I sent him out with a tin cupful of salt and a box of matches for the head man. They crowded around the boy, whom I watched anxiously, fearing that they might seize him. But in a few moments I saw him push his way through them, with a haughty air, like a young chief. His face relaxed into a grin when he had left them behind him, where they couldn't see.

'Give more salt and matches,' he remarked as he came up.

'I have no more to spare,' I answered impatiently. 'Here, take out another cupful of salt and tell them to go away. Tell them that I am a great white chief, and want to be alone.'

When Fifteen returned the second time his face was serious. 'The head man say that he have much men—not afraid of white chief with no men; this his country. More salt and matches!'

'But at this rate,' I protested, 'I'll be giving them all I have. Isn't there something else we can do to make them friendly?'

Fifteen's face suddenly brightened. He pointed to the river, and indulged in his favorite imitation of me taking aim. Kill hippo for them! Meat fine.'

'By George, Fifteen!' I exclaimed, 'you've got a head on you. Go out and te'l your savage friends that if there are hippos in the river your master will kill one with his devil club, and present them with it, provided they ask him for no more salt and matches, and go back home.'

There was excitement among the visitors when Fifteen delivered this message, because the Kafirs, with their crude weapons, are rarely able to kill a hipopotamus, the meat of which they prize highly. They began to advance when I started toward the river; but I waved them back.

At the water's edge I seated myself on a rock, and waited. Before me was a large, unruffled pool, which ought to be, I judged, a favorite haunt for hippos, if there were any in the river. A quarter of an hour passed silently.

Presently odd-moving ridges appeared on the water, and suddenly the big, blunt head and watery, staring eyes of a hippo rose above the surface. It was followed by another and another, until six were lined up surveying me, evidently wondering what sort of strange animal I might be. Stealthily I brought my rifle around to my shoulder, and then, aiming at a point between the eyes of the one directly in front of me, fired quickly. All disappeared, without haste, the one at which I had fired showing no signs of even a ruffled temper. Keeping my station on the rock, I waited for another chance, and in a little while again saw the hippo that had been the target. An abrasion on his head indicated that the heavy bullet had struck the skull squarely, but had glanced off. The bulky creature, observing me, began to move rapidly, and was about thirty yards away when I took careful aim at a spot just behind his ear. As the report echoed among the hills he went over backward, came up quickly, threw out a stream of blood, and disappeared again.

Now the Kafirs, with yells of joy, came running out of the bush, and crowded on the bank, gazing at me with admiration, and jabbering among themselves. 'They say,' Fifteen informed me, 'you kill hippo. In afternoon, he float.' This meant a wait of about five hours. Fifteen and I went back to camp and despatched a frugal luncheon, while the Kafirs sat about in silence, absorbed in my every movement. When we went down to the water again, Fifteen pointed out numerous small dark spots on the surface. He said that each of these was the nose of a crocodile, and when I looked closely I saw that he was right. The reptiles were motionless, waiting with ominous patience for their prey.

Finally something rose heavily in the water. It was the great belly of the dead hippopotamus: Instantly the dark spots began to move, and I saw long, repulsive bodies glide up to the carcass. They began to tug at it, but could make no headway, because, powerful as were the great jaws, they could not bite through nor tear the remarkably tough hide.

Once more the Kafirs assembled on the bank. After considerable palaver, about a hundred of the black men ran back toward the bush, and began to cut down saplings, with crude hatchets made of iron, which abounds in that region. The trees were dragged by boys to the water's edge as they were cut, and here a Kafir, who was older than most of the others, but who appeared to be particularly lithe and active, seized them, one at a time, and laid them on the water, with their trunks resting on the low bank and their branches extending outward. In this way he made several layers, and walking out on them, placed others still farther out.

'The crocodiles will grab him sure!' I exclaimed to Fifteen.

'Not if he not slip,' replied the boy. 'Crocodile not like trees; keep away from them.'

I made a mental note of this new lesson in jungle lore, but did not take my eyes off the perilous work of building this strange brush bridge out among the crocodiles. More and more saplings were brought down and shoved out to the daring Kafir. He would push their slim trunks down until they were entangled in the branches upon which he stood, and then would force the branches outward, feeling his way along them carefully with his feet and with a long pole. At last he got within a few feet of the carcass, at which the crocodiles were still biting viciously.

Suddenly he crouched down, gave a spring, and the next instant was clambering upon that slippery body. As he landed, it sagged and rolled a little. I could see the crocodiles draw away, and then go at it more savagely than before. One of them, thrusting its head high out of the water, made a lightning nab at the Kafir's foot; but he had seen it coming, and jumped up with a grin between the fore legs of his remarkable raft.

Another Kafir ran out rapidly along the bridge with a grass rope, an end of which he tossed to the man on the belly. The latter made it fast to the fore leg against which he had been balancing, and the Kafir on the bridge retreated quickly to the bank. The crowd there, seizing the rope with much yelling, began to pull, and the dead hippo, with its triumphant rider waving his pole and beating the water with it, moved shoreward, while the crocodiles bit at the thick hide and snapped at the Kafir as they followed.—Colonel J. Y. F. Blake, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

AVery Good Selling Paper

That is what the boys say of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' and it is their opinion and testimony that counts with other boys.

Just read this letter from a brisk New Brunswick boy:—

Campbellton, N.B.

Received 18 'Canadian Pictorials' yesterday morning, and sold all of them after school. Could have sold more. Please send 36 of December number. It is a VERY good selling paper. Please find find $1.80 for 18 sold. J. B. F.

Our friend hasn't told us yet what he's working for, but we don't mind. He is safe to go on just piling up his credit, and when he is ready he can get his rewards all at once.

Have YOU sent in YOUR order? If not, read the advertisement below, and lose no time in mailing that post-card.

N.B.—Don't forget the flag to the one who sells MOST 'Pictorials' in the two months of November and December. It's a prize worth tryng for.

Every Boy Wants A WATCH and CHAIN.

FREE



For selling 25 copies of that popular illustrated monthly, the "Canadian Pictorial" at 10 cents each. Send us the $2.50 and you get at once a guaranteed Ingersoll Watch, stem wind, stem set, and a neat, serviceable Chain. Watch alone for selling 20. Other premiums—all good. Everyone likes the "Pictorial." It "sells at sight." Beautiful glossy paper. Over 1,000 square inches of exquisite pictures in each issue. Many worth framing. Orders for current issue rushing in. Don't be among the last. Orders promptly filled. Send no money, but drop us a postcard, and we will forward supply of "Pictorials" also premium list and full instructions. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the "Canadian Pictorial," "Witness" Block, Montreal.

N.B.—Besides earning premiums, your sales will all count in our splendid prize competition. Write for particulars.

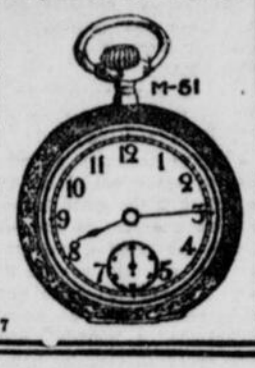


WATCH SPECIALS

Here are two excellent values from our new 86 page Catalog.

M50 Same size as illustrated. Ladies' O size, hunting, 14k gold-filled watch of 25 year durability; has solid gold bow and winding stem. Choice of plain, fancy or engine-turned cases, fitted with our own special nickel movement, made to our order and guaranteed by us $13.50

M51 Size of illustration, solid sterling silver open face watch, fancy back, fitted with our special nickel movement, containing 15 jewels, made to our order and guaranteed by us. Price $5.50



"We engrave monogram free of charge."

Our new 86 page Catalog is free for the asking; to be sure of new edition ask for Catalog P26.

AMBROSE KENT & SONS LIMITED

Manufacturing Jewelers

156 Yonge Street Toronto

"AWORD TO THE WISE"

LIFE AGENTS:—

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE

Is equal to the best, that's all

Address enquiries for openings to

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Students at Macdonald College Surprised at the Great Size and Elaborate Equipment of the New Institution.

EVERYTHING MAKING FOR SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL TRAINING IN A COUNTRY LIFE, HAS BEEN THOUGHT OUT AND PROVIDED FOR.

Under the very happiest auspices, and with every prospect of fulfilling the ideals of its founder, the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue has started on its career. All the students in both the school for teachers and the school of household science have now taken up their residence at the college, and entered upon their work, and the students in the school of agriculture are due next week. These will complete the regular students. The total number will then be 250, of whom about 50 will be men. This number, as has already been announced is quite be..nd the expectations of the principal, Dr. Robertson, and is very encouraging to all concerned.

Equally encouraging is the general type and character of the students. While quite a number of them are of the minimum age, namely, 17 years, there is a considerable proportion of 18, 19 and 20 years of age. They come both from the city and from the country, from far and near, and they are of exactly the type the college was intended to reach—bright, intelligent, wholesome-minded young women, who are simply delighted to have the opportunity of attending a college so well calculated as is the Macdonald College to help them towards realizing their ideals, and becoming a power for good in the communities in which they will live.

The college staff has been practically complete for some time past, so that all the arrangements for at once entering on the work were well in hand upon the arrival of the students. Very little time, therefore, was lost in preliminaries, and next week will see the students well into the work of their various courses.

One of Dr. Robertson's strongest characteristics is his ability for inspiring other people, and he has certainly been inspiring the students this week. Every evening he has been addressing them, explaining to them what the college stands for, what it hopes to accomplish, and what it expects of the students and the staff. These addresses, more than anything else, have helped to make the students feel at home. Indeed, they have done more than that; they have aroused a decided enthusiasm throughout the whole student body.

JUST LIKE SISTERS.

A particularly pleasing evidence of the general feeling occurred the other evening. The domestic servants at the college have had a hard time getting things into running order. Besides, there are as yet none too many of them, for such help is very difficult to get, as every housewife knows. On Thursday night the principal, wishing to help the maids out with their work so that they might have a rest, called for volunteer help. Somewhat to his surprise, and greatly to his delight, no fewer than a hundred of the students immediately offered their services. Consequently the housework that had to be done was very quickly got through with.

'I cannot say how much that simple incident has encouraged me,' said Principal Robertson. 'The girls have come to college, of course, with considerable ideals, and one can quite conceive of their being slightly shocked when one of the first things they were asked to do was to wash dishes, and so on. Instead of taking it that way, however, up went the hands of a hundred girls, who were actually pleased to help. That certainly shows an excellent spirit.'

It may be mentioned in this connection that such of the women students who care to do so may partly pay their way through college. By helping at waiting on the tables for three weeks, they are granted the next week's board free, and many of the girls are pleased to be able to do this.

YOUNG WOMEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

The elaborate scale on which the college has been planned, the immensity of the buildings, the substantial air about everything, and the wealth of attention which it is quite evident has been lavished upon every detail, is a source of wonder to the students, and of the deepest pleasure to the staff. To the visitor it is a matter of no surprise that the young women should show such enthusiasm as they are showing, and such readiness to help in the work incidental to the inauguration. It would rather be a surprise if they did not show this spirit, for they must all be conscious of the great privilege which is theirs in having such a splendid institution placed at their disposal absolutely free of charge, except for the bare expenses of board, and a slight charge for materials used. Thus, all that a student has to pay on entrance to the college is $23, and this amount is made up as follows:—

Four weeks' board in advance.. ..	$13.00
Caution money deposit..	5.00
Laboratory fee (for cost of materials used)..	5.00
Total..	$23.00

It is difficult to give an idea of the buildings to those who have not seen them; just as it is difficult, having seen them, to realize that they have sprung into being, as it were, at a bound, instead of being the slow growth of years. The only comparison which can be made that will give any adequate conception of the institution is to say that it means for country life everything that McGill means for city life—all that, and much more, for while at McGill, with all its magnificent appointments and equipment, there is still much in the matter of accommodation and resources that is needed, here at Macdonald College every corner has been rounded off, and every want anticipated and provided for. For Macdonald College, it must be remembered, is the noble dream of a noble citizen crystallized into actual reality and the actual cost of crystallizing that dream the public will probably never know. It must be immense, for it is quite apparent that in every detail cost has been a secondary consideration; the best of material to be got, and the best of workmanship, has been insisted upon in everything.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings on the campus consist of the following:—

The Main Building, in which are the administration offices, the assembly hall, the library, and many class rooms.
The Biology-Bacteriology Building.
The Chemistry-Physics Building.
The Agriculture-Horticulture Building.
The Poultry Building.
The Women's Residence.
The Men's Residence.

Other buildings on the 561 acres comprising the college property are:

An elementary school for the children of Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Cottages for staff and workpeople.

A power house for supplying water, heat, gas, and electric light.

A farm house for the farm superintendent.

Various farm buildings, stables and piggeries.

It was Dr. Robertson's idea in planning the buildings to make them harmonize outwardly with their picturesque surroundings. At present, with the building materials only just cleared off, the campus is nothing but a ploughed waste, and the roads, some of them, nothing but muddy tracks, but it is curious to notice how the buildings, with the warm tones of the flash-burnt brick of which they are built, and the red tiles of the roofs, already seem to have the sanction of age and of the rural environment. The effect is heightened by the dignified solidity of massive octagonal pillars of sandstone supporting the porches. Then, again, from whichever side the campus is approached, the appearance is presented of entering a spacious court yard similar to the court yard of many of the ancestral homes of England. When the campus is laid down to grass next summer, and trees, shrubs, and flowers make their appearance—that is the time when the college will be a thing of completed beauty, and it is then probably when the work is going with a swing, that visitors will be invited to attend the formal inaugural ceremony.

The interior of the building is quite in keeping with the exterior. The architecture is on the same style of dignified simplicity. The walls are all in quiet, agreeable tints, and the furniture and fittings, excepting the fittings for special purposes, are all in oak, with dull finish.

It is impossible to attempt to describe the multiplicity of class rooms and laboratories, or the costly equipment. Nothing has been forgotten that is needed for instruction in the art and science of teaching, in theoretical and practical training in the several branches of agriculture, and in the teaching of household science. In every one of these departments there is elaborate equipment for carrying on research work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The girls at the college have been particularly pleased to learn of the arrangements for their physical training. The aim of this work is to secure a systematic development and the greatest bodily vigor of the individual rather than the greatest development of muscular power. The Swedish system of gymnastics will be the basis of the work, and the girls have a fine gymnasium, with shower baths, a magnificent swimming pool, and so on. There is exactly similar accommodation for the men.

Incidentally it is of interest to note that the Protestant children of Ste. Anne de Bellevue will have what will probably be the most perfect elementary school in the province to attend. This school is now being built on the college campus on the same generous scale as the other college buildings. While the children attending will have the most perfect elementary training that science can suggest, the school will at the same time afford an admirable practice school for the teachers in training, in addition to the city schools, which are to be used for the same purpose from time to time.

The motto of the college is 'Mastery for service,' and the college coat of arms is composed of four quarterings. The upper left hand corner represents Macdonald College, and in the right hand corner, Sir William Macdonald's coat of arms. The lower quarters contain the arms of McGill University and of Quebec Province respectively. The crest is a pyramid with clover blossoms, representing stability with fertility.

CRISPI'S MEMOIRS

EFFORTS TO PUBLISH AND TO SUPPRESS THE ITALIAN STATESMAN'S VINDICATION.

(Rome letter in New York 'Sun.')

Renewed interest has lately been aroused in the memoirs of the Italian statesman Signor Crispi, and the more or less acrimonious discussion concerning the theft of several important political documents from his desk on the day of his death has been re-opened.

It has been asserted by one of his friends that the papers stolen were those docketed in the handwriting of the late Signor Crispi as 'La Grande Intamia' (the great disgrace), and that they contained everything relating to the disastrous war in Africa. Evidently it was Signor Crispi's intention that these papers should form the second part of his memoirs, together with reminiscences of his political life, both as head of the Government and in the latter part of his parliamentary career, 1896 to 1900.

Signor Crispi was most methodical in the arrangement of his correspondence, indexing all his letters, and placing them in envelopes according to the subject to which they related. By the publication of the contents of the envelopes marked 'The Great Disgrace,' he hoped to be exculpated from the blame of plunging the country into a war which depleted her resources for many years afterward.

It is likely that the disappearance of these papers has done more to prevent the Crispi family from printing the memoirs than anything else, as they were loth to bring the statesman's name into publicity again without the means of clearing him from the many charges which almost tarnished the memory of his earlier career. None knew so well as Signor Crispi himself that the failure of the African campaign meant his retirement from office, and nobody suffered so much as he from the ingratitude of the people he had striven for.

For this reason he was careful to treasure every scrap of information and all the data relating to the war. The delay in publishing these memoirs is regrettable, as no book brought out in Italy in recent years could have more interest for students of modern Italy.

Crispi's last years were sad. His family troubles; the hatred of his countrymen, who held him responsible for the massacre of the Italians in Africa; his straitened financial condition, coupled with age and loss of eyesight, tinged his last days with melancholy. He was unable to improve his condition either by the exercise of his legal profession or by writing; his friends forsook him, his country forgot him, and poverty stared him in the face. Still his old energy did not entirely desert him. He cheerfully submitted to a difficult operation for cataract, partially recovered his sight and set to work on his memoirs. No Italian publisher, however, could be found willing to run the risk of bringing them out.

The old statesman, undaunted by this new obstacle, applied to his old friend, the Emperor of Germany, who readily and willingly arranged for the publication of the memoirs by a German publisher. Signor Crispi died before he had finished arranging his papers, and the theft of the documents mentioned above prevented his family from bringing out his memoirs.

Although Signor Crispi was considered reckless in guiding the government, still even to-day, in Piedmont and Lombardy, the fruits of his plans are ripening. These districts have become a flourishing part of the country, the only hope of commercial Italy, and the need of another man like Crispi is felt to-day to drag Italy from the rut into which bureaucracy, red tape and governmental ignorance have pushed her.

No party of the country needs such a man more than the Moderate Conservatives of upper Italy, who feel the need of a leader like him, who was all things to all men. It was perhaps for this reason that he was called a living contrast, as he had all the determination of a practical man while possessing at the same time many romantic revolutionary ideas, and he always hoped to join the two into an altruistic form of government.

His Mazzinian propensities together with his relations with the extreme parties were often incomprehensible in a Prime Minister who worked always for the good of the reigning house of Savoy, expanding its army and navy, keeping anarchists and Socialists at bay, and sparing no effort in establishing the country securely as a great European Power.

It was for his beloved island, Sicily, that he hoped many things, and in every way he strove to raise her to a place worthy of her resources. Unfortunately his term of office was too short to allow him to be of permanent benefit to an island which has been utterly overlooked and neglected by every other Italian cabinet. His daughter, the Princess Linguaglossa, is determined at all cost to keep her father's memoirs from the public, but other members of the family are striving to have them published, and it is more than probable that they may succeed.

BADLY RUN DOWN,

Dr. Williams Pink Pills Came to the Rescue After Doctor's Treatment Failed.

The life of any constant traveller is always a hard one, but those whose work compel them to take long tiresome drives over rough roads, exposed to all conditions of weather, are in constant danger of losing their health. The extreme heat of summer or the piercing winds of winter sap their strength, the kidneys become diseased or rheumatism sets in. What is needed to withstand this hardship is rich red blood—the pure blood that Dr. Williams Pink Pills alone can make. These pills are the travellers never-failing friend. Concerning them Mr. George Dalpe, of St. Eloi, Que., says:—'I am a grain dealer and am obliged to make frequent trips, sometimes very tiring. I returned home from one of these trips last summer very much fatigued. I was overheated and tried to cool and rest myself by lounging on the verandah till late at night. I caught cold and the next day I did not feel at all well. I had a headache, pain in my stomach and was very weak. I went to see a doctor but he said I would be all right in a day or so, so I started on another trip. I had not gone far before I felt very ill and had to return home and go to bed. I had chills, headache, pains in my stomach and kidneys. The doctor came to see me and he said I was overworked. He treated me for several months, but instead of improving I continually grew worse. I wasted away almost to a skeleton and really thought I was going to die. One day my wife returned from the village with a supply of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. She urged me to take them as she said they had been very highly recommended to her. I did so and by the time I had taken four boxes I felt enough benefit to decide me to continue them and I took about a dozen boxes. They fully cured me and to-day I am able to go about without feeling fatigued.'

Fatigue, on the least exertion, is a sign that the blood is poor. Replace the bad blood with good blood and labor will be a pleasure. Dr. Williams Pink Pills make pure, red blood. That is why they cure anaemia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, indigestion, heart palpitation and the nerve-racking ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams Co., Brockville, Ont.

LOOKED LIKE INTENDED SUICIDE

The citizen who was brandishing a fierce-looking razor, says it wasn't suicide, but corns, he was thinking about. Needless to say his wife bought him Putnam's corn extractor and hid the razor—very wise, because Putnam's cures in twenty-four hours. Try it.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Aunt—And have been all that long way alone?

Niece—Yes, Auntie.

Aunt—Then how is it you went out with an umbrella and come back with a walking-stick?—'Punch.'

THE CAUSE OF THE SMASH-UP.

The old darky was suing the railway company for damages. The man contended that not being warned by whistle or engine bell he had started to drive his rig across the company's track when a shunted box car of said company crashed into his outfit, causing the death of the horse, loss of the waggon, and minor injuries to himself. After the prosecution had closed its side of the case, the company's lawyer called the old darkey to the stand and went at him.

'Mr. Lawson,' he began, 'your rig was struck by the box car in full daylight, was it not?'

'I fink dar was some clouds overhead, suh,' answered the cavilling witness.

'Never mind the clouds! And only a few days before this accident the railway company had put a new sign at that crossing?'

'Dar was a sign dar, ya-as, suh!'

'And didn't that sign say, "Stop! Look! Listen?"'

'Now, dar am de whol' accusation ub de trouble!' declared the darkey, with animation. 'If dat Stop sign hadn't caught dis chil'e eye jes' 's ah war squar' on dat track, dar wouldn't 'a' been no smash-up!'—From the November 'Bohemian.'

It is Known Everywhere.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eclectric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing else.

MR. BEECHER'S REVENGE.

Justin McCarthy tells a reminiscent story of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher entered Plymouth Church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the single word 'Fool.' Quietly, and with becoming seriousness he announced to the congregation the fact in those words. 'I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

CERTAINLY NOT!

'I don't know whether the pompadoured young lady who brings me my breakfast has been listening, or whether she thinks for herself,' says the young man who takes his meals in a restaurant, 'but she's getting to be almost funny. Yesterday I ordered liver and bacon, and then I waited and waited till I'd committed everything in the Washington 'Herald' to memory.

'"Come hither," I said to her. "I gave you an order half an hour go. Do I get that liver?"

'She stopped chewing gum longer than I ever knew her to do before.

'"You get it," said she; 'but there were two orders in ahead of yours. You don't want your liver out of order, do you?"'—Washington 'Herald.'

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

'He ain't had any peace o' mind since he came into that fortune.' 'How's that?' 'Well, if he puts it in the bank he can't sleep for thinkin' the bank'll break on him; if he carries it around with him, he's in constant fear o' bein' held up on the highway, an' if he puts it in real estate he's afraid it'll be swallowed up by earthquake, an' the poor fellow ain't got a minute's peace, day or night.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

SOMETHING MORE INTERESTING.

The old darkey was having his eyes tested for glasses. After the oculist had put up several cards of Roman letters, which the negro vainly endeavored to call off correctly, he looked over at the oculist and asked, with some disgust:

'What's de use in lookin' at dem fings?'

'With them I'm trying to find out how far you can see distinctly,' returned the eye specialist.

'Wal,' declared the old darkey, unsatisfied, 'dey ain't wuth tryin' t' make out. Put up er watermillion!'—'Bohemian.'

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

NEW TO HIM.

The leading lady of a road company playing in one of the smaller cities in Ohio concluded that she would press some of her lace collars one morning. She accordingly rang the bell, and when the ball-boy appeared, said:

'Bring me up a hot iron.'

In course of time he returned, empty handed, and when the lady answered his knock, he said:

'I couldn't get it for you, lady.'

'And why not?' she asked, mystified.

'The bartender said he didn't know how to mix it.'—'Lippincott's.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

HOW HE WON THE TITLE.

Down in the Southern States there is such a surplus of titles the stranger often grows weary hearing them. Not long ago a Chicago tourist, who had halted in a little Georgia town to have the mud washed off his touring car engaged the colored 'boots' of the only hotel in conversation.

'Everybody is a "judge" or a "colonel" or "major" down here, isn't he, Sam?' he queried.

'Yes, sah,' replied Sam, with a grin.

'Well, who is that angular gentleman with the white goatee?'

'Dat am Judge Chester, sah.'

'Judge, eh? What was he ever judge of?'

'Oh, he's a jedge of a good cigah, sah. Dat's how he got de title.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy, and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickle's Syrup.

LATHER AND EVOLUTION.

An Irishman one day went into a barber shop to get shaved. After he was seated and the lather about half applied, the barber was called to an adjoining room, where he was detained for some time. The barber had in the shop a pet monkey which was continually imitating his master. As soon as the latter left the room the monkey grabbed the brush and proceeded to finish lathering the customer's face. After doing this he took a razor from its case and stropped it and then turned to the Irishman to shave him. 'Shtop that,' said the latter, firmly. 'Ye can tuck the towel on me neck and put the soap on me face, but sure yer father's got to shave me.'—'The Argonaut.'

Sarah—'I think this custom of hanging mistletoe on the chandelier is simply idiotic!' Sally—'So do I. Why can't they hang it in the conservatory or in a window seat or some place like that?'

Home Department.

Not Much I Need.

(By Mrs. Frank A. Breck, in 'Home Herald.')

It is not much I need—a kindly smile—
A friendly hand-clasp as I onward go,
A word of hope and cheer once in a while
The small, small things that any might bestow.

It is not much I need—I have enough
Of food and clothing, shelter, fire and bed,
But weary on a pathway, lonely, rough,
I could be glad for friends that comforted.

It is not much I need—but they forget—
So busy is their quest for wealth and power,
Forget to bless a pilgrim they have met,
Forget that they could watch with him one hour.

It is not much I need—oh, "
A cup of water in my wilderness;
A place to rest—a cooling, soothing touch,
A taste of sweetness in my bitterness.

Yet these are much—for they would bless me so;
And those who gave would serve their Blessed Lord;
For He would count it done to Him, you know,
And they should have—sometime—His great reward.

Frances Harvey's Substitute.

(Hilda Richmond, in the 'American Messenger.')

(Concluded.)

The club met on Saturday, for the weekly half holiday made it possible for all the members to attend who wished to do so. By two o'clock a few young girls straggled idly up to the big room where Margaret was nervously walking the floor waiting for them. She had finished her work, and found it impossible to do anything but walk from one window to another to see if the guests were on their way.

'How do you do?' she said, smiling at the first comers, and shaking hands warmly. 'I am Margaret Spencer, and won't you all tell me your names, so we can be good friends at once?' The guests looked with pleased eyes at the flowers everywhere, for blossoms did not flourish in that crowded part of the city. They did not know that most of them were wild asters and golden rod which their hostess had picked the day before, when her uncle had taken her for a drive, but that fact would simply have enhanced their value if they had.

'I wonder if you will help me a little bit with these pansies,' she went on as the visitors stood bashfully about. 'I want to make them up into little bouquets to pin on the guests as they go home. Don't you think they are pretty?'

This broke the ice and with the arrival of three more girls merry chatter and confusion filled the corner where they worked. Several of the first comers slipped away quietly to say to tardy members and to some who had not intended to come, 'You'd better hurry up. There's the nicest girl you ever saw at the hall, all dressed in the most beautiful party-dress,' and to impart other information about the meeting which caused a number of red faced young women to appear as soon as hasty toilets could be made.

At half-past two the guests were gathered about the piano, singing 'My Old Kentucky Home,' and thoroughly enjoying themselves. If they could not appreciate the works of the great composers, as Frances had said, they at least knew the dear familiar songs and hymns that are as worthy of attention as the grandest of marches and oratorios.

'Now, I'm going to distribute bits of paper,' said the hostess brightly, 'and if it says "work" on your slip, that means you must help me serve the lunch. Here are all the slips in this box and Miss Reed may pass it. Take one and hope it will be blank, so you will have nothing to do.'

'I don't care if I have to help,' whispered a tall girl in a faded waist. 'I think she's just lovely, and I wish I'd have put on my best dress.'

'Now, while we set the table you may all watch us or go for a little walk up and down the hall, so you will have good appetites,' said one of the four girls who had drawn work slips. 'If you stay in here, you must not bother us.'

Very few felt the need of exercise and as they watched the white cloth spread on the table and the dainty viands appear, they unconsciously compared the pretty scene with the dreary one of two weeks before. No one realized that it was past four when they were invited to the table—the hour they usually went home, for time passes rapidly when merriment holds sway.

'I will dismiss my helpers now and choose others,' said Margaret happily. 'They did very well, but must rest now.' So a new girl presided over the huge glass bowl filled with lemonade, not at all like the baker's stuff from the store below, but a delicious frosty beverage, with ice tinkling when she stirred with her silver ladle, another looked after the sandwiches while a third daintily dished up salad.

Everything was so good and looked so pretty that for more than an hour they lingered at the table. The food had cost less than that the other girls had served, because everything but the ice cream had been prepared by Margaret in her aunt's kitchen. The paper napkins that pleased the members so much more than plain pieces of newspapers cost a mere trifle, but more than one girl folded hers to take home with her.

'Miss Spencer, why did you go to so much trouble for us?' inquired a girl impulsively, when the delicious home-made cake was served with ice cream.

'And you've treated us just lovely,' said another.

'I'm very glad you think so,' said Margaret, with glowing cheeks. 'Until last year I was a clerk in a big store in a Western city, and I belonged to a club for working girls. My aunt found me, and gave me a home with her, but I never forgot the people who treated me as I wanted to be treated in the store and out of it. If I have made you happy this afternoon, I can't tell you how it pleases me.'

'You have! You have!' came the chorus of voices.

'Why, Margaret, are you here yet?' asked Frances from the doorway. 'Mammy was worried, and sent me down here as soon as I could change my dress to see what could be the matter. It is almost dark.'

'Come in,' said Margaret, cheerfully. 'I'll run down and telephone to auntie that we'll be home soon. We were just wishing a while ago for some one to play something soft and pretty before we go home.'

So Frances played all the soft twilight songs, and studied the faces of her listeners between times till it was really time to break up the happy party. As they all gathered around, Margaret, in her beautiful dress that each resolved to duplicate, Frances felt a great throb of jealousy seize her, 'They never thanked me like that,' she said to herself as her cousin pinned on the gay pansies, 'and I've worked down here ever so long. I don't blame them, though,' she added, quickly looking from the table to the bouquets scattered all about the room.

'Girls,' she said aloud, with a little catch in her voice, 'I'm going to take lessons from Margaret. She came down to be my substitute to-day, but from this time on I will be her "sub." Will you all forgive my carelessness?'

And the warm-hearted girls added the last drop of happiness to their red-letter day by opening the circle around Margaret to admit the penitent Frances.

Home Thoughts.

THE TEST OF LOVE.

There is a rough old proverb which says 'Talk is easy.' In fact, as we all know, writes Katie Upton Clark, in the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' it is the cheapest thing in life.

Certain church members were one day discussing the truly depressing failure of men and women to show themselves regularly at church, when one of them said, 'After all, church going is the cheapest and easiest way of testifying to one's religion. What is it to put on one's good clothes and sit in a comfortable pew for an hour or so, and listen to music and a more or less interesting talk by the pastor? It is going out the next day and practicing the religion that is the hard part.

He had measured the matter rightly. These little forms and ceremonies, though important and not to be neglected, are not the standard of our love. It is what we do.

A certain young girl kept on her bureau a picture of her dead mother, and professed the most passionate attachment to her memory. Yet she wilfully disregarded the teachings of that mother, and constantly went counter to what she knew that mother would have wished.

'You remember that your mother did not like that companion of yours or her family,' expostulated the grandmother with whom she lived.

'Oh, mother didn't understand her. She's all right,' the girl would answer nonchalantly.

'Your mother would have wept if she could see you making those cigarettes.'

'I don't think so,' the headstrong creature would protest. 'If all the rest of the girls were doing it, she would not mind. She would not want me to be queer and different from everybody else.'

'She certainly would, if it were right. The nicest girls we know do not smoke. You understand very well that those girls whom you have chosen to go with your mother would not approve of at all. She did not like men to smoke—much less girls like you. And Christ says, "If ye love me, keep my commandments." The disciple says, "This is love, that we walk after His commandments."'

'Oh, grandmother, you are so old-fashioned!' the girl would laugh lightly. 'I wish you wouldn't preach so much. I do love my mother—but I don't think that my doing these little things means one thing or another about love for her.'

If a wife loves her husband she will try to do what he wishes, so far as her convictions will let her. If a husband loves his wife, he will refrain from what troubles her and actively try to promote her happiness. Half of the divorces probably come from an attempt to gratify the sentimental impulses of love without doing the stern duties which go with it. There is nothing more exasperating to a wife than to have her husband call her pet names and kiss and fondle her, and then go out and do exactly what she has over and over begged him not to do. Whereas, much as women love to be petted they could easily do without the sentimental part, if they found a husband willing to act up to their wishes.

Generally a sacrifice of some cherished 'way' on the part of a wife, will make a man ready to give up on his part some 'way' which is offensive to her. It is a pretty mean man—and there are not many such—who will not respond to loving and generous treatment.

It is what you do far more than what you say which is going to make your life happy. Kisses and endearments are all very well—but they are a mere mockery unless there is a strong support of self-sacrificing, honest deeds behind them.

With the Children.

AT NIGHTFALL.

(By Louie Dodge, in 'Youth's Companion.')

The toys being put away, the brief prayers said,
My mother came—O soul serene, benign—
And stayed a little time beside my bed,
And leaning, placed her soothing hand on mine,
And sought to put my fearsome thoughts to flight,
As thus: 'You're sure you are not lonely, dear?
You know that God is in the silent night—
That there is nothing for my child to fear?'

When in the end my hands shall emptied be,
And I must think upon the last low bed,
You may not come, my mother, dear; for me
No words may set at rest the lurking dread.
But still your love walks with me on my way,
And still your presence through the days endures;
So at the end, oh, let me grasp, I pray,
The small, sure, perfect wisdom that was yours.

WHEN MOTHER WANTED AN AUTOMOBILE.

Yesterday I spent the afternoon and remained for dinner with a friend of mine who has two fine boys, a good husband a dear little girl, a pleasant home, good social position, and good health.

She is not happy.

She has an electric runabout, and she wants a real automobile—one that will hold five persons besides the chauffeur. She talked about the automobile a good deal in the afternoon. I heard just what she wanted, and what size, and how much it ought to cost, and why she really ought to have it.

At dinner we had the automobile at every course. One of the boys looked at his father and laughed indulgently, when the automobile talk began. The other sat in sulky silence for a while, and then burst out in vehement argument on his mother's side.

'Other people has them,' he said. 'And why shouldn't they? What if they did cost money? What was money for if not to spend? And you might as well be dead and buried as to be out of things anyway. When he was a man he was going to have automobiles, you could just bet, the best that were going, and more than one of them, too.

'He was sick and tired of wanting things and never getting them,' etc., etc.

The mother drew a shocked breath, and as soon as the father of the family could collect himself he sent the boy storming from the table, and we began to talk of other things. Later in the evening we were speaking of a boy of good family who had just confessed to a plot to blackmail four of his father's friends, to get money to take a trip to Europe.

'My friend, the woman with the two boys, was horrified.

'What a degenerate he must be,' she said, 'How I pity the poor mother,' and the father of that woman's two sons sat looking at her with an expression of such mingled pity and reproach that I could not bear to see him.

I wonder if my friend had the faintest idea what that look meant?

When that boy of hers grows up and cheats or steals to get the money to buy the best automobiles going, and the things that go with them, I wonder if his mother will ever dream that she is partly to blame for his wretched guilt.

I wonder if we mothers have nothing to do with this strange spirit of desperate determination to get money, get it somehow, anyhow, but get it, that our boys are beginning to show?

I should hate to think so, but——.

—New York 'American.'

Education does not begin with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look, with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance.—Bristol 'Times.'

Our Correspondents.

ONLY A CHILD.

'Twas only a child,' did I hear you say
As the bier with my babe was borne away?
Ah! mine was pain and anguish wild,
Though ''twas only a child.'

'Only a child,' but the music is fled
That came into my life as an angel song,
And my heart is rent and hope is dead,
Though ''twas only a child.'

'Only a child!' who is greater than he?
Only the childlike in heaven shall be,
Oh! this is both help and comfort to me
Though ''twas only a child.'

'Only a child!' but in stronger arms
He is safe from all in the world that harms
And I gird up my life in confident cheer,
As I think of the love of my baby dear,
Though ''twas only a child.'

'Only a child,' but how much to me!
More of treasure in heaven I see!
And baby fingers beckon for me,
Though ''twas only a child.'

LEONARD FOSTER.

Sarnia, Ont.

For the Housekeeper

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is an old saying that
A pint is a pound
The world around.

But unfortunately this is not true. If it were the busy housewife would be saved much time and vexation of spirit, for even when she possesses a good pair of scales it takes more time to weigh an article than to measure it in cupfuls. If one is not the happy possessor of scales, a table of weights and measures, showing equivalents, is a most convenient thing to have in the kitchen. However, it is not well to depend upon such a table for pound cake, rich fruit cake that depends only upon eggs for lightening, chili sauce which calls for ounces and half ounces of peppery ingredients, or for any recipe that demands absolute accuracy in weight, as such a table cannot always be exact. For example, one pound of butter will often be larger when measured by cupfuls than another pound—the difference probably being due to the amount of salt and water it contains. Some granulated sugars weigh more than others, and some flours differ in weight, owing to the grinding. These tables in cook books vary widely, but most of them agree that a pint of butter equals a pound, a quart of sifted flour equals a pound, a large pint of sugar a pound, and nine large or ten small eggs a pound.

An efficient housewife has compared weights and measures with the following table as a result:

A scant quart of bread flour, after sifting, a pound; or three and two-thirds cupfuls (unsifted), a pound.

A pint of graham, seven and three-fourths ounces.

A pint of cornmeal, ten and one-fourth ounces.

A pint of rice, fifteen ounces.

A pint of samp or coarse hominy, thirteen ounces.

A pint of tapioca, twelve ounces.

A pint of bread crumbs eight and three-quarter ounces.

A pint of butter, a pound.

A pint of raisins, nine ounces (lightly measured).

A pint of currants, ten ounces.

A pint of granulated sugar, a pound. (sometimes scant and sometimes liberal).

A pint of brown sugar, thirteen ounces.

A pint of maple sugar broken into crumbly pieces equals one pound and four ounces.

An ounce of butter, two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of flour, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls (level).

An ounce of granulated sugar, two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of ground coffee, five level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of grated chocolate, three level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of pepper, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of salt, two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cinnamon, four and a half level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cloves, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of mace, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of curry, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of mustard, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of thyme, eight level tablespoonfuls. (Thyme is very light.)

An ounce of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of chopped suet, a fourth of a cupful.

To find half pounds and quarter pounds merely multiply by four or eight, remembering that eight level tablespoonfuls make half a cupful. The articles in the table of ounces, with the exception of butter, flour and sugar, are seldom used in pounds in ordinary household recipes. To find how much equals a pound it is only necessary to multiply by sixteen. For butter it is a pint, for sugar about one pint, for flour about a quart.

A level tablespoonful is one that is flattened over the top with a knife. A rounded tablespoonful is one that curves as much over the top as the spoon itself does beneath. A heaping teaspoonful is one piled high and contains just as much as the spoon can possibly hold. A 'good-sized' is larger than 'rounded,' but not piled high.

A great many housewives make the mistake of confounding a heaping tablespoonful with a 'rounded' one.

A recipe for lemon pie which calls for a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch may be ruined if the spoon is merely 'rounded,' or even one that is 'good-sized,' for just a trifle too small a quantity of cornstarch and the pie will not be firm enough to cut. Yet add too much and the pie will be starchy. Thus the knowledge of what a 'heaping,' a 'rounded' and an 'even' or level spoonful, etc., is, is a necessity to a cook.

When dividing a spoonful into halves, or when measuring out half a spoonful, divide lengthwise—not crosswise—and your measure will be exact. For a quarter, divide the half crosswise; and the quarter crosswise for an eighth. The term 'a few grains' is considered in any quantity that is less than one-eighth of a teaspoonful.

When weighing out an 'even' or a 'level' spoonful, use a case knife to level it. Some shops now sell with their measuring cups and other measures measuring spoons, which are the correct regulating size for tablespoons and teaspoons. Occasionally they are marked off in halves and thirds.

Nothing could be more indefinite to the layman and culinary novice than the expressions wineglassful and cupful. Authorities, however, have reduced these measures, cupfuls and wineglassfuls, as well as the various spoonfuls, to a definite and exact scale. A cupful in all the best cooking books is exactly half a pint; four cupfuls making a quart.

In regard to a wineglassful, which is an especially indefinite term in the mind of the average cook, the following advice is given by one of the best authorities: 'A wineglassful is apt to be a claret glass. If the diameter is two and three-fourths inches and the depth two and one-eighth inches from rim to bottom, the glass will hold three and a half ounces, or a hundred and five cubic centimetres. A sherry glass which is flaring and is also a common wineglass should hold forty-five cubic centimetres, or one and a half ounces. A liquor glass with flaring sides and two and one-eighth inches deep, with a diameter of one and one-eighth inches, holds two-thirds of a fluid ounce, or twenty cubic centimetres.'

The following table may also be found useful to the everyday housewife:

One hundred and twenty drops of water—one teaspoonful.

Sixty drops of thick liquid—one teaspoonful.

Two tablespoonfuls—one dessert spoonful.

Three teaspoonfuls—one tablespoonful.

Eight liquid tablespoonfuls—one half cup.

One half cup—one gill.

Four gills or two cups—one pint.

Two tablespoonfuls of water—one ounce.

Before measuring stir salt and similar articles to free them from lumps. Always measure a cupful level, using a case knife to level off the top. Put the article in by spoonfuls to be sure that every part of the cup is evenly full. It is particularly necessary to do this with butter. Glass measuring cups are excellent, because one can see perfectly if the butter has filled up every part of the cup completely.—The 'Tribune.'

Selected Recipes.

To make ground rice sandwiches as a change from French pancakes, work together an ounce of ground rice, an ounce of flour, an ounce of butter, an ounce of powdered sugar, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. When beaten to a cream spread the mixture on to a buttered tin and bake for five minutes in a very quick oven.

When cooked turn on to sugared paper, spread one-half with lemon curd or orange filling, press the other tightly upon it, and cut into long fingers. Arrange on a glass dish, scatter powdered sugar over, and serve.

Cut a pineapple into very small pieces, and sprinkle with sugar. Mix half a pint of cream with a quarter of a pint of milk, strain into it a teacupful of the pine apple juice, on which half an ounce of gelatine and two ounces of sugar have previously been dissolved. Lastly add the pineapple. Place the cream in a wetted border mould, and when set, turn out and fill the centre with whipped cream.

This can equally be made with peaches or apricots, and a thick custard substituted for the cream.

To make chocolate blanc mange, soak half an ounce of gelatine overnight in a little cold water. The next day, place the gelatine, one and one-half ounces of sugar, and two ounces of grated chocolate in a basin, and stand in a saucepan of boiling water. Stir till all is dissolved, then strain through muslin into one pint of lukewarm milk and place in a wetted mould. A little cream will be found a great improvement.

Chocolate tartlettes are toothsome. Melt the chocolate by boiling in milk. Stir in a tablespoonful of corn flour which has been previously made into a smooth cream with cold water. Stir all together and allow it to cool.

Beat up the yolks of three and the whites of two eggs with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and stir them into the chocolate mixture. Add a small piece of butter, half a teaspoonful of vanilla essence. Line some patty pans with puff paste, fill with the chocolate mixture, and bake. When done, place a spoonful of stiffly beaten white of egg on each tartlet, scatter a little powdered sugar over, and brown in the oven. Then serve.

A good pudding is made of the beaten yolks of two eggs, to which are added three ounces of bread crumbs and two ounces of sifted sugar. Dissolve an ounce of butter in a pint of milk, flavor with grated lemon peel, and pour over the bread and eggs. Beat well together, pour into a greased pie dish, and bake carefully for an hour. Then spread some jam over the top, cover with the well beaten whites of the eggs, and brown slightly in the oven.

Hard Sauce.—Beat together one-half cupful of butter, and one cupful of fine sugar until creamy; then beat in the yolk of one egg and one teaspoonful of vanilla and a grating of nutmeg. Mound up on a dish and set on the ice to harden.

MACARONI AND HAM.

The remains of cold boiled ham can be made to serve as a hot meat dish for luncheon or dinner in the following manner: Mince the ham fine and season with a little made mustard or Worcestershire sauce, and a few drops of onion juice. Now fill a baking dish with alternate layers of boiled macaroni and minced ham. Beat up one egg and add to a cup of milk and pour this over the whole. Bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes, or until the custard is set.

MACARONI CORADO.

Boil quarter of a package of macaroni in plenty of salted boiling water until it is tender, then drain and blanch. Make half a pint of cream sauce with two level tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, a half pint of milk and salt and pepper to taste. Add the macaroni and two sweet red peppers cut in shreds, onion juice to taste, and cook a few minutes longer. Then turn into a heated dish and dot here and there with finely minced parsley and serve.

DAINTY DOLL'S PATTERNS.

Hundreds of little mothers were charmed last year with the dainty dolls' patterns we were able to supply.

The sewing season is on again, and dolly's winter wardrobe sadly needs attention. Then there are dolls to dress for baby sisters, dolls to dress for Christmas



Set No. 12.—Boy Doll's Sailor Suit.

trees, dolls to dress for missionary boxes, and dolls to dress for—well, just for the fun of dressing them, and for another very good reason—to learn to sew neatly, that by-and-by you can make your own clothes. For all this sewing, it would be nice to have tissue paper patterns, 'just so like mamma,' wouldn't it?

We have them; just the patterns you want. The directions are clear and easy to follow, and there is a diagram to show you how to put your pattern on cloth, so as to make your cloth go as far as possible; even 'grown-up's' make mistakes, in that way, as mother will agree. The patterns are in only one size to fit a doll of 12 to 15 inches, but by cutting larger or smaller they can be made to fit almost any size. Each set contains from three to six garments, including the underwear.

Group A.—Price 10 cents singly; any 2 for 15 cents, or for eight cents each extra when sent with any subscription.

Set 2. Girl's doll's out-door suit, with jacket and muff.

Set 4. Girl doll's indoor set, with pinafore.

Set 5. Doll's party dress, with cloak.

Set 11. Girl doll's sailor suit.

Group B.—Price 10 cents singly; any 3 for 15 cents, or for 5 cents each extra when sent with any subscription.

Set 1. Child doll's out-door suit with cape and bonnet.

Set 7. Infant doll's outdoor suit.

Set 8. Infant doll's indoor suit.

Set 12. Boy doll's sailor suit.

Give number and name in full of set when you order and send the money in one or two cent stamps. If any set you choose is sold out we will put in another of the same price. Get two or three little friends to join you and send the orders together so as to secure the lower price.

Address, Pattern Dept., 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

N.B.—We cannot secure more of these patterns at so low a figure so order at once if you want them. Cut this ad. out so as to have it by when ordering.

Advertisements.

HELP YOUR BABY.

No mother can expect her little ones to escape all the minor ailments of childhood, but she can be reasonably sure that her child will be healthy if she gives it an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. And she can feel absolutely safe in giving this medicine, as she has the guarantee of a government analyst that it contains no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. Uria Cressman, New Hamburg, Ont., says:—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach troubles and constipation with the greatest success. I always feel safe when I have a box of Tablets in the house.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

Family affairs in England and Holland give Miss Una L. Silberrad material for her new story, 'The Good Comrade,' (Doubleday, Page & Co), not a great affairs, but such necessary matters as eating, drinking, dressing and the like. Miss Julia Polkington's experience as heroine never led her about the fields of plenty but even her journey along the paths of peace bade fair to be roughly destroyed. Her change of fortune, however, only brought her into touch with a delightful atmosphere abroad, where Dutch tiles, daffodils and general picturesqueness were the ordinary round. It is a pleasant little tale.

New Zealand is the scene of another pleasing little tale in 'A Girl of the Fortunate Isles,' by Bessie Marchant. (London: Blackie & Son, Limited.) There is sufficient to make one realize that this is a story worked out in a land in many ways foreign, but it is not rightly a tale of manners or description, but is rather concerned with the human heart. It is a story of a girl's self-sacrifice, of a stepbrother wrongly accused of theft, but through his own folly, and has a happily natural ending to further recommend it.

A story of the Netherlands in the days of their dire distress is told by H. C. Bailey, in 'A Gentleman of Fortune' (D. Appleton & Co.), and yet with all the shadow of the evil Duke of Alva hanging over the staunch little communities of Dutchmen the tale is by no means all gloom. Raoul de Tout le Monde is a hero not easily driven to despair and in spite of a seemingly too friendly intimacy with the Spaniards, he was able to render mighty services to his friends the Leuch. The story recounts Raoul's many adventures.

ON THE CHILD'S BEHALF.

Hours of delight for the little folk and surreptitious peeps on the part of the wiser (?) grown in order to renew old smiles, are contained in the publication of 'The Children's Hour' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The ten illustrated volumes composing this series contain only tried and true friends, tales of the long ago, of adventure and travel, stories of Wonderland and the world of make believe, heroes of the classics, and poems whose liltings caught the childish fancy long before their meaning touched the mind, all are here and ready in their perennial freshness. The volumes form a world of pleasure to the small readers, and who can estimate the relief to the troubled parent of a large and carefully selected library all ready at hand?

Long ago in Newfoundland, before it became known as such, among the Indians Mr. Theodore Roberts has allowed his imagination to play, and, poet that he is, has found there a splendid story for the children, albeit not for them alone. Mr. Roberts has given his Indians delightful names and well-versed as he is in Indian lore, has imagined them into a life that is more than likely to have been real. 'The Red Feathers.' (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.) ought to be a general favorite.

Another friend of the children who has not neglected her share in this season's lists is E. Nesbit, whose delightful little heroes and heroines, the six Bastable children, again admit their readers into their councils in 'The New Treasure Seekers,' (Frederick A. Stokes & Co.) There are few magazine readers who have not at one time or another come across these wholesome children and it will not be a difficult task for the grown up who may have to read these tales to an admiring group of smaller hearers.

An unfailing favorite is Aesop's Fables and the edition published by Moffat Yard & Co., with the Condé illustrations will be welcomed in its new and cheaper form. This it may be noted has not suffered any diminution in the number of illustrations from those contained in the earlier edition.

INDIA.

Some idea of the serious problems in the way of India's true progress may be had from the story of the reformer 'Ramtanu Lahiri, Brahman and Reformer,' by Pandit Sivanath Sastri (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.) Born in 1814, of poor parents the young Ramtanu yet received a good education owing to the mission schools. He was not slow to join the reform movement, crude as it was in its inception, by Rammohun Roy, but it was not until some years later that he definitely broke with his caste rules and felt the full penalty of all such earnest reformers. Such a life story, perhaps better than anything else, makes possible a realization of how much true enlightenment is yet only at its dawn in India.

A little pamphlet published in London, Ont., is also of real interest and some value in this connection. It is a collection of 'Essays on India,' or, rather, addresses delivered on various occasions by Saint N. Sing, a young India journalist, whose trip through Canada recently may be remembered. The youth and enthusiasm of the author are sometimes naturally to the fore in his words, and he rather lacks the proportion. A comparison of India with Japan does not carry particular weight, the cases are so unlike. The compact little energetic country of Japan and the millions of the far greater India, slow-going and bound by rigid bonds of caste, hampered by its many languages and grinding, brutalizing poverty bear almost no relation to each other. It is but a question of tolerant patience and time, however, before the day will come. Britain's part in this is well realized by Mr. Sing:

If the educated Indian were not earnestly seeking and struggling—employing every constitutional weapon he can possibly command—he would neither be true to himself nor to his education which England has given him. . . . If the education which Britain prides to have provided for India, has not awakened in the educated Indian a spirit of liberty, of press and speech, and freedom of thought and person, an intense longing for patriotic self-government, and made him capable of leading and inspiring faith in the minds of the masses as to his ability to be their leader, it has sadly failed in its purpose.

OLD WORLD.

That this is an age when the spade has a great part to play in the enlightenment of the world, in throwing light, literally, on the buried facts of history, is evident from the many reports lately published of the work of research societies and the important results of their activities. There is a whole world of wonder yet to be conquered and merely the outposts are so far taken. The fascination that there is to the antiquarian in the consideration of what may yet come to light for a few more hours of patient work is shared to a greater or less degree by those who can merely read of his discoveries, but on the whole it may be said to be general. It would be impossible to enumerate even the most important finds reported, but such books as the following volumes recently published are filled with interest: 'The Discoveries in Crete, and their Bearing on the History of Ancient Civilization,' by Ronald M. Burrows (E. P. Dutton & Co.); 'The Annual of the British School of Athens, No. XII., Session 1905-1906 (Macmillan). While closely related are such books as Dr. Hugo Winckler's 'History of Babylonia and Assyria' (Scribners) newly revised and translated from the German; 'Die Literatur der Babylonier und Assyrer' (Leipzig: Hinrichs) the work of Dr. Otto Weber; and a proposed series from the same house, under the general title of Vorderasiasische Bibliothek, to include transliterated and translated texts from the literatures of western Asia. Much of the matter does not of course rightly come under the head of literature, but all classes of writings extant from these ancient civilizations have an importance that warrants their inclusion.

BIBLE STUDY.

Something of what the modern research societies plying their spades in the eastern lands have done for the Bible student in the matter merely of making the Bible language more comprehensible may be learnt from Dr. A. Deissmann's 'New Light on the New Testament' (London: T. and T. Clark). The papers that compose the book were delivered as lectures some two years ago in Germany, and their publication now in revised English translation and book form is welcomed by many scholars. The difficulties of phraseology that meet many a student in his reading are met in many cases by this present work, and it bears, moreover, the promise of added light from similar sources.

A projected series of books on Bible study to include some twenty volumes in all, is promised by Revell's, in 'The Analyzed Bible,' the work of Dr. G. Campbell Morgan. This is the result of close study and an undoubted ability to handle his subject. The idea in the first three volumes, to be published shortly, is to review the Bible as a whole, and in the subsequent volumes to deal more in particular with the various books.

The Macmillan Company publish two books of Bible study for the little people, Helen N. Lawson's 'The Bible Story,' an illustrated study 'for children of all ages,' and 'a life of Jesus for children,' by the Rev. R. C. Gillie, a second edition of a widely known book. The former of these, while written for children, has also its older readers in view, and will not be found in any way too elementary for adult use.

'The Bible for Home and School' is the arrangement by Professor Shatler Mathews, Junior Dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University, of the books of the Bible, in a manner befitting their literary character, with notes and commentaries to assist younger readers in their comprehension. Professor Mathews is the author of 'The Church and the Changing Order. The publishers are again the Macmillan Co.

CHRISTUS FUTURUS.

We regret that by some inadvertence the name of the publishers the Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto was omitted from the review of the above book in our literary columns last week.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

('English Illustrated Magazine.')

Chepstow Castle, in Monmouthshire, is one of the noblest of all the ancient fortresses. It rises from a rock overhanging the Wye; the other parts were defended by a moat, and consist of massive walls flanked by lofty towers. The grand entrance is a circular arch between two grand towers in the best style of Norman military architecture. The first court contains the shells of the great hall, kitchens and numerous apartments, retaining vestiges of baronial splendor. Then, passing through the garden court you enter that which contains the chapel, a very elegant structure. The western gateway was formerly strengthened by three portcullises, and separated by a drawbridge from the main structure. The castle was founded by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, immediately after the Conquest, as that nobleman was killed in 1070. Not long afterwards Robert de Britolio was deprived of his estates and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. It is related by Dugdale that 'he frequently used many scornful expressions toward the King, who was so displeased on one occasion that he declared with an oath, 'By the brightness of God he shall never come out of prison as long as I live.'" He died in prison, and his estates being forfeited, Chepstow Castle was, according to Timbs, transferred to the powerful family of Clare, one of whom, Walter de Clare, founded the neighboring Abbey of Tintern. Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, succeeded to the possession of this fortress in 1148. The castle is now in the possession of the Duke of Beaufort, whose ancestor, Sir Charles Somerset, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Huntingdon, whose grandfather, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, acquired the Castle and Manor of Chepstow by purchase. The castle has a stirring history. Cromwell was here repulsed by a gallant officer, Sir Nicholas Kemys, who had only a garrison of one hundred men. A large force subsequently laid siege to the place, but the garrison defended themselves valiantly until their provisions were exhausted, and even then refused to surrender under promise of quarter, hoping to escape by means of a boat which they had provided for that purpose. But a soldier of the Parliamentary Army swam across the river with a knife between his teeth, cut the cable of the boat, and brought it away. The fortress was eventually taken by assault, in which Sir Nicholas and forty of his men were slain. It was in the keep of this castle that Henry Marten, the regicide, was confined for twenty years, and where he died in 1680. He was not immured in a cell, being comfortably lodged there with his wife, and allowed to make excursions in the neighborhood. Marten, as a member of the High Court of Justice, attended the trial of Charles I. and signed the death warrant. After the Restoration he surrendered, and was tried at the Old Bailey as one of the regicides. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, but ultimately received a reprieve on condition of perpetual imprisonment.

SEA WAVE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

For many years Lord Rosebery has suffered from insomnia. It is asserted, in fact, that His Lordship retired from public life because he thought that the worry and stress of politics had a great deal to do with his sleeplessness. After leaving the House at midnight Lord Rosebery would often instruct his coachman to drive him about the streets for an hour or two in a closed carriage, that being the only way in which he could court sleep. In the swish of the sea waves, however, His Lordship claims to have discovered an effective cure, and when staying at Dalmeny Lord Rosebery always sleeps at Barnbogle, a house 200 yards away. This building is on the edge of the Firth of Forth, and the waves lap the sides of the tower; at high tide the spray is flung against the windows of his room. Lord Rosebery says that Barnbogle is the only place where he can enjoy a good night's rest.

CHRISTMAS NEEDLEWORK

In view of the fact that many of our readers will be glad of suggestions and helps in needlework, as the season of gift-making draws near, we have arranged to supply our readers for a short time with a pattern service of Battenberg lace designs in doyleys, table centres, handkerchiefs, etc. The patterns, illustrated on reduced scale, can be supplied full size, stamped in black on blue cambric. Practical illustrated directions for working Battenberg lace, sent with each pattern. As an additional accommodation intended specially for out-of-town subscribers, the working material, braid, crocheted rings, thread, etc, in good quality linen, can also be supplied. The same patterns can be used over and over again. Prices of pattern and of working material vary according to size. Read description carefully and always send illustration of pattern wanted. Send price in stamps or postal note to 'Art Needlework Department,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal. Give name and address clearly. Allow one week beyond time needed for return of post, as orders are handled in rotation. Not sent outside Canada.

Special attention is called to the extra good quality of materials supplied, which are all—thread, braid, and rings—the best imported linen—not cotton.



BATTENBERG LACE COLLAR.

(Design No. 2, width of lace, 10½ in.)

There come changes in material, in cut or decoration, but the lace collar as an accessory of the dress remains essentially the same.

One of the marked features of this season's styles for young women and girls is the tulip design of Battenberg lace collars.

The work while effective and artistic is not at all difficult, and if the lace is one's own needlework, it will be a pride and satisfaction to wear it.

Full size cambric pattern, with an illustrated direction for working the above design will be sent for 25 cents. As an additional accommodation for out-of-town customers the very best quality of material for this collar, consisting of 33 yards linen braid, No. 2; 2 skeins thread, 12 rings, No. 3, will be sent for 75c extra, or $1.00 for pattern and material.

Art Needlework Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Pleasant Cure for Weak Lungs

The best remedy for sore, weak lungs, is the soothing vapor of Catarrhozone, which traverse every air cell and passage of the breathing organs. It treats remote parts that cough mixtures and sprays can't approach, and kills thousands of germs at every breath. Catarrhozone drives away pain, congestion and inflammation; it makes breathing easy and regular, and exerts a marvellous influence on Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Deafness, and Lung Trouble. Catarrhozone cures at once, is delightful to inhale, and simple to use. Price $1.00; small size, 25c. All druggists.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns, will know that it was a very handy addition to the home work-room. We can now supply a very attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8, Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth more than that small sum.

Over three hundred charming designs are given for ladies' and children's garments, besides illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, House hold and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

To obtain this catalogue fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 5934—LADIES' BLOUSE.

This design was developed in dark blue taffeta, trimmed with blue and green plaid silk. Fine tucks in front and back give graceful fulness and a pretty feature of the model is the shaped trimming band that outlines the neck and armholes. The sleeves are shown in elbow length, but may be extended to wrist by deep cuffs of the material or lace. The blouse can be reproduced in silk, wool batiste, voile, or crepe de Chine. For 36-inch bust measure three yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



NO. 5911.—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.

The broad-shouldered Gibson effect is illustrated in this negligee. The model is prettily developed in white cashmere with trimming band of flowered silk. The sleeves may be in flowing bell-shape or gathered into a narrow band. The design is suitable to many materials such as Japanese silk, cotton crepe, challis and cashmere. For the medium size 3 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for small, medium and large.



NO. 5378.—LADIES' RAIN COAT.

This model was developed in tan colored cravenette, the collar and sleeves trimmed with buttons and loops of cord. The back is semi-fitting, the fulness being held in place by straps that button to the side-back seams. The fronts lap in double breasted style, and close with buttons and button-holes. The coat sleeve is laid in a double box-plait, or it may be gathered into the arm-hole. A fancifully shaped collar completes the neck. Tweed, covert, homespun, and cravenette are all adaptable. The medium size will require 5 1-4 yards of 44 inch material. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



NO. 5906—A LADIES' NIGHTGOWN.

The dainty nightgown shown in the illustration, is made to slip on over the head. Batiste adorned with narrow Valenciennes lace was chosen for the development. The neck is cut in square outline, and the deep yoke affords an excellent place for a bit of hand embroidery so much employed in the making of fine underwear. The sleeves are in the fashionable bell shape reaching to the elbow. Cambric, longcloth, nainsook and muslin are all desirable materials to use, with lace and ribbon-run beading for the decoration. For 36-inch bust measure 6 3-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



NO. 5930—GIRL'S SCHOOL DRESS.

This design somewhat resembles the 'Peter Pan' with its turn-back collar and cuffs. A patch pocket is a useful and pretty addition that will be appreciated by the little maid. A fitted body lining assists in keeping the waist in shape. The full straight skirt is simply finished by a deep hem and gathered and attached to the waist. The mode is adaptable to a wide range of materials, such as challis, cashmere, serge, mohair. For a child of 10 years five and a half yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.



NO. 5926.—A NEAT WORK APRON.

The popularity of this practical work apron is due to its simplicity and the ease with which it may be slipped on and off. The broad shoulder effect is carried out in this design and gives quite a 'dressy' appearance to the apron. Any of the apron materials will make up well after this design, such as linen, gingham, cambric and Holland. Figured percale is perhaps the material most used as it has the virtue of laundering well and looking neat and attractive besides. For medium size 4 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 34-38 and 42 inches bust measure.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS

Catalogue Coupon.

Pattern Dept., 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

'Witness' office, Montreal.

Enclosed please find ten cents for which kindly send to my address your Fall and Winter Pattern Catalogue for 1907-8, with illustrated supplement as advertised above.

Name.. .. .. .

The 'Weekly Witness'
AND THE
'Canadian Pictorial'
one year for
only $1.35.
Worth $2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs
are the best in the market.

1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $3.90, for only **$2.70.**
2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth $5.90, for only **$3.70.**

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED
in every district, and particularly
IN YOUR DISTRICT,
to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission
allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help
the Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.

Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to
THE PROMOTION MANAGER,
The Montreal 'Witness,'
Montreal.

SENATOR ROSS SPEAKS AT BUFFALO.

'American Statemanship in Nation Building, as Seen by a Canadian.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 11.—Ourselves through Canadian eyes—this was what the people who were at the dinner of the Equality Club to-night saw while the Hon. George W. Ross, former Premier of Ontario, and a member of the Dominion Senate, was speaking. His subject was 'American statesmanship in nation building, as seen by a Canadian.' Mr. Hugh Kennedy was toastmaster.

With an imagination covering in its broad sweep the history of America, England, France, Russia and Japan, Senator Ross drew a picture of the American Republic, its history, progress and ideals; a picture so graphic and drawn with such fidelity to the spirit and even the letter of American institutions that his hearers could scarcely believe that he was not an American. When he finished the applause was tremendous.

And yet he did not flatter; he even adversely criticized us a bit. He thought the American Constitution should never have permitted slavery; said that the war of 1812 was a mistake; that the repeal of the reciprocity treaty in 1866 was one, too. But he did it all in a courteous way, as when he was referring to the victories of diplomacy:

'Your diplomats have always,' he said, 'looked well to the interests of the United States; in fact, we Canadians think that once or twice they won things for you far too favorable for our interests. We think you got more than you should have had of what is now Maine. Franklin got you two harbors on the North Atlantic coast while we, if we want to go from Montreal to Halifax by a direct route, must go outside of our own country. The part we go through ought to be annexed to Canada.'

Referring to the question of the trade relations between the United States and Canada, Senator Ross declared that he thought that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty had put a damper on the friendly trade relations which might have existed to the mutual advantage of both countries. He thought the high tariff wall had been a detriment to both countries, set, commercially, as they were, one against the other. Briefly, he described how Canada had sought to renew the reciprocal trade relations in 1874, 1878, and finally by the Joint High Commission, which met in Washington several years ago. The negotiations had been all to no purpose.

Touching on modern tendencies Senator Ross said there was a tendency towards centralization. This was shown by the Inter-State Commerce Law, the Pure Food Law, etc., by which the Federal Government assumes control of affairs formerly managed by the individual state.

'You have grown and prospered,' Senator Ross concluded. 'You have won the respect of the whole civilized world. With a constitution which guarantees the widest possible toleration of race and creed, you will go forward, trusting in the Providence which shapes the ends of every nation.'

London, Nov. 13.—Mr. Walter Hazel, of the Central unemployed body, declares that the result of investigations in Canada proved that the examination of immigrants is not yet strict enough. **Men sent out told him they were glad they had gone.**

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Sutherland Denies Report That He Was About to Resign.

SOUTH PERTH LIBERALS NOMINATE MR. G. H. McINTYRE—MESSRS BLAIN AND FOSTER IN PEEL.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 12.—The Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M.P. for North Essex, Speaker of the House of Commons, when asked whether or not he intended to give up his seat in parliament, as had been rumored, replied: 'The report is mere moonshine. I have never considered the matter in any form, and you may state that, if the people of Essex wish to renominate me for North Essex I will gladly accept the honor. I do not know how the rumor ever came out, for I am sure that I have never mentioned such a thing to any one.'

St. Mary's, Ont., Nov. 12.—The Liberals of South Perth met in convention to-day and unanimously nominated Mr. G. H. McIntyre, M.P., for the House of Commons, and Mr. Valentine Stock, ex-M.P.P., for the Local Legislature. Mr. McIntyre accepted the nomination, but Mr. Stock asked to be given until the annual meeting in January to make up his mind. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which the Hon. A. G. MacKay, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario House, was the principal speaker, and dealt largely on the Niagara power question and the policy of the Provincial Government thereon. He also spoke at some length on the question of law reform. Mr. G. H. McIntyre, M.P., also spoke, and dealt principally with Dominion affairs, criticising severely Mr. Borden's speeches during his western tour.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Mr. Richard Blain, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Foster, addressed his constituents of Peel County at Brampton. Mr. Blain reviewed his work in parliament and spoke in terms of praise of the Borden platform as enunciated at Halifax.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 12.—The Eastern Townships Conservative Association held special meetings here this morning and afternoon. They were called by Mr. R. H. Pope. The object was principally organization. The first session opened at 11 o'clock this morning in the Art Hall and was presided over by the Hon. Mr. P. Hackett, K.C., president of the association. A large number of members were present. Mr. Pope was the first speaker, and his address was followed by general discussion.

PRAISE FROM MR. KEIR HARDIE

BRITISH LABOR LEADER SAYS SOME NICE THINGS ABOUT THE LABOR LEADERS IN CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 15.—Mr. James Keir Hardie, in the 'Labor Leader,' on the socialist and labor movement in Canada, says that if only the socialist and trade unionist could find some common platform on which to stand progress would be very rapid for these four men, P. M. Draper, Ottawa; James Simpson, Toronto; A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg, and J. H. Hawthornwaite, M.P.P., Nanaimo, B.C., who if they meet and come to an understanding would unite the forces all over the Dominion. As a preliminary, which would facilitate matters, would be a frank declaration of socialist principles by the independent labor party. Mr. Hardie believes that Mr. Hawthornwaite is destined to fill a commanding position in the politics of the Dominion.

THE HON. MR. SIFTON

INSPECTS ROYAL EDWARD DOCK AT AVONMOUTH—ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT BRISTOL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Bristol, Nov. 14.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton to-day inspected the Royal Edward Dock at Avonmouth and appeared to be much impressed with the facilities afforded for landing Canadian products.

At the luncheon which took place at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, Mr. Sifton on rising to respond to the toast of 'Ships, colonies and commerce,' was received most enthusiastically and it was some moments before he could obtain a hearing, the applause being so long continued. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Sifton referred to the 'All-Red' route, and pointed out, by laying great stress on the fact, that as others had a fast service, Canada and Great Britain should have equally as good a service.

Mr. Sifton's remarks were received with much applause, and any reference to Canada enthusiastically so.

UNSKILLED LABOR

SLACKENING IN DEMAND USUAL AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The Department of Labor's survey of the labor situation throughout the country shows the same slackening in the demand for unskilled labor that usually occurs at this season of the year. October is always a busy month in rush through all manner of outdoor work before the advent of winter, but November means the laying off of many workmen, and this year is no exception to the rule. In fact, there are indications of reduction in various lines of industry such as occurred in 1904 after the unprecedented industrial activity that prevailed throughout the country in 1903.

PASSED AS A MAN

MISS KATHERINE VOSBAUGH KEPT UP DECEPTION FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 11.—Miss Katherine Vosbaugh, who for nearly sixty years passed as a man, died at a hospital to-day. Miss Vosbaugh was born in France 83 years ago. When a young woman she found it difficult to make her way on account of her sex. Adopting men's clothing, she obtained employment as a bookkeeper in Joplin, Mo. This position she held for nine years, and then accepted a position in a St. Joseph, Mo., bank. While in St. Joseph, she married a woman, with whom she lived for thirty years as 'Charles' Vosbaugh. The two women, as man and wife, came to Trinidad two years ago. After the death of the 'wife,' Miss Vosbaugh worked in various capacities until she became so feeble that last year she was taken to an hospital. It was then that her sex was discovered, but even after her recovery she refused to change her clothing, and continued to wear her masculine habiliments to the end.

ANOTHER FOOL WITH GUN

TOOK HIS COUSIN FOR A DEER—LATTER NOW IN THE HOSPITAL.

Peterboro, Nov. 12.—Lying in St. Joseph's Hospital in a serious condition, is William Cones, as a result of being shot in the side by his cousin, Roy Cones, who mistook him for a deer. The party were hunting in the vicinity of Deer Bay.

A MALICIOUS ACT.

The announcement in a recent issue of the 'Witness' of the marriage of Paul Mason and Mrs. McLaren, of Ormstown, was a fraud, made possible by the sender signing the name of the supposed bridegroom. The intention was evidently to wound the feelings of a lady who is noted in the community in which she lives, for her quiet, kindly and helpful Christian character. The effect has been to arouse the indignation of her neighbors and her wide circle of friends, who are prepared to have the extreme penalty of the law inflicted on the person guilty of the mean and dastardly deed if he can be found. We very much regret having been made the unwitting instrument of inflicting this injury, and will gladly co-operate with the injured persons and their friends in bringing the miscreant to justice. We are having the bogus notice photographed, to be posted in the neighborhood, and we hereby offer to pay fifty dollars to the first person who will, with proof, disclose the identity of the writer, should he be a responsible person, and twenty dollars should he prove to be an irresponsible person. Copies of the facsimile will be sent to any who apply.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BRADY — On Nov. 13, 1907, at 15 Yorke avenue, Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Brady, premature, stillborn.

CAPRON—On Oct. 17, 1907, in Breadalbane, to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Capron, a daughter (Verda Luella).

CRAIG — On Monday, Nov. 11, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. Malcolm Craig, of Sherbrooke, (Susan Elizabeth).

KERR.—At Mossgiel, Tullochgorum, on Nov. 9, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kerr, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BARRINGTON—SMELLIE. — Within the home of the bride's mother, Township of Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, on Nov. 13, 1907, by the Rev. E. W. Florence, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon, Mr. T. H. Barrington, of Rockdale Farm, Ste. Martine, Quebec, and Miss Martha M. E. Smellie, daughter of the late James Smellie.

BAWSHERE—SHEARER—At the residence of Miss Robinson, 248 River street, Toronto, cousin of the bride, by the Rev. Richard Hobbs, Mr. John Bawshere, of Bradford, to Mrs. Alice Margaret Shearer of Toronto, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Warfolk, of Whitby, Ont.

BOYES—O'LEARY.—At the residence of Mr. R. S. Dillingham, uncle of the bride, King street, Pickering, Ont., on Nov. 6, 1907, by the Rev. Frank C. Harper, B.D., of Niagara Falls, Ont., Margaret, only daughter of the late Daniel O'Leary, Esq., Pickering, to Albert James Boyes, East Toronto, youngest son of John Boyes, Esq., of Pickering.

BROAD—REID.—At the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Kennedy Reid, Eardley, Que., on Nov. 6, 1907, by the Rev. Robt. Eadies, Ethel Annie to Thomas Broad, eldest son of William Broad, of Hintonburg.

CAMPBELL—BETHUNE. — On Nov. 14, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Elizabeth Louise Bethune, youngest daughter of the late James Bethune, Q.C., to the Reverend Thomas Clyman Campbell, M.A., B.D., associate rector of Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COUNSELL — GIBBONS — On Nov. 9, 1907, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Rev. Canon Dann, Marjorie Campbell, daughter of George C. Gibbons K.C., to John Leith Counsell, of Hamilton, Ont.

CROZIER—ROBINSON.—On Nov. 12, 1907, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. W. A. Read, Frederick Norman Crozier, of Ottawa, to Mary Eliza Robinson, only daughter of Rush Robinson, of Ottawa.

DORAN—HART.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1907, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P., Miss Lillian Maud, daughter of the late Richard Hart, Esq., to Mr. W. Bond Doran. No cards.

FOSTER—MALTBY.—On Nov. 12, 1907, at Taylor Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Lillian Maltby to Benjamin F. Foster.
St. Johns, P.Q., and Midland, Ont., papers please copy.

GOURLAY — McKAY — On Nov. 12, 1907, at Galt, Ont., by the Rev. John Ridley, Edith Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. Mark S. McKay, to Langford Gourlay, Galt.

GRAHAM—TAYLOR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Nov. 14, 1907, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Mary Blanche, daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq., Gananoque, Ont., to Henry Flack Graham, M.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., son of the Rev. Henry Graham, Troy, N.Y.

GRETTENBERG—BREWSTER.— On Nov. 11, 1907, at the residence of William Hutton, Barriefield, by the Rev. Dr. Nimmo, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Hale Grettenberg, Esq., of South Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Ada Irvine Brewster, of Barriefield, Ontario.

HENDRY — McMICHAEL — On Nov. 14, 1907, at Avenue Road Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by Rev. J. W. Steven, Elizabeth Robertson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John McMichael, of Toronto, to Dr. William Belfry Hendry, second son of Mr. W. J. Hendry, of Toronto.

HURLBURT—ROWSWELL. — On Nov. 12, 1907, at St. Ann's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. L. E. Skey, Geo. W., youngest son of Dr. G. W. Hurlburt, of Thornbury, to Hazel Louise, youngest daughter of the late G. H. Rowswell.

LEUFESTY — MAHAN — At St. James's Church, Cape Cove, on Nov. 6, 1907, by the Rev. G. Harding, Emily, youngest daughter of James Mahan, Esq., of Anse-au-Beaufils, Que., to Elias D. Leufesty, of Cape Cove, Que.

MEAGHER—BOND—On Friday, Nov. 15, 1907, John J. Meagher, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Meagher, to Muriel Castle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bond.

NORRIS—CALLAGHAN.— At the Cathedral of the Redeemer, Calgary, Alta., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1907, by the Very Rev. Dean Paget, Alice Lismore Callagran, of Kingston, to William Oliver Norris, of Kamloops, B.C.

OLIVER—DALLAS—On Nov. 12, 1907, at St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharpe, Vera Wilhelmina Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Henry Dallas, to William Franklin Oliver, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliver.

PLAYFAIR — KIRKHAM — On Nov. 13, 1907, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at Robely, home of the bride, Miss Minnie Kirkham, of S. Sherbrooke, to Mr. Playfair, of Bathurst.

POTTS—BRENNEN.—On Nov. 12, 1907, at 418 Main street east, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. James Thompson, B.A., brother-in-law of the bride, Edith, youngest daughter of the late M. Brennen, to Frank Hamilton Potts, of Toronto, son of the late Rev. John Potts, D.D.

RUTHERFORD — McOUAT — On Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McOuat, Lachute, Que., Edna Lane, to Dr. Arthur P. Rutherford, Hawkesbury.

DIED.

ALTON — In Oakville, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1907, Eunice McCraney, relict of the late John Alton, Esq., and sister of Wm. McCraney, ex-M.P., in her 80th year.

BENNETT—Suddenly, at Spencerville, Ont., on Oct. 24, 1907, Grace Julia Bennett, aged 16 years, youngest daughter of Wm. J. and Alice M. Bennett.

BISHOP — At Malden, Mass., on Nov. 10, 1907, George M. Bishop, formerly of Montreal, aged 48 years and ten months.

BROWN — On Thursday evening, Nov. 14, 1907, Emily Benn, widow of the late Joseph Brown.

BULLOCK — At Brighton, Ont., on Nov. 9, 1907, D. C. Bullock, in his 65th year.

BYRNES.—At his late residence, 266 Nepean street, Ottawa, on Nov. 9, 1907, Martin Byrnes, aged 71 years. A native of County Wexford, Ireland.

CAMERON — At 27 Barclay Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Nov. 4, 1907, Jane Nelson, widow of James Cameron, shoemaker, aged 77 years.

CLARK.—At the residence of her son, 160 George street, Ottawa, on Nok 11, 1907, Amanda Halcro, beloved wife of Capt. Allan Clark, in her 64th year.

CLEARY.—On Nov. 10, 1907, after a brief illness, at his late residence, 71 Belmont avenue, Ottawa, N. W. Cleary, D.D.S., L.D.S., aged 47 years.

CONLON — At the family residence, Mapleburst, Thorold, Ont., on Nov. 11, 1907, John Conlon, aged 74 years.

COUPLAND — At Granby, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1907, Mary Ann Woolley, relict of the late John Coupland, aged 82 years and 6 months.

CRAIG — On Monday evening, Nov. 11, 1907, at her home, 14 Dominion avenue, Sherbrooke, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brady, of Danbury, Conn., and beloved wife of T. Malcolm Craig of Sherbrooke.

DEVINE.—In this city, on Nov. 15, 1907, Jane McDowell, relict of the late Alexander Devine, aged 77 years.

FORSYTH.—At 17 Hope ave., on Nov. 14, 1907, William H. Forsyth, late of Manchester, England.
Toronto papers please copy.

GIBSON.—At 9 Danube street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Nov. 15, 1907, Hannah, the beloved wife of the Rev. Jas. Gibson, D.D.

GREGG.—At the Cottage Hospital, Wellesley street, Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 10, 1907, Minnie, beloved wife of Thomas A. Gregg, J.P., Erindale, Ont.

GUIGNARD.—At 309 Bell street, Ottawa, on Nov. 14, 1907, Marie Victorie Guignard, widow of the late M. Auguste S. Guignard, aged 89 years and 6 months.

HARPER.—At the General Hospital, Toronto, on Nov. 9, 1907, George Harper, brother of the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Uxbridge, in his 40th year.

HERBERT — In this city, on Nov. 17, 1907, at 345 Clarke avenue, Westmount, Dora M. Ahern, beloved wife of Hamilton Herbert.

HERRON.—At the residence of her son, J. A. Herron, Buchan Farm, Billings' Bridge, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1907, Mary A., widow of the late George Heron, aged 75 years.

JACKSON.—At Simcoe, Ont., on Nov. 11, 1907, Harry P. Jackson, M.D., aged 45 years.

LIVINGSTONE — At Asbestos, on the morning of Nov. 7, 1907, Mr. Duncan Livingstone, aged 49 years, 4 months and 2 days.

R & O NAV. CO. LOW RATES EAST AND WEST
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. OPP. POST OFFICE.
STATEROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

QUEBEC $4.25 . . . . . Return $6.50
Saturday to Monday Excursions, $4.25

NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.
QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, $8.00. Return $14.00. Hamilton, $8.50. Return $15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only $18, including Meals and Berth.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m

DIVIDEND No. 14.

Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF ONE PERCENT on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, PAYABLE on 25th NOVEMBER, 1907, to Shareholders of the Company of record on the 9th NOVEMBER, 1907.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th NOVEMBER till 25th NOVEMBER, 1907, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 2nd November, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for an act to amend the charter of The Alexandra Hospital by increasing the number of governors of the said Hospital. Nov. 5, 1907. FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS, BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

NOW READY, COMPANY ACCOUNTING
Revised Edition, by D. Hoskins, F.C.A. Every Accountant and Bookkeeper should have a copy. Sent postpaid on receipt of Two Dollars. Address Shaw Correspondence School, 393 Yonge st., Toronto. C. W. Chant, Sec. Treas.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that University Club of Montreal will at the next session of the Provincial Legislature apply for a private act of Parliament amending its charter, giving it power, among other things, to acquire and hold real estate, and the same to hypothecate, sell or transfer, to issue bonds secured on its real estate, and to do all such things as are requisite for the carrying on of a club.

FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 17683.

Samuel C. Marson, of the City of Montreal, bailiff, Plaintiff,
vs.
Herbert Webb, of the same place, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.
Montreal, 26th October, 1907.
(By order)
J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.
CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANARIES FOR SALE, FINE SINGER or Breeding Pair; cash or on my easy payment plan. Write, WAITE, Owen Sound, Ont.

YOUR NAME IN GOLD ON TWELVE beautiful Xmas and New Year postcards for 25c. NORMAN PEEL, Mfg., London, Ont.

MacDOUGALL.—At his residence at 356 Albert street, Ottawa, on Nov. 10, 1907, Neil Patterson MacDougall, in his 78th year.

MACLEAN.—At his home, at Arlington Beach, Sask., the Rev. M. W. Maclean, M.A., on Nov. 12, 1907.

McCUBBIN — At Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 14, 1907, of pneumonia, William James, eldest son of Mr. J. C. McCubbin, of this city.

MONETTE.—In this city, on Nov. 14, 1907, at 1205 St. James street, Julie Masson, relict of the late Joseph Monette, and mother of J. L. Monette, Westmount News Agent.

PATTERSON—On Nov. 17, 1907, Isabella Sinclair Dunnett, relict of the late William Patterson, aged 90 years.

PHILLIPS.—In Brantford, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1907, Jane Calder, relict of the late James Phillips, and mother of Dr. J. A. Phillips, Brantford, in her 68th year.

RAPHAEL.—On Nov. 7, 1907, at Galgorm, Ballymena, Ireland, in the 87th year of her age, Sarah J. Raphael, widow of the late William Raphael, Esq., and mother of H. W. and John F. Raphael, of this city.

SHARPE.—At Rawdon, Que., on Nov. 13, 1907, Elizabeth Johnstone, widow of the late Thomas Sharpe, aged 89 years and 6 months.
Barrie (Ontario) papers please copy.

STANDEN — At 17 Charles street, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, 1907, Mary White Ronald, beloved wife of Wm. J. Standen, late of Minesing, Ont., and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Ronald, Esq., 42 Hope street, Glasgow, Scot., in her 66th year.
Barrie, Ont., and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

STEPHEN — At Toronto, on Nov. 10, 1907, suddenly, Louise Perley, wife of John Stephen, Bank of British North America, Hamilton, aged 29 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

BRADFORD — In loving memory of L. Marjory Bradford, daughter of the Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Bradford, who died on Nov. 15, 1904.
'Oh, for a touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.'

RAE.—In loving memory of John M. Rae, who died at Sutton, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1905. 'Rest, perfect rest.'

SMAIL — In loving memory of our dear father, who departed this life at St. Remi, on Nov. 16, 1905. 'Gone but not forgotten.'

Reford Agencies.
SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service.
SS. LAKONIA (cold storge) . . .Nov. 21

ST. JOHN, N.B.
Glasgow Weekly Service.
SS. TRITONA . . . . . Nov. 30
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage) . . .Dec. 14
SS. SALACIA . . . . . Dec. 28
Passenger Rate—Cabin, $55.00 single, $68.75 return prepaid; Cabin, $37.50; 3rd Class, $27.50.

THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) . . . . . Nov. 27

PORTLAND, ME.
London Weekly Service.
SS. LATONA (cold storage and cool air) . . . . . Dec. 7
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) . . . . . Dec 14

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. JACONA about . . . . . Nov. 20

ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. JACONA about . . . . . Nov.
TELEPHONES—Office Main 5650 and 7 Donaldson Wharf, Main 5658; Thos Wharf, 5656.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO, Limited.
MONTREAL.
TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
of Toronto has started thousands of young Men and Women on the easy way to independence and success. Let us give you the right start. Write for Catalogue and plan to spend the next six months with us. Enter any time. Address, H. Shaw, Principal. Yonge & Gerrard, Sts., Toronto.

STUDENTS of BELLEVILLE Business College
look forward with confidence to a successful future.
The valuable influence this old-established, incorporated College commands, and the practical, up-to-date Business Training given students, have insured permanent benefits to thousands of young men and women.
For free Catalogue, address:
BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited,
Belleville, Ont.

THERE ARE TO-DAY
In Attendance at the Famous
ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, Ont.
Students from Brazil, Barbadoes, Jamaica and Bermuda; England, Newfoundland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and all parts of Ontario.
Send for the College Catalogue to
J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.,
Principal O.B.C.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Begin To Study Now.
During the winter months you are likely to have considerable spare time. USE IT PROFITABLY by studying some subject. We teach you AT HOME Book-keeping, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Complete Commercial, Beginner's Course, Public and High School Subjects, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, etc. OVER 100 COURSES.
Ask for what you want. We have what you need.
804 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Can. 612
CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

NEW JERSEY FARMS—HIGHEST Grade New Jersey Farms; soil, climate, markets, prices, home surroundings equal to the best in any state, superior to most. Bargains before January. Buy now. Send for lists. A. W. DRESSER, Burlington, N.J.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.''