

# Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

### Three Thousand Five Hundred Jews Brutally Murdered at Odessa.

### SHOCKING TALES OF FIENDISH CRUELTY TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Odessa, Nov. 5.—The storm here is over, at any rate for the present, and the city begins to assume its normal aspect. The calm, however, only emphasizes the awful nature of the outbreak of devilish fury, which it is impossible for the worst medieval persecutions of Hebrews to have surpassed. Access to ravaged districts is being re-opened, and it is possible to add some details to the earlier and incomplete reports, which were in no wise exaggerated. The estimates of the number of victims grow in magnitude, being now placed at 3,500 killed, and 12,000 wounded. The accuracy of these figures will never be known, but when it is stated that in the suburbs of Moldavanka alone a thousand dead and wounded lay in the streets from midnight until noon, it will be realized that no official denials will serve to hide the terrible extent of the butchery. Neither will official denials of police instigation and complicity convince many independent observers here that their guilt was too hastily assumed. How far Jewish revolutionists brought down on their co-religionists the fury of the police and the mob cannot be said. There seems to be no doubt that there is a large proportion of Hebrews among the Socialist and revolutionary parties here, and that they took their full share in the attacks on the bureaucrats and police. This, of course, gave the latter a plausible pretext for indulging in their superstitious hate of the Israelites.

Numbers of the victims were women and children. Two Red Cross doctors alone claim to have treated three hundred children, who were gashed with swords on their heads and shoulders. Numbers of women were disembowelled. Many aged and sick of both sexes were hidden by relatives in cellars, but they were found by the mob, who poured petroleum on the helpless victims and burned them alive. Some were killed by nails that were driven into their heads. The eyes of others were gouged out, ears lopped off and tongues torn out with pincers. Some children were torn asunder by ruffians holding opposite legs. The brains of other were dashed out against walls. Numbers of villagers were thrown alive from high windows, and they included many women. The wretches composing the mob were deaf to all the entreaties and prayers of the women, and the tears of the children moved them no more than the cries of their victims affect a tiger. The Jews fought with desperate courage, and were aided by students and the recently enrolled civil police, but they were overpowered by overwhelming numbers. Many students and civil police were overpowered by official police, who wrenched their revolvers from them and shot them with them. Starvation and exposure are now the lot of thousands whose ruined homes are uninhabitable. Many are being assisted by philanthropic Christians, but the number of sufferers is so immense that it will be long before comfort can be given them. Some officials continue to excuse the massacre, declaring that after the Jews spat on the Czar's portrait, insulted the flag and shot soldiers and police, it was only to be expected that loyal citizens would retaliate.

### PROTEST FROM AMERICAN JEWS.

New York, Nov. 5.—At the Sixty-seventh Street Synagogue to-night a large gathering of Jews, denouncing the massacres of their co-religionists in Russia and prepared to call a great meeting on Tuesday in the Temple Emmanuel to protest in the name of the Jews of America against the outrages. They announced that the following telegrams have been sent by the Rev. Dr. Menkes, as president of the New York Board of Jewish Organizations and president of the Orthodox Jewish congregations of the United States and Canada:

To President Roosevelt:  
"We implore you to use your good offices and powerful influence to induce the Russian Government to prevent the civil massacres of Jews. Humanity is outraged."

To Lord Rothschild:  
"President of the United Synagogues:  
"And to Claude Montefiore, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, London:"

"United States representations invoked for Jews in Russia. We ask you to induce Great Britain to cooperate."

### WITTE SETTLES RAILWAY STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—Count Witte to-day solved the railway strike at a conference with the strike leaders, at which he did not hesitate to make a practical surrender of the government's reasonable demands. The bases of settlement are comprised in the following telegram sent to strike committees throughout the Empire.

First:—The remuneration of all railway employees is increased and the budget of 1906 will be revised to provide therefor.

Second:—The creation of a commis-

sion on which the employees are to have elected representatives to consider questions of improvement in their condition.

Third: Permission is given railway employees and workmen to have a co-operative organization based on models of western Europe and the United States.

Fourth: The abolition of military regulations applying to railways.

Fifth: Freedom of meeting for employees of railways to discuss questions of a strike without notice being given to the police.

Sixth: Inviolability of the person of strikers and the re-employment of men dismissed for striking.

Seventh: The cancelling of all circulars limiting the employment of Poles on the Polish South-western and Western Railways and giving permission to use the Polish language in private on Polish railways.

### FINLAND NOW HAS CONSTITUTION

#### Manifesto Issued by the Czar Granting Country's Demands

### DIET CONVOKED AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ILLEGAL ENACTMENTS RESCINDED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, granting the demands of the Finns has been signed and despatched to Helsinki. It convokes the Diet on Dec. 20, abolishes the dictatorship, rescinds Governor-General Bobrikoff's illegal enactments, annuls the manifesto of Feb. 15, 1899, which provided for common legislation in the Empire, and all the laws since enacted. It announces that the extraordinary Diet now convened is for the revision of the Diet's electoral bases.

The ukase not only places the Diet in the control of the budget but gives it sweeping power to elaborate a new system of representation based on universal suffrage and for a report to the administration which will make it responsible before the Diet.

The ukase provides for the formulation of laws giving practical autonomy. The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the entire Senate and has virtually promised to remove Prince John Obolensky, Governor-General of Finland.

The manifesto abrogating the illegal ordinances promulgated by Governor-General Bobrikoff in pursuance of his policy for the Russification of Finland, and including the military law of 1901, are expected to relieve the situation in Finland, as they have been the principal causes of discontent among the Finns.

### WARSHIPS AND TROOPS.

Helsinki, Finland, Nov. 4.—Three Russian battleships, a cruiser and 10,000 troops have arrived here from Revel. The warships are anchored in the harbor.

The general strike continues. The situation is threatening on account of the attitude of the Socialists. The other classes are disposed to be content with the Imperial manifesto. There is no light and no communication by railway or telegraph with the interior. A single wire is working intermittently to St. Petersburg. Batteries have been placed on two commanding hills outside the town and the cannons in the Sveaborg fortress have been turned against the city, which also lies under the guns of the warships in the harbor.

### FINLAND'S SAD STORY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—The whole structure of the autocratic regime is falling, and the Emperor Nicholas no longer resists. The memorable week which witnessed the abdication of absolutism before a general strike demonstration extending throughout the confines of the empire, and reducing the government to impotency, and the birth of a new and popular regime amid scenes of disorder, pillage, bloodshed and worse, ends a complete surrender to the aspirations of the Finlanders.

The sad story of the 'Russification' of Finland began under the regime of the Emperor Nicholas's father, with the introduction of the Russian patrol system, and attracted the sympathy of the world. One by one the Finnish grand duchy was stripped of ancient privileges by the Russian administration, including the gendarmerie and military conscription and the use of the Russian language was introduced. Finally the Finnish Diet became wholly emasculated and powerless, except to protest. The Finns fought sturdily, but Russian troops garrisoned every town, and hundreds of prominent Finns were driven into exile. Without allies in Russia, political murder and obstruction, their only weapons, proved unavailing. This week the Fin-

landers struck and tied up the railways over which troops could be despatched, and compelled the Emperor's appointed Senate to resign. They organized a militia in Helsinki, practically drove out the Russian gendarmerie, and sent a deputation to Prince John Obolensky, the Governor-General, also to Peterhof, to demand the immediate convocation of the Diet in extraordinary session, and the obliteration of the whole Russification policy. The situation was so threatening that the government was obliged to send warships to Helsinki, and turn the guns of the fort on the city.

On the advice of Count Witte and Prince John Obolensky, the Emperor Nicholas signed the manifesto not only convoking the Diet, but giving it control of the budget, and authorizing an election law providing for universal suffrage. Another manifesto abrogates the military and other laws of Russification. These have been despatched by fast torpedo boat to Helsinki.

### DISORDERS IN POLAND

#### Extraordinary Demonstration in the Streets of Warsaw.

#### PRIESTS LEAD PROCESSIONS—INFANTRY FIRE ON MOB CARRYING REVOLUTIONARY FLAG.

Warsaw, Nov. 2.—Never since the insurrection of 1863 have done things like those of to-day been seen here.

"God save Poland," and "Long live Poland," have been the watchwords of remarkable demonstrations, which were almost national in character. Processions, headed by men carrying the flag of independence: Poland and other Polish banners formed at the Roman Catholic churches, and paraded the streets. The common priest in canonical vestments, marched beneath the flags at the head

of each column. It did not matter that the Governor yesterday forbade such parades. The demonstrators filed in front of his palace, halted, raised their banners defiantly, and sang the national song, with the refrain "God save Poland." Numerous patriotic speeches were made from church porches and other prominent places. The troops as a rule, did not interfere, although the crowds hooted them and shouted "murderers!" in allusion to yesterday's killing. The day, however, did not pass peacefully. One procession met an infantry patrol, which demanded that the paraders surrender their rebellious flags. This was refused, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing four persons and wounding many. There were several other clashes, accompanied by bloodshed, but nothing on a great scale. The city is excited and angry. The Socialists are not sharing in the national movement. Ill-feeling exists between the factions. Representatives of the bankers and the Polish nobility visited the Governor and appealed to him to withdraw the troops. The baristers have collectively telegraphed Count Witte demanding the withdrawal of the soldiery, who, they declare, are defying the Czar's guarantee of personal liberty and massacring the people.

thirty persons were killed, and over a hundred wounded during the conflicts here last night.

Instead of the expected abolition of martial law to-day the military governor had the walls covered with proclamations announcing that in consequence of yesterday's disturbances crowds assembling in the streets will be dispersed by force of arms.

#### SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Vitebsk, Russia, Nov. 1.—Troops were employed to disperse red flag crowds here to-day. Seven persons were killed, among them being two Jews, and many people were wounded. Representatives of the Social Democrats appeared before a special session of the council, and presented a demand for the withdrawal of the military.

#### MANY KILLED.

Kieff, Russia, Nov. 1.—The populace seized the Town Hall yesterday, and revolutionary speeches were being delivered to the crowd from the balcony, when Cossacks appeared. Some speech-makers were armed, and a regular engagement followed, resulting in many being killed or wounded on both sides. The Cossacks finally routed the crowd and captured the building. After dark the Jewish quarter was sacked.

### RUSSIAN MANCHURIA AND EASTERN SIBERIA

#### STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS DURING THE WAR ONLY NOW POSSIBLE.

Nagasaki, Oct. 31.—On account of the active military censorship after the ratification of the peace treaty, when the Associated Press correspondents left the

### Diamond Jubilee.

"No better paper published than the old Witness," writes Mr. W. M. Massey, of New York City, who sends a cheque for six dollars to renew his subscription to the 'Daily Witness' for two years, and Mr. Massey adds 25c to cover bank charges on the cheque.

Mr. Massey shows in a very tangible way his appreciation of the 'Witness' as it is to-day.

front, a statement for the press of the conditions in Russian Manchuria and Eastern Siberia was impossible. There was general, and especially in the army, scathing vituperation and recrimination affecting all the highest personages in Russia, including the Emperor. The newspapers were filled with discussions regarding the causes of the war and the motives by which it was inspired, and fixing the blame. There was general distrust of all government acts. The military appeared to be anxious to remain in the East indefinitely, most of the officers dreading to return to Russia on account of the terrors of which recurring disorders there gave promise. The large number of Russians belonging to the progressive element, who had settled in the East, anticipated a new modern empire, and were animated by a spirit of revolt. The intelligence that the anti-government demonstration had been successfully repressed caused such an outbreak in the Irkutsk Theatre that the 'Marsellaise' was sung, and there were shouts of "Down with the government," "Down with the Emperor."

The peasants and lowest classes were declaring against religious practices of the state church, something hitherto unknown. The head of the institute of Oriental languages at Vladivostok was hooted, mobbed, spat upon and driven out by the students.

Owing to the strain on the railway caused by the concentration of General Linévitch's army, demolition was relatively slow. Generals Kaulbars and Batsonoff, commanders of the Second and Third armies, hurriedly quit the field after the treaty of peace was signed. General Kurapatkin will be among the last to leave.

When the armistice was signed at Shahotsu, it was revealed that scandal in the management of the army on the Tumen River had been discovered, consisting of the forage of the provisions causing a famine, and also military malpractice, owing to which the Japanese refused to negotiate the armistice there, even after their signal victory.

An open break between Greece and Roumania is prophesied for the near future, which will make the situation in the Balkans still more complicated.

### UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE

#### GENERAL GREELEY SAYS DETAIL SYSTEM HAS NOT BEEN A SUCCESS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—General A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer of the United States army, in his annual report, does not speak encouragingly of the detail system, which he says he has loyally endeavored to carry out for the past three years.

"As volunteers have failed, conscription was necessary in the case of sixteen officers already detailed (in the signal corps) of whom fully one-fourth have endeavored to evade service through personal or political influence," says General Greeley. "It is suggested that the entire commissioned force of the army, excluding the permanent technical corps, be arranged in one lineal list below the grade of brigadier-general. Through a system of annual retirement a suitable flow of promotion and elimination by retirement, as is done in the navy of officers incompetent, either morally or professionally, would then be practicable, and thus materially improve the service. Distinguished service could then be rewarded without marked discrimination against equally competent officers who have not had opportunities, through advancement by files, the recipient being an extra number confirmed by the Senate."

General Greeley says that upon an hour's notice the signal corps can furnish all equipment necessary for 1,000 miles of communication. Studies of the war in South Africa and Manchuria have shown deficiencies in the American army only in connection with the first control of field artillery. Direct telegraphic communication is now established with five military posts in Alaska. The commercial business has netted \$100,000 during the past year, and it is estimated, will be increased to \$300,000 annually. The submarine cables of south-eastern Alaska are 2,300 miles long.

General Greeley says the gradients of ocean depths were found most abrupt in extent of gradual, as was indicated by existent soundings.

### BRITISH-CUBAN TREATY

#### WARM WORDS AGAINST AMERICAN CORPORATION INFLUENCE AND THREAT OF RADICAL ACTION.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.—It is becoming more and more evident that the friends of the pending commercial treaty between Great Britain and Cuba are prepared to make a vigorous fight for its ratification, and, if opposition from the United States continues, some plain things are likely to be said not entirely complimentary to certain American interests.

The treaty is not without earnest supporters in Washington. "It simply amounts to this," said one of them to-day: "Shall the republic of Cuba have the chance to stand by herself, or shall she become merely the ward of this country, perhaps be annexed to it, to satisfy the avarice of a single corporation or perhaps two?"

"The treaty is exactly the same as the one between Italy and Cuba. Not a word was said against that treaty. And why? Because Italy has no ships that interfere with the business of these lines nor inspiring the opposition to the treaty with Great Britain. These lines want a monopoly of all the Cuban business. That is all the milk in the coccanut."

These friends of the treaty say that an impressive object lesson in the independence of Cuba will be given if, because a corporation hamstringing a commercial treaty, foreign powers withdraw their legations from Cuba on the ground that dealings can be had only with the suzerain, the United States. The suggestion that Great Britain will do so has been made already.

### GERMAN LOSS

#### EIGHTEEN KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH HOTTENTOTS.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—An official despatch from German Southwest Africa reports severe fighting on the Orange River. A German force, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Semmerus, was attacked by four hundred Hottentots and lost 18 killed, including three officers. Thirty-six are reported wounded or missing.

### CONGO SCANDALS

#### BELGIAN COMMISSION REPORTS MANY OF CHARGES WELL-FOUNDED.

Brussels, Nov. 3.—King Leopold's commission of enquiry into the Congo Free State scandals made its report to-day. The commission finds many of the charges well-founded and proposes an increase in the number of magistrates in order to prevent the natives from being forced to appeal to missionaries as regards differences that may arise. The impartiality of the missionaries, the commission considers, is often doubtful.

### HENRIK IBSEN'S ILLNESS.

Copenhagen, Nov. 1.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, is pronounced to be suffering from arterial sclerosis. He is very feeble, and unable to move, but is mentally bright.

### SHOOTING A CHINAMAN NOT UNCOMMON

#### WHY ADMIRAL TRAIN AND HIS SON WERE MOBBED NEAR NANKING.

Shanghai, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Charles R. Train, of the United States gunboat 'Quiros,' who with his father, Rear-Admiral Train, was attacked by a mob of Chinamen outside of Nanking recently, while pheasant shooting, wounded two Chinamen with revolver shots in the scuffle.

Such incidents as the accidental shooting of a Chinaman with bird shot are not uncommon and are usually settled by the payment of a dollar or two. Admiral Train and his son promised to send a doctor to attend a Chinese woman, who had been wounded by bird shot, and to compensate her for her injuries. The two officers had started to return to their ships when the woman became hysterical and a mob surrounded the Americans.

### CATTLE EMBARGO

#### MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON SAYS PRESENT POLICY IS MONSTROUS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 30.—At a conference on Canadian cattle restrictions at Dundee, Mr. William Henderson said that the present policy of the Board of Agriculture was monstrous, and was pursued by no other country. Lord Provost Barrie of Dundee, moved that a petition should be made for the removal of the restrictions. As all classes were injured by the embargo, it was in everybody's interest to see it removed. This was seconded, and the resolution was cordially adopted.

The Montreal Board of Trade has received an invitation from the Glasgow City Council to be represented at a conference to be held in London on Nov. 27 with regard to the removal of the restriction on the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade the communication was discussed, but it was found impossible to arrange for the acceptance of the invitation.

### FLAG OF SWEDEN

#### UNION ENSIGN STRUCK AND NEW ONE HOISTED AMID ACCLAM.

Stockholm, Nov. 1.—The old union flag was struck throughout Sweden to-day and the new Swedish ensign was hoisted to the accompaniment of salutes, the ringing of church bells and parades of troops. In Stockholm the whole garrison paraded and most of the population thronged the streets. At nine o'clock the flag flown by Sweden before the union with Norway nearly a century ago was again broken out over the palaces, from church steeples, public and private buildings, and steamers and sailing vessels. King Oscar witnessed the spectacle from the roof of the palace and tens of thousands of citizens gathered in the vicinity and demonstratively greeted him. A Chilean school ship in the harbor joined with the Swedish vessels in saluting the new flag. Similar ceremonies occurred in all the cities and every schoolhouse in the country had its demonstration, the children gathering outside, and saluting the flag.

### NEW YORK ELECTIONS

#### SIX CANDIDATES IN CONTEST FOR MAYOR.

New York, Nov. 1.—Elections will be held to-day in seven states and six of the larger cities. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia and Ohio, a governor and other state officers are to be chosen, and in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Nebraska, minor state officers, judges or regents of the state university. In New York, Indianapolis, Louisville, Salt Lake and San Francisco a mayor and other city officials, and in Chicago, sanitary trustees and judges are to be voted for.

The Democrats and Populists have fused in Nebraska, the Republicans and Democrats against the Union Labor party in San Francisco, and the Republicans and other parties against the Democrats in Louisville.

In Pennsylvania there has been a miscellaneous endorsement of the Republican and Democrat candidates. The Prohibitionists have a ticket in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Rhode Island, Ohio, Nebraska, New York, Indianapolis and Chicago; the Socialists in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Virginia, New York and Chicago; the Socialist Labor party in Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Indianapolis; the Municipal Ownership party in New York and the American party in Salt Lake.

There are six candidates for mayor in New York and four in Indianapolis.

### AGAINST JEROME.

New York, Oct. 30.—By a tie vote of two to two, the board of elections of this city to-day declined to place the name of William T. Jerome as the nominee for district attorney in the Republican column of the official ballot for the elections.

AN HONORED JOURNALIST

Sir John Leng, a Veteran Liberal Champion, is in Montreal.

SAYS CANADIANS SURELY CAN NOT WANT ADMINISTRATION FROM WHITEHALL.

In British journalism there is no more honored name than that of Leng. What Scotchman does not know the Dundee Advertiser, and that doughty champion of Liberalism, Sir John Leng, who is its proprietor and was for many years its editor? What Englishman does not know the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, which, under its chief proprietor and editor, Sir William Leng, has become like the Dundee Advertiser, one of the few really great provincial papers in the United Kingdom? The two men are brothers, and each was knighted for distinguished services in the field of journalism, the first-named receiving his title at the hands of Mr. Gladstone, and the last-named, curiously enough, at the hands of Lord Salisbury. Sir John Leng—or, to give him his full title, Sir John Leng, LL.D., D.L., J.P., and Liberal M.P. for Dundee since 1889—has for some time laid aside active editorial work. But he has on that account settled down to a life of indolent ease? Not a bit of it. He takes a healthy, active interest in life, and so, having health and leisure, he is now, in company with Lady Leng, indulging in what has always been a passion of his. He is travelling. It is this delight in travel which has brought him to Montreal at the present time. 'I am simply travelling for pleasure,' he said to a representative of the 'Witness,' at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. 'I was here in 1876—I spent five months on this continent, and travelled through the Rockies on a cow-catcher—and I think my holiday added ten years to my life. I am hoping that my present visit will add something as well.' Whether it will add anything or not, Sir John looks destined to live for a long time yet. His beard and hair are white, as it may well be in a man but two years off eighty. But old man? Sir John is very far from an old man yet. He is somewhat under middle height, and no one looking at his trim, well-set-up figure, or into his hale and kindly face, would imagine that here was a man who for forty years was practically chained to the editorial desk, turning out after midnight during that time hundreds, nay, thousands, of leading articles, and managing also to write quite a number of authoritative works on municipal and political problems, and on travel—for he has travelled quite a lot in Europe, the United States, Egypt, India, and Ceylon.

THE SECRET OF VIGOR.

He was questioned as to how he had managed to preserve his vigor so marvelously. 'Simply to the fact that every now and again I have taken a good long rest, and have spent the time in travelling,' he replied. Sir John told of his early efforts in journalism—how at the age of nineteen he was a reporter on the Hull Advertiser (in his native town), and how he was offered a post on the Dundee Advertiser, then a struggling concern. He accepted, and I soon put new life into it,' he said. 'Then I was offered a share in the proprietorship, and soon I became managing proprietor. Now—why now?' he added, with pride, 'our offices occupy a good part of the side of a street.' Landing in the United States in the first week in September, Sir John and Lady Leng have been up the Hudson river, through Lake George and Lake Champlain, to Boston, through the Adirondacks, on to Buffalo, Niagara, then back to New York, Washington, Newport, up to Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and now back to Montreal again. 'Coming immediately from the Old Country,' he remarked, 'one is struck with the evidences of largely-diffused affluence, if not opulence. Everywhere there are signs of extraordinary progress and prosperity.'

MET PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

While in the United States, Sir John had an interview with President Roosevelt, whom he described as 'an all-through manly man, who has ideas and the courage both to express them and to act up to them, and whose instincts and impulses, I think, are on the side of what is right and just and true.' He also met, when in Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid

Advertisements. The Kidneys. When they are weak, torpid, or stagnant, the whole system suffers. Don't neglect them at this time, but heed the warning of the aching back, the bloated face, the sallow complexion, the urinary disorder, and begin treatment at once with Hood's Sarsaparilla which contains the best and safest curative substances. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Kidneys, C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Laurier, of whom he also formed a very high opinion. 'Of course,' said Sir John, 'I recognize that his is a difficult position. Your provinces are not yet so homogeneous as the United States. The result is that the differences of interest are more marked here than over the border. I think if you Canadians would only adopt the same school system as the United States, and not attempt to mix up secular and religious education, it would be a good thing for Canada. That system has been the salvation of the United States, and in my opinion it would be the political salvation of Canada. I am not opposed to religious education; I am a senior deacon in a Congregational Church myself. But in the United States religious instruction is put in its proper place and the result is seen in the strong position which the Sunday-school occupies there, attended as it is by all classes.'

BRITISH POLITICS.

Asked to give his opinion on the political outlook in Great Britain, Sir John said:— 'It is obvious from all the bye-elections that the government, and Mr. Balfour particularly, has entirely lost the confidence of the country. Mr. Balfour's only pretext or excuse for retaining office is that he has a majority of the House of Commons, which he thinks means the confidence of the House of Commons. But he really does not possess that. He has only been able to maintain his position by playing off one section of his party against the other, but all know that when we come to a general election there will be a general clearing out of the present members. Mr. Balfour will find that he has the whole of the moral forces of the country against him. By his Licensing Act he has practically substituted permanent tenure of licenses for the annual revision which formerly existed. All who are sincerely in favor of temperance, and anxious to put an end to the excessive use of liquor, which is the parent of so much of our crime, are revolted at what has been done in that direction. 'Then the entire body of Nonconformists, not a few of whom previously supported the Balfour regime, will now go against him in consequence of the Education Act, which has to a large extent, as was intended, placed the education of the country under the control of the Established Church. 'With regard to the fiscal question, Mr. Chamberlain has utterly failed to secure the support of the masses of the people. The older working men remember the privations which they suffered before the abolition of the corn laws, under the system of protection, which imposed duties, and so raised the prices of all articles in common use as to place them out of the reach of the working classes. They know how much better a position the working man is in under free trade. Mr. Chamberlain has secured the support of the manufacturers who are inclined to rely more on tariffs than on the exercise of their brains and intelligence. He also has the general support of the landlord interest, who would be glad to see duties imposed on agricultural products, as they think they might be able to get higher rents. But for the hundreds or thousands who desire a return to protection, the millions are against it. I anticipate a crushing defeat for the government at the general election, which cannot now be much longer postponed.'

Sir John added that contrary to Mr. Chamberlain's prediction the country was never more prosperous than now, as was shown month after month by the Board of Trade returns of imports and exports. Asked what would be the programme of the Liberals when they came into power, Sir John said it would take a year or two to reverse what they considered the mischievous enactments of their predecessors, for both the education and the licensing acts would have to be dealt with. The general feeling was that there was no call to deal with the fiscal question, but they felt there was a strong call to look into the finances of the country, and put an end to the extravagance which had gone on under the existing administration.

LOGICAL RESULT OF IMPERIALISM.

'And what is the attitude of the Liberal party on the question of empire?' 'As Liberals we claim that while we have not beaten the big imperial drum as Mr. Chamberlain has done, it is to Liberal statesmen that the colonies are indebted for the foundations of the self-government which they enjoy. And we have no scheme such as some of the imperialists have for making them contribute largely to our military and especially to our naval expenditure. The logical result of the imperial programme must be that the colonies should contribute in a way they have not contemplated to the naval defence of the empire. We do not wish to impose heavy burdens upon them. Nor do we wish to interfere in any way with the privilege which they possess of governing themselves without dictation from Westminster. Surely when you Canadians read of the shocking muzzles made by the administration of the War Office in London during the Boer war, and all the scandals connected with the commissariat, you cannot wish that your military administration should be directed from Whitehall.'

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

AN INCREASE OF \$323,000 OVER CORRESPONDING MONTH LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The customs receipts of the Dominion for October have amounted to \$3,998,158, an increase of \$323,000 over the corresponding month of the last year. For the four months of the fiscal year the customs revenue of the country has increased \$850,000.

TARIFF ENQUIRY

Commission will Sit in Montreal To-day.

WHETHER QUESTION WILL COME BEFORE THE HOUSE NEXT SESSION NOT YET DECIDED.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The question whether the promised revision of the tariff shall be carried out next session or left over till the succeeding meeting of parliament was under consideration at a Cabinet Council yesterday afternoon. The Finance Minister announced at its close:— 'There is no foundation for statements that the work of tariff revision is to be postponed.'

FEDERAL BY-ELECTIONS

THOSE IN LAMBTON, NORTH YORK, WENTWORTH AND ANTONIGONISH TAKE PLACE ON NOV. 15.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The writs for by-elections to fill vacancies in the House of Commons for West Lambton, North York and Wentworth, in Ontario, and for Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, issued yesterday. Nominations in these four constituencies will take place on Nov. 15, and polling one week later. Both parties already have their candidates chosen, and the prospects are that contests will occur in all four districts. The writ for Gaspé could not be sent out with the rest because, although it has been generally understood that Mr. Lemieux, the Solicitor-General, will sit for Nicolet county, he has not yet formally resigned for Gaspé. The Solicitor-General is now on his way to London, England, and this may cause a short delay in bringing on the election in Gaspé. There are no lists yet prepared for Saskatchewan or West Assiniboia, where federal by-elections must take place between this and the meeting of parliament. The government has decided that as lists are now being made for the provincial elections in the new province of Saskatchewan, it would be wiser to hold the by-elections over until these lists are available.

LORD CURZON ILL.

Retiring Viceroy of India Prostrated With Fever at Lahore.

Lahore, British India, Oct. 31.—The retiring Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who has been making a farewell tour of India, is prostrated here with fever, brought on by exposure to the sun. His departure from Lahore has been indefinitely postponed.

CANADA-AUSTRALIA

THE FORMER INVITES THE COMMONWEALTH TO NEGOTIATE FOR PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—A formal invitation has been sent by the Canadian Government to Australia inviting the latter to negotiate for preferential trade relations. One paragraph of this message runs:— 'His Excellency was moved to inquire whether the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia would be willing to enter into negotiations with the Government of Canada with a view to establishing of preferential trade relations between the two countries; and, if so, whether the Australian Government would be prepared to offer stated tariff concessions to Canada, or would prefer to make the subject one for consideration at a conference between delegates representing the Canadian and Australian governments.'

Mr. Ross, Canadian commercial agent at Melbourne, reports that the question will be considered by the Australian Cabinet. The direct shipping trade between New York and Australia is booming and will no doubt attain much larger proportions as a result of Australia's discrimination against the present service from British Columbia ports. The arrival is reported of the largest cargo in quantity and value that ever left New York for Australia, 12,000 tons of general freight to a value of over a million and a half. The shipping rates from New York have gone up as a result of the increased business, and a new monthly service is also being established by the Elder-Dempster Company between Australia and Boston. The first steamer of this line leaves Melbourne in November. Cargo can be booked by it for Canadian centres, and it is expected that the route will lead to the development of a good trade in wool both with the United States and Canada.

DOMINION FINANCES

REVENUE INCREASED OVER A MILLION AND A QUARTER DURING PAST FOUR MONTHS.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The Finance Department publishes to-day a statement of the Dominion finances, which shows that in the four months of the current fiscal year that elapsed at the end of October the revenue increased \$1,285,216. The expenditure on consolidated fund, however, increased \$2,387,783 and the expenditure on capital account, \$388,552, so that at the present rate it will take a of the country to balance accounts at considerable addition to the public debt the close of the present twelve months. Last year closed with five millions addition to the public debt, but Mr. Fielding can scarcely hope to make even as good a showing as this for 1905-06 if his present scale of expenditure is to be maintained. The total revenue for the four months to the close of October was \$24,798,479, the expenditure on consolidated fund, \$15,846,728, and the capital expenditure, \$3,331,606. The customs receipts were \$787,813 in excess of the corresponding period last year. The excise collections increased \$233,927. The postal revenue contributed \$235,000 toward the improved showing. On the other hand, the receipts from the government railway system and from public works were about stationary. Among the capital expenditures the bounty payments increased \$248,741 and the outlay on public works, railways and canals, \$443,841.

WILL AMEND ACT

WHEREBY CABINET MINISTERS WERE TO RECEIVE PENSION AFTER FIVE YEARS.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Your correspondent hears that steps will probably be taken to rescind or amend the legislation of last session whereby Cabinet ministers, upon retirement after five years' service become entitled to a pension equal to half their ministerial salary. There is no official announcement obtainable on the subject as yet and, of course, any change that is made will have to be by parliament itself.

BIG LAND DEAL

A MILLION ACRES IN SASKATCHEWAN PURCHASED BY AN AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—Chas. Hill, real estate agent, of Craik, Sask., last week conducted a party of land seekers through the property of the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company, and as a result a sale was put through whereby one million acres of land changed hands. The new owners are the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Limited, who were represented by T. C. McNab, councillor for the company; W. F. Stewart, commercial manager, and John G. Ledhill, New York representative. They are exporters of grain, provisions, leather, etc., and have offices in the United States and England. The company employs about 22,000 hands.

ENGINE PLUNGED INTO THE LAKE

D. A. R. FREIGHT CRASHES INTO I. C. R. WORKING TRAIN.

Halifax, Nov. 4.—A Dominion Atlantic special freight train ran into an Intercolonial working train at Lakeview at one o'clock this morning, making a bad smash-up. The D. A. R. engine was thrown over the embankment and into the lake. The engineer, Joseph Spinney, had a very close call, but he escaped, and no one was seriously hurt. The wreckage blocks the track, and it has also carried away all the Western Union wires, so that no further information can be obtained. A wrecking train left Halifax at two o'clock this morning for the scene.

ALLEN'S ISLAND

YARMOUTH, N. S., FISHERMEN MAY LOSE IT AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS.

Clark's Harbor, N.S., Nov. 3.—At Allen's Island, one of the Tusket's, near Yarmouth, 40 fishermen, mostly belonging to that county, had their quarters during the recent lobster season. They have houses and gear there valued at some thousands of dollars, which they intended to use next month, but Mr. Hatfield, claiming to have bought the island, comes forward to keep them off. The men went there years ago, on advice from the Nova Scotia Crown Land office, which declared the island free for the use of fishermen. They were thus led to make it an important base for the season's fishing, and no one interfered with them until the present time. They came home in summer, but when about to return and resume work they were suddenly forbidden to land or claim their property. Their winter fishing at the island turns them in about \$20,000 a year, which may now be lost.

ITALIANS AND CANADA

Orders Issued to Prevent Their Coming to This Country

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 3.—The Italian Government Office, for the protection of emigrants at Rome, has issued instructions to all authorities to prevent Italians going to Canada. In the circular notes issued by the office it is said that Canada requires a million peasants to cultivate land especially for grain production, which it is expected will reach 250,000,000 bushels a year, but the Italians are urged not to emigrate to Canada, as, although Canada is rich, the climatic conditions are absolutely unadapted to the population of Italy.

NEWFOUNDLAND PROTESTS

OBJECTS TO UNITED STATES VESSELS HIRING ISLANDERS OUTSIDE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 7.—The government of Newfoundland has forwarded to the British cabinet a formal protest against United States vessels hiring Newfoundlanders outside of the three-mile limit, or in Canadian ports, to assist in taking herring in Newfoundland waters, on the ground that this is an evasion of the letter and the spirit of the treaty of 1818, which concedes the in-shore fishery privileges only to actual inhabitants of the United States. The British Government has transmitted the protest to Washington.

HARVESTERS RETURNING.

WORK IN THE WEST PLENTIFUL AND WAGES SATISFACTORY.

The laborers who went west on the recent harvest excursions are beginning to return, nearly every train bringing numbers who either have their homes in Montreal or are on their way to the Maritime Provinces. They bring back glowing accounts of prosperity in the west, and say that work during the autumn months was plentiful and wages satisfactory. Many of them are bringing back a nice little nest-egg of about a hundred dollars each. 'I got two dollars a day and my food and lodging,' said one Nova Scotia man at the Windsor street station this morning. 'A good many got more than that, but I was quite satisfied. If we down in Nova Scotia only had the grand soil they have got out there in the west we would soon be rich. I've got a hundred acres of timber land in Nova Scotia. I wish it was a hundred acres of such prairie land as I've seen during the past month or so. Yes, I like the west, and I reckon I shall get back there before long, and take up a farm.'

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Waterloo, Que., Nov. 3.—An interesting ceremony took place here on Wednesday morning, All Saints' Day, in St. Luke's Church. The Rev. Rural Dean Jenkins officiated, and Professor J. Hy. Robinson, of Montreal, presided at the organ. The occasion was the unveiling of the chancel memorial window, the gift of Mr. H. Robinson, of Granby, in memory of his grandparents. The dimensions of the beautiful gothic window are 18 feet by 9 feet, and by its installation the edifice, already rich in memorials, and almost complete in its appointments, has its artistic properties greatly enhanced. The chief design of the window is in five panels, illustrating respectively the nativity, the baptism, the crucifixion, the resurrection and ascension of our Lord. Beneath these are the words of the litany: 'By thy holy nativity, by thy baptism, by thy precious death, by thy glorious resurrection and ascension, good Lord deliver us.' At the base of the middle panel is the following inscription: 'Erected to the glory of God and in loving memory of Seleucia Knowlton Robinson, born May 21st, 1800, died December 8th, 1876.' The other panels are dedicated to the memory of William Dampier, Emily Wynne-Aubrey Dampier, and Jonathan Robinson. The act of unveiling was performed by Mrs. Jonathan Robinson, mother of the donor. The tracery work above is filled in with chaste and symbolic designs in harmony with the general plan. The expression of the figures, the working out of details, the careful blending of colors, with the pleasing effect of the background, compose a rich and appropriate memorial, truly a work of art and strictly ecclesiastical. The work reflects credit on the artists, Messrs. J. C. Spence & Sons, of Montreal.

MR. LEMIEUX IN ENGLAND

IMPORTANT CASE COMING ON FOR HEARING.

(Canada Associated Press.) London, Nov. 3.—An application has been made by Mr. Reid and Solicitor-General Lemieux, on behalf of the Dominion Government in order to fix an early hearing of the alien labor law case. Their lordships have decided that the case be heard later on, as the list of appeals is quite numerous. The application on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway for leave to appeal in the Railway Amendment Act case will be heard on Nov. 27. Mr. Lemieux was present at the farewell dinner to Lord Minto, the new Viceroy of India.

STRIKE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The introduction of a cut stone planer into the stone-cutting yard of Messrs. Nicholson, Curtis and Vick, was the cause of a stonecutters' strike to-day which may result in serious delay to many buildings now in course of erection. This morning 52 stonecutters employed by the firm, reported at the yard, but refused to go to work unless the machine was removed.

WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

Mobs Engage in Massacring Jews.

London, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says: 'War, hopeless war, prevails in the Caucasus. The Trans-Caucasian Railway, the sole line, is effectually crippled and reinforcements have been compelled to march. Seventeen bridges have been wrecked, and the rails have been torn up in forty places. The telegraph lines have been destroyed, and Georgia and Daghestan are isolated. Every man is in arms, and the War Office is helpless.'

The Bucharest correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' sends the following: 'There is terrifying news still from Kishineff. The city is strewn with dead. An unwieldy provisional government has been established. Famine rules throughout Bessarabia and the Jews are taking refuge in the cellars, where they are dying by wholesale. A mob of a thousand rioters engaged in a massacre of Jews in Ismati, Bessarabia, and a force of dragoons, arriving from Bender, fired on the mob, killing forty-two and wounding a hundred and four teen persons. The Bessarabian revolt is assuming immense proportions.'

TO LAND PASSENGERS.

RUMORED C. P. R. STEAMER OUTWARD BOUND HAS MET WITH ACCIDENT.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 6.—The I. C. R. station agent at Sydney has received word by wireless to Point Amour, Quebec, thence by land wires to Sydney, that the C. P. R. Atlantic Line steamer 'Montreal,' from Montreal for London and Havre, would arrive at North Sydney on Monday or Tuesday to land a hundred passengers for transportation by rail to Quebec. It is thought at Sydney that the 'Montreal' has met with an accident and is making her way to that port to land passengers in time to catch the next outgoing C. P. R. liner at Quebec.

NEW SWEDISH MINISTRY.

M. STAAF PREMIER OF THE NEW LIBERAL CABINET.

Stockholm, Nov. 6.—The new Liberal ministry will be composed as follows:— M. StAAF, Premier; M. Trolle (minister at Copenhagen), Foreign Affairs; Colonel L. B. Lingsten, War; Rear-Admiral Hinder, Navy; Albert Ehrensvaerd, Interior; M. J. E. Biceert, Finance; M. Nordfeldt, Education; Baron von Wurtenberg, Justice; Deputy Person-Feldorck, Agriculture; M. Hetner, and Dr. David Bargstrom, both without portfolios.

ALFONSO IN GERMANY.

SPANISH KING IS THE GUEST OF KAISER WILHELM.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—Seated by the side of the Emperor William, King Alfonso of Spain made his formal entry into Berlin to-day. At the Brandenburg Gate the carriage was stopped and the burgomaster read an address of welcome. Their Majesties then drove the length of the Unter Den Linden to the palace between troops, and were cheered by large crowds. The King was entertained at a banquet at the palace to-night.

FARMER'S AWFUL ACT

P. BURKHOLDER, OF BEVERLEY TOWNSHIP, MURDERS HIS WIFE AND BABY, AND THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 5.—Philander Burkholder, a farmer in Beverley, near the village of Tapleystown, murdered his wife and his one-month old baby on Friday night, and then committed suicide. He battered the lives out of his wife and child with an axe, and then cut his throat with a razor. The crime was discovered to-day when neighbors passing saw a big page of paper stuck in the door with a table fork. It read as follows:— 'We are all dead inside. Go in with care, for upstairs in our bed you will find an awful sight. Nerve yourself to look upon it. Good-bye all.' On the margin of the paper was written:— 'On the table you will find the explanation for the crime.'

KAISER TO VISIT THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—According to a despatch recently by the 'Tagblatt' from Kiel, the Emperor William will start in February on a six weeks' voyage in the Mediterranean, which will include visits to Italy and Constantinople.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED Five Americans Meet a Violent Death in China.

FRENZIED MOB ALSO BURNS DOWN HOSPITAL, GIRLS' SCHOOL AND MISSIONARIES' RESIDENCES.

Hongkong, Nov. 1.—Five American missionaries have, it is believed, been murdered at Lien Chow.

The names are:—Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, Mrs. E. O. Machle and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Peale.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to-day received a cablegram from Canton, China, telling of the murder of a number of missionaries at the Presbyterian station at Lien Chow, news of which was received in a despatch to the Associated Press from Hong Kong yesterday.

The cablegram to the Board read as follows:—

Lien Chow station has been attacked. Mrs. Machle, Aimie (Mrs. Machle's daughter), Mr. Peale, Mrs. Peale, Chestnut, killed. Dr. Machle and Patterson safe. Buildings destroyed. The Chestnut referred to is Dr. Eleanor Chestnut.

The board is not aware of any motive which might have led the Chinese to murder the missionaries.

DETAILS OF MASSACRE.

Hong Kong, Nov. 3.—Bishop Merel, of the Catholic Church, has received a letter confirming the news of the massacre of American missionaries at Lien Chow and giving the following particulars:—

Dr. Machle requested the removal of a street theatre near the hospital on account of the noise. This request incensed the Chinese, who, becoming violent, attacked the hospital. The mob then paraded the street exhibiting the skeleton used in the instruction of the medical class, and alleging that it was an example of the foreigners' inhumanity to the Chinese people.

Becoming frenzied, the crowd burned the hospital, the girls' school and the residences of the missionaries.

Dr. Machle, Mrs. Machle, their ten-year-old daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Peale, Dr. Chestnut and Miss Patterson took refuge in a cave. The mob pursued them and killed all except Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson, who escaped to the Yamen. Dr. Machle was badly wounded.

The American gunboat 'Callao' and two Chinese gunboats, with members of the American Board of Missions, are proceeding to the scene of the massacre.

Advices from Canton declare that the measures taken to suppress disturbances in the provinces are inadequate and that the native officials will not give out any information on the subject.

The Catholic converts have written to Bishop Merel to petition the Viceroy of the province for the protection of the French mission at Lien Chow.

It is declared that the boycott headquarters at Canton received the first news of the massacre of the American missionaries at Lien Chow, but the native gentry assert that the boycotters are not connected with the slaughter.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Board, said to-day:—

Letters from the field during the past year have not indicated any hostility or cause for alarm. The outbreak of violence that has now occurred can hardly have been anti-missionary.

American consul-general at Canton, cabled the State Department to-day in substance as follows:—

The Viceroy of this province sends me a telegram from the sub-prefect at Lien Chow, reporting the murder of five Presbyterian missionaries at the mission station at Lien Chow, on Oct. 28, namely, Mrs. Machle, Aimie Machle, Miss Eleanor Chestnut and Mr. and Mrs. John Peale.

Dr. Edward Charles Machle was born in Cincinnati, and married Miss Ella M. Wood, of Philadelphia. They were appointed foreign missionaries in 1889 and sailed for China in that year.

Miss Eleanor Chestnut, a Chicago girl, went to China in 1894, after completing a course in medicine. She was one of the best known missionaries in China, and had a marvellous command of both the Mandarin and colloquial dialects.

The Rev. John R. Peale and his wife sailed for China only last August, so they had but recently reached the field. The Rev. Mr. Peale was a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, and his wife was Miss Gillespie, of Port Deposit, Md.

The Rev. Reese F. Edwards and his wife, at present on furlough and visiting relatives in Ohio, are also members of the Lien Chow mission.

RIOT IN VIENNA. Great Socialist Meeting in Austrian Capital.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—Grave disorders, in which it is reported more than forty persons were injured, occurred to-night as the result of a great Socialist meeting in behalf of universal suffrage.

The orators used fiery language, declaring that millions of workers were ready to follow the Russian example. The crowds outside the hall were so great that traffic was stopped for three hours.

Later at night the turbulence was renewed in many parts of the city, and many persons were hurt.

It is alleged that the Socialists stoned the police, compelling them to draw their swords, and it is said that the police acted with brutal violence.

Vienna, Nov. 3.—A strong force of gendarmes occupied the neighborhood of the Hofburg and Reichsrath buildings to-night in order to prevent a recurrence of the Socialist demonstrations.

The Socialists announce a procession to the Ringstrasse on Sunday to protest against the police attack of last evening.

Before the provincial Diet to-day the Governor of Lower Austria announced that the question of universal suffrage is now in a fair way toward legislative settlement.

Vienna, Nov. 5.—The Socialist suffrage demonstration on the Ringstrasse to-day was attended by 50,000 persons. A strong force of gendarmes was stationed along the streets, but did not interfere with the demonstration, and the Socialists were even permitted to hoist red flags over the Reichsrath building.

Prague, Nov. 5.—Thousands of Socialists held suffrage demonstrations this morning, leading to serious disorders, which continued all day long.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The exchanges of communications going on between the powers have reached a stage where a joint naval demonstration against Turkey is practically assured unless the Sultan promptly accepts the plan of the powers for financial reforms in Macedonia.

LIFE INSURANCE (From the New York 'Spectator')

The wide discussion of life insurance that has been going on for several months makes clear the fact that the system is generally recognized as a most beneficial and valued one, and that every one should avail himself of the protection it affords.

At the same time, it is apparent that there is a great lack of knowledge as to the fundamental principles that govern the practice of life insurance. Editorial writers and correspondents of the daily papers, who are suggesting means and methods for managing companies and perfecting the system, betray the most lamentable ignorance in the matter, so it is not surprising that laymen have erroneous ideas on the subject.

A gentleman said recently in our presence that, as a result of the present agitation, the rates charged for life insurance would be reduced one-third or one-half in the course of a few months.

This is a grave mistake, for the rates are based upon scientific principles, evolved by scientists from years of study of mortality statistics.

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Washington, Nov. 3.—Mr. Lay, the

PRINCE LOUIS. British Rear-Admiral Officers and Men Warmly Received at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 1.—The commander-in-chief of the North-Atlantic, the superintendent of the Naval Academy and the Governor of Maryland, to-day welcomed Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and the armored cruiser squadron under his command, on their arrival in Chesapeake Bay.

Twenty-one guns from the 'Drake' announced the approach up the bay shortly after 9 o'clock. Prince Louis stood on the bridge of his flagship, and gazed on the column of cruisers, and gazed on the scene with evident pleasure.

The British squadron then steamed past Admiral Evans's squadron to positions about 600 yards inside and came to anchor in single column parallel with the American battleships.

When Prince Louis returned to the 'Drake' he received the aide of Rear-Admiral Sands, the superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Capt. Ryon, naval attaché of the British Embassy at Washington.

After the first official exchanges the visit was comfortably informal. When the Governor's little daughter, Emma, aged six years, was presented, the Prince chatted with her freely.

The Prince's health was then drunk informally, and he returned to the 'Drake' where he received the return call of Admiral Evans.

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NIAGARA FALLS Likely to be Preserved Under Agreement Between United States and Britain.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 27.—Niagara Falls is to be preserved as one of the seven wonders of the world under formal agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

The prospect of the destruction of Niagara Falls as one of nature's scenic wonders was called to the attention of the President some weeks ago by a civic association of New York.

From the point of view of persons interested in the preservation of the falls, however, there exists a graver disadvantage in that a considerable volume of water is diverted, and passing through the tunnels, is returned to the river below the falls.

In connection with the negotiation, it will be necessary for the two governments to consider the effect upon the industries already established on both sides of the stream.

Washington, Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt to-day issued his proclamation naming Thursday, Nov. 30 next, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Panama, Nov. 5.—Mr. Taft, United States Secretary of War, accompanied by Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Black, and Lieut. Mark Brooke, last Friday examined the location for a fortification at the Police terminal of the canal.

Regarding the fortification of an island in Panama Bay to protect the canal entrance, it was decided to do nothing until the canal is finished.

The engineers left here on Saturday afternoon for Colon, where the location of forts presents more difficulties than at Panama.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 5.—Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg was today the guest of honor at luncheon given by General Oliver, assistant secretary of the United States War Department, and Mrs. Oliver, and was to-night entertained at a dinner given by Mr. Walter Beupre Townley, the counsellor of the British Embassy, and Lady Townley.

London, Nov. 3.—Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, British chargé d'affaires at Darmstadt and Karlsruhe, has been appointed first British minister to Norway.

London, Nov. 4.—The national memorial to Mr. Gladstone, erected by public subscription in St. Clement Danes Church, in the Strand, was unveiled to-day by Mr. John Morley, in the presence of a great concourse.

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Albany, N.Y., Oct. 30.—The population of Greater New York, as counted by the State Enumeration Bureau, is 4,014,704. The population of the entire state is given as 8,000,672 people.

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ALASKAN RICHES

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The attention of Dr. King, the Dominion astronomer, was today called to a statement that the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary above Portland Canal brings valuable gold, silver and copper mining under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government.

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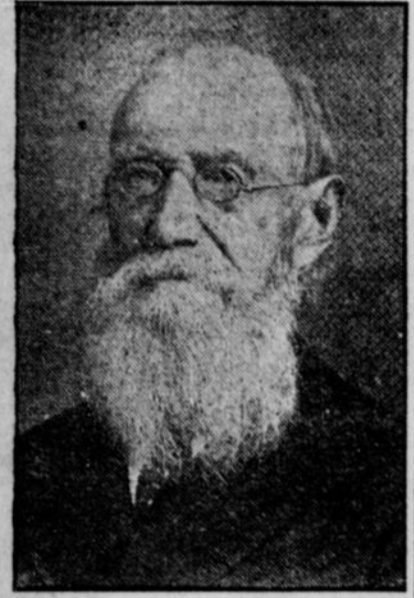
OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles Alexander Accidentally Killed

WAS WELL KNOWN PHILANTHROPIST—OTHER DEATHS.

Mr. Charles Alexander died at his home, 101 Mackay street, yesterday morning from the effects of a fall from his bedroom window.

Though he had reached the extreme age of 89 years, he was active to the last. On Thursday he spent a pleasant afternoon driving round the city with Sir John Leng, M.P., of Dundee, who was a personal friend. On Friday he was a visitor to the 'Witness' office, and on Saturday he was at his store on St.



THE LATE CHARLES ALEXANDER.

James street as usual, and appeared to be in good health. But latterly he had been subject to periods of extreme weakness, and occasionally to fainting spells, and it is to the result of a fainting spell that his death is attributed.

He retired to rest at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, but rose shortly afterwards and went to the window of his bedroom, which overlooks Mackay street. It is thought that he felt faint, and, opening the window in order that the fresh air might revive him, lost his balance and fell to the ground, two stories below. No one saw him fall, and the family, who had gone to bed a few minutes before, were not aware of the accident until notified by two citizens who happened to be passing, and saw him lying on the ground. This was at 11.30, and it is thought he must have been lying there for some minutes before he was discovered.

When carried into his residence he was unconscious, but under the ministrations of Dr. Patton and Dr. Elder he shortly afterwards regained consciousness. The physicians strove to revive his strength, but the shock to his system and the injuries he had sustained were too great, and at 1.30 he passed away, in the presence of his sons, Mr. Charles M. Alexander and Mr. J. F. Alexander, and Mrs. Harry Alexander and her two daughters, the Misses Bertie and Gertrude Alexander. During the short period between the time of the accident and his death he did not recover strength sufficient to speak; he could only press the hand of one of his sons.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2.30 from Emmanuel Congregational Church to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Charles Alexander was born in Dundee, Scotland, on June 13, 1816—one year after the battle of Waterloo—the son of John and Marina M. Alexander. Though of humble parentage, Mr. Alexander has always claimed that his family are lineal descendants of the Earls of Stirling. He more than once asserted his claim to the extinct title, but never made any serious effort to have the claim established. Mr. Alexander was educated at the Dundee Parochial Grammar School, and was later apprenticed to the famous firm of Keiller & Sons, marmalade manufacturers. In 1838 he was married at Dundee to Miss Margaret Kyle.

In 1840 Mr. Alexander and his young wife decided to settle in Canada. They left Dundee for Montreal on April 5 of that year on board the 'Atlantic,' which ran ashore and was wrecked on the night of May 5 at Torbay, near St. John's, Newfoundland. All the passengers were saved with the exception of one boy, but they lost all their personal effects, and it was not until a month later that they reached Montreal. Mr. Alexander soon found employment, and after working here for a year he removed to London, Ont., where he entered into business partnership with Mr. H. J. Mathewson, since dead. A year later Mr. Alexander found his way back to Montreal, and after working as a journeyman for some months, he entered into business as a confectionery manufacturer and dealer, and a little later he established the first temperance dining-room in Montreal. This was in 1842. The business gradually grew under Mr. Alexander's care, and ultimately became what is to-day—one of the best-known business enterprises in the metropolis.

To dwell upon the record of his business career, however, is to dwell upon but a part, and a very small part, of his life. With him business was but a means to an end. Nor was that end personal aggrandisement or the accumulation of wealth. It was that he might become a power for good among the people. Thus it is that his life history is bound up with the progress of humanitarian work in the city. Everything that had for its object the prevention or amelioration of suffering, everything that made for purity in public life and for good citizenship, had not only his sympathy, but his active support. There was no man in the city who shared so actively in philanthropic enterprises as Mr. Alexander, no man in the city who, according to his means, supported philanthropic work more generously. A broad-

minded Christian, his life was practically devoted to the good of his less fortunate fellow-citizens, and he knew no restrictions of race or creed in his unselfish endeavors.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, K.C.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Christopher Robinson, K.C., one of the leaders of the Canadian Bar, died at 10 o'clock to-night after a brief illness of pneumonia. While out dining on Saturday Mr. Robinson caught a chill, which rapidly developed into the cause of his death.

During his career of more than half a century at the Bar, the late Mr. Robinson took part in trials identified with the history of Canada, notably the murder of the Hon. D'Arcy McGee and the trial of Riel for high treason.

Christopher Robinson was the third son of the late Hon. J. B. Robinson, and was born at Beverly House, Toronto, on Jan. 21, 1828. He was educated at Upper Canada College and King's College, Toronto, afterwards taking an additional degree at Trinity University, Toronto. He was called to the Bar in 1850, beginning the practice of his profession in 1852, the two intervening years having been spent in travel. Mr. Robinson was appointed Recorder to the Court of Queen's Bench in 1856, and continued as such until 1872, when the system being changed and assimilated to that of England, he became editor of the Law Reports. In 1885 he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada College, and retired from the editorship of Reports. For many years he travelled the western circuit, only accepting special retainers elsewhere. Devoting himself exclusively to his profession, he had been engaged in many cases of great public interest and importance, notably the case of Whalen, convicted in 1868 of the murder of the Hon. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., when he argued for the Crown the writ of error after the trial. He appeared for the defence in the famous libel suit of the Queen vs. Wilkinson, and made application to the court to have the Hon. George Brown convicted for contempt for his attack on Sir Adam Wilson. In 1884 he argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the case for the Dominion Government in the arbitration with the Province of Manitoba representing the boundaries of that province. In 1885 he was leading counsel for the Crown in the prosecution of Louis Riel at Regina for high treason, and in 1889-90 he represented the Dominion Government in the arbitration with the C. P. R. arising out of the construction of that road. In 1890-91 he was senior counsel for the city of Toronto in the arbitration with the Street Railway Company, which went in appeal to the Privy Council, where Mr. Robinson argued the case in 1893.

In the long litigation known as *Comtee vs. the C. P. R.*, Mr. Robinson acted for the defence. He also appeared before the Privy Council in the important cases of *Baldwin vs. Kingston*, and *Tenant vs. the Union Bank*.

In 1893 he was retained with Sir Charles Russell, then attorney-general of England, and afterward Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, and Sir Richard Webster, formerly attorney-general of England, on behalf of the British Government in the famous Behring Sea arbitration with the United States Government, the arbitrators being Lord Hammen and Sir John Thompson, selected by Great Britain; Judge Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Morgan for the United States; the Baron de Courcel, president of the tribunal, appointed by the French Government; Mr. Gram, appointed by the government of Sweden, and Viscount Vannetta, appointed by the government of Italy, and was especially complimented by the London 'Times' for the 'brilliant speech at the conclusion of the argument, in which he summarized the whole case, reducing to a series of concise propositions, which, from the British point of view, demonstrated the absurdity of the American claims.'

Upon conclusion of his labors before this tribunal, Mr. Robinson was offered knighthood for his services, which for private reasons he respectfully declined. Except in so far as the duties of his profession were concerned, Mr. Robinson was in no way connected with public life, and was in no sense a public man. It was well known that he had been frequently pressed to accept judicial appointments, but he steadily declined the highest preferment. He was the acknowledged leader of the Bar of Ontario, and before the Supreme Court and the Privy Council was recognized as a leader of the Canadian Bar.

The late Mr. Robinson was a member of the Anglican Church. He married, on July 2, 1879, Elizabeth Street, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Speaker of the Senate of Canada.

BARON FRANCHETTI DEAD

ECCENTRIC ITALIAN NOBLEMAN PASSES AWAY AT MILAN.

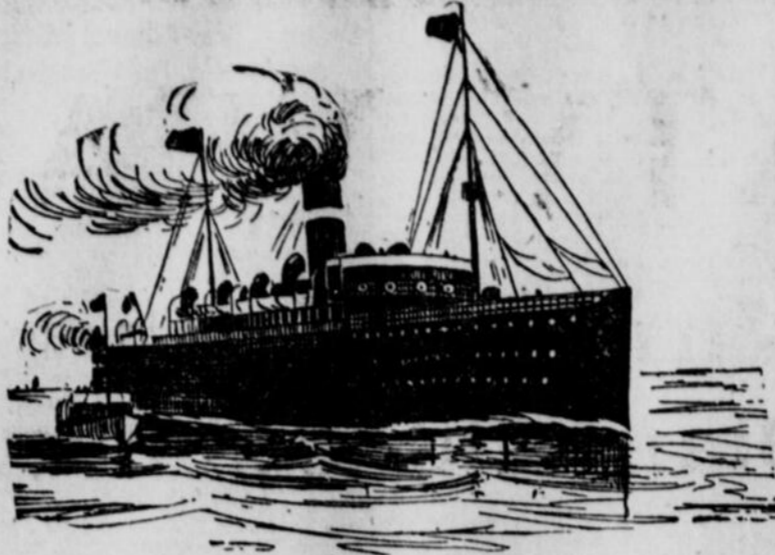
New York, Nov. 1.—A Milan despatch to the New York 'Herald' says Baron Raimundo Franchetti is dead at his residence near Reggio Emilia, aged seventy-six years.

Baron Franchetti was very wealthy and eccentric. He owned a celebrated racing stable and purchased the Comte de Chambard's palace on the Grand Canal, Venice. He expended half a million lire (a hundred thousand dollars) on the construction of a monumental staircase, but suddenly stopped work and the palace has since been uninhabited. Baron Franchetti had three sons, one of whom is a well-known composer.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Lachute, Nov. 2.—A sudden death occurred here on Wednesday. Mr. Peter Bondesen, a respected citizen, while returning to his home about 11.30 a.m., was seen to fall. Thinking he had fainted, neighbors rushed to his assistance and carried him to Mr. Charles King's house, where he expired in a few minutes after intense agony. Medical aid was at once called, but arrived too late to be of any avail to the unfortunate man.

THE 'BAVARIAN' RAN ASHORE



The Allan line R.M.S. 'Bavarian,' Capt. John Brown, which sailed from Montreal on Friday morning, with passengers and a full general cargo, ran ashore at Wyerock, just off Grosse Isle quarantine, at seven o'clock that evening, during a light snowstorm.

The principal officers of the 'Bavarian' are W. P. Hains, chief officer; Dr. C. H. Burger, surgeon; J. Barclay, purser; D. Gollan, chief engineer; R. Sloey, chief steward, and Mrs. Kennedy, stewardess.

Following is the list of first cabin passengers:—Miss Sadie Black, Calgary, Major Black, Mrs. Black, child and maid, Halifax; Mrs. C. C. Castle, Miss Castle, Winnipeg; Captain G. Dwyer, R.A., London; Mr. W. Edmeades, R.A., Halifax; Dr. G. Hiebert, Mrs. Hiebert, Winnipeg; Mrs. Holme, Liverpool; Miss Hudson, London; Miss Freda Lloyd

Jones, St. John; Mr. C. Kensington, Miss Kensington, Liverpool; Mrs. W. A. Kingscote, Miss Kingscote, Miss M. Kingscote, Mr. Kingscote, Winnipeg; Mr. H. Mallinson, Liverpool; Mr. James Merry, Mr. J. M. Merry, Stratford; Countess of Morley and maid, London; Mr. O. W. Nordin, Nordin; Lady Mary Parker, London; Mr. Oswald A. Porritt, Quebec; Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, Miss K. Sheriff, Montreal; Mr. J. M. Coates Smith, Toronto; Mr. D. Sorby, Guelph; Mr. George S. Tuer, Liverpool; Mr. J. A. Turner, Guelph; Miss Verral, Toronto; Mrs. Wheatley, St. John; Mr. Wicksteed, Ottawa.

The Allan liner 'Bavarian,' which ran aground thirty miles below Quebec on Friday night, is reported in bad shape. A reef has pierced her bottom, raised her boilers and pushed her funnel five feet out of position.

Mr. Bondesen was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and came with his wife and little daughter to Lachute just two years ago. Much sympathy is felt for the family. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon next.

SENATOR FULFORD'S WILL

ESTATE VALUED AT NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS.

Brockville, Oct. 31.—The will of Senator Fulford, who died at Newton, Mass., on Oct. 15, as the result of an auto car collision, was entered to-day for probate in the Surrogate Court at this place. The estate is valued at \$4,820,019. Of this amount, \$74,610 is in real estate; a low estimate of his home, 'Fulford Place,' and his fine business block on King street. The balance of the estate is estimated as follows: Bonds and debentures, \$1,907,578; stocks, \$2,633,277; mortgages, \$26,820; insurance, \$160,000; promissory notes, \$15,000; household furniture and other personal effects, \$58,500.

The chief provisions are as follows:—The executors, the Toronto General Trust Corporation, are given full power to manage and control the whole estate. They are authorized to keep the investments as they stand at the time of taking them over, and have full power to reinvest the same from time to time. They are directed to continue the business of G. T. Fulford & Co., by converting it into a joint stock company, as soon as possible. They have full powers regarding the organizing of such company and subsequent control so long as they keep the controlling interest in the estate. The income from the business is to be treated as capital from year to year and added to testators' private investments. A period of accumulation of ten years is provided with a house if she shall so desire of the total amount of the estate, so long as the ten percent does not exceed four hundred thousand dollars in all, shall be set apart out of the personal estate to be paid to the Brockville General Hospital for the purpose of establishing a home for indigent Protestant old women residents of Canada, provision being made for the board of the inmates by an endowment fund. The sum of \$25,000 is also left direct to the Brockville General Hospital, and the will further provides that in default, finally, of all descendants that the estate shall revert to the hospital. The widow is given the use of 'Fulford Place' and all the contents, together with \$25,000 per annum during her life. Each of the daughters are to receive \$12,000 a year until the age of twenty-five, and each shall be provided with a house if she shall so desire, not exceeding in cost \$50,000, and to be settled on them and their children. Although the will was drawn before the birth of George Taylor Fulford, jr., it provides that 'Fulford Place' shall be settled on him, together with \$10,000 per annum for its maintenance in perpetuity so far as the law allows, and in case he shall die without issue, then the property goes to the daughters in succession of age. As each child attains the age of twenty-five years, he, or she, is to receive one-third of ninety percent of the income of the estate, exclusive of the income from the business, and at the end of ten years, one-third of the income of the estate after all annuities are paid. On the death of any of the children without leaving issue, their share shall revert to the estate, and should any child die leaving children, such children will be entitled to his or her share in the capital of the estate. Several minor annuities and bequests are made to near relatives. The following receive sums of from one to five thousand dollars each: H. B. Fulford, Chicago; Wm. H. McNish, Chas. McNish, G. P. McNish, Lyon, Ontario, nephews; Harris Scherer, cousin, and G. Fulford, grandson, of Schenectady; Captain Mallette, of the Senator's steam yacht, gets fifty dollars per month during his life. Those who figure in the will for annuities of \$50 and \$75 per month, are his two sisters, Mrs. C. McNish, at present of Toronto; Mrs. E. L. Hitchcock, Brockville, and one brother, J. H. Fulford, of this town. A. C. Hardy,

Brockville, a son-in-law, is to receive \$30,000 as a loan should he desire to go into business, and the same amount is to be loaned to George A. Sherriff, New York, in case he should desire to go into business. Mr. Sherriff is a prospective son-in-law. Mrs. A. C. Hardy, the eldest daughter, is left 'Thornton Cliff,' the property adjoining 'Fulford Place,' at present occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hardy.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 1.—Lord Strathcona, in writing to the Central Chamber of Agriculture in reference to a bill that would see the Dominion Government feel the provisions of the bill if adopted would be greatly in the interest of the Canadian butter trade, and they would regard the passage of the bill into law with much satisfaction.

London, Nov. 1.—Lord Strathcona to-day gave evidence before the Agricultural Settlements Commission, of which Lord Tennyson is chairman.

London, Nov. 1.—The Privy Council to-day allowed the appellant to withdraw the appeal in the case of Nelson versus Fort Sheppard railway.

London, Oct. 31.—Mr. James Johnson, for many years resident correspondent of the Ottawa 'Journal,' and formerly of Ottawa, where he was president of the Press Gallery, is lying dangerously ill at a private convalescent home at Boxhill-on-the-Sea.

London, Oct. 31.—The Canadian Associated Press understands it is the intention of Lord Strathcona in a short time to visit Canada.

London, Oct. 31.—Interviewed by the Canadian Associated Press, Mr. John Burns, M.P., declined to give the slightest hint as to his views on Canadian matters.

'Why should I?' he asked, 'I am going to publish them in a book.'

London, Nov. 2.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that there is very little likelihood of Mr. H. Rider Haggard's proposals for state-aided settlements in the colonies being considered feasible by the committee now taking evidence.

The Agent-General of Cape Colony, in giving evidence, informed the committee that in the existing economic circumstances there was no place in South Africa for such a scheme.

The Canadian Associated Press has been told that in view of the indifference of all the colonies except Canada it is most unlikely that the committee will recommend the Colonial Office to spend any money in this connection.

London, Nov. 2.—The Aberdeen 'Daily Press' says that Mr. Chamberlain has been saying that a two-shilling duty on corn would give such an impulse to Canadian farming that in a short time duty free Canadian produce would more than make up any temporary deficiency in the supply and food would be cheaper than ever, but what matters it, asks the 'Daily Press,' to the British farmer whether competition that forces down his prices, comes from the north or the south side of the St. Lawrence.

London, Nov. 2.—The Edinburgh Town Council yesterday, as a result of a letter received from the Glasgow town clerk, agreed to send a deputation to a conference in London on the Canadian cattle restrictions.

Mr. Baillie Menzies objected, as the matter, he said, did not affect the city of Edinburgh. The feeling of the council, however, was in the other direction, and Mr. Menzies withdrew his motion.

London, Nov. 3.—In the course of a speech to his constituents in West Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain pointed out that in 1890 foreigners exported

to the British colonies £9,000,000, and in 1904 £31,000,000. Could they fail to see the results of this state of things if matters were allowed to drift? If Great Britain made no effort to keep the colonial trade, which, in the next generation, would increase ten or twenty fold, her position would be bad. We must, he said, enter upon the negotiations to which our fellow subjects invite us. We must make treaties of commerce which they are willing to undertake. We must cherish and cultivate by every means in our power that part of our trade which is twice blessed in finding employment for our people at home and developing and increasing the resources of our people abroad. It would be dishonest for him to say under no conceivable circumstances was he prepared to pay the price that was necessary, but the price would be a small one. They would get the fullest value for the money. It is childish and wicked to assert that a small tax upon the principal products of our great colonies, a tax of two shillings a quarter upon wheat, when it is accompanied, as it would be, by the opening up of illimitable low markets, could possibly take a slice from the loaf or raise the price of bread, but this small concession would help to make the Empire self-sufficing and solve the greatest social problem of this time, to find more employment for the working people, and at the same time to strengthen the foundations of the Empire. Regarding his opponent, Mr. Outhwaite, though representing himself as the mouthpiece of colonial opinion, every distinguished statesman, whether in Canada or Australis, was against him.

London, Nov. 2.—A manifesto, signed by more than fifteen hundred trade unionists in this country, who belong to the trade branch of the Tariff Reform League, has been sent to the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as a reply to the resolution recently adopted by the Dominion Congress sympathizing with organized labor in this country in opposing any policy that would increase the cost of necessities of life to the people of Great Britain. This reply states that Mr. Chamberlain does not propose to increase the cost of living.

One hundred or more Salvation Army emigrants sailed on Thursday for Canada by the 'Kensington.'

London, Nov. 2.—The Glasgow 'Herald' thinks it unfortunate that Newfoundland should have two political troubles, those of Labrador with Canada, and the fishing trouble with the United States, when she is seeking to raise money, the success of which would be beneficial to her development. The easiest way out of the former trouble would be Confederation, but it is not popular in the island, which is enamored of her own time-honored independence.

BILL RAISERS SENTENCED

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITER GETS SEVEN YEARS, AND ACCOMPLICE THREE.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6.—Fausto Antonelli, under arrest here for raising tolls from two to ten, and Pesticello, who passed the bills, were sentenced to-day. Antonelli got seven years in the penitentiary, and Pesticello, three years.

JOSIE CARR SENTENCED

GIRL WHO KILLED BABY GETS SEVEN YEARS AT KINGSTON.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—This was sentence day in the criminal sittings. Justice MacMahon gave out the following:—Josie Carr, manslaughter, seven years in Kingston penitentiary. This is the girl of 13 who stole a baby from in front of Eaton's store, and rolled the infant down an embankment, where it perished.

In passing sentence, the judge commented strongly against the prisoner, and concluded by saying:—'My duty is to see if, after all these years of dragging down, there can be found some means of uplifting her and placing her where she can begin again to learn how to take her proper place in society and among the community. It is to get rid of the inoculation which seems to have pervaded her that I now propose to sentence her for seven years.'

FATAL BOXING BOUT.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 1.—Charles O'Regan, No. 270 Germain street, died in Queen's Rink, on Monday night, from what was believed to be the effect of a blow while engaged in boxing with Frederick Northrup, a 'longshoreman,' whose home is in Winter street.

Northrup, William O'Keefe, the referee, and six seconds were placed under arrest.

The unfortunate young man was aged twenty-two years. He was the eldest son of Florence O'Regan, a 'longshoreman,' and followed the same occupation.

At the coroner's inquest the medical men concurred in the opinion that O'Regan's death was caused by compression of the brain, induced by concussion. The concussion, in their opinion, might have been due to a blow or shock. The deceased was found to be in a healthy condition with the exception of the rupture of the veins of his heart, they said, was perfectly sound. The eternal evidences of violence they testified were slight.

Northrup has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

CANADIANS HONORED.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 3.—Mr. H. A. Guess, formerly of Queen's, has been appointed assistant manager of the Silverton, Colorado, silver mines, at a salary of five thousand dollars a year. His brother, Mr. George Guess, will take his place as chief chemist for the Cananea (Sonora, Mexico) Mining Company. Both are well remembered in Kingston.

THE POOR OF LONDON

Desperate Condition Brought to Notice of Mr. Balfour

DEPUTATION OF WOMEN PREDICT BLOODSHED IF SOMETHING IS NOT DONE.

London, Nov. 6.—The desperate condition of the poor of London was brought to the notice of Mr. Balfour to-day by a remarkable deputation of the wives and other women relatives of unemployed workmen, who did not hesitate to tell the Premier that unless something is speedily done to lessen their sufferings, there will be bloodshed.

'Don't forget that hungry men are desperate men,' said one of the speakers. All had the same tale to tell of husbands out of work, and starving wives and children.

Enormous crowds of women from all parts of London marched through the streets headed by a deputation which Mr. Balfour received in the office of the local government board.

TRADING STAMPS.

LAW MAKING THEIR USE ILLEGAL WENT INTO EFFECT ON WEDNESDAY.

The law prohibiting the use of trading stamps came into effect last Wednesday. By the law a merchant who issues trading stamps is guilty of an indictable offence, such offence being punishable by a year's imprisonment or a fine of \$500. The merchant who issues such stamps as a premium is also guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to fine and imprisonment. Again any person who, being a purchaser of goods, receives such stamps, is also guilty of an offence, and is liable to a fine of \$20.

GUNPOWDER PLOT

ORANGEMEN CELEBRATED GUY FAWKES DAY YESTERDAY.

Montreal Orangemen celebrated the anniversary of Guy Fawkes Day by attending divine service on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock in St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles. Prior to the service they assembled in Unity Hall, Wellington street, and preceded by the Engineers' band, the Union Jack and the open Bible, marched in regalia through several of the principal streets of Point St. Charles to the church, and after the religious ceremony returned to Unity Hall. The service was conducted by the Rev. Prof. E. A. McKenzie, B.D., of the Presbyterian College.

LOCAL OPTION

B-LAW TO BE SUBMITTED AT BRANTFORD—ATTEMPT TO REPEAL LAW AT NEPEAWA FAILS.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 1.—Mr. A. L. Baird, a prominent temperance worker, stated yesterday that a by-law providing for a local option vote in this city next January would be submitted to the City Council next month. Plans are progressing for local option in the townships in this county.

Nepeawa, Man., Nov. 1.—The attempt to overturn a local option law of eighteen years' standing failed here yesterday, the temperance people winning with eighty-four votes to spare.

A WARNING TO PARENTS

Sintaluta, Sask., Oct. 30.—The extraordinary and unexplained death of young Stanley Ross at the hands of a Chinese laundryman, who attempted suicide thereafter, has been followed by a curious finding of the coroner's jury, which blames Sintaluta families for allowing children on the streets after dark. The jury finds that Stanley Ross came to his death from a wound in the head caused by a heavy, sharp instrument in the hands of some person, believed to be Lio Bing. They also add: 'We view with alarm the custom of citizens of Sintaluta allowing the children to frequent places where they have no business to transact, as also their being on the streets after dark without any responsible person in charge of them. We believe that parents and public officials are in a large measure responsible for conditions that led up to the death of Stanley Ross. We wish to place ourselves on record as favoring some legislation that would prevent children being on the streets or in public places after dark.'

The Chinaman, Lio Bing, was taken to the police hospital at Regina in charge of Dr. McDonald and mounted policemen. He is very weak, but is expected to recover.

The funeral of the murdered boy took place to-day from the family residence to the Sintaluta cemetery, and was followed by a large number of friends, the public school being dismissed that his school mates might attend.

BALLOT BOX CASE.

HARRYETT ACQUITTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 1.—The conspiracy case against Sam. Harryett, whom police magistrate at Bancroft, ended this afternoon in a verdict of acquittal.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 31.—W. J. Shibley, Liberal candidate in Frontenac County last November, who skipped out when his name was mentioned in connection with the ballot box cases, has at last been located. He owns a pig farm at Auburn, N.Y., and is billed to give a lecture on pig raising before a farmers' institute here in a few days.

# 1846 = SIXTY YEARS = 1906

## The "Witness" Celebrates Its Diamond Jubilee.

The "Witness" has been preparing, by large expenditures for new machinery and equipment, to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, and important additions will be made to its staff as soon as the right men can be found. The "Witness" will consequently continue to improve—as the subscription list continues to increase, for on that its publishers depend for the means of carrying out further improvements.

The subscribers are, therefore, cordially invited to take part in the "Witness" Diamond Jubilee Celebration, by increasing its circulation, and so placing it in a better position than ever to serve its day and generation, as it has conscientiously endeavored to do in the days that are past—for more than one generation.

To-day, and in the years to come, the "Witness" will undoubtedly be called to an ever greater and at the same time more strenuous service. In which service, those who subscribe to it, and who increase its circulation, are fellow workers.

Although the "Witness" is a newspaper, at first sight much like any other newspaper, it stands at all times ready to fight the people's battles. Its subscribers know that they can count on it at least in any time of political or social struggle or emergency. They know that it will not betray their trust or sell itself to serve party or vested interests however great the inducements offered. And not only in times of crisis, but also in many every-day kind of ways, they know that the "Witness" will, at any sacrifice, respect and protect their interests—that it will faithfully give the news in its due proportion rather than distort it

and so pander to any morbid craving for sensation, and that it will daily refuse (to the extent of between thirty and fifty thousand dollars annually) advertising calculated to defraud or do hurt to body or soul.

There is, of course, a tremendous—a fundamental difference between a paper published in the interest of its subscribers and one published in the interest of its publishers' bank account, and while only journalists can fully appreciate the extent of that difference, it speaks well for the people of Canada that so many have been discerning in this matter and have shown their appreciation of the

"Witness" by subscribing for it and by extending its circulation among their friends.

We don't want our subscribers to send us diamonds for our jubilee celebration—we want them when discussing any matter of news, any article, any story or other item of interest they have read in the "Witness" to preface their remark with some such expression as "I read in the 'Witness'—or 'I see the 'Witness' says," and to make a habit of this—it advertises the "Witness" and will generally add weight to an argument, and could easily be made to lead up to an opportunity to ask a friend to subscribe to the "Witness" for a year's trial.

### We Don't Want Diamonds

by way of celebrating our Diamond Jubilee. We want each reader of the "Witness" to send us one of the clubs below.

If each reader of the "Witness" accomplished this, and we are sure it is possible to almost everyone—then the "Witness" would have the largest circulation of any publication in the Dominion, and would make a number of improvements without delay—improvements that each reader would immediately recognize and appreciate. The following are the

#### SPECIAL DIAMOND JUBILEE CLUB OFFERS.

Three Subscriptions to the	"Weekly Witness,"	worth \$3.00,	for \$1.80—	but two	of them must be new subscribers.
Four	"	\$4.00,	\$2.00—	three	"
Three	"Northern Messenger,"	\$1.20,	\$.80—	two	"
Five	"	\$2.00,	\$1.25—	four	"
Three	"World Wide,"	\$4.50,	\$3.00—	two	"
Six	"	\$9.00,	\$4.50—	five	"
Two	"Daily Witness,"	\$6.00,	\$4.50—	one	"
Three	"	\$9.00,	\$5.00—	two	"

NOTE—These rates will be subject to our usual postal regulations, as follows:—POSTAGE INCLUDED for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, also to the United States, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, Trinidad. POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the foregoing 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.

**Note—New subscribers will get the remainder of this year free.**

**Note—Subscribers getting up clubs are entitled to charge full subscription rates from new subscribers and to retain the difference between these and the above club rates to cover their expenses.**

**Note—To stimulate further effort, and as some will find it easy to get more than three or four subscribers, we will each day, commencing November 15th, 1905, and until further notice, award to the subscriber sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for our various publications on that day.**

#### OUR RED LETTER COLORED PLATE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE.

**These Bibles would appear to be good value at four dollars each.**

If there should happen to be a tie for the largest amount in any given day the premium will be awarded to the one farthest away, because his remittance will have been mailed earlier than the other.

Sunday School Clubs for the "Messenger" will not count under this offer because they are not secured individually; because usually no one in particular is properly entitled to the premium; and because they are generally large, and to include them would only discourage those working up small individual lists.

**Note—We can only make these offers to those who secure bona fide new subscriptions from people who have not been readers of the "Witness," or who have not for at least two years lived in homes where it has been taken.**

#### A HINT AS TO HOW.

Mrs. A lives in a village in Manitoba; she is a subscriber to the "Witness;" she likes it for herself and for her family; she feels she can heartily recommend it to others; she has just read a story or an editorial, or something of particular interest in one of the special departments, which has impressed her as worth while talking about and she either puts on her hat there and then and goes and calls on a neighbor, or refers to the interesting feature in conversation at any chance meeting with friends. She also takes occasion to make some remark about the "Witness," and asks the friend if he or she is a subscriber, if not, Mrs. A

suggests to her friend that she try it for a year, and she (Mrs. A) will be glad to take the subscription, and tells her friend that she will get the benefit of the remainder of this year free.

The above is just a suggestion of one way of working, but people will follow their own intuitions to best advantage. However it may be said with assurance that there is scarcely a single man or woman subscriber to the "Witness" who could not go out and get two or three new subscribers if they believed in the paper and wished their friends to enjoy it as they do. Going the right way about it, one will readily get trial subscriptions for a year. The "Witness" is more popular to-day than ever. It has made great improvements in the last year; improvements to its plant as well as to its editorial staff, involving a large outlay of

money. These improvements will soon manifest themselves in the paper itself. It is, however, necessary—at the same time to increase the circulation, and this method is taken to accomplish that end. Many of our subscribers who would not work for mere commission, would with pleasure introduce the paper to their friends and encourage their friends in turn to pass on the introduction, quite properly availing themselves at the same time of the Diamond Jubilee Club Rates. It practically reduces our subscription price to about one-half for all those who will have sufficient interest in the "Witness" to introduce the paper to their friends. We could not publish a paper like the "Witness" at half rates, but if, as we hope, we succeed in greatly extending its circulation we will get back in future years what we lose by making this offer.

LETTERS FROM READERS

GOETENBURG SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir.—I have read Mr. Macnaughten's letter of the 28th ult., in which he proposes to reply to mine of the 21st. I leave it to the impartial readers of the 'Witness' to judge whether his letter is really a reply to mine.

Mr. M. will have it that I must be prejudiced against the system because I condemn it without having personally visited Gothenburg. I most emphatically repudiate this charge. My opposition to the system is not based upon any chimerical or irrational prejudice. It is based upon the clear and decisive testimony of a considerable number of men, who visited Gothenburg on purpose to investigate the system, and who were eminently qualified to form a correct judgment, and to make a thoroughly reliable report. I gave a list of such witnesses in my last letter. I gave their names and quoted verbatim the testimony they bore, as to the precious results of the system. They were unanimous in the evidence they gave as to the fearful amount of drunkenness which prevailed in the city.

Mr. M. had not a word on that testimony. He maintains a dead silence on that very important and practical point. Evidently he is more concerned to prove that I am prejudiced, than that the system has ever been a benefit or blessing in the city of Gothenburg.

In this letter I purpose to set before your readers a series of facts bearing upon the system, and which have influenced me in forming a judgment decidedly adverse to the company system.

Fact No. 1. Within the last ten years there have been 8,000 convictions for drunkenness in Gothenburg in the houses owned and managed by this municipal Bolag Company. This 8,000 does not include any of the vast numbers who were made drunk in the ordinary taverns or beer houses in the city.

It was this semi-sanctified, highly moral philanthropic system that was alone responsible for those poor victims. The source whence these sad statistics are obtained is this: Every man in Gothenburg who is convicted of drunkenness is compelled by law to give information as to where he got his drink.

Fact No. 2. No man engaged in the management or sale of this liquor was ever prosecuted for selling it to those thousands of poor, miserable drunkards.

Fact No. 3. There are twenty-three Trust Public Houses in Gothenburg. This number does not include the hundreds of little miserable beer shops scattered all over the city. Those twenty-three are owned by the company. It has been proven that they produce more drunken convictions in a year than the whole of the hundreds of drink shops of all sorts in English towns of equal population to Gothenburg.

Those statements have been proved by official statistics published by the Gothenburg authorities. They were presented to the Royal Commission which was appointed some time ago in London, under the presidency of Lord Peel.

Fact No. 4. I quote the following abstract from the report which was made to the Royal Commission in London. It reads as follows: 'Gothenburg, after thirty-five years of its system, is judged by its percentage of drunken convictions more than five times as drunk as Aberdeen, in Scotland; Cardiff, in Wales, or Liverpool, in England; and is getting more and more drunken.'

I call the attention of the reader to another important fact, which I regard as being worthy of consideration. When the government of Sweden enacted the municipal control system, for the cities, it passed a local option law for the rural districts, which was very largely adopted by those districts. The two systems, prohibition in the country, and municipal control in the city, have been in operation in Sweden for many years.

Results: The country districts under prohibition have won for themselves a highly satisfactory record for temperance and sobriety. The cities under municipal control have won for themselves the distinction of being the most demoralized and drunken communities on earth.

There is still another fact in connection with this question which the advocates of the system are apt to quote. When it was adopted in 1865, there was for a time a considerable decrease in the convictions for drunkenness. The company men claim that this decrease was due to their new system. They have no right to make any such claim. Let me explain. Up to the year 1865, sixty-six percent of all the money paid as fines were given to the police. That made them very eager to make convictions. In the same year that money payment to the police was stopped. And they stopped making convictions to the same extent as they had done before. That was the real cause of the decrease.

You will observe, Mr. Editor, that I have confined my attention chiefly to a series of facts. If need be I am prepared to add to the number of equally

conclusive and decisive facts. It seems to me that this is a much more practical method of dealing with the question than any little insignificant discussion as to whether I have been personally in Gothenburg, or whether I am prejudiced, or whether I put the case as if I were presenting it before a judge and jury.

The editor and readers of the Montreal 'Witness' may be regarded as a competent jury to give a verdict on a great national and moral question like this.

In this discussion it has been my object to read and study the question as honestly and earnestly as possible without prejudice. The explicit testimony I gave in my last letter will not be contradicted by Mr. Macnaughten, nor anybody else. The facts given above have been taken from the criminal statistics of the city of Gothenburg, and the other cities named. Many of those facts were abundantly proved before a Royal Commission in Great Britain. It has been my endeavor to make every quotation of facts and figures as accurate as possible.

I might say, as a matter of information, that the plan usually followed in Gothenburg is this: In the Company Houses they set up as an attraction, good brandy, plenty of it. Then they find that they need in the same house what they call counter attractions, viz.: biscuits and coffee. They run the biscuits and coffee business at a financial loss. The customers do not go for them. They go for the first attraction, and they get it.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson wanted to know why they should set up an attraction which was so much in need of counter attractions? As a straight prohibitionist, I would like to emphasize Sir Wilfrid's practical and common sense question.

G. G. HUXTABLE. 129 St. Hypolite street.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—It has been a great delight to me to read the various letters from your readers in the 'Witness' recently relative to 'Religious training in the schools.' All such letters, with their ideas of progressive development, have a very far-reaching influence. Some years ago you published a letter of mine on the very same subject. Let us all keep the proposition before the people till the idea becomes a grand fact. Agitation is what is needed to bring about successful results. We must stir up the cold apathy and indifference that exists about such a very important matter in connection with the people's welfare and the best interests of society. The letters of Mr. Currie, 'A Lover of Canada,' and 'A Scottish Presbyterian,' are doing a vast amount of good. 'A Scottish Presbyterian's' letter has been the incentive for me to write you again.

Allow me to say that the only antidote for the vast amount of wickedness going on everywhere in the shape of fraud, corruption, crookedness, grafting, immorality, domestic infelicity, etc., all over the American continent, is the immediate adoption of Christian moral instruction in all of our public school rooms of every grade, and the school teachers, principals and superintendents need it as much as, or more than, the young students themselves, for we have had the sad spectacle before us recently of the superintendent of the city schools of Peoria, Ill.—superintendent for twenty-five years past in a city of sixty thousand inhabitants—being arrested, and over a hundred indictments brought against him for forgery and embezzlement. This man was also president of a National Bank, and president of various business enterprises. But his desire to 'get rich quick' overbalanced all other considerations and brought about his ruin. Had he, when a boy, been instructed in Christian morals, or had he even as school superintendent given such instruction to the children in his care, this terrible experience of having to face a long period in a penitentiary would not now be upon him.

We have now the godly and the godless kinds of instruction confronting us in our two leading educational institutions at Lincoln, the capital of our beautiful State of Nebraska, with their widely differing results. These two prominent educational institutions are the State University and the Wesleyan University, the State University under the direction of Chancellor Andrews, and the Wesleyan under Chancellor Huntington. The State University is conducted on a secular basis, with all Bible instruction or knowledge of Jehovah or our Lord Jesus left out. Religious instruction, with a full knowledge of the truths of the Holy Bible and of Jehovah and his 'beloved Son,' Jesus, is the broad basis of the educational policy of the Wesleyan University. And there has been for years past a marked difference in the life characters of the graduates of both, the higher education of the graduates of the Wesleyan showing itself in all its grandeur and beauty. The secular educational policy of the State University comes mostly from the fact that it has been in a large measure under infidel and agnostic control, and so much of worldliness permeating the institution. The people of Nebraska are looking forward for a great change soon, and some reforms for the better in the educational policy of our state, even as they have done recently in legislative reform, for the conscience of the people and their representatives have been awakened to such an extent recently as to denounce the system of the receiving of free passes by the legislators from railway companies, which was looked upon as bribes for legislative service.

We need this Bible instruction and Christian moral education—the higher education—everywhere, in every school room throughout every land where waves the British or American flag, for our Christian civilization is of no effect without it, and the sooner our Christian people, missionary societies, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor and other young people's societies take up the good work for the extension of the kingdom of righteousness of our Lord and Master Jesus, the better, for that is the only way that the flood of iniquity can be checked or stayed. And here is the simple way to carry out the great reform, and which each and every person should

be interested in and work for by talking about it or writing about it to ministers of the gospel and to school officials and all who may have any influence whatever in the direction of having the same accomplished, for the matter of expense for the school wall posters and the lesson papers and Bible for a text-book will be but a trifle compared with other school expenses.

In the first place, posters of the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer should be permanently fixed on the wall of every school room for object lessons, that each scholar may see often and be impressed thereby for life, and not forgotten—and not forget!

Secondly, the International Bible Lessons should be studied in each class of every grade, half an hour every morning for commencing exercises, with the singing of one or more gospel hymns of an uplifting and inspiring nature. And the teaching of such Bible lessons could be facilitated by using the large colored chart that is published in connection with the Bible lessons.

Thirdly, it should be more important for each scholar to have an individual Bible for a text-book than an individual school arithmetic, for on it depends the formation of and building up of a good character, which every child is entitled to have supplied him, and which society, through its schools, should furnish, for society's sake. When parents neglect such instruction society must take the work in hand. Society's neglect in the past is what has made the godless and Christless homes of to-day. And shall it ever be thus?

But I have said enough. I have put forth a plain and simple method for Christian moral instruction and the reformation of society. This is the only effective way to bring about our Lord's kingdom in the hearts of the people, and that heaven of peace and love and good will among men on earth that so many have been praying for so long. MOSES H. SYDENHAM. Kearney, Nebraska, Oct. 27, 1905.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In a recent publication, received from England ('England's Opium Harvest') we find an account of anti-opium legislation in New South Wales. The habit is becoming so common there that the people desire that the law become an educative and restraining moral force. The petition, which has been circulated and largely signed by the people of New South Wales and other sections of 'Stringent prohibitory legislation against the importation and use of opium,' the act to be similar to the act now in force in the colony of New Zealand.

It is a well known fact that not only Asiatics, but Europeans as well, are victims of the opium habit in New Zealand, New South Wales and other sections of the Australian Commonwealth. Why should we expect to be free from the evil effects of the opium habit? How can we, citizens of Greater Britain, expect to be free from the curse which, so strenuously insisted on China's acceptance?

The Rev. Alexander Langman, who has been for over twenty years a missionary in China, in connection with the China Inland Mission, who is now on furlough in England, speaks as follows—he is speaking of a special phase of the opium evil:

'The cessation of the opium trade is a vital question, not only for China, but also for England. Let the following testimony declare how vital. No tongue can tell how bitter the woe, and complete the ruin, that opium has brought to China; it is incalculable, individually, or nationally. To contemplate the result of opium smoking to the Chinese as a nation is simply appalling, and ought to startle the Christian and humanitarian English people into concerted action for the immediate relief of China. The Chinese put it thus: "Chih yang yen, pu neng yang san tai"—"eat foreign opium, cannot rear third generation." Oh, Christian people of England, we glory in our Empire, but if it is built up on blood-money such as this, what will the judgment be?'

The above sentence is literally true. I have heard it from the lips of hundreds of Chinese, and all too often have I seen its woe-working in the family. Medical testimony is not wanting on this point. Dr. Dudgeon (Pekin) says:—"Opium is gradually destroying the power of propagating the species among the Chinese." Dr. Graves (Canton): "The use of opium without doubt tends to the extinction of the family."

Allow me space to present this important subject from the standpoint of Mr. Dyer, on the occasion of his visit to China in 1890, on which occasion Mr. Dyer had an interview with Viceroy Li Hung Chang—at which interview the Viceroy asked a question, while speaking of the opium traffic, a question which should cause a blush of shame to dye the cheek of any one calling himself, or herself an 'English Christian.'

"Would not the demand for the proposed prohibition treaty with Britain bring on a third opium war?"

The same viceroy also remarked to two missionaries, who sought an audience with him, that 'as we were sending out missionaries to the Chinese we might try and convert our own government.'

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, of whom the well-known Dr. Griffith John says: 'He is a man of profound scholarship, wide information, great mental energy, and restless activity. He is endowed with a strong will, and no little courage and daring. As a public officer he is distinguished for his loyalty, his purity, and unselfish devotion to the good of the people under his jurisdiction, and to the well-being of the Empire at large. A truer patriot or an able statesman, China does not possess.'

woeful of its many deleterious effects. The poison enfeebles the will, saps the strength of the body, renders the consumer incapable of performing his regular duties, and unfit for travel from one place to another. It consumes his substance and reduces the miserable wretch to poverty, barrenness and senility. Unless something is soon done to arrest this awful scourge in its devastating march the Chinese people will be transformed into satyrs and devils. This is the present condition of our country.'

Shall I continue to present the uncontested testimony of men who by experience know what they affirm, or shall I close with the following words from Mr. Dyer's 'Word Pictures of Chinese Life'?

'The present juncture appears to offer an opportunity of supreme importance. Although not by pre-arrangement, the native and foreign Christian Church in China is co-operating with aroused Chinese statesmen and scholars to save their people from impending ruin, the sin of which is laid at Britain's door. If now British Christians would issue a mandate to their government to cease the flow of the poison into China, the act would be accepted as some atonement for the dark past, turn aside well-merited antipathy, and predispose myriads of hearts to listen without prejudice to the gospel that brings salvation to both soul and body.'

Somewhere in an ancient classic I read, after enumerating a long list of national evils and unrighteousness: "For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still." Is this the attitude of our God to Great Britain at present? If so then "Turn ye, turn ye unto me, for why will ye die, saith the Lord." SARA F. TRACY. Minesing, Ont., Oct. 1905.

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 flower must die that the fruit may gladden men. The corn is reaped that the grain be stored. The loss of the Great for the moment may sadden men. But there's nought in their death that should be deplored. They are only called to a higher career. As captives to far off posts are promoted.'

As one after another of the great men in different departments of the world's work fail to respond to the roll call, it is a cause for thoughtful meditation how small an atom is the existence of the wisest and best, in this strange world, where we go through the experience, called Life, with its puzzling problems and profound uncertainties.

These thoughts come forcibly to mind when some November night one looks out on the uncanny darkness of country places, and can experience the mood of silence.

The lonely earth, wandering in space, is unresponsive to any approach of light, and though we say the Nature sleeps, it is both restless and awake to our waiting ears. If, on peering out, we catch a glimpse of the trees, that we know are permanent objects of the landscape, they look unfamiliar, with naked branches, and dark outlined tracery. So one is driven back to some other recourse being, 'The world forgetting—by the world forgot, and can always take refuge in that world of books which brings to us the ghosts of dead men, whose words convey to us counsel or cheer. What a wonderful power over the mind have the books of our love and fancy!

Many and dear are the personal associations with some that are always kept within arm's length, and have been brought there by a telepathy of thought and insight. The magic of association weaves our lives into such varied texture, and tolls again so potent a moment of rest with congenial authors, especially if they are a tribute from the hand of affection.

So the outer world, the stir of the great Babel goes on, and we do not 'feel the sound.' Housed and protected, with the glow and cheer of the long evening, happy that many of women who can be satisfied with good literature, content to be a stay at home, traveller if need be, and learn of the world's far places from other people's restless roving on unknown seas.

And the mood of the book-lover becomes so absorbing as to meet the heart's desire, a song of the light of home, as the door is closed to the dreary darkness of the outside world.

A Subscriber, who wishes a little more knowledge of various flowers, asks for a short account of the Peony, that is becoming so popular lately. It is a very satisfactory plant when there is plenty of room, and even when out of flower, the foliage is pleasant to look at.

One reason that the finer sorts are not more largely grown is the fact that they are slow to propagate, and do not give quick returns. The old red peony of our grandmother's garden was all very well in its day, but it had not the beauty or the fragrance of the newer varieties. When in bloom a large plant of Fœstie Maxima, the best white, and of Pienisshua Rossa, the finest pink, are about the finest decorative flowers that June can show. While not able to supplant the rose, there are many gardens where it will succeed better, having no insect enemies and requiring only the simplicity of deep culture in rich soil.

The Peony requires plenty of water and a frequent watering before coming to any stage in their drying off and so falling to bloom. This is a very important part of the treatment for success. The root of the peony is hard and fleshy in appearance, between a Dahlia and a Rhubarb root, which fact, and the store of juice contained in a well matured piece, explains why they travel so safely and well to distant lands. However small the plant, if there is an eye they will grow, but after being well started are impatient of removal.

They repay the cultivator for watering with liquid manure, and are the better for a mulch of leaf litter in winter, and it will also keep the ground moist in hot weather. The further apart individual plants are set the better for quick effect; they should not be nearer than three feet, if expected to become large clumps. While growing it is possible to have tall perennials planted among them for later bloom. Hardy Lobelias, Michaelmas Daisies, Delphiniums or Anemones.

One amateur has succeeded in making a Peony bed gay by planting Gladioli among them, that blossomed late. In spring time it is possible to see a bunch of Gladioli come up among the red lips of the Peony plants, and if the ground is kept rich,

Advertisement for Royal Household Flour. Features a circular logo with a crown and the text 'ROYAL HOUSEHOLD'. The main headline reads: "Royal Household" is in a class by itself. Below this, it states: "Flour that gives half nourishment and double work to digest is not good flour." Further text describes the benefits of the flour, comparing it to inferior products and highlighting its digestibility and nutritional value. The ad concludes with the statement: "The moment a woman puts her hands into 'Royal Household' she knows it is a finer flour than she ever used before."

A collection of gardening tips and advice. It includes sections on: 'TREATMENT OF CHINESE LILY', 'CLEARING LAND OF WILLOWS', 'PLANTS FOR NAME', 'VARIOUS QUERIES', and 'BULBS IN THE HOUSE'. Each section provides practical instructions and answers to common gardening questions. For example, under 'TREATMENT OF CHINESE LILY', it discusses how to plant and care for lilies to ensure they bloom well. Under 'CLEARING LAND OF WILLOWS', it offers methods for removing unwanted trees and shrubs. The 'VARIOUS QUERIES' section addresses specific concerns from readers, such as how to deal with insects on plants or how to propagate certain species. The 'BULBS IN THE HOUSE' section provides advice on indoor bulb cultivation and winter care.

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa. The text reads: "The Celebrated English Cocoa. EPPS'S COCOA. An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical." The ad features the brand name 'EPPS'S' in large, bold letters and 'COCOA' in a similar font below it.

Advertisement for Canadian Flags. The text reads: "It's Not Too Late! WHAT FOR? For one of our Canadian Flags. The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee FLAG OFFER. Is Extended to Nov. 15, 1905. Read our ad and ask for it." The ad is designed to promote a special offer on Canadian flags in connection with the Diamond Jubilee.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

Aside from the mutual advantage that proximity to us has given the United States merchants over their British competitors in the canvass for Canadian trade, our neighbors unquestionably reap constant benefit from the services of the 180 consular agents that Uncle Sam maintains throughout Canada from Halifax to Dawson City. The question, therefore, suggests itself would it not pay the British government to do likewise, so as to keep her exporting houses posted upon the openings in the Canadian provinces. There is scarcely a nation of the civilized or semi-civilized world, however insignificant, where Britain's commercial interests are not considered of sufficient importance to justify the employment of a consul. Why, then, by neglect to keep her business men informed of the trade conditions and opportunities in her own colonies, should the Motherland allow foreigners to capture the commerce of her 'Dominions beyond the seas'? The public men and the business men of the United Kingdom may as well open their eyes to the facts. No tariff preferences and no sentimental attachment towards British institutions are going of themselves to ensure to the Old Country manufacturer a continuance of even the share of the Canadian business that he now possesses, unless he gets into better touch with our markets. Though His Majesty's government could not, of course, commission regular consuls to Canada it might, at least, send out commercial agents whose reports to the Board of Trade in London on Canadian trade conditions could be published weekly or monthly as they were received. Canadian firms have gained many an order in the Old Country, in Australia, in South Africa, and in the British West Indies through information supplied by the Canadian commercial agents in these countries. The consular reports issued from Washington contain every week hints to American concerns how they may enlarge their trade in Canada. Even a country like Hayti, with which our import and export trade combined is less than \$50,000 per annum, has her agent in Canada, on the lookout for the interests of the state that employs him. Venezuela, Guatemala and Liberia are each represented in our midst, and no doubt British consuls are doing all they can in these out-of-the-way corners of the globe to promote trade with Liverpool, London, Glasgow and the other centres of British industry. When the Prince of Wales returned to London after his tour of the Empire four years ago he used these significant words in a speech that aroused considerable interest at the time: 'I venture to allude,' said His Royal Highness, 'to the impression which seems generally to prevail among our brethren across the seas, that the Old Country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competitors.' It is a pity that this warning has not been more taken to heart by the business interests to whom it was addressed. Canada has shown her desire to encourage business relations with the Motherland by admitting her goods at lower duty rates than are levied upon foreign wares. But it still remains for British industries to take full advantage of the chances that are open to them in the most flourishing colony under the Imperial Crown.

DISHONESTY IN HIGH PLACES.

Nothing that has been said by any public man of late in the United States has created a more profound impression than the speech of Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York, before the Maryland Bankers' Association. His theme was the notorious dishonesty of men in high places. The state, the judiciary, the great financial institutions and corporations were all, he was reported as saying, tainted with the prevailing vice of dishonesty in its meanest and most repulsive form of selfishness. But what he deplored as the worst feature in the business and social life of the time was that existing conditions make it possible for men who pose as the salt of the earth and who condemn without reserve those who steal fifty dollars or forge a cheque for a hundred dollars, to make millions themselves by lying, by misrepresentation, by fraud and by bribery. These he condemned unsparingly, but poured his severest denunciations on the man of stainless private life, who in the interests of corporations, of the trust, of the gas company, have recourse to every villainy damned in the Decalogue, who does the deed of a highwayman with the air of a saint. As the head of a great banking institution, Mr. Simmons must have spoken from personal knowledge, and the press comments on his speech admit the essential truth of what he said, though some papers depreciate the vehemence of his rhetoric. These refuse to believe there is, as he charges, 'a universal carnival of dishonesty,' but they regretfully acknowledge that the facts on which his denunciations were founded are of portentous significance. Historical warnings in the late that befel nations in ancient and modern times, where dishonesty in high places became rampant, are cited with reference to the still more dangerous symptom to be seen in the coming into potent activity of a party of discontent and revolt that, in consequence of the failure of justice in dealing with high placed robbers, turns to the despairing advocacy of measures inimical to government and subversive of the existing social system. This is an extremely serious view of the situation, but that it is not beyond redemption is shown by the prosecution of men who have betrayed the trust reposed in them, and the denunciations from many exalted pulpits of the crimes of high finance. The true remedy lies in the stern, uncompromising administration of justice, whereby the man who acquires millions by fraud shall be punished like an ordinary thief. The only compensating feature, indeed, in the revelations in New York which convict the directors of several big life insurance companies of making unwarrantable use of policy-holders' money, is to be found in the fact that the people and papers are universally scandalized that the offenders should have been so

scarcely are on the repentant stool and are very likely to suffer criminal prosecution. It is natural for the yellow press of the United States to exaggerate, in fact, it makes a business of doing so, on the supposition that it largely increases sales. Following out this policy, page after page, profusely illustrated as a rule, is devoted to the insurance inquiry, and to making it appear that the United States-to-day, in other departments of life-government, banking, commerce, and whatnot-is one vast sink of corruption and that worse than ever before is the time given up to graft.

The state of society everywhere, however, is bad enough without exaggerating it, and it does no good to pretend that, bad as it is, it is not far better in many respects than it has been in the past. That the world has grown better in many ways, and very decidedly so during the past three-quarters of a century, is a fact not to be denied. In England, for instance, the contrast between the public ethics and manners to-day and those of seventy-five years ago is enormously in favor of the present time. The British Government in Walpole's time was so shamelessly corrupt that seats in parliament and government situations were actually advertised for sale to the public prints, and privately sold to the highest bidder. Cobbeut counted fifty-seven advertisements of that kind in the morning papers. Members of parliament sold their votes for prices ranging from a thousand to five thousand dollars, and the direct bribing of members in hard cash lasted about a century. Lord Rockingham was the first prime minister who refused a bribe, and his term of office was remarkably short, lasting only a few months in 1765 and 1766. We read that the public purse was plundered by all manner of jobbers, hosts of pensioners, placemen, sinecurists, and parasites of every description, fed and fattened at the public expense. The daily press, as is shown by scores of memoirs of the times, was corrupt and venal to an extreme degree. Scores of newspapers were bought up by the ministry, in which it published anything and everything it desired. We read that successive ministries hired troops of writers, who wrote at their dictation essays, pamphlets, reviews and leading articles, all aimed against liberal ideas, and these were scattered broadcast and delivered free of expense. Also in the daily papers paragraphs from individuals, or bodies of men, were inserted for payment, no matter what they contained so that the proprietor was not exposed to the lash of the law. The price being enormous, half a guinea an inch, only the rich man had the press for his apologist, while the poor man had not sufficient means to pay for appealing to the justice of the public.

No doubt, a good deal of the same sort of thing goes on to-day, but it is not done so brazenly, and is condemned universally in principle, even by those who do it, which goes to show that the ideal of the present age contrasts favorably with the past, however deficient may be its conduct in practice. An age that is ashamed of its misdeeds stands a chance to correct them. We have no intention to try to minimize the corruption of the present day, we fully recognize its subtle and deplorable character, but the employment of exaggeration is not likely to work a cure, and New York, if no better, is surely no worse than it was in the days that it permitted a Tweed ring. The same may be said of other periods in its history and of the country in general, as well as of its metropolis. During the Walpole period in English history, the Duke of York, son of George III., was commander-in-chief of the army. His conduct was so notoriously bad that in 1809 a parliamentary inquiry was made, which disclosed the astonishing fact that promotions, appointments, and exchanges in the army were procured through the Duke's mistress, a certain Mrs. Clarke, whom he finally cast off. These 'backstairs' appointments were arranged at reduced prices, ranging from two hundred to nine hundred pounds, and the proceeds were used by Mrs. Clarke in keeping up the Duke's establishment in Gloucester Place. Those members of parliament who had the temerity to vote for the inquiry were threatened with divers pains and penalties. The trial lasted for nearly two months and the charges were proved beyond a peradventure. Nevertheless, the culprit was neither convicted nor dismissed. Victoria the Good and Prince Albert inaugurated a reign of purity at court and the improvement now seen in England dates from the late Queen's ascension to the throne. To go outside England and America, and to take only one case, depths of infamy in the way of corruption were reached in the last days of the Roman Republic that nothing can parallel to-day. Roman generals actually sold themselves to the enemies they were sent to conquer and concluded infamous peace. The moral is that although there is very much, indeed, to-day that needs reforming, it is not wise to ignore the great improvements that an army of reformers, many of whom were made to suffer real martyrdom, have enabled us to enjoy. That the world does move, that it has improved, and that very greatly, in the course of a century, is the best augury that it will continue to improve. The lesson of the past is that unremitting endeavor for the world's betterment never fails of good results in the long run.

UNITED STATES TARIFF REVISION

It is singular how largely the question of reciprocity with Canada enters into United States politics, while it has no place whatever in our own and is not even discussed in our newspapers. This is a great change from twenty years ago, when we were all agog for all the reciprocity we could possibly get, and found little or no response across the line. The change of sentiment in the United States is the natural result of protectionism running to seed. All the arguments for protection are on the surface and appeal to immediate selfishness. All the arguments against it are deep down, but fundamental. As sure as protection is allowed to run its course it will work its own destruction. The people will at last learn that they are being exploited for the benefit of the few. This

reciprocity with Canada talk is nothing more than a sluice gate opened by protectionism to dispose of the rising flood of sentiment against it. So long as people can be got to discuss reciprocity instead of free trade, that is, so long as they can be got to look on tariff reductions as made for somebody else's benefit, and not for their own, they are on fairly safe protectionist ground. Little will come of it. The change of sentiment in Canada on the subject of reciprocity is not due at all to the fact that Canada has less to gain now than she had twenty and thirty and forty years ago from freer trade with the United States. The reverse is true. The change is due to several causes. The first is the cold rebuffs with which the United States met all our approaches. The second is the great expansion of Canada giving us at home all the scope we need for our enterprise. The third is the fact that nobody has yet in the United States made any reciprocity proposal in which all the surrender was not to be on our side, and strictly none on the part of the United States. The fourth is the great growth and diligent propaganda of our protected industries. These will rule us as long as their fellows rule in the United States. We have always borrowed our trade policy from our neighbors.

In the Massachusetts state elections, which take place on the seventh of November, the Democrats are basing hopes of gaining the state upon a division in the Republican ranks on the tariff policy, seeing that tariff revision and reciprocity are very popular in the state but intolerable to the stand-patters, who control the national party. Such a bolt on the part of the Republicans of the state would be taken as a very serious warning to the Bourbon protectionists that their days are numbered. New England, once the stronghold of protection, is now greatly interested in tariff revision. Its manufacturers find their United States markets more and more restricted owing to the growth of manufactures in the western coast belt and find the need of a foreign outlet for their products. Their eye naturally falls first on Canada, which surrounds them, but their real need is for a world market. Tariff revision is their cry. This difference between the Republican machine, making for privileges, and the Republican masses feeling a popular need, would give the Democrats their chance, were it not that there is a like division between the Democratic machine working for privilege, and the Democratic masses. The control of the mayoralty of Boston has too many leaves and fishes attached to be treated lightly, even though it is certain that the tactics which will make for success there will necessarily repel that Republican element in the state which it is necessary to win in order to divide the Republican forces. Thus the question in Massachusetts seems to be one between the combiners and grafters in both parties, and the people in both parties. It will be interesting to see which wins. If the Democrats win the state it will probably be at the cost of their Boston bosses. If the Boston bosses win it may cost the party the state.

IN THANKSGIVING TIME.

Rose-gold the dawn is, all pearly the 'ay,  
Crimson and golden the glorified eve;  
Passes the year in her prodigal way,—  
Pled on the earth lie her mystical leaves,  
Swift to the grass fall her aureoled leaves.  
Where swung the fruit in a day that is fled,  
Where hung the bountiful tassels of grain,  
Are wide open branches, clouds overhead,—  
Clouds over hilltop and prairie and plain;  
Wraiths on the mountain and mists on the plain.  
Aisles of the woods they are lonely and bare,  
Asters senescent that linger too long;  
Passes a bird—but 'tis quietude here—  
Past is its summer, all idle its song,—  
Past is the hour when it thrilled us with song.  
Brief season of bird whose summer is fled,  
Brief time of the flow'r in passing away!  
Walking alone among worlds of the dead,  
Walking alone among worlds of decay,  
Man he rejoices in midst of decay.  
Strange! for the strange fates have taken their toll:  
Loved ones, the lost ones, we hold the more dear,  
Old friends and chief friends and soul of our soul!  
Have passed as the leaves in the course of the year,—  
Stricken like leaves in the fall of the year!  
Strange! but the strange fates they still promise free—  
Out of the brief to an ultimate long!  
Like to a river, whose goal is the sea,  
Which still bears afar a sweet, mystical song,—  
Masterful, mystical, wonderful song!  
W. E. HUNT.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The great carpet which has been ordered for the winter sports at Olympia is being made by Harrod's, Ltd. It will be the largest carpet in the world, measuring 63,000 square feet, and covering the entire floor space of Olympia. Its cost will be five thousand pounds.

During the excavations in Ely Cathedral for Bishop Macrorie's grave an old sarcophagus, four feet long, roughly hewn out of Barnack ragstone, and containing a quantity of bones, was found. At Thorney Farm, in Cambridgeshire, a laborer unearthed Roman urns filled with ashes.

A cow strolled into the Northampton post-office. She wandered upstairs, and poking her head out of a second floor window, thoughtfully surveyed the hilarious crowd below. She then proceeded to drink all the water in the fire buckets, and it was only after a stay of half an hour that she could be induced to leave the premises.

Workmen who were cleaning the marble statue of Mr. Gladstone at Blackburn, in preparation for the visit of the Princess Louise to unveil the statue of Queen Victoria, discovered that it is rapidly disintegrating. Serious cracks in the marble were found, and the corporation are taking expert advice as to the possibility of saving it.

Hard pressed, a fox cub, pursued by the Eastbourne Hounds, raced to the edge of the cliffs and plunged over a precipice 400 feet deep. Two of the best hounds, in their eager pursuit, took the fatal leap, and the whole pack would have been lost but for the vigorous efforts of the huntsmen in bringing them to a standstill with their whips.

The fish-poisoning in the Derwent is of greater extent than was at first believed. The polluted area extends from just above Darleydale Bridge, and through Matlock to Cromford. Dead grayling, trout, and other fish can be seen in the backwaters by thousands. It is believed that lead-poisoning is the cause of the mischief.

Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, speaking at the London School of Economics, said that the catalogue of the Museum now contains more than 3,800,000 entries, and is growing at the rate of 60,000 a year. The library contains forty-three miles of shelves, and every year 278,000 newspapers are added to the collection.

Under the control of the Ruskin College classes are being formed in Birmingham to attract the workmen of the city to the study of social reform. The fee is to be 6d. per month, except when essays are sent up to the college for correction, in which case an extra shilling a month will be charged. Thus for 4½d. a week working men will have all the advantages of the class, which also includes a good library, and also tuition which will enable them to follow literary pursuits.

Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne lost his vote at the Wandsworth Revision Court. He claimed a qualification as the occupier of a house in Putney, which he inhabits jointly with Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. The claim was resisted on the ground that Mr. Watts-Dunton only was recognized as the occupier by the landlord, and although it was stated that Mr. Swinburne paid half the rent and shared the household expenses, his name was struck off the list.

A north-westerly gale whipped up an abnormally high tide at King's Lynn the other day. Shortly after seven the River Ouse and its tributary, the Nar, suddenly overtopped their banks, inundating miles of quay and many acres of garden and marsh-land. Warehouses and granaries by the quayside were flooded, and an exciting half-hour was experienced in rescuing horses and other live stock. Several residential premises were deluged. Low-lying lands were converted into lakes.

Dr. Cummings, the principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has found five long-lost compositions of Haydn, Weber, Sir Henry Bishop, Winters and Cipriani Potter. The manuscripts were found, says the 'City Press,' in the archives of the Royal Society of Musicians, which Dr. Cummings overhauled after the death of the late secretary. Dr. Cummings will arrange for a performance of the newly found music.

A miraculous recovery of sight is reported from Northampton. Mr. George Vaughan, who has been totally blind for ten months, stumbled against a pillar-box, and the force of the collision partly stunned him. On recovering he found, to his delight and amazement, that he could see across the street. He hastened to the nearest chemist's shop, and had his eyes bathed in a lotion, and can now see quite clearly.

Mr. Balfour's attendance on the King at Balmoral as minister has to be taken by him in turn with other members of the cabinet. Till recent years a Secretary of State was always the minister in attendance, but now the duty has devolved on each member of the cabinet in rotation. Mr. Balfour, of course, as Prime Minister, is bound to have frequent communications with the King.

There was sold in London a Nelson memorial, said originally to have been the property of Admiral Pasco. This was a memorial brooch, with a lock of Nelson's hair tied by a piece of his epaulette, and his motto inscribed round it. Pasco was Nelson's flag-lieutenant at Trafalgar. It was to him that Nelson gave the order to signal at the beginning of the battle—'England confides that every man will do his duty.' Pasco suggested the advisability of substituting 'expects' for 'confides.' The memorial brought ten guineas.

A sweep at Clitheroe has had a narrow escape from suffocation by being caught

in a flue. He was sweeping the flue when his brush became stuck in it, and in his efforts to disengage the brush the handle became detached about half way up the chimney. The sweep then climbed up the chimney, but before he reached the brush he stuck fast, and could neither get up nor down. Workmen who were called in removed the mantel-stone, and the sweep wams taken out in a fainting condition. He soon revived in the open air.

SCOTLAND.

The public are to be asked to subscribe the funds necessary for the preservation of the old bridge of Ayr.

A pile of 10,000 tons of coal at a colliery in Fife caught fire some weeks ago. It is still blazing furiously and is likely to burn for another two months.

For the first time in its history the herd of wild white cattle which has its home in Cadzow Forest, Lanarkshire, is to be thinned out, and a number of animals sent to the dead meat market.

The War Office has notified the committee in charge of the national memorial to Sir Hector Macdonald that they are prepared to provide, free of cost, four cannon, which it was desired should be placed at the base of the memorial at Dingwall.

A young Danish explorer, Mr. Einar Mikkelsen, is visiting Scotland, in the hope of enlisting support for an expedition which he proposes to conduct next year to the Beaufort Sea. This is an unexplored expanse of the Arctic regions, lying north of the North American continent and west of the archipelago of great islands which stretch away north of the Canadian mainland.

Amongst the many inns associated with the name of Robert Burns, not the least interesting is Poosie Nansie's hostelry at Mauchline. This famous house is now in the market, and will be sold by auction at Glasgow. Poosie Nansie's is immortalized in the most dramatic effort of the poet. It was there that Burns, in the company of his friends, James Smith and John Richmond, witnessed the scene that inspired 'The Jolly Beggar.'

Seventy years ago a Scottish boy of ten was given a sixpence, which he valued much, as it was one of the first he had possessed. Unfortunately, hurrying up a brae on his way to school the precious coin slipped from his hand into the heather, and the most careful search failed to recover it. The little boy is now an aged minister, and the other day he was walking near the spot where the sixpence was lost, and (he says) felt a strange desire to look for it once more. He was on the point of leaving the mountain path after a fruitless search, and gave one more look round, when he saw the sixpence lying at his feet.

The ancient custom of walking the marches of Stirling, which is observed every seven years, took place recently, when the members of the Town Council, Guildry, and Seven Incorporated Trades went round the boundaries of their property. The company assembled at the Whins at ten o'clock, and, dividing into three detachments of from fifty to thirty each, they set out, preceded by a piper and two briglemen, on the journey round their wide estates, which comprise eleven farms, eighteen grass parks, five hundred ferns, and gardens, orchards, fishings, shootings, and ferry boat. Most of the town's farms were visited in the course of the day. In the evening, after their labors, the Seven Incorporated Trades dined in the Station Hotel, and the members of the Guildry supped together in the Golden Lion Hotel. Mr. John King has been re-elected Dean of the Guildry, and Bailie Wylie convener of the Seven Incorporated Trades.

IRELAND.

Of every hundred persons who die in Ireland fifteen are victims of tuberculosis.

The tourist season now at an end in Ireland has been one of the best ever experienced.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 acres of waste lands in Ireland which are capable of reclamation for agriculture.

The loss on the year's barley crop in County Louth now appears to be even more serious than was anticipated. The farmers may lose £30,000.

While Lord Grenfell was performing the ceremony of unveiling the memorial at Belfast to the fallen Royal Irish Rifles in the Boer War, his eyes fell on a gentleman sitting amongst the public on the grand stand. Lord Grenfell left his place and escorted to the platform the stranger, who proved to be Field-Marshal Sir George White.

John Sheehan, a farmer, was awarded £150 at Limerick, as compensation for the malicious burning of his house and furniture. He had refused to join the Land League. A constable remarked that Sheehan was popular in the district where he lived, whereupon the judge wanted to know what would have happened if he had been unpopular, as his neighbors had tried to burn him alive in bed.

In connection with Sir Donald Currie's offer of £20,000 to Queen's College, Belfast, on condition that a similar sum was subscribed before Christmas, £12,554 has been received. Lord Iveagh, Sir Hugh Smiley, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. John Hogg, Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. John Jaffe, and Sir Otto Jaffe subscribed £1,000 each.

A desperate encounter took place between a masked robber and a rural postman in the vicinity of Bay, Dublin. The postman, who was going his rounds, was savagely attacked by an unknown assailant, who knocked him off his bicycle and tried to wrest the mail bags from him. A fierce fight ensued. The road was dark and lonely, and for a long time the men struggled for possession of the mails. At

length the robber, unable to overpower his plucky adversary, fled, and the postman, who was severely hurt, made his way to the nearest police station, where a doctor attended to his injuries.

Members of the Irish Reform Association have issued a manifesto reiterating their approval of a representative conference to consider the best means of facilitating legislation and of dealing with questions affecting the prosperity of Ireland. They appeal to all parties to do their utmost to soften the asperities of existing controversies, to meet each other freely in the spirit of the common nationality, and, forgetting past differences, to work together for the salvation of their country.

A very severe attack upon the methods and achievements of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society was lately delivered in an anonymous pamphlet published in Navan. It is apparently the first of a series called 'Pat's Pamphlets,' and the subject of which it professes to treat is 'Official Philosophy.' It shows (by statistics at any rate) that the co-operative system which the I. A. O. S. has attempted to bring into existence is corrupt, inefficient, helpless, almost lifeless. The anonymous writer is an expert in that species of discontented, never-to-be-satisfied, destructive criticism with which Ireland is familiar. But unlike most writers of that kind he has something of his own to propose. 'In so far as I have any message to deliver on the subject it is this: Before Co-operation, or any other good thing can have much chance in Ireland, we must secure for the individual, some liberty to think vigorously, and to act bravely in obedience to his thoughts.'

ALL HALLOWS EVE.

Men say the dead can never be our own;—  
Yet, when the chill All Hallows comes again,  
Gusty with wind and drear with drenching rain,  
The place wherein they reap what they have sown  
Is charged with mystery in our longing eyes.  
Beneath earth's heavy shroud they lie enshrouded,  
Unheeding sun or shower or passing wind,  
Mute as the silence of the starry skies.  
Is this the truth, or doth the legend old  
Speak fuller truth and breathe a nobler faith?—  
'On the All Hallows E'en the living wraith  
Shall rise from out the grave's dark, clinging fold  
And walk on earth once more! And ye shall wreat  
Their wondrous story from the lips locked fast  
In stony silence; ye shall read at last  
The awful mystery whispered from the breast  
Of the new risen dead. When o'er their feet  
They feel the East wind's quickening tempest blow,  
All sleepers in the lonely churchyard know  
The signal which the quickening East winds bear:  
And, shadowy, one by one the dead folk rise  
Up from their dark, deep, narrow sleeping-place,  
Light of past secrets on each pale, cold face,  
And a year's dreaming in their wondering eyes!  
This is the legend wraith the age tell,  
We of our fathers' faith believe it still.—  
That on All Hallows Eve, for good or ill,  
The dead will rise; and, even so, hold it well  
That they should come again. We seem to hear  
Their steps that fall so softly as the snow  
In the old pathways that they used to know  
And tread in life with those who held them dear.  
We feel their living presence by our side;  
Their hands above our troubled hearts they hold,—  
Dear hands to us whose touch has been denied  
So long. And to our lips faint lips are pressed  
In which lay all our dearest memory.  
Like golden thread through some sad symphony  
Steals a low whisper from the quivering breast:  
'Resurgam! Though in silence I may lie  
'Neath the bright, golden gleams of rising day  
Or Autumn evening's last rich crimson ray,  
Under a sunlit or a stormy sky.—  
Resurgam! When God's Spring-time comes again,  
Deep in earth's lonely heart my deathless heart  
Shall beat in full pulsation,—life-blood start  
Its glowing flow through every throbbing vein.  
Resurgam! That new Spring's celestial rise  
Shall gild a tide whose onward-sweeping wave  
Shall burst the bonds of my long-sealed grave,—  
Shall lift the lids from my long-closed eyes.  
Resurgam! I shall rise. Though far above  
My grave be piled great mountains, I shall be  
Unburied. For in that last Spring-time we,  
Who lived and loved, again shall live and love!'  
S. MORGAN POWELL.  
Montreal.

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COMING TO MONTREAL.

James Laderoute, who has been in custody at Bryson for the murder of a Syrian pedler, is being taken to Montreal jail to-day for safer custody.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature...

The Witness. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1905.

The Caledonian Society had a pleasure the other night for which we could wish there were in Montreal more occasions, or that the occasions were more often taken—that of having a French-Canadian orator among its speakers.

The Chinese had probably only a vague sense of the indignity put upon their people by the United States, and, if they knew it, by Canada. But that feeling, such as it was, appears to have become bitter and to have needed only the opportunity to vent itself as it is now doing in countless reasonable and unreasonable ways.

King Leopold of Belgium's own commission has been forced to admit, though grudgingly, the truth of the charges of diabolical behavior towards the blacks of the Congo Free State brought by missionaries against his officials in that unfortunate country.

A number of Boers, who had been pressed into the German service in the war with the Hereros, recently made their escape and took refuge in British territory. The stories they tell of the treatment of the natives by General von Trotha's troops account for the savage desperation with which the war is carried on against the Germans.

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.

as they said, to live under the German flag. Having enjoyed that advantage, they now return wiser but sadder men. They have learned the difference between British and German colonial government, and methods of dealing with native races.

It promises a new era in Quebec when Mr. Langlois very triumphantly entered public life with education written boldly across his banner. There has been much said on this subject before, especially by Liberals in Opposition, and extremely little has come of it as yet.

An interesting case of one big combine fighting another is reported in New York. There are five steamship lines running between that port and Capetown, which have agreed to cease competition and work together so as to preserve freight rates.

New Bedford whalers, who have recently returned from their annual poaching expeditions to Hudson Bay, are loud in their complaints against the Canadian authorities for interfering with them. They say they were pursued, harassed and fined by Dominion patrol vessels, denied the privilege of trading with the natives, and compelled to observe Canadian customs and other laws.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, a women's rights advocate, wants President Roosevelt to establish a government department devoted to the home and the child, to be presided over by a woman cabinet minister.

The news of the tragic ending of Mr. Alexander's long life comes as a shock to the whole city. Although he was in his ninetieth year, his mind was active as ever, and on the last day of his life he walked the streets with the vigor of middle life.

ment, as all moralists, philosophers and political authorities are agreed that the home is the foundation of the state, the welfare and stability of which depend on the proper rearing of children. Race suicide, the prevalence of divorce, and the increasing number of husbands who desert their wives and families are evils of such magnitude, it is contended, that something must be done to check them if the nation is to be saved from decadence.

JUBILEE.

The 'Witness' is about to reach its sixtieth birthday. Its sample number was issued in December, 1845, and its first regular number on the first Monday in January, 1846. We have on former occasions set up milestones in the record of the paper by inviting communications from those who have read it for a long time.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

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ized his personal loving kindness. While others could give more money to charities than Mr. Alexander, he gave with both hands what is much more precious, his time and his sympathy. Among the activities which most claimed his devotion were the House of Industry and Refuge, the Boys' Home, the Mackay Institute, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MR. AYLESWORTH AND PENSIONS.

It is practically an open secret that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was personally opposed to the salary and pension grab of last session, and regarded the passing of that legislation with less complacency than any other act of his administration. It is therefore not surprising that Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the new Postmaster-General in succession to Sir William Mullock, who is now contesting North York, should partly dissent from that legislation and so inform the Newmarket electors.

RUSSIA.

The despatches from Russia leave the impression that a lull has come in the terrible storm which has devastated the cities of that country, north and south, and there seems to be some hope that it may be considered past.

saloon keeper and successor of Croker. Like Croker, Murphy has used the hold he possesses over the city's executive to possess himself of a fortune, and, also like Croker, he dare not say where he got it. The present fight is an intensely interesting one, especially for the part that Mr. Jerome, the District Attorney, is taking in it.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

New York city and county will present a most inspiring example to the municipal world if to-day it defeats 'bossism'; as 'bossism' in New York has been a very serious and chronic disease. Spasmodically, it is true, the city has endeavored to shake off its incubus, but its success has been insignificant and of brief duration.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

New York city and county will present a most inspiring example to the municipal world if to-day it defeats 'bossism'; as 'bossism' in New York has been a very serious and chronic disease. Spasmodically, it is true, the city has endeavored to shake off its incubus, but its success has been insignificant and of brief duration.

voluntarists. This is the natural result of the Russian Government's past treatment of the press. The system of government censorship was carried so far as to drive the press generally into availing itself of revolutionary channels which were at all times abundantly open. The correspondent of the London 'Times' was banished from Russia. This did not diminish the amount of information the 'Times' published from Russia. It only gave everything that appeared an anti-Russian tinge. If we are to discontinue the news at all it must evidently be in the direction of questioning vehement charges laid at the door of the old and wicked system. There is no doubt, however, that the inflaming of the popular mind against the Jews has been a frequent trick of the Russian governing powers when their popularity was at a low ebb. The sympathy of the government, if not the complicity of the police, with the Kisheneff massacre, was easily deducible from the proclamations of the then Minister of the Interior. If ever the bureaucratic authorities had occasion to do anything possible to turn popular vengeance from themselves, that time came with the crisis of the past few days. Their day had come and it was only left to tear their victim before leaving him. It might have seemed even to honorable men that Russia would be the better of a lesson in the anarchy she was demanding, and could only by such a lesson be brought to appreciate a strong government. That might, indeed, be so, if the government had no share in the crime, but it is certain that the cause of established government could only lose immeasurably by any participation on the part of its myrmidons in such hellish deeds as have soiled our paper. In like manner nothing could do more to injure the cause of freedom than lawlessness and revolt against all authority on the part of those who demand liberty. It is because the cause of liberty is the cause of humanity that we regard the excesses of the revolutionists with the greater horror. Reactionary crimes will promote the fall of the old order of things but the crimes of reformers can only tend to the re-establishment of despotism.

THE CZAR AND THE PEOPLE.

A student of the French Revolution could not doubt the cabled report that the Czar's concessions to liberty did not satisfy the extremists. The despatches from St. Petersburg during the past few months especially read like leaves torn from M. Taine's description of the days immediately preceding the French Revolution. The winter of 1788-1789 was terrible—especially in Paris; and all France was excited by distress and hope. The capital swarmed with incomers from the country districts round; crowds of desperate country folk pressed in. All this mass floated about Paris, and was engulfed therein, as in a great sewer, the honest poor and the criminal alike; some sought work, some begged, all prowled about, a prey to hunger and the rumors of the streets. 'Vagabonds, ragged fellows, many almost naked, with appalling faces—beings one does not remember to have seen by daylight. Ja frightful physiognomy, a hideous attire. Such is the impression left by the crowd which swarmed in the lower districts of Paris; this is the rough material out of which the Parisian and declassé element in the Revolution was made.' This passage from Taine might have been written by a Russian author to-day concerning St. Petersburg, excepting that a revolution and dethronement have not yet been made and may yet be stayed.

But in Russia to-day are as many seeds of Revolution as were in France a hundred and sixteen years ago. There are—as the Rev. G. W. Kitchen points out in his history of France—a favorable concurrence of external circumstances; the anti-national temper of Nicholas's court; the war and its defeats and the example of what has been accomplished by a freer people; the ferment of modern ideas in Europe, America, and even in Asia; then there is a 'semen martyrum,' a faith of internal conviction which strengthens men to face death for a cause, because their minds are lifted above common life and its ordinary affairs. Reading Tolstoy and the more extreme Russian writers, to-day, is, with a difference, due to a change in men's manners, rather than in things intrinsic, about the same as if one were to turn back to the Declaration des droits de l'homme and the literature of that period. Then the idealists dreamt of the equality of all men before the law and in the burdens of citizenship, proclaimed the excellence of virtue, the sovereignty of the people, obedience to the law, the blessings of freedom of person, press, and belief; and, joined with these ideas, there was a general feeling of misery, oppression, wrong. We see, too, at this time, other parallels between the situation in France during the last years of the eighteenth century and Russia dur-

ing the early years of the twentieth. In Russia, as in France of an older day, has been the despair of frequent famines; the inability to get away from the soil or to rise; the grievous incidence of ancient services; the divergence of classes; the encumbrance of long worn-out institutions; selfishness above, hypocrisy in faith, misery below. These things in Russia have found great writers the first in attack; presently, they will throw to the surface chiefs produced by the violence of the times. How far that violence will go remains to be seen. If the parallel with France holds to the end, the tardy concessions of the Czar will not stay a bloody revolution, and a mild-mannered man, such as was Louis XVI., will have to pay for the sins of his fathers and those of his living relations who would be a far more reasonable sacrifice at the altar of liberty than the poor Czar himself. Let us hope, however, that the storm may blow over, that the Czar may unequivocally grant and the people frankly accept a free constitution.

LIBERTY AND ANARCHY.

So far, the parallel so often drawn between the conditions in France a hundred years ago and those of Russia to-day, continues. Louis XVI. made grudging concessions, but always too late, and the Czar may be doing the same to-day. The change in France had gone on some time when Necker advised King Louis XVI. to yield the point of separate chambers, and 'to resign himself to the English constitution.' The King naturally refused, according to his lights, for in France, at that time, as in Russia to-day, there was not one true constitutional tradition, passions were aroused and there was great underhand opposition at court. But in spite of all that, Louis XVI., as the Czar did the other day, at one stroke abolished privilege, swept clean away the last relics of feudalism, and nobles, outside the court party, and other privileged classes all laid down their characteristic and special privileges and begged to be absorbed in the equality of one general French citizenship. The Declaration of Rights composed by the French Assembly in 1789, was the beginning of a fresh epoch in that country. Madame de Staël says that the Declaration of the Rights of Man ranks with the English Bill of Rights and the American Declaration. And so it does, with a difference. The American Declaration, as Dr. Kitchen points out, was addressed to a people happily quite ignorant of all feudal questions, while the English Bill of Rights dealt solely with practical matters, assuming the main principles of constitutional life to be accepted. The Russian Bill of Rights, like that of the French, must appeal to a people shaking themselves free from absolutism and feudal oppressions, must affirm the first principles of civil life and give practical expression to opinions floating in every mind. To us, as some one has written, the French Declaration reads like a string of commonplaces, as we are familiar with the whole row, but to the French at that day it was very different, for like the Russians to-day, they were beginning a new life, and hardly knew where to tread.

If the new assembly, under M. Witte, starts to formulate a declaration, as it very probably will, history is likely enough again to repeat itself. For, to-day, in Russia, the old charter of the revolution is being repeated. That charter is of great interest at this time and will be read with interest. It sets forth: First, all men are born and continue free and equal in rights; social distinctions are purely conventional. Second, society is an association of men to preserve the natural rights of men. Third, sovereignty resides in the nation; all authority, vested in an individual or a body of men, comes expressly from the nation. Fourth, liberty is the power of doing what we will, so long as it does not injure another; the only limits of each man's natural right are such as secure the same rights to others; these limits are determinable only by law. Fifth, the law can forbid only such actions as are mischievous to society. 'What the law does not forbid it permits.' Sixth, law is the expression of the general will, all citizens have a right to take part, through their representatives, in the making of the laws; laws must be equal for all; all citizens have equal rights (according to their fitness) to fulfil all offices in the state. There are seventeen clauses in the declaration altogether, all in the strain of liberty, equality, fraternity, which we know so well and partly practice, and the same strain is absorbing the Russian mind to-day. But the French Assembly went further than a mere declaration. Having laid down its principles, it went to work to abolish all such institutions as it considered offended against the liberty and equality of the rights of man. 'Nobility, peerage, hereditary distinctions, distinctions of orders, feudal regime, patrimonial justice, titles, denominations or prerogatives thence derived, orders of

chivalry, corporations, etc., which required proof of nobility or presupposed distinctions of birth,' all these were swept away, as the Russian revolutionists are ready to sweep them away to-day. To demands with principles behind them they added demands that were entirely unreasonable, as the Russians are now doing, and lastly, proceeded to destroy for destruction's sake. The disastrous result is history. Chaos grew out of it—famine, license and sudden death, and then a new monarchy and a new aristocracy founded on violence. Will Russia go as far? Will her Lafayettes be succeeded by Mirabeaus and Robespierres, Dantons and bloody Marats and these by a Napoleon Bonaparte? Will she traverse the whole via dolorosa, or will she give some heed to the awful lesson of the past? Within the next few years all these questions will be resolved.

THE SAFETY OF INSURANCE.

We print to-day an article from the 'Spectator,' an insurance paper of New York, which says what seems to need to be said at the present time. It deals in a general way with two ideas that have sprung out of the exposures that are now going on. The first is that the enormous advantages accruing to the directors and their friends under the management which has been prevalent in several of the larger companies has robbed the policy-holders to an extent that renders the premiums much higher than they need to be. This is quite a mistake. The premiums are the result of the doctrine of averages and provide reserves against losses which the government requires to be abundant. Competition between the companies, which is very keen indeed, secures that the premiums shall be as closely calculated as the conditions of safe reserves permit. The only thing the directors can manipulate is the profits, which are a variable amount dependent on more or less capable investments. The other point is that the system of canvassing for life insurance, with its costly concomitants of advertising, fine buildings, etc., must add a great deal to the premiums. There is more in this than in the other theory. It is generally understood that the first premium on every policy is about swallowed up in this way. How much better it would be, then, if all the canvassing system was abolished! Yet this article shows that the highest premiums are charged, and presumably have to be, by those companies which do not canvass, and the lowest by those which canvass most. This is easily accounted for by the fact that the practice of life insurance is one that, without much prompting, the majority of men would neglect until something admonished them of the uncertainty of life. The canvassing system naturally directs its energies towards the good lives, while the non-canvassing system tends to gather in the bad ones. This contrast would, no doubt, be modified if the canvassing system were abolished by all the companies. But, unless some other inducement to general insurance took the place of the canvassing system, it would remain true that the selection of lives would be worse under purely voluntary conditions. It appears, therefore, that far from increasing the general cost of insurance, the active canvassing system actually diminishes it, by improving the rate of mortality.

To return to the question of manipulating the profits: this can be done, as has been seen, in many ways. Subscriptions to party funds and to lobbying funds can be left out of the question, as whatever may be thought of efforts to protect the policy-holders' interests in such ways, the whole expenditure does not amount to a fly-bite. A fly-bite may be heinous and cause immense irritation, but its amount is very small indeed. More serious is the waste through enormous salaries and bogus fees, and more serious still the manipulation of the investments through trust companies and by other means. The development of trust companies in connection with insurance is largely due to the legal limitations put on the forms of investment, and where there are severe and perhaps unnecessary legal limitations the temptation to directors of life companies to evade them is often very great when investments are offered to them that are perfectly safe, and perhaps unusually profitable, but yet outside the strict letter of the law. When such investments are made indirectly, or say through a trust company in which the life company owns stock, or in which it makes deposits, it can easily be seen that there is a danger that the policy-holders may not receive the full benefit from the investment, as they would have done had it been possible for the life company to make the investment itself. Unwise restrictions on the investment powers may therefore be a prime factor in introducing a system from which great abuses may result, as has already been but too clearly shown.

To take an example: here is a business proposition which has all possible ele-

ments of certainty. It can pay interest on the bonds it proposes to issue, but the stock represents the profit, which bids fair to be enormous. This profit properly belongs to whoever has the millions necessary to finance the enterprise. The insurance company has these, anxious for investment. If it is shut up to bonds at four or five percent, who is to have the profits? If the company is forbidden to hold the stock, its directors may form a company and make the investment and sell the bonds to the insurance company, and thus get perhaps a hundred percent on the whole investment for themselves. The right thing for the company to do under such circumstances would be to throw the stock into its vaults and not let it appear in its assets until it became a dividend-paying security. That would be honest treatment of the policy-holders. But the temptation is obvious to do the other thing, and no insurance inspector would have any right to question as to what became of that stock. The directors would get rich, and nobody would know it. There was a proposal at the last session of parliament to forbid insurance companies holding stock in trust companies. Instead of mending matters, this would make them decidedly worse. It is not necessary to go through the form of a trust company in order to work the proceeds of such a stock into the hands of the directors, if they are so minded. On the other hand, there would clearly be no wrong to the policy-holders in the intervention of a trust company provided that they owned the stock of the trust company and all its profits fell to them. To forbid them to own the stock is to hand it over by law to others and prevent them getting the profits. In practice, however, a trust company could not be owned entirely by any one life office. To enjoy the highest degree of success, a trust company requires to have connection with many corporations, and this can only be arranged by having either those corporations or persons connected with them associated with the trust company as shareholders, and possibly directors. The profit on the investments of which we have been speaking would therefore of necessity be divided with others, and largely lost to the policy-holders of the life company.

The right way to take away the temptation to make such arrangements would seem to be to remove all merely artificial restrictions upon investments being made frankly by the companies in their own name, and thus create no legislative cause or excuse for deflecting the profits which rightly belong to the policy-holders. Would this or would it not lower the standard of safety? We think with due publicity it would, for reasons suggested, tend the other way. There are many investments open to companies controlling large amounts of money which are absolutely safe, and yet have possibilities of large profits. In other words, the bonds of which we have been speaking may be equal to, or even superior to, those that are usually bought by the conservative public without any stock being thrown in. The addition of the stock does not lessen the value of the bond. The only difference is that such stock usually finds its resting place in the pockets of the banking houses or middle men, who have thereby grown rich. Why should not life companies, as large investors, be at liberty to cut the middleman out and make the best bargains they can on behalf of their policy-holders? Any law which prevents this is apt to have far-reaching and very injurious effects. The best protection for the public apart from the honor of the directors as trustees is the fullest publicity of all transactions. In fact, the principle of publicity should rule in connection with all joint stock companies whatsoever. Joint stock companies are creations of legislation. They are supposed to be created entirely for the public good, and the public has therefore a right to know all about them.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

There is usually some significance in the change of a widely used descriptive term. The words 'national education' are now gradually replacing the old familiar phrase 'popular education.' The word popular was expressive and appropriate at the period when the right of the people, the populace, to an education was being asserted and denied with almost equal vigor. The word popular as applied to education did great service in its day and generation, but now the responsibility of the governments of civilized countries in this connection is more thoroughly recognized and admitted, the word national becomes more appropriate. It is, moreover, valuable in that it tends to fix the idea and the sense of the responsibility of governments. It is also the appropriate term, even in countries like Canada and the United States, where the responsibility of the central governments is devolved upon the provinces and states. In the case of our neighbors, although the direct control of the schools is left to the separate states, the sense that education is

a national duty is expressed in the maintenance of a National Bureau of Education, which must surely be doing good work or it would not have attracted Mr. Rockefeller's recent vast gift of ten million dollars. Possibly when in the course of time we have satisfied ourselves that our annual military expenditures have reached the proper pitch, something may be spared for the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Education along the lines of that at Washington. The fear that such a bureau would in any way menace existing provincial rights is seen to be unfounded whenever the scope of its work is understood. Its functions would be in no way legislative, but, if properly organized, it could hardly fail to be of benefit to the whole Dominion, as a centre where the progress of education in method, administration and state aid, not only in our various provinces, but in the world at large, would be scientifically reported in a form available for educationists generally; while it would also tend to bring the educators of Canada, east and west, into more helpful contact with one another.

But the national education of moment at present is that for which the governments of the individual provinces are responsible. The attention of critics needs indeed to be drawn to the fact that in each province it is government which is responsible for the general conditions, whether the control of the system is, as in Ontario, wholly with a minister and department of education or, as in Quebec, partly with a department of education and partly with a council of public instruction. If, for instance, the state of education in this province is as bad as many assert it to be, as contrasted with the greater part of the rest of this continent; and, to be more precise, if the state of our rural schools in a very large portion of the province is as backward as the reports of the inspectors, Protestant and Catholic, indicate it to be, it is the plain right and the bounden duty of the people to demand from government such an attention to the subject and such action as will ensure the reform that is needed and the removal of the reproach that rests upon us. Mr. Gouin is credited with a determination to do something substantial for education. The province is, we are inclined to think, prepared to welcome any large measure that will indicate that the government is in earnest on the question. There is already talk of a commission being sent out to investigate conditions elsewhere. A really competent commission might accomplish something. There is nothing better than seeing good things unless it is the adopting of the best when seen. We would hardly wish, for instance, a commission to draw the conclusion from the example of the state of Massachusetts that more provincial aid to education is really not necessary. Massachusetts has a splendid system of primary and high schools, befitting the birthplace of the common school. Yet the total aid from the state treasury is less than that which Quebec expends upon her elementary schools alone. The people of Massachusetts, with splendid public spirit, pay directly through municipal taxation to the extent of over fifteen million dollars a year for their primary and high schools. The example of Manitoba, paying annually from the provincial treasury, one hundred and thirty-one dollars to every school employing one qualified teacher, and two hundred and sixty-two dollars to every school employing two qualified teachers, is the one to be commended to us. In the case of Manitoba, a large state aid is necessary on account of the constant infusion of new blood, which has to be incorporated with the province. In the case of Quebec it is needed, above all things, as a general incentive to the paying of higher salaries to the teachers; and, as a relief to a considerable number of school municipalities where the dual system imposes a division of the taxes for the maintenance of two schools.

Speaking directly for Protestant elementary education in the rural districts, it may be said at once that there is no serious criticism of the course of study or of the regulations of the Protestant Committee. There is, however, much complaint of inefficiency in many districts. Unqualified teachers are frequently employed, not because qualified teachers are really so very scarce, but because they are unwilling to accept the low salaries offered. An incidental proof of this was afforded several years ago, when an advertisement was issued by the provincial department of education for teachers to go to South Africa. Replies came from nurses, typewriters and others who, although certificated teachers, and apparently anxious to return to their first profession, had been obliged to take up more remunerative work. No amount of normal training can keep up the supply of teachers as long as the salaries remain too low to be an inducement for the teachers to remain in the province or in their profession. The

salient need of reform in these school districts is the payment of better salaries. Many of the municipalities can do a little better than they are doing; a few can do much better than they are doing. But in both cases the incentive of substantial provincial aid is needed. It may be well to state what the present grants to elementary schools in the rural districts amount to when viewed in the concrete case. The legislative grant for the whole of the elementary schools in the province is \$160,000. The Protestant share is one-eighth at present, according to population, and is therefore \$20,000. A representative township receives the nominal amount of \$64, or, after the pension fund is deducted, a net amount of \$37, towards the maintenance of eleven schools. This is a little more than three dollars a school. The municipality has the right, of course, of taking the pension fund deduction from the teacher's salary, but frequently this is not done. The net aid is usually about three, four or five dollars a school per annum. It is inadequate as an incentive to better things, and it is the incentive above everything that is needed now.

ANOTHER FLAG INCIDENT

MEAFORD CONSTABLE ORDERS UNITED STATES CAPTAIN TO LOWER STARS AND STRIPES.

Meaford, Nov. 3.—A regrettable incident occurred at the water front on Tuesday afternoon, a repetition of which might lead to serious complications between Canada and the United States. As the sailing vessel 'Cora A,' from Boyne City, Mich., was coming into port with a consignment of lumber for the Seaman-Kent Co., Constable Sprung approached the captain and ordered him to take down the United States flag, which the latter had hoisted as a signal to one of the local tugs to come out and tow his vessel in. The captain, not wishing to create trouble, at once ordered the mate to lower the flag, which order was promptly obeyed.

This is said to be a repetition of a similar blunder on the part of the local authorities. Captain S. Anderson, of the 'Cora,' says he has been sailing Canadian waters for twenty-six years, and it is the first time in his history as a seaman that such an unseemly and unwarrantable incident has occurred.

Mr. A. McK. Cameron, the customs officer at this port, is in receipt of a letter from the Minister of Marine stating that any captain of a boat has the right to sail into any foreign harbor flying no flag except that of his own country, and that the hoisting of any other flag is simply a matter of courtesy.

AID FOR WESLEY COLLEGE

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—Mr. C. D. Massey, on behalf of the trustees of the Massey estate, has offered to donate \$25,000 to Wesley College, towards building and equipping a residence, on condition that the board raise \$50,000 from other sources for this project.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Czar—Mr. Stead's 'Apologia'—Daily News, London. The Russian Constitution—New York Times. Russia's First Parliament, the Duma—W. T. Stead, in the 'American Review of Reviews,' Abridged. On a Certain Phrase—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London. Lord Curzon's Opportunity—Letter to the 'Spectator,' London. Future of Free Trade Unionists—'Daily News,' London. Sir Antony MacDonnell—The 'Speaker,' London. Kingsway and Aldwych Opened—Manchester 'Guardian.' The New 'Kingsway' in London—From 'Strand to High Holborn'—By I. N. Ford, in the New York 'Tribune.' Life Insurance Investigation—Boston 'Herald.' Books and Politics—'Daily News,' London. A Day with a Forest Ranger—The 'Outlook,' New York. Abridged. The Buying of a Lancashire Cow—A. H. H., in the Manchester 'Guardian.' SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Italo-Byzantine Art as Shown at Grottaferrata Abbey—By Thomas D. Bergen, in the Springfield 'Republican.' An Interesting Discovery—'Athenaeum,' London. Charles Dana Gibson—By Richard Harding Davis, in the 'World,' New York. Abridged. Why We Are Surprised at Gibson's Retirement—The 'World,' New York. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. In the Days of Old—Poem, by Thomas Love Peacock. 'The Wind'—Poem, by John Vance Cheney, in the 'Century Magazine.' José-Maria de Heredia—The 'Academy,' London. The Secret of Dickens—The 'Speaker,' London. Mrs. Wharton's 'House of Mirth'—An Extraordinary Novel of Vulgar Society—Springfield 'Republican.' Dr. Talbot's Sermons—The 'Outlook,' London. Dr. A. R. Wallace's Autobiography—The 'Standard,' London. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. The Public Health—Sir W. Church on Town Evils—The Manchester 'Guardian.' Varying Names Given to Woods in the English-speaking World—T. B. Kilder, in 'Wood Crafts.' \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted, John Douglas & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A letter from Portuguese West Africa says of one of the reinforcements recently sent to that field, that he has already gained some reputation as a 'mukuhenda'—a 'true man of love.' This is no mean estimate of a new missionary.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the brain specialist, referring to the report of the Lunacy Commissioners, which contained a strong indictment of alcohol as a cause of insanity, stated that he agrees entirely with the commissioners. He declares that one of the most effective ways of checking the increase of insanity would be to deal thoroughly with the drink problem.

It being stated that Mr. Charles H. Wilson, M.P., of England, had not a house party for the Doncaster Races because 'the distance was too great,' Mr. Wilson wrote: 'My real reason is that these race meetings in my opinion cause a frightful amount of betting, and consequent loss to wives and children for the advantage of those, I believe, who are called "tipsters." Being connected with finding employment for thousands of workmen, I do not feel justified in encouraging race meetings.'

The evils of alcoholism are set forth at great length on a municipal poster, with which the streets of Lambeth have been placarded. A great point is made of the connection between physical deterioration and alcoholism. The manifesto concludes: 'The sins of alcoholic parents are often visited upon the children in the form of paralysis, epilepsy, idiocy or other brain troubles, by which such children are permanently disabled, if not killed outright. In short, alcoholism is the most terrible enemy to personal health, to family happiness and to national prosperity, and even to the future of the race.'

In the American Board's Fochow mission is a native worker of ability who could instantly double his salary if he would leave the mission and accept a place in the Custom House. His classmates went into government service and get almost twice as much as he does. One day lately this Chinese worker helped an English evangelist by translating his address, and did it so well that a gentleman in the audience gave the translator \$10 as a token of his pleasure. The Chinaman took the money, but gave it to the evangelist. 'He needs it,' he told a friend, 'more than I do.'

A Presbyterian missionary in China writes of a Christian church where there was an adherent who had been attending the church regularly for several years, and the only obstacle to his becoming a member was that he kept a shop for selling requisites for idolatrous worship. All these years constant efforts were made to induce him to give it up and gain his livelihood by some other means. Lately he gave up his business and joined the church, and now, to his surprise, he is making more out of his new business than he did out of the old. His fears of financial loss are found to be groundless.

SPOILS OF WAR PUT TO GOOD USE.

Tokio, Aug. 20, 1905.—The Japanese military authorities at Port Arthur have shown their usual sense of the fitness of things in assigning the Russian Greek Cathedral to the Y.M.C.A. for the headquarters of its army work at that place. The cathedral is well situated and splendidly adapted for the Association's purposes. The authorities furnished the materials for repairing the cannon holes and other damage which the building had suffered during the siege. The commandant also offered to completely furnish the rooms. Upholstered parlor furniture, rattan chairs, settees, couches and even a piano were brought from the former homes of Rus-

TORTURING NEURALGIA.

Suffered for Ten Years, Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia is the king of torturers. A tingling of the tender skin, a sharp sudden stab from some angry nerve; then piercing paroxysms of pain—that's neuralgia. The cause of the trouble is disordered nerves due to thin watery blood. The cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new, rich red blood, and thus soothe and strengthen the disordered nerves and cure neuralgia. Among the thousands who have proven that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia is Mrs. R. C. Johnson, of Simpson's Corner, N.S. Mrs. Johnson says: 'For upwards of ten years I was a sufferer from the awful pains of neuralgia. Over-exertion or the least exposure to a cold wave would set me nearly wild with torture. I doctored with two physicians, but they did not cure me. I then tried several advertised medicines, but found no benefit. The trouble continued at intervals that made life miserable, until six or eight months ago when a relation of mine brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. I used this box and then got a half dozen more, and by the time I had used them all trace of the trouble had disappeared, and as I have not since had the slightest attack I feel safe in saying that the cure is permanent.' Mrs. Johnson is one of the best known ladies in the section in which she resides, and is a prominent worker in the Congregational Church. Naturally her family and friends are rejoiced over her cure, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many warm friends in that section as a result of their good work.

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, pure, warm blood that they have such great power to cure disease. They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, and the ailments from which women alone suffer. The purchaser must be careful to see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

sian officers much to the comfort and pleasure of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who enjoy the privilege of the Association.

In Japan, if the endorsement of the high officials can be secured for any enterprise, its success with the other classes of people is assured. It has been remarkable that from the first and increasingly the highest officers in Tokio and on the field have endorsed and assisted the effort of the Y. M. C. A. to carry comfort and encouragement to the soldiers. Upon the opening of the work at Liaoyang the commandant set aside a fine building for the Association and the officers completely furnished it even to the private quarters of the secretaries in charge. One of the secretaries at Niu chuang writes as follows: 'The chief men in command seem to be almost vying with one another in showing us friendliness. Colonel X. is having the dirty ceiling of our building papered at a cost of nearly one hundred yen; Major Z. is having a well dug right beside our building partly for our use; Major Q. has been to see us and sends to borrow books. I travel to the camp daily with Colonel X., going out with him on his launch at eight o'clock in the morning and having a very pleasant chat with him. The friendliness of the chiefs seems to react right through the ranks. The men are increasingly respectful and there is rarely any roughness or rudeness in the rooms.'

Upon the earnest solicitation of the authorities, the Association has opened work at the important centre of Eiyro, 120 miles north of Feng wang cheng (or Hoojo). When secretaries Hirayama and Kawakami set out for that place with their supplies and a huge tent, the authorities provided three Chinese carts with mules and drivers for their eight days' journey overland. Eiyro being far more destitute of comforts and conveniences than any other point which the Association has occupied, the appreciation of the soldiers is correspondingly great. The following extract from one of Secretary Hirayama's letters gives a vivid picture of the conditions under which the work is carried on:—

'It was not until several days after our tent was ready for use that we got some wood for fuel and not until after a week that we got hold of some charcoal from a village ten miles away. In the midst of these difficulties we have persevered and conquered. The tent has been opened since June 25 and the visitors average three hundred a day. On fair Sundays it goes up to the five or six hundred mark. The features of our work are nearly similar to those of other points. All tables are provided with simple but usable benches. Hair-clippers and razors are used from morning till evening in one corner of the tent. We have just started a bathing outfit free to the soldiers which is very much appreciated by them. We hold a preaching service on every Sunday afternoon which is well attended, two song services weekly, a general practical talk, a social tea with games every week and special meetings occasionally. I think that you can easily see how busy two of us are engaged here, yes, busy but happy at work! Here are some expressions of appreciation of our work uttered by the soldiers, not directly to the secretaries but overheard by them: 'How I feel refreshed in here.' 'This is a good place to spend the whole holiday. Let us bring lunch with us when we come next time.' 'I never saw anything like this. A wonderful enterprise! I shall write home about this.' 'I have never seen such kind deeds.'

Following the tour of Dr. De Forest, the Hon. S. Ebara, M.P., one of the best known and most representative statesmen in Japan, and the Right Rev. Bishop M. C. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have visited the various army associations under the auspices of the National Committee. Mr. Ebara addressed over two thousand men in four meetings. Both gentlemen were granted interviews with the leading generals and were heartily received by Field Marshal Oyama. These visits are kindly appreciated by the soldiers and officers.—Japanese Association Army Work News Service.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE SOLDIERS OF JAPAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The first fruits of my letter, which you were kind enough to insert in your estimable paper, reached me this evening, Aug. 30, in the form of a P.O. order for \$2, one of which was sent by 'A Friend,' Sherbrooke, Que., the other by Mr. T. H. Robinson, Montreal. Some time ago a friend of mine wrote that she was sending me fifty cents, prompted by a private letter I had written, and the postmaster had said that all I need do was to ask for it and it would be forthcoming. If I got it all right she hoped to be able to send me more again. I am glad to tell you all that I had no trouble whatever in getting it, as the order was sent us from the P.O. as soon as it arrived, and all we had to do was to go and get the money. Last week I received another dollar from this same friend, and the notice from the P.O. was delivered at our house to-day. So there need be no hesitancy about sending money direct should any prefer to do so.

It seemed to me a letter which I have just written to the Tract Society's agent in Tokio might be of interest to some of your readers, and so I append a copy. Hiroshima, Aug. 30, 1905. Dear Mr. Braithwaite,—In your letter which accompanied the box of tracts which you so kindly sent us (7,500), you requested us to let you know of any incidents connected with their distribution which might be an encouragement and stimulus to those who are contributing to the funds of the society. In the first place we divided them with the other workers throughout the city who are regular visitors at the different hospitals in this place. Many and hearty have been the thanks we have received from the soldiers. It is a great privilege to be the

agent in distributing such precious literature. Of course we have distributed thousands of gospels, and I would not in the least minimize the value of these, but I find that a simple tract or two opens the way for the more earnest study of God's word. The gospels are written in a more difficult style, and unless an interest is first awakened they are frequently left unread, as there are many allusions to the Old Testament that are not intelligible without some one to explain the meaning. Numbers of men have first heard about Christianity through the tracts and gospels received in the hospitals, and have, with tears of gratitude, thanked us for the kindness shown. I wish particularly to mention one case, that of a head nurse in one of the Military Branch Hospitals here. When my friend and I were leaving one of the wards a young man in uniform, stepped up and handed my friend the following note: ('Pardon me,')

31st May, 1905. Dear Lady,—Is there any difficult way to gain our Great Father in heaven?

I am miserable and lonesome because I have no food for my soul. I earnestly beg you pray show me your best way!

'Yours truly, 'S. W.' We were much touched and gave him quite a number of tracts that we had with us. We also gave him our address and asked him to call, which he did a short time afterwards.

He asked a number of questions, which showed plainly that he was in earnest. Among others, he wanted to know whether it was true that Christians must not drink and use tobacco. I showed him the verse: 'Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God,' and showed him its bearing on the subject. The next time he came he said he had given up drinking and smoking. The latter was a hard struggle, however, and he was obliged to comfort himself with a menthol pipe. (These menthol pipes are quite common here, and one frequently sees a man or boy sucking one on the street.) I trust God will enable him to give this up too. He spoke of the little tract 'I wish I had,' as having specially impressed him. I gave him a testament and a number of other tracts, and asked him to please let me know which ones were most helpful, as it was a guide to you in knowing which to publish. Later I received the following: July 5th, 1905.

'My Dear Lady, Mrs. Elliott,—The season is growing warmer day by day. How are you?

I am much obliged for your kindness the last time I called on you. I have read those books that you gave me already. They taught me many important matters. I am glad of it.

'They aroused my feelings very much. Some of the names were "Happier than a prince," "I wish I had," "Just a word," "Peace, perfect peace," "Eternal life," "Conversation about Christ," etc.

I am reading the Bible every morning, and evening with a great zeal, though I cannot understand it all. I have intended to call on you often, for the purpose of receiving your kind teaching, but have been so busy lately that I could not go. Please excuse me. I hope God may bless you and give you good health.

'Yours truly, 'S. W.' He has been here several times since the above was written, and is an earnest seeker after God. The last call he made he asked for a copy of the Psalms, which I gave him, both in English and Japanese, that he might compare them. It is an inspiration to talk with and help one who is after the truth of God, pure and simple, for every worker knows how many are attracted by the loaves and fishes.

May God give us the right message for these hungry souls! If you have any more tracts at your disposal for such work as this we will be only too glad to help in a wise distribution of the same. The books were also used, but were given to the hospital authorities for permanent use of those staying there.

Yours in the Master's work. M. R. ELLIOTT.

Hiroshima, Japan.

HOW IDOLATRY GOES TO SEED.

(By Mr. H. S. Ferguson, in 'China's Millions'.)

A few days ago my teacher, a Mohammedan, informed me that on the fourth of the third month a great assembly, or procession, would be held in honor of a certain goddess whose temple stands in a country place about three miles from here. He suggested that this would be a unique opportunity for book-selling and preaching. As I had not before heard the fame of this goddess, or rather female mud idol, or of her shrine, I inquired concerning their history.

I am told that on a mountain near the city of Sheochau, in this province, is a temple dedicated to an idol known as the 'Great Divine Woman' (To Shen Nai). Every spring great processions, or fairs, are held in her honor, and are attended by tens of thousands of people, and tons of incense and paper are burned. About sixteen years ago a man from this neighborhood, whose surname was Saller, a noted gambler and buyer and seller of children, attended one of these processions. While there, according to his own story, he slept, and had a dream. In his dream the 'Great Divine Woman' came to him and said, 'Your surname is Uang, and so is mine. I want to go to my maternal home, and you must take me.' 'But,' he answered, 'I am but a man, and you are a divine being. How can I take you?' 'That is very easy,' she replied. 'Near you is a stone. That is I. Take it, put it in your cash bag and carry it with you.' On waking he had no difficulty in finding a stone quite near him (in a region abounding in stones). He accordingly put it in his cash bag and went his way. Eventually, under some mysterious guidance, he came to a spot where suddenly he became aware that the stone was heavy. Try as he might he could not prevent it gravitating to the earth, and when on the earth it resisted any effort to lift it. This then must be the maternal home of the goddess whose sur-

name was Uang. This conjecture was confirmed by the fact that one of the elders of the neighboring village also bore the surname Uang. (This is one of the most common surnames in China, and is probably borne by more than a million people.) Here, therefore, the stone was deposited. The man told his story, and it met with ready acceptance. Very soon people set about building a small temple or shrine on the spot, which became famous as the story circulated, and after a few years was replaced by a larger one with a full complement of painted and decorated mud idols.

I may state here that there were some discrepancies in the replies to my questions on this subject. Some say that this is not the 'Great Divine Woman' herself, but one of her younger sisters. Moreover, whoever she is, there is some doubt as to her whereabouts. Is she here, or is she in the original temple at Sheo-chau? These questions, however, do not much disturb the worshippers, for she is worshipped at both places by tens of thousands of people each year.

Of course this unique opportunity was not let pass. On the day mentioned I set out, accompanied by two native helpers, and, arriving at the grounds, we found what appeared to be a great fair in progress. There were crowds of vendors of many kinds of wares—baskets, mats, bamboos, hoes, rakes, shovels, and general merchandise. Most of the vendors were in the open, but some were in temporary buildings or mat tents. The number of people on the grounds at one time would be fully ten thousand. At first the din of firecrackers was the only sign of worship observable, but soon we observed an almost continuous procession, with occasional flags, winding its way through the mercantile crowds toward the temple. The temple consisted of two buildings, one behind the other, with a small court between. In front of the first building was a large pile of ashes and burning incense, into which the worshippers, as they came up, threw handfuls of incense, paper and fire-crackers. (The burning of the paper is supposed to provide the divinity with spending money.) After this they would kneel and knock their heads on the ground toward the temple. This seemed to conclude the worship of most, but some, many of them children, went into the temple building, gazed with awe at the fantastic mud idols, usually kneeling and knocking their heads before leaving.

I entered into conversation with one of the worshippers and found him quite argumentative. He defended the genuineness of this divinity by the fact that all the people for miles around, even from large and important places, came to worship her. 'Whom all Asia and the world worshippeth.' He even claimed that the likeness of the goddess had come down from heaven.

This shows how idolatrous practices go to seed, and the seeds, transported from one locality to another, take root and grow.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed that if you do not get your money back if not cured. One box at 25 cents of E. M. BROWN, BATES & CO., Toronto.

In front of the first building, between it and the incense fire, I observed a reed awning on which were a number of pairs of ladies' small shoes. Men were leaping up and beating the awning on the underside, making the shoes dance about, move toward the lower edge, and drop off. Then they were snatched and appropriated. A man stood under the awning haranguing as this went on. I afterwards enquired the meaning of this performance and ascertained that it is the custom for those who have received favors from the goddess, e. g., have been sick and got well, to present her with a pair of shoes, which are deposited on this awning. It is further the custom for those who can to appropriate these. The man haranguing was making a continuous and formal protest against this sacrilegious proceeding. We set up a portable table we had brought with us, and spread books upon it; also bought a bamboo, set it in the ground, and hung pictured scrolls and tracts upon it. Two of us stood here throughout the day, talking with those who would converse, attaching to those who would stand and listen, and offering Gospels and tracts for sale, while the other went his way among the crowds doing similar work. Sales were not brisk, neither did we find eager listeners. All were occupied with their mercantile pursuits, or their idleness, or else with gazing at the bustle and movement. Altogether, only about a hundred tracts and Scripture portions were distributed during the day, and we are not aware of any response to our conversation and preaching; but we may leave the results with him.

At one time, as I stood in the neighborhood of the incense fire, a well-dressed woman came running through the crowd, evidently mistaking me for a Roman Catholic priest, went down on hands and knees, knocked her head on the ground, and rising to a kneeling posture bought a Gospel and a tract, and remained kneeling until I moved away, apparently not understanding my protest against such voluntary humility.

THEY GIVE.

To the question, 'What kind of Christians have you in India?' Bishop Warne, M. E. Bishop for Southern Asia, answered as follows: 'We have all kinds—good, bad and indifferent. I might ask you the question, "What kind have you in America?" I suppose you would have to give the same kind of an answer. If our Indian Christians are judged by what they give up, I think they are away ahead of the Christians at home. If judged by what they proportionately give, many of them would shame any Christians I have ever known before. Who at home goes without food to give? If giving is to be judged not so much by what is given as by what is left, they are very great givers. In many of our villages there is a prayer meeting every night. It takes the place of family worship where the people in the homes cannot read. I was a short time one of a meeting and

asked those who lived in villages where there was a prayer meeting every night to raise their hands, and almost all in the house raised their hands.

One of our missionaries told me of a collection where there were some poor widows, and she knew that not one of them had more than one anna (two cents) in money in the world, but they each gave two pice at the missionary collection, or half of all they had in the world. The missionary said, "My eyes filled with tears of shame," and so might the eyes of a large part of the whole church.—'The Substitute.'

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. W. Hamilton, St. Paul, Minn. \$5.00; The Lord's Tenth, Radnor 3.00; 'A. B.' Broadview 3.00; William Quance, Elfrida 2.00; Three Friends, Harrison 1.20; Richard Oke, London, Ont. 1.00; C. S. W., Knowlton 1.00; A Friend, Ormstown 1.00; 'Witness Reader,' Layton 1.00; A Well Wisher, Montreal 1.00; Teacher and pupils in the St. Nicholas Sunday-school, Otterburne, Man. 1.00. Total \$20.20.

LABRADOR COT FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes A Friend, St. John, N.B. \$2.00; The Lord's Tenth, Radnor 2.00; E. C. S. 1.00; In smaller sums 2.35. Total \$7.35.

Total previously acknowledged \$1,140.50  
Total received for this mission up to Nov. 3. . . . . \$1,168.14

TWENTIETH CENTURY PROBLEMS

A series of studies on 'Twentieth Century Problems' will be commenced tomorrow under the auspices of the Bible Study Section of the Young Men's League of the American Presbyterian Church. The class will meet at 10 o'clock a.m. in the lecture room of Calvary Church, will be led by Mr. Abner Kingman. The topics will be: Nov. 5, 'Business life and money making'; Nov. 12, 'Sport and amusements'; Nov. 19, 'The Sabbath and religious services'; Nov. 26, 'Personal religion and action.' The men of the League cordially invite visitors.

DEAFNESS CURED BY

"ACTINA"

Ninety-five percent of all cases of deafness brought to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or syringing, hence the inability to obtain a cure by old methods. That there is a scientific cure for deafness and catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of 'Actina.' Actina also cures asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds and headache; and all other ailments that are directly or indirectly due to catarrh. Actina is sent on trial, postpaid. Call or write us about your case. We give advice free and positive proof of success. A valuable book—'Who's Who's Who's Treatise on Disease, Free Address, New York & London Medical Association.



# Agricultural.

## FEEDING CALVES

During the past three or four weeks there have been brought to the city from five hundred to a thousand grass-fed calves weekly, nearly all of them being lean in flesh and not a few of them being little more than skin and bones. These calves were from three to five months old, and the average price at which they were sold would be about three dollars, or less than double the value of the hides on their backs. Now, a three months' old calf that is sold in the city for two dollars and fifty cents, has out of that small sum had to pay for the cost of bringing it to the market, also the market dues and the drover's profits, which will leave less than two dollars for the farmer that raised it. Now, this scrawny veal critter must have been fed on new milk from its mother during the first week after it was calved; then for three or four weeks longer it must have got at least good sweet skim-milk until it was old enough to live on grass alone.

Now, if, instead of feeding this calf one week on new milk, three or four weeks on skimmed milk, and eight or nine weeks on grass, its owner had fed it for three whole weeks on new milk, he could then have sold it for much more money than he got for it afterwards, while the skim-milk it consumed would have, if fed to pigs, produced pork worth nearly as much as the two weeks' additional feeding with new milk would cost, not to mention the value of the pasturage, so that the farmer would have got nearly twice the amount of money that he ultimately received for the lean calf.

There are a few calves brought to the city from time to time which sell at from eight to twelve dollars each. These calves are from three to four months old, and are in good condition, having been red during the last two months or more on skim-milk thickened with meal, in addition to what grass they chose to eat. If the extra food consumed by these calves cost twice as much as the whole of the food consumed by the lean calf, the farmer's net profits would have been considerable, while the feeder of the lean calf actually lost more money than he would have lost if he had taken the pelt off the new-born calf and thrown the carcass to the hogs and dogs.

One of the best butchers in the city told me that during the summer season a really prime veal calf is seldom offered for sale, although such a calf would sell here for from five to five and a half cents per pound live weight. Thus a well-fed calf three or four weeks old, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, would bring from eight to ten dollars. As the first four days' milk of the cow, after calving, is not salable, the three weeks of good salable milk fed to the calf would return to the farmer nearly twice as much when fed to the calf than it would if sent to the cheese factory, even when cheese brings its present high price.

## RUSTICUS.

## GINSENG IN CHINA

(The 'Country Gentleman'.)

Mr. Cloud, United States vice-consul at Hanchuan, China, reports, under date of March 8, 1905, relative to ginseng in China, that there are no fewer than five varieties recognized by the trade:

1. The natural or wild root found in Manchuria, which retails at from \$107 to \$135, gold, per tael of one and one-eighth ounce.
2. A variety resembling the wild root in appearance, but said to be much inferior as a medicine. It grows in northern China, and sells for four dollars, gold, per tael. Little sold in Ningpo.
3. 'Foreign ginseng,' from the United States. This is held to be much milder than the wild Manchurian root, inferior to it, and 'medicinally different.' It sells for not more than sixty-five 'o seventy cents, gold, for each one and one-third ounce.
4. Korean ginseng is much the same in appearance as the Manchurian wild root. Dealers get two dollars, gold, per tael.
5. A cultivated variety, supposedly from Korea. There is little demand for it at thirty to thirty-five cents per tael.

Chinese druggists when questioned as to the difference between the wild root from Kirin, Manchuria, and the cultivated variety from the United States, admit that the difference is mostly imaginary, although there is a real difference in the appearance of the roots, but that since the Manchurian ginseng comes from the emperor's mother country, and from the same soil out of which he, the Son of Heaven, sprang, the Chinese regard it as infinitely more efficacious as a 'nourishing' medicine and as a 'life-giving' remedy than ginseng from any other part of the world could possibly be.

'Foreign ginseng' (American) is more easily crumbled into powder than Manchurian, which is very hard, semi-transparent, the root being forked. Although it may seem absurd to Westerners, it is a fact that the form of the root, so like the human body, renders it more valuable in the estimation of the Chinese,

the more so on account of its place of origin. The Chinese look upon ginseng as the great cure-all. They turn to 'foreign ginseng' as vastly cheaper and answering their needs.

Mr. Anderson, United States consul at Amoy, China, under date of March 8, 1905, says Amoy is the centre of trade for the southern provinces, where a large amount of ginseng is used. Imports into Amoy, in 1903, was 16,677 pounds, valued at \$89,842; in 1904, 16,403 pounds, valued at \$77,220. The decrease may be temporary, but it is a fact that the use of foreign medicines is increasing, and this may lead to the use of less ginseng. American ginseng brings \$5.30 per pound, Mexican equal to \$2.65 per pound. The Chinese value ginseng not only for whatever quality it may possess, but also for qualities they may believe it to possess. Roots which are normal or grotesque appearances, are more highly esteemed. American producers probably would realize more for their ginseng if they were more careful to sort and classify, it according to Chinese standards.

The United States dispensary says ginseng is not used in this country. The Chinese entertain the most extravagant notions of its virtues, considering it a remedy for all diseases, and as possessing almost miraculous powers in preserving health, invigorating the system and prolonging life. The root is sometimes clarified before drying, which renders it translucent and horny, and thus enhances its value.

Much has been said and written on this matter, and it is fair to conclude that (1) the demand is based very largely on a visionary or false notion; (2) that extravagant statements have been made of the quantity that can be sold and the price obtainable; (3) that other species of very cheap roots of plants are used by the poorer Chinese people; (4) that the large reported profits made by American growers were derived from the sale of plants and seeds to other American growers, and not in exporting roots. Consul-General Bragg, of Hongkong, says in a recent report on ginseng that 'in digging and drying the root it is quite important that the neck be left on as a means to detect the genuineness thereof.' The roots should be clean and carefully graded. The present prices for wild ginseng vary from \$1,012 to \$1,288 per picul (133 1/3 pounds). Cultivated roots of similar grade range from fifteen to twenty percent lower. It should be of a dark-yellowish color; the white color is objectionable.' G. G. A.

## GEESSE FOR PROFIT

There is a profit in goose culture, and it is a wonder that it is not more extensively carried on. The Hebrews are the best customers, using goose oil in place of lard. While there is more or less of a demand the year round, the best season is during the winter, especially at the holiday festivities. If young, well-fattened, neatly dressed, and put up in attractive style, they bring good prices. Geese do not become prolific until two or three years of age. They will lay the first year, but the eggs are, as a rule, infertile.

The goose is a grazer, and must have pasture land to thrive. There has been a belief for years that the droppings of a goose will destroy a pasture, but this is not so. If enclosed in a small space they will clean up the grass as fast as it sprouts, giving it no chance to grow, but on a field a flock of geese will do no more damage than would a cow. A low, marshy field with a little upland does splendidly for geese.

While it is not advisable to quarter them in close houses in winter, they should have good shelter, with plenty of fresh air, and the floor well littered with hay or straw, so they can keep their feet warm, the feet being the most sensitive part. A good start can be made with a gander and two geese. They do not require a high or a tight fence to enclose them, and if treated kindly are contented, and show remarkable affection for their attendant. The writer has a trio that will come at once at call and follow him all about the place. But they are shy of strangers, especially during breeding season, when the gander is always on the defensive. The cost of keeping stock is about the same as for poultry, namely, \$1.20 per head, per year.

Bathing water is not necessary in goose culture, especially if the heavier varieties, like the Toulouse and the Embden, are kept. But they must be supplied with plenty of fresh drinking water. The Embden variety being white excels in feather crop, white feathers commanding better prices than colored ones; but the Toulouse produces more pounds of flesh. It will take the feathers of about four geese to weigh a pound, at a picking. Aside from the feathers, the liver is highly prized, especially in foreign countries, being extensively used in some parts for making pies. In Europe these livers sell for as much as four dollars per dozen. The delicatessen stores also sell smoked goose breasts at from eighty cents to a dollar a pound.

Geese well kept will continue to be good layers up until twelve years of age, but they should not be fed much grain, especially during breeding season, as it has a tendency to make the eggs infertile. Breeding season begins in February, and the gander at once becomes a gallant protector. The China geese are conceded to be the best layers, Toulouse next, and Embden and African in regular order. Geese are undoubtedly the hardiest of our domestic fowls, seldom sick, and live to a good old age, instances being reported where they have lived for fifty, and even more years. October or November is the best time to move young geese to a strange place, so that they will become fully acquainted with their surroundings before breeding season.—Michael K. Boyer, Atlantic Co., N.J.

## HOW TO GET EGGS IN WINTER

(Miller Purvis, in the 'Prairie Farmer'.)

It does not require any argument to prove that the flock of hens that can be induced to lay in winter, when prices are always high, is more profitable than one that lays only from March to October, the period of low prices. It is always best to so plan to supply a depleted market, when it is possible to do so, and the poultry breeder who succeeds in securing eggs from his hens during the winter months is assured of high prices.

Only a few years ago hardly any one expected to have eggs to sell during the winter and even now most flocks do not lay at that time in the year, yet it is comparatively easy to induce egg production during cold weather.

To begin with one must have young hens. Pullets are the best winter layers and hens in the second winter come next. Hens older than the second winter almost invariably refuse to lay during the colder months.

It is hardly necessary to say that in order to induce hens to lay at any time in the year we must supply them with the materials which go to make eggs. Analyze an egg and you will find that it is composed of water, albumen (white), fat and several mineral salts, with a little sulphur. The white of the egg is almost pure albumen and water. The yolk is made up of fat and mineral salts of various kinds and the shell in one form of lime. We need not worry about the sulphur and mineral elements found in eggs, as almost any feed contains enough of these. The things we must furnish are fat and albumen. Of these two albumen is the thing we must seek for, because ordinary grain contains enough fat for our purpose. The albumen comes from the proteins (protein), of the feed supplied and a hen that is laying well requires a comparatively large quantity of this, more than she can secure from ordinary grain. During the summer season she can secure a plentiful supply of this element from the bugs and worms she finds while roaming about the farm and from the green vegetation, of which she eats a large quantity.

The hen that is fed on grain alone during the winter may get very fat, but she will not lay well because corn, oats, wheat, barley and other similar feeds, contain only enough protein to supply her bodily needs, leaving no surplus from which to manufacture eggs.

It has been found that in order to induce large egg production we must feed a ration rich in protein in order to have a surplus above the bodily needs of the hen from which she can supply the albumen in the white of the eggs she produces.

In order to supply this protein we feed meat in some form, milk, wheat bran and middlings, gluten feed, oil meal and other similar feeds. In addition to this we feed clover or alfalfa hay, cut in short lengths or ground into meal. The meat may be lean meat scraps boiled to shreds and thickened by mixing with the meat and the liquor in which it has been boiled, wheat bran or middlings. Or we may use a green bone cutter and grind butchers' bones, feeding these without mixing in anything else. The beef scrap sold by poultry supply dealers is a perfect meat feed and sells at a low price. This is the meat scrap from the big packing houses which have been boiled and pressed to extract the grease. This pressed meat is then dried until it is as hard as a bone and ground to various degrees of fineness. It will keep indefinitely and sells for about two cents a pound. A pound of this beef scrap is enough for a hen a month, so it is not a costly feed.

Out clover or alfalfa and clover or alfalfa meal are very rich in the elements that go to make eggs and take the place of the green feed the hens find in summer. A fine substitute for this is the clover heads and leaves which shatter from clover hay as it is fed during the winter. Any one who has nice clover hay and a feed cutter need not buy these prepared feeds, as it easily can be made at home.

The beef scrap, described above is usually steamed until soft by pouring boiling water over it, then thickening with bran or middlings. Very often the cut clover is steamed in the same way and the beef scrap and middling mixed with it. About one-half ounce of the meat scrap is fed each day. A good way to make such a mash is to pour boiling water over the cut clover and then mix in the beef scrap and bran or middlings and cover it up until it is cool enough to feed.

This mash should be fed in the morning, giving the flock as much as will be eaten quickly, with a good appetite. Later about a tablespoonful of wheat, oats or barley to each hen may be thrown in litter on the floor of the poultry house for the hens to scratch out during the day. About three o'clock in the afternoon a little more corn than will be eaten may be thrown in the litter. This leaves a little corn to keep the hens busy in the morning until they are fed. Some turnips, beets or cabbage, chopped fine, should be substituted for the clover meal twice a week if convenient. Small potatoes boiled and worked into the mash occasionally adds variety, and variety of feed is what makes hens lay. If milk is on hand it may be used in mixing the mash with excellent results. Where milk is used not so much meat is needed. I have bought rabbits at ten cents each for my hens. At this price they are very cheap egg food. I know a farmer's wife who regularly buys rabbits of the boys in the neighborhood for hen feed and makes money by doing so.

To secure winter eggs one must have a comfortable house for the hens. This should be wind tight, dry and well lighted. A poultry house does not need to be warm enough for a human being. If it is thoroughly wind proof, so as to prevent draughts of air from finding entrance, the hens will do very well even if the water in the water vessel freezes solid every night. My plan is to go to the poultry house before going to bed and stand inside for a few minutes. If I

do not find it too cold for comfort I know the hens are all right.

Give the flock plenty of fresh water every day and an occasional feed of charred corn. Keep them busy scratching for grain in some kind of litter, keep them shut in the house in very severe weather and they will lay all through the cold weather.

If there is any doubt about the poultry house being warm enough hang a curtain made of common burlap from the roof, extending it around the perches so as to curtain off a room within which the hens can sleep. It should be long enough to touch the floor all around. Such a curtain allows perfect ventilation and yet confines the animal heat so as to keep the portion curtained off warm and comfortable during very cold weather.

## BEEES IN WINTER

HIVES SHOULD BE COVERED UP ON COLD NIGHTS—CRITICAL PERIOD OF BEE LIFE.

The end of August is about the earliest that bees instinctively prepare for cold weather. The first sign of this is the sealing of stores, and also propolizing the quilts around the brood chamber in order to make all snug and air-tight to retain the heat and warm air. The influence of heat is most important in winter, so closely is it connected with the powers of life, that if it is withdrawn the bees lose their vitality. Old queens should now be removed, the best being kept, and these will build up into strong colonies, and go through the winter in good conditions, says a writer in the Massachusetts 'Ploughman.' After reducing the number of bars to those which the bees actually cover, and inserting a dummy on the cold side of the hive where necessary, feeding up should be done after it is ascertained that any colony is in need of further food, as it is not a good thing to tamper with the quilts, after the bees have made them air-tight, especially if cold weather sets in afterwards and prevents them remedying the mischief.

The reason why the insertion of the dummy on the cold side of the hive is advocated is that if it is placed on the warm, that is, sunny, side, it would increase the air space between the hive side and the colony, and would thus be detrimental in winter. Occasionally flights are necessary during winter for cleansing purposes, and some bee-keepers even go to the trouble of inserting glass sides to their hives to obtain the beneficial influence of the winter sun. In all cases immediately upon the removal of the honey, the bee-keeper should note the exact state of his stocks with regard to the quantity of brood and food present. It should be ascertained positively that each hive is in possession of between twenty pounds and thirty pounds of sealed stores (equivalent to six full frames), and if this is not the case, sufficient should be administered early enough during the autumn to enable the bees to store the same, evaporate the moisture and seal it.

When feeding up is left until late, and large quantities of syrup are given all at once, the bees have no option but to store it where at that time it is most convenient, often blocking up the cells in the centre of the brood nest; whereas, if given early and gradually, the queen will be stimulated to extend the brood, and young bees will hatch to take the place of those old and worn out, and will pass through the winter in safety and good condition, and the food is stored in its natural position around the brood, and the excessive moisture removed. The greatest and most detrimental disadvantage where the combs in the brood nest are filled with unsealed syrup is that it is impossible, should a cold snap occur, for the bees to form that compact mass which is an absolute necessity for the generation of the requisite heat for their safety during the winter through lack of empty combs in which to cluster.

The quantity of brood in the hive should at the same time also be noted. See that the queens are laying well, as the success of the next season depends largely upon the number of bees reared in the autumn, and which come through the winter. When colonies winter well they are ready for a good start the following spring, because the queen's laying powers are governed by the amount of brood the bees present in the hive can cover, and, whatever the weather, there is always sufficient population in a powerful stock to warrant a continuance of breeding without intermission, providing always that they have sufficient food, or are supplied with it. An old queen, to the practiced eye, is easily detected, and, apart from appearances, the quality of brood is a fairly safe indication of her failing powers or otherwise. These old and decrepit queens should be removed and replaced by young, vigorous ones, and after successful introduction follow up with slow feeding until the requisite weight for wintering is stored in the hive.

Mortality of bees reaches the maximum twice a year, namely, when the old bees die off after the close of the honey harvest, and again in the spring, when the foragers have to risk their lives for the necessities of the brood nest during the cold, chilling winds of March. These depletions of the population are what the wide awake 'piper' endeavors to make provision for. That of the autumn, after the removal of supers, when the old bees die off in myriads, may be remedied by stimulative feeding, which will, at the same time, insure a good population for the following spring and enable the colony the better to withstand the numerous losses of that period.

There is no need of digging dahlia roots until the tops are injured by the first frost. Then cut the tops near to the ground and dig on a dry day, storing the roots upside down in boxes in a dry, cool place, so that they will cure well. They may be kept over winter in any cellar free from frost where potatoes can be safely carried over.

## THE POTATO A FAVORITE IN EUROPE

According to official figures, the potato acreage in Europe has steadily increased the past twenty years. The only exception is that of Ireland. For the last sixteen years every season has recorded a shrinkage in the potato area in the Emerald Island, and the production has decreased from around a hundred and twenty million bushels in the '60's to slightly less than a hundred million at present. This is attributed in part to the larger area of land devoted to hay crops and pasture lands, and the development of the live stock industry at the expense of potatoes. Again, the introduction of other foods among the people is lessening the consumption of tubers. In 1883 Ireland had eight hundred thousand acres devoted to potatoes, whereas, in 1903, this had dropped to a little over six hundred thousand acres. In the same period England proper increased from 335,000 to 420,000 acres.

On the Continent the increase has been steady each year, although the acreage in France received a slight setback in 1900. From 1883 to 1903 the area devoted to the crop of Germany increased from 7,200,000 acres to 8,000,000 acres, of Austria from 2,400,000 to 2,825,000 acres, of Hungary from 973,000 to 1,340,000, of France from 3,250,000 to 3,600,000, and of European Russia from 3,713,000 to 9,537,000. According to statistics, Russia is therefore the leading potato producing country of the world as far as acreage is concerned, having more than three times the area devoted to the crop than the United States. However, Germany perhaps takes the lead in regard to total crop, owing to the heavy yield per acre in the fatherland.

## AMERICAS' OLDEST WHEAT PEST

Few people know that the Hessian fly is one of the oldest of all the crop pests in this country, and that its name was given it as a result of the fact that it was brought to the United States in the straw included in the impedimenta of the Hessian troops sent over against the American revolutionists by George III. In 1776, says a writer in 'Success Magazine.' It was first noticed on Long Island, about one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and since has spread extensively with the progress of civilization and wheat growing west, north and south. Sometimes it completely destroys the growing wheat in certain sections, and the average loss it causes is about forty million bushels annually, or about six or seven percent of the total crop. The Entomological Bureau has studied it long and closely, and the recommendations made to wheat growers have undoubtedly kept the damage far below what it would otherwise have been; and yet, in spite of the best efforts of the scientists and the farmers who act on their advice, the fly got beyond control during the season of four years ago and destroyed fully eighty percent of the crop in the infested region, the resultant loss being in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty million dollars. The extraordinary and unfortunate development was due to weather conditions favorable to the pest and to an unusual scarcity of its parasitic enemy. The parasite, which forms inside the body of the fly, has been secured in large numbers by the entomologists and liberated in several wheat-growing states, and much good has resulted.

## DOSING A COW

To dose a cow, pass the left hand over the cow's face, insert the finger under the dental pad, behind the point where the lower incisors can be closed upon it, elevate the head, and thrust the nose of the bottle into the mouth, taking the precaution to allow its contents to flow out evenly, not more rapidly than the animal can swallow them. On the first sign of coughing release the animal, or she may choke and die. When assistance is necessary the assistant should hold the cow by standing behind the principal, who gives the drink, and grasping a horn firmly in each hand. The less restraint the less liability to accident. There is no harm in grasping the nostrils with the thumb and fingers, and in the case of rough animals it is necessary; but it causes a certain amount of pain, and this should always be avoided, where practicable. The ultimate benefit of the animal and self-preservation alone justify its infliction. In giving a drink to a cow the tongue should not be pressed down—its mobility should be interfered with as little as possible.

## CARE OF HORSES' FEET

(The 'Prairie Farmer'.)

When one considers the number of miles a horse travels and the roughness of the roads over which he usually journeys, it seems almost surprising that such little attention is paid to the care of his feet on which so much of his efficiency depends. The expert horseman knows the prime importance of this part of a horse's anatomy, and he generally gives as much attention to the care of the feet as to anything else; but not so the farmer.

I do not believe in putting shoes on a horse except when necessary, and for the average farm and road work it will seldom be found necessary, although in some places it may be harder on a horse's feet than it is in my district. For horses that do a great deal of road work it is of course advisable to have shoes, but for the greater part of the farm horses they are unnecessary. When you do have a shoe put on the horse, do not leave it on too long, or you may have a spoiled foot.

One very important thing which the farmer should watch is to see that the hoofs are always straight, and to do this an instrument for the purpose, of which there are a number on the market. A regular hoof trimmer which works and suits easy is what every farmer should

have. One of the chief things to prevent is that of the toes growing too long, which is very apt to result, especially when a horse stands in the stable for a length of time. Keep the toes trimmed short enough and also keep watch on the hoof, for once in a while you may have to use the trimmer on the other side of the toe a little. Not only should the feet of the horse be watched, but those of the colt also. When the yearling colt is turned out in the spring the feet should be carefully noticed, for at this time the toes will most likely be too long, and if so should be trimmed.

In buying a horse see what kind of a foot it has and what care has been taken of it. To buy a perfectly sound horse is almost impossible, and so many of them have poor feet. I looked at a horse a short time ago, and it was all right but for the feet, which had been ruined, I think, by standing on hard floors without bedding.

## NOON HOUR SPELL

Fish is very acceptable food to the hens, and those living along the seacoast should take advantage of its plentifulness. The dry ground fish may also be used, and even the salted article is excellent, provided it is well soaked so as to remove all of the salt. Ground fish is very cheap, and may be fed in connection with ground meat, or mixed with ground grain and made into dough. It serves as a change, and although some maintain that fish imparts a fishy flavor to eggs and to the flesh, it is doubtful if it is sufficient to be recognized by any but an expert.

Celery blight is always much worse in hot, rainy weather, and is also promoted by heavy dews. The only treatment worth while appears to be thoroughly to spray the young celery plants during muggy weather with Bordeaux mixture of the strength of four pounds each copper sulphate and lime to fifty gallons of water. It usually affects the largest and strongest plants, killing the outside leaves, but as cool weather comes on most celery plants are able to outgrow it, and a good crop is often had, even when the disease has been very severe. Keep your celery well hoed, says the 'Rural New-Yorker,' and cultivated all the time, and if troubled too much cut off and burn the whole affected foliage. Any means of protecting celery from dew or rain during warm weather would have a tendency to diminish the plant.

In many parts of Europe and in the United States quite an industry in smoked goose hams has been worked up, says the 'National Provisioner.' Goose hams are a luxury, and they are not dear, considering the holiday prices of prime geese. The goose ham is worth about thirty cents apiece, and each ham weighs about twelve ounces. It makes the smoked ham come to about forty cents a pound. These tiny hams are cut and trimmed so as to look much like a Westphalia ham, and are thoroughly cured, so that they can be kept anywhere and for a long time. They are lean and can be sliced. The viand has a delightful taste and the flesh is not hard. There are hundreds of thousands of smoked goose hams sold in the United States annually, largely to the Hebrew trade.

## STOCK FOODS, CREAM EQUIVALENTS AND HERBAGEUM

Herbageum needs no scalding or cooking, and it is not fed by the cupful or by the handful. An even tablespoonful is a feed for three calves. It is therefore much less trouble and much more economical to feed Herbageum than to feed any calf meal or cream equivalent that is fed in large quantities and that needs scalding, cooking and careful preparation for fear of scours. Herbageum will cure scours in its worst form, and will never cause scours under any circumstances. Herbageum is more economical than any Stock Food because only an even tablespoonful fed twice daily to three calves is the quantity that gives the best results. An even tablespoonful is one quarter of an ounce, and there are therefore 64 feeds to the pound. A pound costs 12 1/2 c. this means five feeds for three calves for a cent, and for regular feeding it is not necessary to increase the quantity to get the best results.

Examine the directions of the numerous Stock Foods on the market. Note the size of the feed and how you are instructed to increase it in almost every instance. Remember that Herbageum is not a Stock Food. It is, however, the best cream equivalent ever produced. It will make one and one-quarter tons of skim milk equal to new milk for calves, and it will do this at a cost of less than 25c. Herbageum is also an equivalent for the juices and flavors that are found in the best pasture in the early summer, and which are lacking in the dry winter feeding. These juices, perfumes and flavors are supplied by nature to insure thorough assimilation. Herbageum is their true equivalent.

We do not like to make these statements without furnishing proof. We therefore quote the following letters:—'Mr. Robt. McMillan, one of our customers, and a prominent farmer, made a test of the value of Herbageum for calves; the test was made on four calves, to two of which he gave skim milk and Herbageum, and to the other two he gave new whole milk. He reports that the two that got skim milk and Herbageum improved faster than the two that were fed on new whole milk.'

HAMILTON & KARSLAKE, Seaforth, Ont.

'After getting a cream separator, I had much trouble with scours in calves from using separated milk. I find that Herbageum overcomes the trouble to a very great extent. I also find Herbageum to be a good regulating tonic for all farm stock. A. J. MORRISON Sand Hill, Ont.'

Advertisements.

BIBLE SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Bible House on Thursday afternoon.

The report of the general agent, Mr. J. H. Carson, showed that the business transacted in the Bible House during the past month was, in every department, in excess of that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, travelling secretary, reported a full month's meetings held, good audiences and an increase of revenue both for sales of Scriptures and in free contributions.

An application for employment as a colporteur among the Italians of Montreal was read from Mr. Nicola Mandriano. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Castellini, pastor of the Italian congregation of Montreal, supported the application.

UNITED STATES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Repeated utterances of those who accompanied Mr. Taft on his trip to the Far East lead to the conclusion that the purchase of the Philippines from Spain was a bad bargain, and that their administration by Americans has been very disappointing to those who had all their lives held that the United States flag must everywhere carry with it self-government.

But though the self-government problem would seem to be hopeless, the Filipino people are possessed of a strong desire for independence, coupled with a hatred of foreign domination, which keeps them in a constant state of passive resistance to the officials sent to rule over them.

A tablet has recently been erected to the memory of Frances E. Willard in the quaint old parish church of Horsenden, England, the birthplace of her ancestor, Simon Willard, who in 1634 founded Concord, N.H.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands.

BARGAIN LIST OF VALUABLE FARMS for Sale—All descriptions, located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching.

AT A BARGAIN—\$9.00 AN ACRE will buy 160 acres road land, 4 miles from station; new railroad, C.P.R. Branch; 20 acres cultivated; 30 acres fenced; house and stable; best of water; convenient to school; \$30 cash, balance in equal annual payments. Apply to C. VAN THOILL, High View, Asea.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at \$540 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 MEDICAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; no washing. Apply, 43 Elm avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

Eggs and Poultry.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—TEN GRAND BUFF ROCK Cockerels, at \$1 each; also Scotch Collie Puppies, bred from good game heifers. Full pedigrees. Prices low. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 246, Meaford, Ont.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE and white Holland turkeys, Toulouse and Embden geese, \$2 each; all varieties; fowls, ducks and fancy pigeons, \$1 each. WADE & SON, Sarnia Poultry Yards, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE, WYANDOTTES, GOLDEN, Silver, Partridge and White Pullets, Cockerels, finest stock from Keller, Ohio; must be sold. Write immediately, H. B. CAMERON, South Lancaster, Ontario.

FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK thoroughbred chickens hatched in May. Apply to ALEX. MATTHEW, Sawyerville, Que.

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, BUFF, BLACK and White, from best English and American strains; some imported from England; selling cheap. Write your wants. J. U. TANNER, Lancaster, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

Stock Breeders Directory

- AYRSHIRES. CLARK, J. G. Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa. OWENS, HON. W. F., Montebello, Que. STEPHEN, W. F. Box 109, Huntingdon, Q. ABERDEEN ANGUS. SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont. VORCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlew, Ont. GALLOWAYS. McORAE, D. Box 200, Guelph, Ont. SHORTHORNS (Cattie). IIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont. CHESTER WHITE (Swine). CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa. PLYMOUTH ROCKS. ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont. SCOTCH COLLIES. GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont. YORKSHIRE PIGS. OWENS, HON. W. F., Montebello, Que. YORKSHIRES. CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont. DORSET HORN SHEEP. HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

theatre for making known their discontent with the manner in which they are governed.

The attitude of Mr. Taft towards the islands is distinctly benevolent. He has told the Filipinos, and they cannot deny it, that independence is for the present impossible, and will be for at least twenty-five years.

Live Stock.

EAST BANK HERDS, LARGE ENGLISH Yorkshires and Berkshires; choice stock; both breeds and sexes. Special in stock boars, and boars fit for service. Suckers, \$4 to \$6. IRA L. HOWLETT, Keldon, Ont.

FOR SALE—TEN REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, fit for service, including winners at this fall fairs. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED SCOTCH Collies, ten Bitches, cable and 3-4 three months' old, from champion stock, \$3.50 each. Also, brood bitches and stud dogs. BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLIE KENNELS, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE—A FRESH AYRSHIRE COW, out of famous butter and cream stock, now her second calf; also a Jersey; she can make 2 lbs. butter a day. Box 13, Brookfield, Col. Co., Nova Scotia.

Personal.

MISSING RELATIVE.—RESCHIE.—Information desired of the whereabouts of Louis N. Reschie, last heard of in British Columbia; anxiously sought by his brother, Francis Xavier Reschie, South Nelson, Miramichi, N.B., Canada. British Columbia papers please copy.

Training School for Nurses

WANTED—ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, Albany, New York, Training School for Infants' Nurses, eight months' course; full class now forming. Send for circular.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—THERE IS NOTHING pays better than a tea route. AD- PRED TYLER, London, Ont.

WANTED—AGENTS, WILSON BREAD Taster, for gas, gasoline and oil stoves; great seller; good profits; send for circular. WANZER LAMP CO., General Agents, Hamilton, Ont.

GOLD SIGNS AND FIGURES—Weather-proof, Unalterable, Everlasting—Make best signs and house numbers. They are easily applied. Experience unnecessary. Just what's wanted in every office, store and house. Sample, 10 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money-maker for Agents, either sex. J. S. LAHEY, Watertown, N.Y.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY in every town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$300 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent can be called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD WIDE' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over \$10 a Day.

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

WEATHERLETS.

Lo! while we are gazing, in swifter haste Stream down the snows, till the air is white, As, myriads by myriads madly chased, They fling themselves from their shadowy height. The fair frail creatures of middle sky, What speed they make, with their grave so high! Flake after flake, To lie in the dark and silent lake!—William Cullen Bryant—"Snow Shower."

No child's face sweet hast thou, with ready smile; Nor yet a stern-mouthed misanthrope's, November! A woman's face imperious thou hast,— One to remember! At times thou turn'st on us from cold blue eyes Glances that chill us through, Proud, fair November! We frown and wish here in thy stead Thy twin, September. Scarce is the wish expressed,—with woman's grace Thou stand'st and emblest in our eyes, November! Entranced thou holdest us; save Life and thee Naught we remember!—By Lucy Agnes Hayes. Thrice dearer November! Since thou summonest Old memories, sadly sweet, and long-pent tears That food dim eyes with misty overflows! And yet—and yet—a glimmer on thy breast, Like some fair hope against the grief of years, Mideummer's legacy—one crimson rose!—Hilton R. Greer, in "Sun Gleams and Gosamers."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WORTHY OF PRAISE.

"That seems a very bad cold you've got, my little man." "It's a very good cold; it's kept me away from school for two weeks now."

There is Only One Electric Oil.—When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantages from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits.

"But," protested the crooked capitalist, "you were so positive that you could get our bill through the legislature." "I know I was," growled the lobbyist, "but I couldn't touch the members at all." "Why, you insisted that they all had their price." "Exactly, and they all held out for it and wouldn't consider mine." — Philadelphia "Press."

There is no medicine on the market that can compare with Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Bickie's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

BABY'S THINKING.

Mrs. Brown—"How thoughtful darling baby is, Henry. I wonder what he is thinking about?" Bron—"I'm 'spos he's thinking of something to cry 'bout to-night."

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

Flannery—"What's the matter wid ya, Mike?" Finnegan—"Tis near kilt I was be fallin' down an open coal-hole."

Flannery—"Well, well, 'tis too bad they can't invent a coal-hole that'll stay shut when it's open."

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. They produce incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

"You are always having more or less trouble, aren't you?" said the sympathetic friend. "You are mistaken," answered the Czar with hauteur. "We never have less."—Washington "Star."

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

His Mother—"What are you moping about the house for, Tommy? Why don't you go over and play with Charley Pinafore?" Tommy—"Cause I played with Charley Pinafore yesterday, and I don't 'spos he's well enough yet."

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

Colonel—"Look here, my lad, don't you know that a soldier always salutes an officer?" "Recruit—"I've said "Good mornin'" to 'ee once already!"

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hathorn. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hathorn. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hathorn.

"Did you ever contribute to a campaign fund?" "Not consciously. But I have paid premiums on a life insurance policy." Washington "Star."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hathorn.

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WOLVES IN VERMONT ARE BECOMING SO NUMEROUS THAT FARMERS ARE ALARMED. Northfield, Vt., Oct. 31.—Much to the astonishment and anxiety of residents of Windsor, Rutland, Orange and Washington Counties, wolves are making their appearance this fall and in several regions town hunts have been organized to rid the communities of the dangerous beasts. Thus far several have been killed, but they continue to increase. For many years wolves have been considered extinct, and when a Grafton man declared he saw one three years ago the report was taken with a grain of salt. This so incensed the Grafton man that he spent a week hunting the animal and finally brought it to the village in triumph, where it was seen to be a genuine specimen. Since then the wolves have been breeding and farmers fear that they will soon become mighty troublesome unless measures are promptly taken to exterminate them. When pioneers were trying to get a foothold in Vermont, wolves were their greatest pest and more than one man who made his 'patch' in the mountainous regions met his fate by getting too closely acquainted with the vicious packs. In those days county hunts were organized, and finally a bounty was offered for the right ear of each animal brought to the village treasurer's. The increase is laid to the fact that a few years ago the wolves were driven northward from Canada, and because the state decided about this time to reduce the bounty on all noxious animals, more enduring.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SETON'S 'ANIMAL HEROES.'

Beginning with a cat story, and ending with a domesticated reindeer, but chiefly about wolves and their inimical relatives, the dog tribe, Ernest Thompson Seton's new book 'Animal Heroes,' (Morang, Toronto, \$2.00), contains also one story, said to be almost true, of a homing pigeon. Courage is the high virtue of these birds, as fear obscures their sense of direction. The story of the Winnipeg Wolf tells how a wolf-cub, in captivity made friends with a little boy and after the child's death, though free, remained near the town, haunting the streets sometimes at night, and uttering sorrowful howls near the churchyard when the bells of St. Boniface tolled. Like the others, this story is said to have some foundation in fact. A hero is defined by Mr. Seton as 'an individual of unusual gifts and achievements,' and he treats such individuals, whether wild beasts or trained birds, with a respectful sympathy, expecting us to be specially interested in the births and deaths that occur in the course of his narrative. He succeeds in imparting special reality to his wolf heroes. The wolf seems in his hands to acquire a new character. Not greed and ferocity are its salient qualities, but wise caution and courage in self-defence. Perhaps like political parties out of office, the wolf has been improved by adversity. In regions where he has been much hunted he is said not to attack men now. An attempt at a new style of writing appears in the 'Legend of the white reindeer,' a story whose appearance is curiously timed. It speaks of a plot in years gone by to separate Norway from Sweden. Plain Norwegians thought they had grievances, and an arch-traitor, seeking to secure his own safety whichever way the game turned, got a number of signatures to a compromising document at a secret political meeting.

Old Svaggum was there. He could neither read nor write. That was his excuse for not signing. He could not read a letter in a book, but he could read something of the hearts of men. At the meeting broke up he whispered to Axel Tanberg: 'Is his own name on that paper?' And Axel, starting at the thought, said, 'No.' Then said Svaggum: 'I don't trust that man. They ought to know of this at Nystoen.' For there was to be the really important meeting. But how to let them know was the riddle.

Outside against the fence in the winter night, was a Great White Reindeer, harnessed to a sled, but lying down, with his head doubled back on his side as he slept, calm, unthoughtful, ox-like. Which seemed likelier to decide the nation's fate, the earnest thinkers indoors, or the ox-like sleeper without?

THE 'CENTURY' MAGAZINE.

Those American schools which have best succeeded in sweeping all their boys out of doors, have been forced to develop intelligent systems of supervision, says a writer in the 'Century' for November, contrasting the English school boy's general interest in outdoor exercise with the American tendency toward specialization in sports. The latter is now being counteracted in several leading schools by making each boy take up the game that will best develop his physique, and allotting so many hours to play. 'A great discovery in Egypt,' tells of strange things found recently in an ancient tomb with the mummies of a queen's parents. A jar of honey was among the treasures provided for their life in the shadow-world. After thousands of years the honey, still liquid, it is said, can attract wasps. Arm-chairs and beds were placed in the tomb, and a host of little images of servants, that the good people might keep their aristocratic state. A chariot, a ventilated trunk, and an inlaid box of fine workmanship show the advanced state of the arts in their day. The startling thing about the chairs is that they resemble in shape the modern French styles, 'Empire' and 'Louis XVI.' A novel by Mrs. Humphrey Ward begins in this number, 'Fenwick's Career.' It deals with the fortunes of an impecunious artist. A series of papers on the Empress Dowager of China is continued. The author is Miss Carl, who lived at the court while painting a portrait of the Empress. The elegant formalities of life in the palace, and the height to which the national accomplishments are there carried, are recounted in a way that should temper the popular view of Chinese barbarism.

The Empress Dowager has a wonderful verbal memory. Memory, so highly esteemed by the Chinese, is most carefully cultivated, and is generally better developed with them than with us. Her Majesty's memory is, however, considered exceptional, even among the Chinese. She can repeat pages, not only of the classics, but of her favorite authors. One of the widows of her son the Emperor Tung-Chih, who was assassinated, was said to have been able to repeat the names of all the officials who had been in the palace at the time of the murder.

spect to the Empress Dowager, is a very clever woman and a great favorite of her august mother-in-law. This lady also possesses a remarkable memory. On her visits to the palace I used to hear Her Majesty and this Empress quoting from some of their favorite classics or poems. The quotations would pass from one to another, sometimes for a half hour without stopping, and at times they would repeat in concert some favorite phrase. I shall never forget how they looked; Her Majesty sitting at her throne-table with her flowers or some light occupation, her daughter-in-law standing beside her, their faces lighted up with pleasure as they repeated line after line.

The Empress has given up embroidery and painting because her spirit is not so good as formerly, but she is devotedly fond of flowers, and perfectly at home with birds. On one occasion, Miss Carl heard her offer to secure a bird which her servants had vainly been trying to lure from a tree.

I thought this was a vain boast, and in my heart I pitied her. She was so accustomed to have the whole world bow to her that she fancied even a bird in the grounds would obey her mandate, and I watched to see how she would take her defeat. She had a long, wand-like stick, which had been cut from a sapling and freshly stripped of its bark. She loved the faint forest odor of those freshly cut sticks, and in the spring often carried one when she went out. They were long and slender, with a crook at the top. I used to think she looked like the pictures of Miries when she walked with these long, white wands. She would use them for pointing out a flower she wished the eunuchs to gather, or for tracing designs on the gravel when she sat down. To-day she held the wand she carried aloft and made a low, bird-like sound with her lips, never taking her eyes off the bird. She had the most musical of voices, and its flute-like sound seemed like a magnet to the bird. It fluttered and began to descend from bough to bough until it lighted upon the crook of her wand, when she gently moved her other hand up nearer and nearer until it finally rested on her finger.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Seed Corn for the World,' an illustrated report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the year 1904-5. (London: The Bible House, 146 Queen Victoria street.) 'Tales of the Fish Patrol,' by Jack London. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, \$1.50.) 'Recollections of the American War,' by Dr. Dunlop. (Toronto: Historical Publishing Co.) 'Daisy Dryden,' a Memoir, by Mrs. S. H. Dryden. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'Yolanda,' by Charles Magor. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, \$1.50.) 'Amy in Acadia,' by Helen Leah Reed. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, \$1.25.) 'The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer,' by Frank H. Vizetelly. (New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 75c.) 'The Enthusiasm of God,' by Dinsdale T. Young. (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 3s. 6d.) 'Tarbell's Teachers' Guide to the International Sunday-school Lessons, for 1906.' 'Our Fathers' Land and Ours,' a patriotic song, with music by C. W. Coates, 50c.

LITERARY NOTES.

After the tumult and the shouting for England's naval hero have died away, what could be more opportune than a notice concerning the new volume of the boyhood and youth of Napoleon Bonaparte? Under the title 'Napoleon: the First Phase,' Oscar Browning undertakes to point-out various excellencies of character along the whole line of his early life, much of which, while the book is spoken of as 'readable and lively in style,' is not allowed to pass without somewhat scathing criticism by the reviewer of the 'Spectator.'

The gods of history, he says, are always objects of unreasoning hatred or worship until the lapse of ages enables men to regard them without passion. In our time the pendulum has swung between Wordsworthian detestation of the French 'Jupiter Scapin,' and the feelings of the Whigs who wanted their dear 'Boney' to be left to himself after the escape from Elba, and plotted for his rescue when the 'Bellerophon,' after 'the Hundred Days,' lay at anchor off Portsmouth. Lord Rosebery has made his captivity at St. Helena a martyrdom. No less a scholar than Lord Acton laid it down that Napoleon's characteristic mark was 'goodness,' while M. Masson calls his own veneration for his hero a 'religion.' Into such depths of partisanship Mr. Browning does not fall, yet his interpretations of facts require scrutiny. Observing that Napoleon raised himself to the rank of General 'by no other acts than those of industry and steadfastness, high character and devotion to duty,' Mr. Browning continues:

'In these first twenty-three years of his life there is not a single example of meanness or of dishonesty, or of any derogation from the high standard of conduct which he had set before himself. At Brienne, disgusted with the abandoned morals of these surrounding him, he was forced to hold himself aloof. . . . Thrown by accident into an epoch of Revolution, he trod the difficult path of safety with mar-

vellous wisdom and self-command. . . . Surely in his case also the youth is father to the man; and twenty years spent under the most difficult circumstances which could try the qualities of a character, crowned by high success legitimately gained, are not likely to have been followed by twenty-three other years stained by universal ambition, reckless duplicity, and an aimless lust of bloodshed.'

How, we venture to ask, can so accomplished a scholar as Mr. Browning have forgotten that biography has to do, not with the 'likely,' but with the actual? And how can a 'youth' with a 'high standard of conduct' be called the 'father' of such a 'man' as the murderer of the Duc d'Enghien and Pichegru, the executioner of Hofer and Palm, the author of the plot of the Escorial and the 'Ambuscade' of Bayonne, the shameless calumniator of the noble Queen Louise of Prussia, the persecutor of Madame de Staël and Madame Récamier, the insulter of Lord Whitworth, Metternich, and 'le comte Stein,' the robber of museums, the perpetrator of an endless series of international burglaries and frauds, and of other black transactions, tramping under foot the prescriptions of law, generosity and morals, while his pugnacity, obstinacy, vacillation, and failures of self-control led him to depths of ruin in which he would not have been precipitated by mere military defeats.

Of the small Nabulone in his Ajaccio nursery our author gives a charming, life-like picture. He used to laugh at his grandmother, called her an old witch, when annoyed 'bit and scratched without reference to inequality of size and age,' was quarrelsome, and often naughty. However, taking him as boys go, he was not a bad little chap. At the Military School of Brienne (in his tenth year) he was somewhat cantankerous and stuck-up, kept a good deal aloof from the other boys (partly, thinks Mr. Browning, because they were so wicked), and chiefly cared for riding, driving, and playing at soldiers. At the Military Colleges of Valence and Auxonne his disposition improved, and though still subject to morose and solitary moods, he passed for 'a good fellow.' Our author has the knack of skillfully tempering the serious with the gay: a delightful paragraph on the wardrobe of Carlyle's 'dusky-complexioned tacturn boy' when he joined the artillery regiment of La Fère gives the complete inventory of his shirts, collars, socks, etc., not forgetting one 'silver collar stud.' As the young officer grew up he became popular, and Mr. Browning says that, having 'never acquired the distinguished manners of the old régime,' he 'was shy, awkward, and ill at ease.' From the rising artilleryman, with such trifling defects of bearing, to the monarch whose personal habits displayed a vulgarity and coarseness unexampled in the occupants of European thrones the jump is stupendous. In the greatest days of his genius and glory the Emperor would talk like a hackney-coachman; at his palace balls he would wrench off the masks of his guests to see who they were, whisper to his visitors secrets affecting family honor revealed to him by his police, pull people's whiskers, pinch their ears till they bled, slap them on the face, and tilt upon their laps. Passing to the domain of the 'eternal feminine,' we must remember that the boy of Brienne was a prudish youth who recoiled with horror from the impurities of his schoolfellows. But as First Consul and Emperor, whether in the Arcole campaign, Egypt, Poland, or Paris, the 'man's' behavior may be fitly described in Swift's 'None but himself can be his parallel.' The object of his attachment might be the wife of an officer, a damsel of a patrician house, a singer or actress, or a woman of the town, but he invariably scorned the precautions of privacy and reserve.

Some of the literary products of the 'First Phase' are fully sampled and criticised in this volume. Explaining that Napoleon competed for the prize offered in 1791 by the Academy of Lyons for the best essay on the subject of happiness, Mr. Browning lays down that the youth 'put his whole soul' into his work, which is 'full of truth and elevated truth,' and is a valuable psychological study coming 'from his deepest heart.' The opinion of the Academicians of Lyons, who rejected this production as not deserving attention, may have been ill-founded, but it is endorsed by Lanfrey and Masson, who call the essay a diffuse, dreamy concoction of commonplace schoolboy rant. Not venturing to rush in where more eminent judges differ, we only beg to express the doubt whether any Sandhurst cadet of twenty-two years of age could write an essay in any way comparable to the young Corsican's theme. Certain passages read like a prologue of the impending drama. After speaking of the virtuous man who desires to promote the public happiness, Napoleon continues: 'But ambition, the immediate desire to satisfy pride or intolerance—which is never satisfied—which leads Alexander from Thebes to Persia, from Granicus to Issus, from Issus to Arbela, and thence to India—ambition, which causes him to conquer and ravage the world without being able to satisfy it, the same flame consumes him; in his delirium he knows not where to direct it, he becomes agitated, he is led astray. . . . The ambition which overturns States and private families, which is fed upon blood and crime; the ambition which inspired Charles V., Philip II., Louis XIV., is, like all disordered passions, a violent, unreflecting passion, which only ceases with life—a conflagration fanned by a pitiless wind, which does not end till it has consumed everything.'

For the famous 'Souper de Beaucaire' our author expresses much vague admiration, while the analysis of the French critics makes this famous dialogue a defence of the 'fait accompli' by an opportunist who does not scruple to range himself on

the side of the Mountain and the mob. Grotesquely they have overturned the writer's old friends, the Girondins, and sent them to the guillotine. On the young gunners' vast practical and mathematical up-to-date report on questions of ballistics our author scarcely touches,—this will probably be matter for the Second Phase,—and he altogether boycotts his epitome of English history, which, with the appropriate corrections and additions, would make a useful school-book now.

(London: John Lane, 10s. 6d. net.)

The editor of 'Longman's Magazine,' in announcing the discontinuance of that periodical, pathetically observes that in the competition for the patronage of the sixpenny public, 'the mere endeavor to keep up a high literary standard is nowadays not sufficient.' He does not care to adopt any of the popular expedients, and so bids farewell to his contributors and subscribers. Everyone is sympathizing with Mr. Longman, and most of those who praise him for what he has done in making his magazine attractive to fastidious readers find something to say in reprobation of those developments in periodical literature which would have driven him from the field. The comment of the 'Saturday Review' is suggestive. 'Longman's Magazine,' and others before it, have ceased,' it says, 'because there are too many readers in the world, too many educated people. Unfortunately, these readers are not educated up to the standard of such publications.' It is difficult to feel something that there is, indeed, too much education abroad, and certainly there are too many books and magazines. An extraordinary abundance of good work is done in both directions, but the quantity of bad work is enormous, and even intelligent readers occasionally find themselves at a loss amid the tons of printed matter put before them. The unintelligent readers are merely swamped, and so in the great turbid stream of literature that rolls on things of merit meet disaster, not because of direct hostility or deliberate indifference, but because in the roar of the flood many a worthy voice is bound to go unheard.

One fortunate result of the popular 'Nature Books' written by enthusiastic but more or less untrained observers, says the Springfield 'Republican,' is to be noted in the increasing number of volumes of non-scientific literature prepared by well-equipped scientists. In addition to the serious work published for his profession, a modern student of science does not disdain to embody the results of the close observation and keen analysis of natural phenomena, in a purely narrative form, that the ordinary reader may understand and find profitable and pleasant. 'Two Bird-Lovers in Mexico,' is a book of this sort, a record of a recent visit of C. William Beebe and his wife to the little-known haunts of many strange and interesting birds and beasts; it was a journey undertaken in the interests of a professional life of science, for Mr. Beebe is the curator of the New York zoological park, but though he gathered specimens for his own purposes, there is but a hint that his interest was in anything but the free life of the wild creatures he found. Though chiefly occupied with searching out the homes of birds, Mr. Beebe had an eye alert for every creature he chanced upon, and so the whole life of the deserts and marshes, and gorges and mountain heights, of this wild Mexican country the two travellers visited, is described.

One of the most interesting features of this entertaining narrative is the frequent mention of the flight of birds—a point of observation too seldom dwelt upon by the ordinary mind, and yet one of the most exquisite among the peculiar attributes of the inhabitants of the air. Here is Mr. Beebe's description of the flight of a flock of glossy ibises:—

As one bird, the flock turns and dips and swoops towards the surface of the pond. . . . Then up they swoop again, and the sunlight is reflected at exactly the same instant from every iridescent wing. As they veer sharply in front of us, the full spread of every individual bird's back and wings is turned towards us; then, almost between winks, the spirit of the flock has brought the profile of each ibis in sharp silhouette against the sky,—half a hundred birds which seem like one with nine and 40 shadows. I would give much to solve this mystery, shared by schools of fish and swarms of insects. . . . And now there comes, as if from the very heart of the sun; a second flock equal in numbers to the first, and the two vibrate back and forth over the lake. Once the Spirit of the flock—as it pleases me to call this sympathy of movement—appears undecided, as the birds hesitate a moment over a bit of marsh. A half dozen alight for an instant, but the time is not yet, and quickly they leap into the air again and seem almost to snap into their places. Finally both flocks sweep in a horizontal plane over the marsh, bring up with a sudden short curve, and 200 wings are folded and 100 birds begin busily probing the hyacinths and muddy shallows; the compelling power has dissolved into entities, each perfect and individual.

Another striking picture of vultures gathering to a feast, is worthy of quotation:— A vast inverted cone of birds, all circling in the same direction. . . . there seemed not a single one out of place, the outline of the cone was as smooth and distinct as though the birds were limited in their flight to this particular area. . . . Through one's partly closed eyes the whole mass appearing composed of myriads of slowly revolving wheels, intersecting, crossing each other's orbits, but never breaking their circular outline. Now a change took place, as gradual but as sure as the shifting clouds of a sunset. Until this moment there was a tendency to concentrate at the base of the cone, that portion becoming more and more black until it seemed a solid mass of rapidly revolving forms. But

SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFICIALS

looking for a Sunday School paper would do well to consider the "Northern Messenger" as it is to-day. This week's issue, for example, contains on its front page a large and most interesting picture of a group of Peasant Finlanders outside a country church. Their quaint dress lends much interest to the picture. One woman seems to be telling a story to three others, while a group of other people a little further off have other interests. Accompanying the picture is an article on Finland, "The Land of a Thousand Lakes" and its people. Then follow stories and other reading of interest, including several poems. The headings in this week's paper would give a very fair idea of its contents.

- "What's the use?"
"More Prize."
"The Plodder's Petition."
"My Beautiful Secret."
"The Disappointed Clam."
"Elsa's Learning."
"Be Kind and True."
"Bray's Got to Be Killed."
"Dare to Do Right."
"A Group of Motives."
"The Cost of a Mistake."
"Two Birthdays."
"On a Bedroom Wall."
"Another Publican."
"As Cross as a Bear."
"Man's Hodge's Courtship."

In the Little Folks Department, which is printed in very large type, there is a good picture of Thakombau, the Cannibal King of Fiji, reclining before his tent. This department includes a poem entitled 'My Mamma's Lap,' 'Shopping' and 'Dog-Hints.' Then comes the Sunday School Department: The Temperance Department; Correspondence and Pen and Ink Contributions from "Messenger" readers, and at the end a Department devoted to the household. Among the contents of this last department are a beautiful poem entitled 'Womanhood,' a hint as to 'The Way to Rest,' 'One Mother's Way' with her children, which many mothers will read with interest, and "Selected Recipes."

The "Messenger" is a large twelve to sixteen page paper, and enjoys the largest Sunday School circulation of any paper in Canada. Its popularity has increased greatly of late. It will be sent to any Sunday School or Sunday School class for distribution on trial free to the end of the year. Just let us know how many copies will be required to give one to each family represented, and it will be our pleasure to send that number for the remainder of the year. Don't delay. Just drop us a post card. That's all it will cost you.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

P.S.—If after observing the scholar's interest in the paper you decide that its influence is also of the sweetest and best, you may be surprised to find that in S.S. clubs it only costs 20 cents a year; far greater value than you can find anywhere else.

at our nearer approach this concentration ceased, and there was perfect equilibrium for a time; then, as we rode up. . . a wonderful ascent began. Slowly the oblique spirals swung upward. The gigantic cone, still perfect in shape, lifts clear of the ground and drifts away, the summit rises in a curve which, little by little, pays out into ragged lines, all drifting in the same direction, and before our eyes the thousands of birds merge into a shapeless undulating cloud, which rises and rises, spreading out more until the eye can no longer distinguish the birds, which from vultures dwindle to motes, floating and lost among the clouds.

The illustrations in the book are many and of excellence, being chosen by the author they really illustrate his narrative; they include not only numerous interesting bird portraits, but a good number of landscapes and village scenes.

(Houghton, Mifflin and Company.)

Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell) celebrated her sixty-eighth birthday recently, and the occasion recalls to English commentators the extraordinary genesis of the novel by which she is best known:

John Maxwell, the publisher, had determined to start a magazine called 'Robin Goodfellow,' and by an unfortunate accident the serial story which was to be a special feature of the first number was not forthcoming at the appointed time. The date of the first appearance of the magazine had been extensively advertised, and the editor—Charles Mackay—and the publisher were at their wits' end to know what to do. To-day they would only have to telephone to a literary agency to get as many serials as they wanted. But this was more than forty years ago.

Miss Braddon heard of the difficulty, and went to see the editor. There were only twenty-four hours to spare between her visit and the definite announcement that the magazine could not come out on the appointed day. The editor explained this to her as a reason for declining her offer to write a serial story. 'But what is the latest time you could give me?' asked the young novelist, who knew her powers of rapid composition.

'Well,' replied the editor, probably with the idea of closing the interview, 'if the manuscript of the opening chapter were to be on my breakfast table in the morning that would be in time.' Next morning when the editor went down to his breakfast he found among his letters a package of MS. He opened it and read the first few chapters of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' The plot of it Miss Braddon had had in her mind, the writing had been done at fever heat in the few hours at her disposal.

She is one of the few modern novelists who hate notoriety and will not allow the publication of a portrait. She is a devoted reader, not of novels, but of history, and she reads with equal facility French, German, Spanish and Italian. The 'London Outlook' voices the feel-

ing of persons of honor and taste in the following strong remarks on Mr. Frankfort Moore's new novel, which, like many of the modern school, have a turn for inventing conversation and incidents for the historical characters employed, without the least regard for probability. The 'Outlook' says:—

We think that popular novelists might keep their hands off Byron and Mary Crawth and Lady Caroline Lamb. There are lovers yet of Byron's poetry, and his life may be gathered in almost complete detail from the six volumes of his letters, to say nothing of Thomas Moore's account and the various recollections and conversations published concerning him. It is superfluous, therefore, as well as irrelevant, for a writer of popular fiction to stuff imaginary words into Byron's mouth and imaginary incidents into his life. Mrs. Humphry Ward need not have gone to Byron and Lady Caroline for a precedent of a woman in love with a man who was not her husband. She, however, by changing the period, gave some decent disguise to her account. Mr. Frankfort Moore, going one better, has made a novel of Byron and his love affairs without disguise, and we are sorry to say of a writer of harmless tales that he has done a thing which to people really interested in Byron and his life must be both silly and disgusting. The author apparently assumes, with great (and we hope unreasonable) modesty, that no such person would be likely to read his novel, since he makes very obvious blunders of fact and probability. Or, perhaps he has never read Byron's letters himself. It is not worth speculating about, nor need we waste time in giving instances.

But one point we must notice. It is the misfortune of Lady Caroline Lamb's memory that some follies she committed have become notorious. But it is also notorious that she was a very clever and charming woman. Mr. Frankfort Moore has chosen to represent her as a vulgar shrew, and we hold that to be unparadonable. The memory of real people, even though they have been dead seventy years or so, is entitled to the respect of truth. It may be necessary to write of them in the light of facts, but to invent deplorable incidents and language for them is outrageous. There are relations, not so very distant, of Lady Caroline Lamb who would be fully justified in speaking very harshly to Mr. Frankfort Moore.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Notwithstanding Universal Activity and Tremendous Public Savings Stock Exchange Business Shows no Progress—Brokers Discuss Ways and Means

REDUCTION OF COMMISSIONS AND OTHER REFORMS SUGGESTED BUT ROOT OF EVIL IS IN LAZINESS AND TIME-WORN METHODS ADOPTED BY BROKERS—TRADING ON LOCAL MARKET CONTINUES QUIET, WITH RUSSIAN QUESTION A CENTRE OF FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation in this country continues to show steady improvement, owing, in a great measure, to the industrial activity in the various provinces, but more particularly to the agricultural returns which are now being of practical benefit to the farmer and merchant everywhere.

one percent to keep them from placing orders on this market, and those who are looking for a remedy for the present dull market must look elsewhere. It cannot be said that industrial stocks that are listed on the local market are outside the pale for investment purposes; on the contrary, they are, as a rule, particularly well suited to that form of buying; but the public, with its five hundred million dollars savings, seems to prefer to continue to receive three percent interest rather than strike out for a four, five and even a six percent investment stock, which can occasionally be picked up during a dull market.

The situation on the stock market is a remarkable exception to the general rule of progression and is causing not a little unrest among those who depend on the buying and selling of stocks as a means of livelihood. The extreme activity of enterprise in the country may have withdrawn money from this class of investment, but there still seems much to spare.

There are plenty of good sound Canadian stocks to create an active market here, if they were carefully displayed before the public. But the brokers, on the few occasions when they issue pamphlet or "letter," persist in "pushing down the throat" of the prospective investors the speculative value of those stocks that have become conspicuous by their want of dividend paying qualities, and almost totally ignore the respectable self-respecting stocks of dividend record and future prospects.

Public deposits in the chartered banks, bearing interest have increased by nearly forty million dollars during the past twelve months, and deposits payable on demand have increased by nearly twenty-five million dollars. A total increase of over sixty million dollars since a year ago last September. The deposits in government savings banks and loan companies are not, of course, included in these figures.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Table with columns: Div. Paybl., High, Low, High, Low, etc. for various stocks like C.P.R., Power, M.S.R., etc.

Table with columns: Div. Paybl., High, Low, High, Low, etc. for various stocks like Bell Tel., N.S. Steel, etc.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. Reported by J. B. Picken & Co. Between Banks. New York funds, 1-64-1/32, Sterling, 90 days, 8 1/16-3/8, etc.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS. Exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending Oct. 28, 1915. Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, etc.

THE PROVISION TAX.

Wholesalers Obligated to Pay Tax to Sell Poultry on Commission.

RETAILERS TAKE EXCEPTION TO THE METHODS OF SOME WHOLESALE HOUSES, WHICH INTERFERE WITH THEIR TRADE.

There is a by-law in force on the city statutes which imposes a tax, corresponding to the butchers' tax, of 50¢ per annum on provision merchants who sell poultry on commission, or in any shape or form.

This is the second year that the 50¢ has been levied, and in some instances has been commiserated themselves will admit that the tax is just. These dealers are nominally wholesalers, yet butchers in their neighborhood find cause to complain in that they sell retail to a large extent, and in the case of some men, who handle frozen mutton, etc., will even go so far as to divide the piece in such a way, and will sell at such a price, that retailers feel the effect of their unjust competition.

The question as to whether wholesalers and packers shall retain their goods, has been a vexed one in the provision trade in Montreal, and this tax does not seem to have solved the difficulty. There are a great many dealers who will not suffer the trouble and inconvenience of having their pieces of business entered and their stock handled by persons who only want a turkey or a fowl, or a pair of chickens, as the case may be.

Montreal Wholesale Prices. Millers report a continuation of the steady demand for flour. Orders for both export and local account are being handled by dealers in Ontario flour.

There is no change in cornmeal which is quiet and steady at \$1.40 for ordinary meal and \$1.20 for granular meal.

There is a moderate trade passing in oats, but business is still handicapped by the light deliveries of grain. There is some talk of more plentiful supplies on the approach of winter, and the cessation of outdoor work in grain, but as yet there is no noticeable change to be met in the local situation.

There was a fairly large offering of live hogs on the local markets to-day, and prices were a fraction easier, good mixed lots bringing from \$5.75 to \$6 per hundred. The price of dressed hogs will likely be reduced 1/4¢ a pound and quotations will be 3/4¢ to 83¢.

At Brockville on Saturday cheese brought the top price of the season, and a still more remarkable fact, there seemed to be some keen competition among the buyers as to who should be so fortunate as to secure November cheese at 12¢ a pound, it is true that the making season is fast drawing to a close and that the make of cheese is diminishing rapidly, but it is also known that there are heavy stocks of cheese held in the cold storage warehouses in Montreal, and from futures published as late as last week, it is shown that there is no shortage of cheese in Britain.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 35.50 percent, as compared with 46.17 percent last week. Rate of discount unchanged at 4 percent.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch says that the Le Roi Mining Company, in a circular just issued, replying to the demand of Mr. McMillan, the former manager, for a meeting of the shareholders, refuse to call any meeting here until War Eagle and Centre Star Companies held their in Canada.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago wheat was weak and heavy this morning under enormous world's shipments, weak cables and liquidation.

Winnipeg wheat was slightly easier, and cash options closed at 77 1/2¢ Nov. at 74 1/2¢, and Dec. at 78 1/2¢.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS. The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Nov. 4 and for the week previous:

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS. The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Nov. 4:

CHEESE SALES. Date, Place, Offerings, Sales, Price. 30-Sherbrooke... 500 500 107 1/2

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS. Exports of butter and cheese from port of Montreal and Portland for week ending Oct. 28, 1915:

CHEESE. Local, Thro., Total. To Liverpool... 1,429 1,876 3,305

BUTTER. Local, Thro., Total. To Liverpool... 1,729 1,773 3,502

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London, Oct. 23. - To-day's supply of beasts compared with last Monday, showed increase of 250 head; majority of supply, as usual at this season of the year, consisted of midland, home and western classes.

THE SUGAR MARKET. A reduction of 10¢ per 100 pounds on all grades of refined sugar was announced last week. This move was in sympathy with the continued weakness of the European markets for beet sugar and the unsettled condition of the American market.

CHICAGO MARKETS. Messrs. J. S. Bachs & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing quotations in Chicago as follows:

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 6. About 1,400 head of butchers' cattle, 15 milch cows, 200 calves, 1,800 sheep and lambs, and 100 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

East Buffalo, Nov. 6.—Cattle, receipts, 6,250 head, steady on choice, 10¢ to 15¢ lower common, priming steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; shipping, \$5.75 to \$5.25; butchers, \$4.15 to \$4.85; hifers, \$3 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.85; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4; stock holders, \$2.25 to \$2.85; fresh cows and springers, steady, \$4 to \$6.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Cattle, receipts, 23,000; steady to 10¢ lower; beefs, \$3.60 to \$3.25; cows and heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.20; Texans, \$2.40 to \$4.30; westerners, \$3.25 to \$4.75.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market again suffered from the heavy preponderance of inferior stock that was offering. While the choice lots sold fairly well there was little demand for the others.

Butcher Cattle—A heavy run of 5,500 poor stock was met by a demand that was in all lines but of the very best cattle extremely dull. The few good cattle that were offering sold fairly readily, and at prices about steady with previous quotations.

Stockers and Feeders—Too many poor to mention, steady with previous quotations. There is still some demand for good stock steers, but the distillers and the farmers generally have all the inferior or medium class cattle they want.

Calves—The offerings are fairly large for this time of the year, and the market has an easier tone at 3¢ to 3 1/2¢ per pound and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The rather heavy run was cleared up, but trade was a little slow. Prices for sheep were steady at \$4 to \$4.25 for export wethers, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and cullers; lambs were dull and again lower at \$5.25 to \$5.65 per cwt.

Below will be found a list of foreign patents recently granted to Canadian inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marlow & Marlow, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[For these 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.

AN OCULIST.

'Subscriber' who asks for address of Montreal oculist, omitted giving his own name and address.

ADDRESS.

J.W.H.—What is the address of Mr. McGrath, of Newfoundland, who sometimes writes for the 'Monthly Review'? Ans.—Address P. T. McGrath, St. John's, Nfld.

HYMN WANTED.

A Glasgow Enquirer asks in what collection of sacred songs the hymn, 'Where wilt thou be when eternity dawns?' will be found.

ANOTHER COUPLET.

Mr. John Lawrence, Rama, writes to say that the following couplet should be added to the verses 'To a Robin,' recently given.

'Ask of me thy daily store,  
Ever welcome to my door.'

THE LAST PLEBISCITE.

H.G.—Will you oblige me by giving the date of the last Dominion prohibition plebiscite, and the majority for or against by provinces? From what official at Ottawa could I get similar information? Ans.—Sept. 29, 1905. The majority for prohibition was: Ontario, 39,224; New Brunswick, 17,335; Nova Scotia, 29,244; Prince Edward Island, 8,315; British Columbia, 975; Alberta, 877; Assiniboia, 2,763; Saskatchewan, 254. Total for 107,948. Against, Quebec, 84,032. Write to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ottawa.

POEMS WANTED.

An Old Ontario Subscriber.—Can any of the 'Witness' readers furnish me with the poem on the death of Sir William Courtney, a religious enthusiast, who was shot some seventy years ago near Canterbury. Two lines are as follows:

'Oh, what a sad affray occurred upon that fatal ground  
In Kent, not many miles away from Canterbury town.'

Any facts in connection with the event would be of interest to 'Subscriber.'

A New York resident would like to have a copy of the poem which was written on the occasion of the visit of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, to Canada, and the United States. Three of the lines run somewhat as follows:

'How is your Royal Mother, and all the folks to bum?  
'Twas a mighty pretty notion, that, of opening Windsor gates,  
And sending you a-visitin' to these United States.'

WHEN FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN  
A Farmer's Son.—Will you reprint the James Whitcomb Riley—or is it Will Carleton?—poem, 'When the Frost is on the Pumpkin'? I know you have given it before, some time ago, but I have not a copy, and perhaps you will consider that the lines will bear repeating. Ans.—James Whitcomb Riley is the author.

'When the frost is on the pumpkin, and the fodder's in the shock,  
And you hear the kycock and gobble of the strutting turkey cock,  
And the cluckin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,  
And the rooster's hallylooyery as he tips-toe on the fence;  
O, it's then 's the time a feller is a-feelin' at his best,  
With the rein sun to greet him from a slight of peacock's feet,  
As he leaves the house, bareheaded, and goes out to feed the stock,  
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

'They's something kin o' hearty-like about the atmosphere,  
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here,  
Of course, we miss the flowers, and the blo-oom on the trees,  
And the mumble of the hummin' birds and buzzin' of the bees;  
But the air's so appazin', and the landscape thro' the haze,  
Of a crisp and sunny mornin' of the early autumn days  
Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' to mock—  
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty rusel of the toeseels of the corn,  
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;  
The stubble in the furrows—kind o' lone-some-like, but still  
A preachin' sermon to us of the barns they grewed to fill,  
The strawstack in the medder, and the resper in the shed,  
The horses in their stalls below—the clover overhead!—  
O, it sets my heart a-sickin' like the tickin' of a clock,  
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

Then your apples all is gathered, and the ones a feller keeps  
Is poured around the cellar floor in red and yellor heaps,  
And your elder-makin' over, and your wimmin-folks is through  
With their mince and apple butter, and their souce and sausage, too!  
I don't know how to tell it—but of such a thing could be  
As the angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on Me  
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole endurin' sock—  
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

DESCENT OF PROPERTY IN CANADA.

Concord, N.H.—Will you kindly advise in regard to the following, according to the laws of Canada: If a widow should marry a widow, who has two sons living, and her estate without making a will, how would his estate be divided, making what provision for the wife? How does the Canadian law provide in such cases? Ans.—It depends upon provincial laws rather than upon those of the Dominion of Canada, and it would be necessary to know just in which province the deceased was domiciled at the time of his death, and also in which of the several provinces the property of the estate are situated.

ed, in order to be in a position to answer your question.)

COMING OF AGE.

A Reader, B.C.—I think I read that a girl was of age at 18 in Ontario. Is the law the same in British Columbia? And is a girl who is a minor mistress then? And is a boy in his own master at 21 years of age? Ans.—She is not generally regarded as 'of age' at eighteen in either province, but only specially under certain statutes, and for particular purposes.

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 \$1.00 per question is enclosed with such question.]

SALT BATHS.

J.S. asks for information with regard to the following: An aged woman is troubled with fluid exuding from the umbilicus, and passes through the abdomen. Also asks if salt baths are good for the health, or if they are too drying for the blood. Ans.—Probably there is a little inflammation about the navel. In stout people or those who perspire freely, as well as in the aged, this is liable to occur. Wash the part with a little plain warm water once daily and then dust freely with talcum powder.

NEURALGIA.

'Constant Reader' is an unmarried woman, aged forty-two. She is nervous and run down and is troubled with neuralgia in the body. This begins in the back and passes through the abdomen. Between attacks she does not suffer any pain but feels weak. The appetite is good and the bowels regular. Has had the trouble for a year. Ans.—If the trouble is neuralgia no doubt it can be cured. What you need is plenty of rest, stay in bed some hours and also lie down for an hour in the middle of the day. If pale and anaemic try Blaud's pills for a month or six weeks. Take plenty of good nourishing food. Hot water will relieve the pain, but you need some constitutional treatment such as I have suggested as well.

INDIGESTION.

'Constant Reader' is a young lady, twenty six years of age. She suffers very much from indigestion. An attack comes on about every two weeks and lasts six days. At the same time a rash breaks out over the face in the form of large red spots. This disappears when the indigestion gets better. Is otherwise in good health. Ans.—Without more information it is difficult to say exactly what you had better do, as there are more forms of indigestion than one. You should first make sure that your teeth are good. In fact, the most considerable cause of indigestion is if your teeth are defective you should have them put right by a dentist. Take plenty of time over your meals and be sure to chew the food thoroughly. For the present take rather plain food, but a considerable amount of milk. If there are any articles of food that disagree with you avoid them for the present. Then, it would be well to take some gentle laxative for a week or two. Try aromatic fluid extract of cascara. Take a dose every night at bedtime. After trial you will find out how much to take. Indigestion produces one free movement. Begin with half a teaspoonful and increase or decrease as you find it necessary. Every morning on rising drink a small tumblerful of cold water. After dinner lie down for an hour's rest.

'Constant Reader' v. Tarrasch, 1900, continued 4... P x Q P 5; K Kt x P Kt-Q B 3; 6, P-K Kt 3, etc. Marshall, however, ever plays 4... P x Q P winning two games against Schlechter. We prefer this course as the simpler. In the text, White is terribly harassed by the Black Q P, and soon is badly cramped. In any case, he should retake with the Kt, and not the Q. (b) Black has now gained a move and a half without material loss. (c) Prefer B-Kt 5. If then B-Kt 5 ch, Q Kt-Q 2. (d) Suppose 11... P-Q Kt 4; Castles; 12... B-Kt 2; R-Q 13; P x P x P x P; 14... K x P, Kt x Kt; 15... B x Kt; 16... Q x Q, B x Kt P ch; 17... P x B, R x Q, and Black has a good game, but not so good as he gets in the text. (e) Q-R Kt is no better on account of the reply B-B 4. White's game looks bad even from underneath the board. (f) Neat finishing stroke, winning a piece and ending the struggle.

GAME NO. 1083.

(Board 2.)

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Montreal. White. Mr. W. Kurrie. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 4 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 Kt-B 3 (a) 5 Q x P 6 Q-Q 7 Kt-K 4 8 Kt x Kt (c) 9 P-Q R 3 10 P-K 3 11 B-K 2 (d) 12 P x P 13 Kt-K 5 14 P x Kt 15 Q-Kt 3 (e) 16 Castles. 17 R-Kt 18 Q-K 3 19 P-R 3 20 P-Q Kt 4 21 Q-Q Kt 3 22 P-B 3 23 K B x P 24 Q-B 2 25 Q x R 26 K x R 27 Resigns.

(a) So far the game is as played by De Vere vs. Kolisch in the Paris tourney, 1867, except that those players opened as a Two Knights. The position does not appear favorable to Black. (b) We should prefer B-R 6 as delaying White a little, but in any case Black has opened a dangerous file onto his congested king's side. (c) Why not first P-Q B 4, followed by Q-B 2. The text is not good unless Black means to take first. (d) Losing a pawn, of course, but if 11... Q x B; 12... Kt-B 5 with a winning game. (e) Prefer Q-Q 5 in an attempt to draw. (f) By Q x B, B-Q 4 wins. (g) Overlooking White's neat and crushing retort, but the game was not to be saved. (h) The mate cannot long be avoided.

GAME NO. 1084.

Board 3.

Ruy Lopez.

Winnipeg. White. Mr. R. J. Spencer. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Kt 5 4 B-R 4 5 P-Q B 3 6 B-B 2 7 P-K R 3 8 Castles 9 P-Q 4 10 B-K 3 11 Q-Kt-Q 2 12 R-K 4 13 Kt x P 14 P x P 15 Kt-Kt 3 16 Q-Q 2 17 B-K 4 18 K 4 19 K 3 20 Kt-R 5 21 B x R P 22 B x Kt P 23 Resigns. (a) Black lost valuable time by his P-Q Kt 4 and P-K R 3, and also with his Kt; now the Q cannot be prevented from going to R 6 with fatal consequences. Mr. Spencer's strategy has been forcible and pretty. Position:—4 r k 1; 1 b p kt q p p 1; 0 b p 4; 1 b 5 kt; 3 p p 2 k 1; 5 kt 1 p; P P B Q 1 P P 1; R R 1 K 1. Black to move.

GAME NO. 1085.

Board 4.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Montreal. White. Mr. C. T. Anstey. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 4 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 B-Kt 5 5 P-K 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 B-R 4 8 B-Q 3 9 B x P 10 Castles 11 Q-K 2 12 B-R 6 13 Q B 14 Q-R-B 15 R-B 2 16 Kt x Kt 17 Kt-B 3 18 Kt-B 3 19 Q-Kt 7 (a) 20 Q x Q P 21 P x P 22 Kt-Q 4 23 Q-B 3 24 Q-B 5 25 Kt x Q 26 Kt-Q 2 27 P-K R 3 28 Kt-Kt 5 29 Kt-B 3 30 Kt-Q B 31 K-B 32 Resigns. (a) White must now win a pawn at least. (b) To be adjudicated. Position:—5 k 2 3 r 1 p p 1; p p 5 p; 2 kt 5; 8; 2 kt r p 2 p p r 2 p p 1; 2 r 2 k 2. White to move.

GAME NO. 1086.

(Board 5. Queen's Gambit.)

Winnipeg. White. Mr. C. Bruce. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q R 4 3 P-K 3 4 B x P 5 Kt-K B 3 6 B-Q 8

6 Kt-B 3 7 Castles 8 P-K 4 9 P-Q 5 10 B-Rt 5 11 Kt-K 2 12 B x Kt 13 Kt-K 14 Kt-Q B 3 15 P-B 3 16 P-Kt 5 17 Q-Q B 2 18 Kt x B 19 Q-Kt 3 20 B-Q 3 21 B-R 2 22 Q-R-B 23 Q-B 3 24 Q-Q 2 25 Q x R 26 K-R 27 R-Kt (a)

(a) To be adjudicated. A diagram of this interesting position is appended. Black to move.

STUWE.

Black-12 pieces.



White-12 pieces.

BRUCE. GAME NO. 1087.

(Board No. 6. Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Montreal. White. Dr. A. W. McArthur. 1 P-Q 4 2 P-Q B 4 3 Kt-Q B 2 4 B-K 5 5 P-K 3 6 Kt-B 3 7 R-B 3 8 B x P 9 P x B 10 B-Q 3 11 B-Kt 12 P x Kt 13 Castles 14 P-K 4 15 P-K 5 16 Kt-K 17 P-K B 4 18 Kt-B 3 19 Q-Q 2 20 Kt-Kt 5 21 Kt x Kt 22 R-B 2 23 P x P 24 B-Q 3 25 B-R 2 26 R-B 2 27 R-B 4 28 B x B 29 Q x R 30 R (B4)-B 2 31 R-B 3 32 R x R 33 Q-R 34 K-R 35 R (Qsq)-K Kt 36 P-K R 3 37 K-R 2 38 R-Kt 6 39 R x P 40 R-Kt 2 41 R-K 7 ch and draws by perpetual check.

GAME NO. 1088.

Board 7. Ruy Lopez.

Winnipeg. White. Mr. H. H. Burrell. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Kt 5 4 B-R 4 5 Castles 6 P-Q 4 7 B-Kt 3 8 Kt x Kt 9 P-Q R 4 10 Q x P 11 Q-K 3 12 B-R 2 13 Kt-B 3 14 Q-Q 4 15 Kt-K 2 16 B x P 17 B x R P 18 B-K Kt 5 19 Kt-K B 3 20 Q x P 21 B x B 22 B x Q 23 B-K 2 24 R x R 25 P-Q Kt 3 26 B-K 4 27 Kt-K 4 28 P x B 29 Kt-Q 6 30 Kt x R 31 K-B 32 K-B 33 Kt-B 7 34 Kt-Q 5 ch

(a) To be adjudicated. A puzzling end game. See diagram. White to move.

COLLINS.

Black-6 pieces.



White-6 pieces. RUSSELL.

GAME NO. 1089.

Board 8. Petroff Defence.

Montreal. White. Mr. A. G. Jones. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 Kt x P 5 B-Q 3 6 Castles 7 B-Q Kt 5 8 B x Kt 9 Q-K 2 10 P-K B 3 11 P x B 12 P-Q Kt 3 13 P-K B 4 14 Q-K B 2 15 B-R 3 16 Kt-Q 2 17 Kt-B 3 18 K-R-K 19 Kt x P 20 Q x Kt 21 B-B 5 22 B-B 4 23 B x P 24 R-K 2 25 Q-Q B 26 B-K B 2 27 Q-K 28 B-K 3 29 R-Q 2 30 B x R 31 B-B 3 32 P-K R 3 33 B-R 5 34 Q-B 2 35 R-K 36 Q-K 3 37 R-K 2 38 K-R 2

GAME NO. 1090.

Board 9. Four Knights.

Winnipeg. White. Mr. E. Tugwell. 1 P-K 4 2 B-B 4 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 Kt-B 3 5 P-Q 3 6 Q-K 2 7 P-K R 3 8 B-K 3 9 B x B 10 P-R 3 11 Castles Q R 12 Q-K 3 13 P-K Kt 4 14 Q-K Kt 4 15 P-K R 4 16 P-Kt 5 17 Kt-Q 5 18 P-Kt 6 19 P-Q B 3 20 B-Kt 3 21 B-Q 22 Kt-R 2 23 P x B 24 Q-B 3 25 B-B 2 26 R-Kt 5 27 R x R P 28 B-Kt 3 29 R-R 8 30 P-K R 5 (a) 31 R x P 32 R x B ch 33 Q-K 6 ch 34 Q-K 8 ch 35 R x P 36 P-K R 4 37 P-R 2 38 K-R 5 39 R x P 40 P-K B 6 41 R-K 7 ch and draws by perpetual check.

(a) To be adjudicated. Position:—Q 3 r 1 kt; r 1 p k 1 p 1; 1 kt 1 p 1 p 1; 1 p 1 p 2 p 3; 8; P B P P 1 Q 2; 1 P 3 P 1 Kt; 2 K 4 R. Black to move.

GAME NO. 1091.

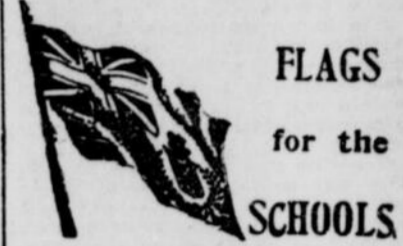
Board No. 10. Ruy Lopez.

Montreal. White. Mr. T. R. Davies. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Kt 5 4 P-Q 4 5 P x P 6 Kt x Kt 7 Kt-B 3 8 B x B ch 9 Q x Q ch 10 B-Q 2 11 Castles Q R 12 K-R-B 13 P-K R 3 14 P-K B 4 15 P-K Kt 4 16 Kt-Q 5 17 B-Kt 4 18 B x B 19 Kt-K 7 ch 20 Kt-B 5 21 P x P 22 Kt x P 23 K x R 24 R-B 5 25 P-Kt 5 26 P-Kt 4 27 R-B 3 28 Kt-B 5 ch 29 R-R 3 30 R x P 31 R-R 8 ch 32 R x R 33 Kt-R 6 34 Kt-Kt 4 35 Kt-B 2 36 K-Q 2 37 P-B 4 38 K-B 3 39 K x P 40 Kt x Kt 41 Kt-R 2 42 Kt-R 3

SOUTHERN ASIATIC RAILWAY.

The more settled conditions secured to China by the Anglo-Japanese alliance have naturally revived the project of a southern Asiatic transcontinental railway, to extend from Alexandria in Egypt, to Shanghai. This project is even said to be under the joint consideration of Great Britain and Japan. We presume that it is at least talked over by the statesmen of those powers, as why should it not be? Indian railways, either built or under construction, already cover a third of the distance, and have proved commercially successful, and it is quite certain that the portion of this line of communication, which would run through China, would pay, as soon as built. The great and progressive inland province of Sze chuen, on the upper Yangtze, is crying out for railway communication with the world, which, though involving unusual engineering difficulties, would obviously be immediately and abundantly profitable. The Yangtze is navigable by steamboats as far as Ichang, whence it is a matter of four hundred miles to Chen tu, the capital of Sze chuen. This

is largely through mountains. Still more difficult, having to cross many mountain ranges, would be the line from Burmah to Sze chuen, through Yun nan. But here again the commerce and traffic would be immediate and great. These are commercial enterprises, and it is impossible not to suppose that they are being planned by men who can carry them out. More of a strategic character would be the connection between the Indian railway system and the Persian Gulf. In Baluchistan, it would run through the most inhospitable country in the world, and in southern Persia things are very unsettled. But such a line would, as we recently said, not only do the through trade between Persia and India, but it would take up a great deal by the way. It would, moreover, be a continuation to India of the Euphrates Valley Railway, which is being urged forward by the Germans, and which is on the straight line between London and Bombay. If the Euphrates valley is to be controlled by Germany, a British railway from Alexandria to Bushire would become a necessity. It would run through the most irclaimable part of the Arabian desert, but it would complete the belt which would give to Great Britain a trans-Asiatic railway over against the Siberian railway controlled by Russia. The principal advantage to Japan would be in the opening up of China to her trade and to the spread of her progressive influence



OUR OFFER EXTENDED

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

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

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

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

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

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

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains. Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils or a trustee could set the thing going.

The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra efforts put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements. Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page, and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, had little faith in the sincerity of the claims of Neapolitan beggars. He says that when he threw out a handful of small coins to them the blind were the first to see it, the paralyzed to run for it, the maimed to pick it up, the naked to put it in their pockets, and the dumb to blaspheme their ill luck in being out of the scramble.

THE GIRDLER OF TRUTH

BY THE REV. D. H. OVERTON.

(Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

Text.—Stand, therefore, having girded your loins with truth.

Paul is fond of martial figures. They occur often in his writings. To him life was a warfare, and the Christian a soldier.

This is what Paul does in this letter to the church at Ephesus. It was troubled times for those early churches. A crisis of extreme danger was approaching.

Paul is writing the letter from his prison-house in Rome, and he sees the situation as no other had the power to see it.

The devil—the spirit of evil; evil principalities and powers, world-rulers of darkness—the whole kingdom of darkness and ignorance and spiritual wickedness in high and in low places, in their own hearts and in the hearts and lives of others.

These are their foes, and in order that they may not be disheartened, he appeals to them as a general would to his men. He calls to them: 'Be strong in the Lord, and in the strength of his might. Stand firm! Hold your ground! Maintain your honor!'

We have need of this equipment, as had those Ephesian Christians, for we have foes to fight as did they. We must fight the spirit of evil, and all the spirits of the world.

There is nothing like a full equipment for any great and good task. Time spent in preparation for any great work is rarely if ever wasted.

It ought to be of profound interest to us, therefore, to learn just what equipment is necessary in order to win the victory in the great battle of life. Nothing else should concern us quite so much.

Eczema Known By Intense Itching IF NOT CURED IT SPREADS AND BECOMES CHRONIC—WHAT TO EXPECT FROM Dr. Chase's Ointment

The stages of eczema are marked by redness of the skin—heat and inflammation—swelling—watery discharge—formation of a crust or scale—and almost constant itching, varying from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively beyond human endurance.

Too frequent washing is to be avoided, but the afflicted parts should be thoroughly cleansed with Facker's Tar Soap and tepid water. After careful drying (not rubbing) with a soft towel, apply Dr. Chase's Ointment plentifully.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

as to know what that equipment is, and then to get it. Paul tells us here in this letter and chapter what it is, and how to get it. It is the girdle of truth, the breastplate of righteousness, the sandals of readiness for proclaiming the gospel of peace, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and with it all, persevering and prevailing prayer.

It is of the first of these that I would speak to-day, 'The Girdle of Truth.' Wearing loose garments as they do in the warm eastern countries the girdle becomes a very necessary part of the costume, especially when any great action is required.

It is not without reason, therefore, that Paul gives truth the first place in the armor of God, and in the Christian's equipment. What the girdle is to the soldier in the East that, and more than that, truth is to the Christian soldier.

We as Christians are witnesses of the truth. Truth is on trial for her life out in the great world-field of battle, and every man is a witness for or against her. Christian truth is on trial in this world, and in our lives as Christians.

The girdle is the thing seen by all who see the soldier who is girdled with it. Wherever the soldier went in the battle he bore witness to the fact that he was equipped with the girdle.

So the Christian is a witness for the bright and striking truth of Christ. The great utterance of great truths, and, better, the great living of great truths in the humble doing of daily duties, is the great work of the soldier of Jesus Christ.

MR. GOULD CRITICISED.

The 'Wall Street Journal' says:—'From the evidence in hand we thoroughly agree with the 'Railway Age' that George J. Gould cannot be acquitted on the charge that he has interfered with the usefulness of his high-priced officials by overruling them in many details of their labor.'

'That this policy is a mistake is recognized as an axiomatic truth by not only the railway officials at large, but by the majority of the railway magnates. Mr. Hill, Judge Moore and Mr. Morgan, perhaps the broadest of the railway owners recognize as a cardinal principle of railway trusteeship that the right man in the right place must not be hampered by interference. These men do not frown upon individual initiative. They encourage it. They are not served by clerks or shadows in the higher executive offices. Full grown men can hold office under them as proudly as they would hold office in a railway they owned themselves.'

Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Gould are the antitheses. Which is the greater martinet it is not possible to say. Mr. Harriman lost C. M. Hays and Horace Burt for this cause. Mr. Gould has lost Russell Harding and Joseph Ramsey, Jr. Both seem to work on the principle that because a man works on salary he should not have a soul to call his own.

'American ethics will not support the theory of Messrs. Vanderbilt, Harriman and Gould. It is entirely un-American, a survival of feudalism that cannot thrive in the United States. It will lead downward. The junior executive officers of the Harriman lines will never fill great offices in other railways of the union. All the lines under this theory of government must continue to draft men from the other, freer systems if they keep up their administration.'

'How can this school for railway clerks hold up its head beside the glorious university for railway men of which Mr. Hill is president? There is not a single graduate, as far as we know, from the Gould, the Vanderbilt or the Harriman systems who has made his mark elsewhere. On the other hand, Mr. Hill can claim that his broad-minded method of handling men has given to the Great Northern graduates over 60 percent of the "posts of honor" from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 19.

NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER.

(Nehemiah i, 1-11.) Golden Text.—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. James v., 16.

Someone has said that, 'A statesman seeks to do all he can for the people; a politician seeks to get all he can from the people.'

In this lesson we have to do with a man who was a real statesman. More than this he was a devout servant of God. Nehemiah was one of the men that God raised up during the period that we have been studying to direct the affairs of his people.

But, above his natural and acquired advantages over the average man, Nehemiah feared and trusted God. Says one commentator concerning him, 'There is no better example of constant dependence on God, united with practical forethought.'

Now Nehemiah appears actively in the history of the Jews several years after the time of the last lesson. It was about thirteen years after the return under Ezra that Nehemiah learned of the desolate condition of Jerusalem.

1. 'The words of Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah. And it came to pass in the month Chisleu, in the twentieth year, as I was in Shushan the palace.'

2. 'That Hanani, one of my brethren, came, he and certain men of Judah; and I asked them concerning the Jews that had escaped, which were left of the captivity, and concerning Jerusalem.'

3. 'And they said unto me, The remnant that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach: the wall of Jerusalem also is broken down, and the gates thereof are burned with fire.'

'The words of Nehemiah.' This introduces the book of Nehemiah's own account of the matters it deals with.

The time mentioned corresponds to our late fall and early winter, November-December. It was the twentieth year of Artaxerxes, the ruler of the Persian empire. Nehemiah was at Shushan, the greatest of the three capitals of the empire, about two hundred and fifty miles east of Babylon, where it is supposed he was born and where, most likely, he spent his early life.

Hanani appears to have been an own brother of Nehemiah. With certain others he comes from Judah and reports the sorrowful state of affairs there. The Jews of the Restoration had made some progress in addition to rebuilding the temple. Other buildings were put up, and trade and agriculture were being renewed. Ezra (iv, 12) speaks of the restoration of the walls of the city also.

But the Jews as a people were not now in a condition for strong national defence, and their enemies preyed upon them. So Nehemiah hears a gloomy report. The city walls were broken down, the gates burned, and the people in affliction. Things were not going well with the Jews.

NEHEMIAH CONFESSES ISRAEL'S SINS.

4. 'And it came to pass, when I heard these words, that I sat down and wept, and mourned certain days, and fasted, and prayed before the God of heaven.'

5. 'And said, I beseech thee, O Lord God of heaven, the great and terrible God, that keepeth covenant and mercy for them that love him and observe his commandments.'

6. 'Let thine ear now be attentive, and thine eyes open, that thou mayest hear the prayer of thy servant, which I pray before thee now, day and night, for the children of Israel thy servants, and confess the sins of the children of Israel, which we have sinned against thee: both I and my father's house have sinned.'

7. 'We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments, nor the statutes, nor the judgments, which thou commandedst thy servant Moses.'

Nehemiah was a man of prayer. Have you ever noticed, in reading history, how times of great trouble bring such men to the front. When human help fails men are apt to remember God, and he frequently then uses those who honor him by their faith and trust.

When the bad news reached Nehemiah he was greatly distressed over the troubles of the chosen people. His actions took a very natural course: First great grief and depression, then prayer to God, and finally action.

One must be profoundly impressed with the greatness of a need before he can pray with great earnestness. The church needs to be deeply convicted to-day of its own low spiritual condition, and the seriousness of the problems before the world. Then it can pray with power for the outpouring of God's spirit.

Do you notice, in verse 5, how Nehemiah refers to God as one that 'keepeth covenant and mercy'? He is about to appeal to both these sides of God's character, and so, very logically and properly, he mentions them.

We do not think seriously enough upon God's promises. They are binding and fixed. He has recorded them in his Word and turned them over to us to test and prove. Nehemiah was about to prove one of these covenants.

But first, he makes no effort to conceal the sins of the people, including himself and his father's house. Verses 6 and 7 contain a sweeping and humble acknowledgment of the unworthy history of Israel. Plainly Nehemiah is not going to make any appeal on the ground that the conduct of the people has earned any aid from God. Let us see, then, upon

what plea he does hope to win his desperate case for Israel.

THE ONE CONDITION. 8. 'Remember, I beseech thee, the word that thou commandedst thy servant Moses, saying, If ye transgress, I will scatter you abroad among the nations: 9. 'But if ye turn unto me, and keep my commandments, and do them; though there were of you cast out unto the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them from thence, and will bring them unto the place that I have chosen to set my name there.'

10. 'Now these are thy servants and thy people, whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power, and by thy strong hand.' 11. 'O Lord, I beseech thee, let now thine ear be attentive to the prayer of thy servant, and to the prayer of thy servants, who desire to fear thy name; and prosper, I pray thee, thy servant this day, and grant him mercy in the sight of this man. For I was the king's cupbearer.'

We say that 'if' is a big word, and so indeed it is. It turned the day of defeat and sorrow for Nehemiah into one of victory. God had laid down certain laws and established certain institutions for the guidance and instruction of his people. Yet we do not need to think very hard to remember how repeatedly Israel had trampled these things under foot and mocked God to his face.

Yet how sublime is the nature of God! He had established laws and attached penalties. He had shown long before, through Moses, that transgression would result in the destruction of national existence and the scattering of the people. But with infinite love and mercy he had not abolished hope utterly. In his covenant there was a great 'if.'

'But if ye return unto me, and keep my commandments and do them, though your outcasts were in the uttermost part of the heaven, yet will I gather them from thence, and will bring them unto the place that I have chosen to cause my name to dwell there.' (Revised.)

Nehemiah was reminding God of his promise of mercy in case of repentance. See Deut. xxx., 1-10. He also calls attention to the fact that the people concerned in this matter were the ones that God had already done so much for. They were his own chosen people, whom he had helped and saved on former occasions.

Then Nehemiah comes to the special favor he has to ask. Verse 11 implies that God still had servants who desired to fear his name, so that the condition of the 'if' was met. Hence would God not prosper Nehemiah and give him favor before 'this man,' that is, the king.

As we find no further reading, Nehemiah wanted the king to send him to rebuild Jerusalem. And so he prayed most earnestly for favor with Artaxerxes, so that this request might be granted.

In due time the favorable moment came, the request was made and granted, and Nehemiah's prayer was answered.

On Nov. 26 we have the lesson for the World's Temperance Sunday, 'Abstinence for the sake of others' (1. Cor. x., 23-33).

HOME READINGS. Monday, Nov. 13.—Neh. i., 1-11. Tuesday, Nov. 14.—Neh. ii., 1-11. Wednesday, Nov. 15.—Neh. ii., 12-20. Thursday, Nov. 16.—Lev. xxvii., 32-42. Friday, Nov. 17.—Deut. xxx., 1-10. Saturday, Nov. 18.—1. Ki. viii., 44-53. Sunday, Nov. 19.—Dan. ix., 1-19.

THE KAISER'S MOOR.

The Emperor William, when at Tangier last spring, was so much struck by the stature of a Moor of altogether colossal proportions that he engaged him on the spot to serve in his first Regiment of Foot Guards at Potsdam, remarks a contributor to 'T. A. T.' ('Tales and Talk').

The man was brought to Berlin and was assigned to the band. On state occasions it was his duty to bear the so-called 'Schellenbaum,' which is a feature of certain of the more ancient German regiments, consisting of a species of Moslem standard, surmounted by a crescent, and from the numerous silver branches of which small horse tails and silver bells are suspended. At ordinary times he was entrusted with the cymbals.

He evidently, however, found it impossible to accustom himself to Prussian ideas of military discipline. For the other day he half killed the bandmaster by smashing him about the head with his cymbals. Had he been a German subject he would have been brought before a court-martial and either condemned to death or else sentenced to almost lifelong penal servitude. But in view of his being

RESCUED FROM THE DEADLY CLUTCHES

One More Cure of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Theodore Young, of Smith's Falls, was Beyond the Doctor's Aid—Now He's Well and Strong.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—Mr. Theodore Young, a well-known citizen of this place, is one of the many Canadians who have been rescued from the clutches of the much dreaded Bright's Disease, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'For two years,' says Mr. Young, in relating his experience, 'I was afflicted with Bright's Disease. The doctors told me I could get no relief. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand. I also used many medicines without getting relief.'

'Hearing of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them, and after using the first box I found great relief. After using four boxes I was able to go to work, which I had been unable to do for some time. I recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who are afflicted as I was.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease, the most advanced stage of Kidney Disease. How much more easily will they cure the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

Advertisements. Do You Suffer With HEADACHES? Won't you be guided by the experience of others—take what they took—and cure yourself as they cured themselves? Fruit-a-tives cure the cause of the headache. They remove the blood poisons which cause it entirely relieve constipation and tone up the nerves. This letter is the proof that puts an end to doubt:— 'I have tried Fruit-a-tives and found them splendid for headaches. I feel so much better since I commenced taking them. I think they are a splendid medicine, and am recommending them to all my friends.' Mrs. J. W. DULONG, Thamesville, Ont. Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets. soc. a box. All druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ing a Moor, the Kaiser decided that he should be merely shipped back with all possible expedition to his native land, and this experience, added to other unpleasant ones, has contributed to diminish the Emperor William's former enthusiasm in behalf of Morocco.

who, with the Hon. Messrs. Foy and Hanna, accompanied them through the parliament buildings. Mr. Gouin also paid a visit to the Hon. G. W. Ross, whom he found in excellent health.

Referring to a report in which the Premier of Quebec was alleged to have been rather aggressive with respect to the policy of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Gouin denied having had any such thought or intention, and declared that a successful readjustment of the relations between the Dominion and the provinces required the united action of the latter on a basis leaving aside all party views. He believed that the Conservative local governments would approach Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the conviction that he is of a liberal turn of mind, and animated with a desire to listen patiently to their claims and to do all in his power to readjust matters between the provinces and the central power. He added that as soon as the Ottawa Government was ready, a meeting would no doubt take place between the representatives of the federal and provincial governments, and he believed that when the time came the provinces would be found working harmoniously together.

A CANADIAN AT TRAFALGAR.

Was there a Canadian with Nelson on board the 'Victory'? This question is answered in the affirmative by Dr. Morgan, of this city. The officer whose name will go down to posterity in this connection is, or rather was (for he died in 1875), Admiral Sir George Augustus Westphal, who was born at Preston, Nova Scotia, March 27, 1785. The son of a retired military officer, of high German extraction, young Westphal was so fortunate as to have a great uncle a dignitary of the Hanoverian church, who was preceptor to the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, and he entered the Royal Navy under the auspices of His Royal Highness. This, according to O'Byrne, was in 1798.

After serving alternately on the North American, home and West Indian stations, as midshipman and master's mate, Westphal, in March, 1803, joined the 'Amphion 32,' Capt. Thomas Masterman Hardy, and sailed in that frigate for the Mediterranean with Lord Nelson, whom, on their arrival, he followed into the 'Victory 100.' In her, says O'Byrne, 'after pursuing the combined fleets of France and Spain to the West Indies and back, he fought at the battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, on which occasion, being severely wounded in the head, he was laid in the cockpit by the head of his dying chief.' (Vide London 'Gazette,' his vol. 1484.) Recovering from his wound, he subsequently ran a career remarkable for the many gallant, daring and brilliant exploits credited to him. During the war of 1812 with the United States, he is said to have been more than a hundred times in action with the enemy. On one occasion, he was entrusted with over two million Spanish dollars in specie. Westphal attained captain's rank in 1819, was promoted rear admiral in 1831, and admiral in 1863. Knighted in 1824, after accompanying Earl Amherst, the new Governor-General to India, Sir Robert Peel announced that the dignity 'had been recommended especially, in consideration of his gallant and distinguished services against the enemy.' In 1846, he was further honored by being appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen. A brother, Philip, also a Canadian by birth, and equally distinguished in the naval service, became a rear admiral in 1855, and an admiral in 1866.

Sir George Westphal took for his second wife Mary Anne, daughter of John Racey, of Quebec, an aunt (and the god-mother) of the late Mrs. Henry Kaulbach (Miss Ryland), of Montreal. Their only daughter, Mary Augusta, married in 1869, a son of Lord Charles Beauchamp, of the family of the Duke of St. Albans. How extraordinary, remarks Dr. Morgan, that the name of this illustrious Canadian has not been retained in the geographical nomenclature of his native country, while the names of so many nobodies (at least to us), have been preserved in this way. It is the same, he says, with regard to Inglis, the hero of Lucknow; Williams, the hero of Kars. Dunn, the hero of Balaclava, and others, who the more they have distinguished themselves abroad, the more they have been ignored at home.—Ottawa 'Citizen.'

Advertisements. BIBLE TRUTHS. CHILDREN OF THE BIBLE. One of the beauties of the Bible is the place little children have in its pages. Even infants are not forgotten. God had his eye upon them even as babes. From one have descended the millions of Ishmaelites which now dwell in Arabia, (Gen. xxi.), and another, Moses, became the deliverer and leader of his people out of Egyptian bondage. (Ex. ii.) Both peoples, Jews and Arabs, still hold nominally to the worship of the God of their fathers, and thus witness to the truth of the Scriptures which Christians prize so much and should love more. They should also be more faithful imitators of those two women who taught Timothy from his earliest years God's Word. (1. Tim. iii.) Parents are to train their children in the fear of God. (Deut. iv., 10; vi., 7; xi., 19. Prov. xxii., 6; xxiii., 13. Eph. vi., 4.) The Bible stories about children and about Jesus told by mothers to their little ones would be good seed-sowing in their retentive memories and would save many a little child from a life of sin. The Lord loved little children and rebuked those adults who would hinder their coming to Him. He took them in His arms and blessed them. (Mark x., 13-16.) Obedience to parents is enjoined upon children and Jesus Himself set the example of submission to His earthly parents. Parents should imitate the Saviour's love to little children. The good Earl Shaftesbury owed his Christian life to a godly nurse, for his parents were godless.

Advertisements. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Beware of Substitutes.

Advertisements. BABY WANTS to make his bath perfect. BABY'S OWN SOAP. Pure. Fragrant. Cleansing. THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, Manufacturers. Beware of Imitations.

Advertisements. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS. All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNRIVALLED ONE. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Advertisements. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Beware of Substitutes.

Advertisements. The statue of Camille Desmoulins, unveiled the other day in Paris, disappeared from its pedestal the next night, and the explanation is distinctly amusing. It was found that most of the garments with which the sculptor had provided the revolutionary firebrand were of the wrong date. So M. Desmoulins is to be redressed.

HIS FATHER.

(By David Lyall, in the 'British Weekly'.)

A woman who was very weary, whom life had buffeted very much, walked down the steep rough road which led from the village of Cauldcotes to the sea. It seemed to be a grey sea always, with sullen waves booming against a resentful shore. She had awakened in the night and heard it, but it had neither soothed nor comforted her, though there was that in her heart that might have made a responsive note to the moan beyond the bar. Some one who knew Cauldcotes well, nay, who had been born in one of the handful of houses scattered under the cliff, had told her about it once long ago, when they were friends.

And though he had forgotten, she had not, so she had made her way by slow stages and by dint of much asking to what surely seemed the remotest, most desolate region in God's whole earth. Yet there were a good many scattered abroad in that same earth whose hearts turned yearningly towards Cauldcotes, both in dreams and in waking hours, and who being exiled from it, yet loved it with a surpassing love, and lived to breathe its salt wind again, and rest exiled eyes with the very unrest of the sea which divided them.

He had not been gone long enough to feel that strange hunger of the heart, which is one of the strongest passions that can shape a man's course in this world, or perhaps the corroding rust of a great city had robbed him of it altogether. Anyhow he had told her of the miserable seaswept place, of his bleak boyhood in it—God-forsaken was the word he had used, and he had taken a vow never to look upon it again. She was thinking of that as she walked like one in a dream among the rough stones of the road, her eyes roaming from the little harbor with its rough, home-made pier, past the brown wings of the fishing boats to the wide flood beyond. It was all he had said, but there was a charm about it, and her cold heart warmed to it. It might have been because it was the cradle of the only man she had ever loved, but whom strange tongues had parted, she thought forever.

She had dressed herself for the part she was to play, a chance and poor visitor to the little place that had no commerce with the great world. A plain skirt of blue serge, unlike any skirt that had ever been seen in Cauldcotes before, cleared a pair of feet encased in what she called brogues, but which Cauldcotes would have called paper soles or 'whig-maleeries,' or some other equally scornful title, which would at once have demolished the reputation of the man who had made them. But they were passing neat anyhow, and got her over the stones with surprising speed. She wore no hat, and the wind ruffled her hair, and brought a sweet breath of natural color to the face that late hours and much lack of sleep had whitened.

A handful of exceedingly dirty children played among the cobbles and refuse on the stony beach, some women at the cottage doors baiting the lines with evil things which smelt the whole air, looked at her in curiosity, though not in wonder. 'The wummin frae Tibbie's,' said one. 'Mighty, look at her feet an' the lace at her petticoat tail.'

She passed on round the pier, the end of which was her destination. She wanted to stand on its extreme limit, so that there should be nothing between her and the sea. But when she got there she found an old man leaning on a crooked stick heavily, shading his eyes with one hand, and looking straight out to sea. She stepped softly so that she might not disturb him, but if he heard, he did not even turn his head.

Shortly she came where she could see his face. It was gnarled and weather-beaten, the straggling grey whiskers blown by the wind sadly needed trimming, the sunken eyes had depths of untold experience in them. And above all there was that pathos of age, which seen in an old man is one of the most moving things on earth. She minded to have speech with him, bade him good-day in that soft voice of hers which had been known to move men to various deeds, brave and the reverse, but he heard as if he heard not, nor did he remove his eyes from the sea. She stood a little near him, her eyes turned seawards too, wondering casually whether they sought the same sail. But he was a disturbing element, more disconcerted than if he had spoken or moved like an ordinary man. Her communion with the sea was broken, she saw only its greyness, its dull monotony, it had neither life nor beauty, it was cold, immense, unresponsive.

She turned away and walked back to the place where the boatmen were gathered in a heap, sitting on upturned creels, handling a dirty pack of cards. They were unlovely objects, unshaven, dirty, envied by sundry strange odors. But she stopped beside them and asked a question. Not one of them rose, or touched a card, or pulled a forelock, or even removed a pipe. They stared, and that with all their might.

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A POOR LOCAL

(Marianne Farningham, in the 'Christian World'.)

It was a small village, and the smallest cottage in it was occupied by an old couple who loved God and had always tried to serve him. They had just finished their midday meal on a lovely day in August, and they sat looking at each other through eyes that were still bright, though a little sadder than usual.

'You won't put off going, then, Jim?' 'No, lass, no. Why should I? I don't preach with my hands, you know. The man had been harvesting last night up to eight o'clock, and just before leaving-off time had met with a nasty accident.'

'No, Jim, you don't preach with your hands, I know, but you cannot put them off and on, and that hand, I am afraid, will give you pain all the evening.'

'Perhaps preaching will help me to forget the pain. You will change the bandage for me before I go, and I will be all right. It is too great an honor put upon poor me to proclaim His Holy Gospel. I should not like to lose my opportunity, and I ain't a cowardly sort.'

'Very well. I shall do a little way with you, when I've tidied up a bit.'

There were three naves to walk to reach the little chapel which for many years had been served by the Local Preachers' Plan, upon which James Watchett's name had long appeared.

They were very pleasant miles along country roads, bordered here and there by a little wood, and a broad meadow, a golden cornfield, and the steps of the two old people were longer and stronger than most who walked thereon.

They did not talk much, the man was keeping a secret from his wife, and he felt that if he began to talk it would come out, and the woman was anxious about her husband. 'I wish I had put his hand in a sling,' she thought, 'I expect the jolting hurts it.'

When they had reached halfway she returned. 'I hope you'll get on all right. I wish you'd said you couldn't go.'

'Ah, but I can, you see. Good-bye, lass; I won't be late.'

'No, don't. I'll perhaps come to meet you.'

The man walked gravely along the road. He had wanted not to spoil his wife's Sunday, but he had that to tell her which would make her very sad; for on the previous afternoon the farmer, as gently as he could, had told him that he would not be able to give him a weekly wage after the end of October until the spring came again.

'I will find you odd jobs when I can, and pay you for them,' he said, 'but there isn't enough work to keep you on regularly.'

He was too humane to add that his laborer was getting too old to do the best and most efficient work. James Watchett was not surprised; he had feared it for some time, though it came as a blow upon him now. But he had a cheery nature—his master sometimes called him an optimist, but his friends called him a man of faith—and he soon began to find a bright side. 'The Lord will provide,' he said to himself—or was it to God?

They were talking about him in the village where he was to preach. Happily, almost every little chapel has some friend who is rather better off than the others, who does much to keep the place going, and to whose house the preacher usually goes to tea. Very often it is a farmer and his wife who are 'the chief chapel people,' and it is not easy to know what the chapels would do without them.

'I am sorry we have not somebody better than James Watchett to preach to us to-night,' said the hostess. 'He is so very uneducated that we have been obliged to ask him not to address the children in the Sunday-school. They laugh at his mistakes, and, indeed, he makes such havoc of the letter H that I can scarcely help it myself.'

'I will try to keep my countenance,' replied a visitor, who was staying there, and the master of the house said, 'You will be surprised at his natural eloquence, in spite of his lack of grammar.'

James Watchett received a kindly welcome, and his hostess found a black silk handkerchief, and put the hurt hand in a sling. As she did so, she said pleasantly, 'You must try to stick to your text to-night, James. As the evening is so fine we may have a stranger drop in from the town, you know.'

And they had a stranger! While the first hymn was being sung a man came along on his bicycle, and appearing to be arrested by the singing, he alighted and put up his cycle in the chapel-yard. He had known the neighborhood when he was a boy, but left it for London when ten years old, and had not seen it since. Something in the preacher's face and voice, and in the little chapel itself, awoke memories of boyhood's days, and changed the half cynical smile, with which he entered, into a more seemly expression.

'His great love wherewith he loved us.' It was a wise choice for James. Whatever his text the love of God was always his theme, and therefore he would be sure to stick to that. The homely language did not displease the stranger, it was so great a change from what was usual. He was a connoisseur in sermons; no distinguished preacher ever came to London but he made a point of hearing him. He knew them all, both Church and Nonconformist, and he preferred a variety rather than settling in one place. He whimsically compared this preacher with others, and the memory of one held him for a while, so that he forgot where he was, until he was suddenly roused by what sounded almost like a proclamation. ('He give him to us!')

The speaker's very soul was moved. His face paled, and his voice was broken. Recovering, he told the people what this meant in words so forceful, so picturesque, so convincing, that the stranger was spell-bound. It is doubtful if any preacher in the land so held and moved his audience on this Sunday evening as this unlettered man in his passion of love and gratitude. No; it was not an intellectual treat such as he was used to; it was a message to the heart, and it moved the gentleman, who was a

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to a light summer breeze which quietly fanned their leaves. There is another house—Blundeston Hall—which has made claim to being the Rookery on account of the fact that Dickens's description of the interior of David's birthplace coincides more fully with it than it does with the Rectory. And, further, when Dickens was visiting the spot and called at the hall for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its interior, he made himself known to the old housekeeper who was in charge of the place at that time, and had her permission to enter.

It is a fact that Peggotty's kitchen and the long passage leading from it to the front door, the dark storeroom 'that is a place to be run past at night,' and other features described in the book, were to be found at the Hall and not at the Rectory. However, that is the license of the novelist, and was often Dickens's way. On the other hand, there are other and weightier reasons for believing that the Rectory was the house Dickens had in view when making the 'Rookery' the birthplace of David. As a matter of fact, the Hall can have no claim whatever from a geographical point of view. In the first place, the gravestones in the churchyard cannot be seen from any window in the Hall, whereas they can from the Rectory. The same applies to the sundial over the porch, which David saw from his mother's room. If it is true, there are, or were, elms in each of the gardens, but no one remembers a pigeon house on a pole 'with no pigeons in it' in the garden of the Hall, while such a piece of architecture is clearly recalled at the Rectory. And, again, it will be remembered that David met Mr. Murdstone and Mr. Quinion, after his mother's death, while he was 'turning the corner of the lane near' his house, and after strolling with them he returned home. 'Looking back,' he says, 'as I turned into the front garden, I saw Mr. Murdstone leaning against the wicket of the churchyard and Mr. Quinion talking with him.'

This would not be impossible from the Hall, but if any one will take up a similar position at the wicket gate, the Rectory will be seen, and one will recognize how particular Dickens was as to his minute geographical details. Another point in favor of the Rectory being the 'Rookery' will be found in the hedge of the front garden, which divided Mr. Murdstone on his horse in the roadway from David's mother in the garden, when they walked up and down conversing. Then, again, take that delightful little incident of Peggotty's, when David was packed off in Mr. Barkis's cart on his way to school. David and the carrier had gone some little distance when Peggotty burst from a hedge and climbed into the cart and presented David with 'bags of cakes' and a purse containing three bright shillings which she 'had evidently polished up with whitening.' Dickens had studied the geography of the village so well as to make this little incident possible. The cart would have to travel the road on two sides of the field adjoining the Rectory, and Peggotty would have just had time to reach the second corner by taking a diagonal run across the field, which no doubt she did. This would not be possible in regard to the Hall.

Apart from the 'Rookery' the chief interest in Blundeston for Dickensians is the church. It has a round tower (not a spire, as mentioned in the book) in common with many churches in the district, and dates back to the Norman period. Its antiquarian interest is very great, but we are concerned with it just now as a Dickensian point of view. David's chronicled recollections of it hold good to-day. 'There is nothing half so green that I know anywhere, as the grass of that churchyard,' he says 'nothing half so shady as its trees; nothing half so quiet as its tombstones. The sheep are feeding there, and when I kneel up, early in the morning in my little bed . . . and I see the red light shining on the sundial.' The high-backed pews to which he refers in the same chapter have been removed, but the situation depicted in his early impressions, when he went to church with Peggotty, is easily recalled. The window near the high-backed pew, out of which our house can be seen, and is served by Peggotty, who likes to make herself as sure as she can that it's not being robbed, or by the good soul satisfied herself on those points. On any bright sunny day one can see the same picture as David saw, minus, perhaps, the sheep. 'I look at the sunlight coming in at the open door through the porch, and there I see a stray sheep—I don't mean a sinner, but mutton—half making up his mind to come into the church.'

'Although it is only a story,' as we tell the children who have been listening to a fairy tale, it all seems precisely true, as we stand there in the midst of it all. And if we cannot find 'the grave beneath the tree . . . which Peggotty's own faithful care had ever since kept neat . . . which lay a little off the churchyard path, in a quiet corner, we seem to feel it is there all the same. We leave the church and turn toward

the village. On the way we pass the pond and the spout under the trees where the pond was, and visit the old village inn, 'our village ale house,' in the parlor of which David was confident 'that Commodore Truncheon held that club with Mr. Pickle.' From here started Mr. Barkis, the carrier, who had his prototype in a Mr. Barker, the real carrier of Blundeston at the time; and even to-day there is a good substitute for Peggotty's husband who takes the identical road to Yarmouth that Barkis did. —B. W. Matz, editor of 'The London Dickensian' in the London 'Chronicle.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

IN FEAR OF A SCOLDING ('Young Soldier'.)

Over it goes! Oh, dear, dear, that poor baby! Lucy, the little nurse girl, pushing Master Johnnie carefully along in his mail-cart, does not notice the perambulator coming quickly around the corner. There is a swift collision, the light mail-cart is thrown on its side, and poor baby Johnnie's head gets a bad bump as he falls out on the pavement.

Well, at any rate, he is not too much hurt to cry. How he roars! Lucy, quite pale with fright at the accident, tries for a long time to hush him in vain; at last his roars subside into deep sobs, and Lucy sends him once more in the mail-cart, fastening the strap with trembling fingers. She is very young for a nurse-maid, a timid, shy sort of girl; but her sweet, gentle eyes agree very well with the Army shield-brooch she wears at her collar. Johnnie's white pelisse is tumbled and dusty, and his big white hat twisted. Lucy unties the strings to straighten it. As she does so her pale face suddenly flames up, and her soft eyes fix themselves in a startled stare. Johnnie's left temple is badly bruised, worse still, there is a great swollen place on his forehead.

'Oh, what will the mistress say?' Lucy's heart beat thrice as fast at the bare idea. Then, like a flash, the tempting thought comes into her mind: 'Suppose I don't say anything about it? I could keep it from her to-night I am sure.'

'What is the matter, my dear? Has the baby had a fall?' A white-haired lady, seeing the distress in the girl's face, stops to speak to her. 'Ah! I see, poor little man, a nasty bump, isn't it? The best thing you can do is to take him home as quickly as possible.'

'Could—could not I do something to make his brow look better before I take him home, ma'am?' asked Lucy, eagerly catching at the hope of escaping that dreaded 'having to tell.'

'My dear, you must be sure and tell baby's mother all about it at once. Ah, yes, I know you feel that very hard, I can see; but, my child, it is right. Come, I will walk with you part of the way. I should like you to hear a little story; it will help you to understand how important it is to tell your mistress about any accident that happens to baby.'

'Fanny was a little nurse-maid, just as you are, and she, also, had the care of a baby-boy. One evening he was very cross indeed. Fanny lost all patience with him, and picking him up in a hurry, struck his head accidentally against the sharp corner of the mantelshelf. She fully expected a fearful roar to follow, but he only cried a little time, and soon afterwards fell into a rather heavy sleep. As she laid him down in his cot, she was alarmed to see a strange red mark on the side of his head.'

'Oh, was it like the mark on my baby's head?' interrupted Lucy. 'No, I'm sure it wasn't. I'm nearly certain your baby will soon be all right again. The baby of whom I am speaking had a terrible fit that same night. His mother thought the fit was owing to his teeth, she knew nothing of the blow. Oh! what a sad, sad time that was! The child was very ill, and even the doctor was puzzled. At last he examined the baby all over, and found the bruise on his head. 'Oh, ma'am, did it die?' cries Lucy in terror. 'No—no, it was very, very near it, but it got better at last. If the doctor had been told of the accident he could have saved the family days of suffering and anxiety. Fanny's want of courage and straightforwardness nearly cost the baby its life. 'I will tell, ma'am; I'll tell mistress all about dear little Johnnie directly I get in! 'That's a good, brave girl; that's like a true Christian! Your mistress may scold you, but she will trust you more fully afterwards; and, then, remember your conscience will be all right on the matter. You will not be untrue to your profession for fear of a scolding, will you?'

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# The Boys' Page.

## The Head

(Owen Oliver, in 'Black and White.')

Everybody knows that our school is the best, but they don't know why. I dare say you'll guess that the Head has something to do with it; but you won't guess the reason that the fellows all back him up so. It's because we chose him ourselves!

You'll think I'm stuffing you, but I'm not. If you like I'll tell you about it.

He was the senior mathematical master before he was Head, and his name was Jackson. (It's the same now, of course.) They used to call him Pi, because it's a Greek letter that the upper mathematical classes use to square the circle. He wrote books about the Integral Calculus and the Fourth Dimension (I don't know what they are), and he was always in a brown study about problems and things of that sort, and never noticed what the fellows were doing; but he was an awfully decent sort, and very different from the Head before him. We called the old Head 'Beta,' so you can guess the kind he was. They brought him from the Lowtown Grammar School (they are a set of cads), because he was a great disciplinarian, and knew all about everything, and thought he understood the rest.

He didn't understand our school, anyhow. He altered the bounds, and sent us to bed a quarter of an hour earlier, and changed the towels twice a week, and made himself a beast generally. (A Head can be an awful nuisance if he wants to.)

He was down on old Jackson from the first, anyone could see. Young heard him tell him that he mustn't stand any nonsense from our class, but send the unruly boys up to him. Old Jackson told him we were very good chaps, although our spirits might be a trifle high, and he had no trouble whatever with us. Rayner had put a white mouse in his desk that morning, and I had drawn him on the blackboard, spectacles and all. So we thought it was decent of him not to sneeze on us.

The next day he dropped his handkerchief when he was giving a geometry lesson, and I pinned it on his tail while he was drawing a diagram and spouting to us. He gets awfully excited about his diagrams, and asks all sorts of questions that no one can answer; but, if you wait, he answers them himself, and gives you the marks. He was waving his arms and explaining why two triangles were really as equal as he said they were. (We'd have taken his word for it without any tuss.) The handkerchief was bobbing up and down, and we were nearly splitting with laughing, when the old Head came in. He put up his eye-glass, and stared at the handkerchief, and then he coughed.

The whole form will be in "extra" this afternoon, he said. 'I should like to speak to you after school, Mr. Jackson.'

You'd never think anyone would be such a cad, but he actually told old Jackson he couldn't keep order, and he'd better resign at the end of the term, and he did. Brown (he's our form master) pitched into us about it like anything. Mr. Jackson had been at the school for twenty-three years, he said, and no one had ever done so much for the games or the fellows, and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. I don't know if the other fellows were. I was.

I told Brown I'd done it, of course, but he didn't report me. It would do no good now, he said, but if I wanted to play games on any of the masters in future I'd better play them on him. (I'm not such a fool, because he isn't the sort to play games on.)

We were awfully sorry about old Jackson, and we had a meeting of the form secret society, and passed a resolution not to 'rot' him any more. It was unanimous, because only Carter and New wanted to hold up their hands against it, and we held them down. New kicked, so we tied his head up in a duster. It was one that they do the blackboard with, so it was full of chalk, and made his face white, and the matron thought he was ill, and sent for Mr. Jackson. (He always comes when anyone is ill.) He didn't say much about it, only told New to wash his face.

Old Jackson was awfully quiet the next day, and we were quiet too. We didn't know how to pass the time without ragging, so we tried to listen to what he was telling us. He's the sort you can understand if you like, because he makes things plain. Jones and Carter and I got all our answers right, and he said it was very creditable, and looked as pleased as Punch.

'If you boys would only work as well as you have this morning,' he said, 'we should astonish the examiners.'

'Who wants to astonish the examiners?' Carter asked, as we were going out. I put my leg in front of him and tripped him over to astonish him.

'Who wants to stick up for old Jackson?' I asked; and the fellows crowded round to hear what I had to say. (I am president of our secret society!)

'How are you going to do it?' Young asked.

'At the examination,' I told them. They stared at me as if I'd gone mad.

'You don't want to swot, do you?' Westlake asked.

'No,' I said, 'but I'm going to. If we do well at the exam., they can't say things of old Jackson, and it ought to help him when he tries to get another school.'

'We shall only make a mess of it,' Carter objected. He always objected to things.

'You will,' Young told him.

'I'll lick you three places, you pumpkin-head!' Carter said.

Young socked him, and they started to fight, but we pulled them off one another, and had a meeting, and made up our minds that we were going in for mathematics. We told the kids in the lower forms, and they said they were going in for it too. They thought it was a game, and wanted to change their minds when they found mathematics was only another name for arithmetic and so

on, but we punched their heads till they promised. They made such a row that Reid (he's the head of the school) wanted to know what it was about. When I told him he said it was a rattling idea; and they had a meeting of the upper school, and decided they'd go in for it too. So all the school went for mathematics.

It was a beastly fog at first, but you soon get used to it. It is wonderful what you can get used to! Lots of us grew almost to like the stuff; and anyhow we weren't going to be beaten when we'd started on it. We had meetings of the society to discuss the preparation, and some of the fellows got awfully excited over the problems. Young and Carter had a fight about the asses' bridge, because Young said Euclid's way was the best, and Carter stuck up for the way in the new books. I got a black eye showing Richardson the way to do a quadratic equation, but I licked him, so he had to do it my way, and Jackson said I was right, but my method of proof was somewhat arbitrary. We had an awful trouble with Grey and Thomas, because they could never get their answers to anything right. Some of the fellows wanted to turn them out of the society, but they were awfully cut up about it, so I said I'd help them every evening. I had to learn things properly to make them plain to them, so I could always answer all right myself, and I became top of the class. Old Jackson used to pat me on the shoulder, and keep me behind for a few minutes to show me things that he thought I could understand and the others couldn't, but I always showed them to the others afterwards, because they were easy enough when you understand them. We got on so fast that old Jackson had a job to find any questions that we couldn't do, and he had to make up all sorts of problems about pigs and things of that kind to catch us. Some of the fellows wrote home to their people for questions to try and floor him; but he always did them. He said he wasn't sure that he could have done one my governor sent, if he hadn't seen something of the kind before. He doesn't make out he can do everything, like some masters do.

The fellows in the other forms fagged nearly as hard as we did, and when the other masters got to hear of it they took a lot of interest in the mathematics, and used to help us prepare. Brown said it was the best thing we could do to please old Jackson (he called him 'Mr. Jackson,' of course), and he thought it was very decent of us. He gave 'algebra teas' to our form on the wet half-holidays, and had 'arithmetic races' in the evenings. (You had to run to him and get a sum in an envelope and work it out before you ran back. It made you sharp at working out figures, I can tell you.) De Vigne, the French master, gave some geometry in French in class, instead of dictation; and Smith, the science master, set us a lot of calculations to do. The week before the exam., you could hardly meet a master or a fellow without he asked you a problem; and Rough (he's the master who looks after the games) put us in training like he does before the sports. I never knew the school so excited about anything; and when we went in to the examination we were nervous as a lot of girls.

We needn't have worried about the papers really, for they were the easiest things you ever saw. Old Jackson said they were harder than usual, and it was our good work that made them seem simple to us; but we thought that was only because he had made up his mind to praise us. Anyhow, we did them all right. Even Grey and Thomas only missed four questions out of thirty-four.

When the results came out, every fellow in the school had passed, and most of them were in the first class—except those who had 'honors' or 'distinction.' I got 'distinction,' and the prize for our class. It was only luck, because Carter is quite as good as I am. Old Jackson said there had never been such a wonderful result since he came to the school and our class had simply astounded him. He shook hands with us all and made a little speech. He had been fond of all his boys for twenty-three years, he said, but never so fond of a class as he had been of us; and he should never forget us, and he hoped, when he was gone, we should remember him, and he was very, very sorry he was leaving us. Some of the fellows nearly blubbered, and I went and told him about the handkerchief after school; but he said he knew before, and he was sure I meant no harm; and if I wanted to do him a kindness would I go on working as I had done lately, because he liked me very sincerely, and it would give him so much pleasure to see me do well in life.

There were paragraphs in the papers about our success at the examination; but they put it all down to the Head. (He is a 'classical man,' and I don't believe he could do a quadratic equation right!) So he got the offer of a bigger school with more money, and accepted it. We were glad for our own sakes, but we were sorry for his. We were simply mad that he should have the credit, and we made up our minds to show everyone what we thought about it at the prize-giving. When old Beta got up to speak we wouldn't cheer or make a sound. He went quite green, and all the people stared at us. We didn't care, because he couldn't do anything to us then.

At the end of the meeting the chairman of the company that the school belongs to got up and made a speech. He was a fat old gentleman and he looked silly, but he wasn't. He told us some funny stories that made us roar. He said that boys knew so much nowadays that he thought they had better open schools for parents; and he really wished he could come to us for a few lessons in mathematics. (We found out

afterwards that he was only chaffing, because he was a great swell at it, really.)

'The examination was splendid, boys,' he said. 'You must have put in real good work. I mayn't know much about lessons, but I know a good bit about hard work; and I always respect a real hard worker, whether he's a man or a boy. You've done well, my lads, and it's a great credit to you. I hope you realize that it is also a great credit to your mathematical master.'

People always believed we'd arranged it but we hadn't. I don't even know who started it; but we all stood up at once and cheered, and shouted, 'Mr. Jackson!' The old gentleman cheered too, till he got tired. Then he sat down till we'd finished cheering. When he stood up, we cheered again, till he held up his hand.

'I judge,' he said, 'from your enthusiasm, that it is a greater credit than I imagined to you; or to your master.' Somebody shouted out, 'Him, Sir!' and we cheered again, and the old gentleman went and whispered to the other old gentleman on the platform. (They call them 'the board.')

'Then he came to the front and held up his hand again.

'I ought to have remembered,' he said, 'that the best work and the hardest work is always prompted by affection. We are pleased to learn that your master has inspired that feeling in you. Your enthusiasm has inspired a feeling of confidence in us. My colleagues on the board have therefore authorized me to trust you with a little secret. Will you hear me out before you cheer?—Very well. This secret is—cheer presently, boys—Mr. Jackson!—Wait, wait! You promised, you know.'

'Boys, I'm a plain-spoken man. I'm going to speak plainly to you, and I'm sure Mr. Jackson won't mind.'

'We have all known everybody knows—that Mr. Jackson is a great mathematician. We did not know that he was such a great teacher as you have shown him to be; that he had such a power of leading you along the thorny paths of learning—they aren't such unpleasant paths, are they, boys?—as you have proved him to have. Well, you have shown us. You shall have this strong and clever and kindly teacher, whom you love to work for. He shall have those capable and loyal pupils whom he loves to teach. My boys, you've chosen your own headmaster. Be a credit to him—God prosper you all, my dear lads! and now you can cheer!'

I should rather think we did.

'You've done it now, you young rascals,' Brown said, when the prize-giving was finished—he was grinning like a Cheshire cat because he always liked old Jackson. 'You shall have to fog at everything next term, because it's all under Mr. Jackson. It's you who'll look fools, remember, if the school does not do well now you've chosen the Head!'

The Head said something of the sort at the beginning of this term, only he said it differently.

'I'm not going to ask you to work for me,' he said, 'because you've proved yourselves. If you don't do well I shall take the blame to myself.'

He would, too! And that's why we work for him, and why our school's the best—because we've got the best Head!

## Old Stamps go up in Price

A GENERAL ADVANCE IN RATES MADE BY DEALERS.

The prices of old postage stamps have advanced greatly during the last two years, says the New York 'Sun,' and the stamp catalogues for 1906, advance sheets of which are already in circulation, show a general increase of ten percent for stamps sought by collectors, while in a number of instances stamps have increased in value 100 percent or more.

The most notable jump has taken place in the value of the stamp issues of Timor. This is a small island in Oceania, but quite large enough to have stamps of its own.

One denomination of this country has advanced from 12 cents, the price two years ago, to \$2.50 for the coming year, while another denomination, which was sold two years ago for 20 cents, is now listed in the standard catalogues at \$25. The dealers and collectors do not seem to know the reason for its great scarcity, which was discovered only when an attempt was recently made to obtain a number of the stamps.

It is often the case that a stamp that has for years been rated as a common variety is catalogued at a low figure for the reason that there is no demand for it, when, as a matter of fact, there are very few to be had. A good example of this is the Dutch West Indies twelve and a half cent gray Queen's head stamp, issued by Holland. The catalogue sets down the value of this issue at eight cents. But not only would a collector have a hard time to get one at that price; he would find it very difficult to secure one at any figure.

The largest stamp firm in England, with a stamp supply valued at \$8,000,000, is said to have just three specimens. The largest dealer in New York, with a stock of \$3,000,000, owns a similar number, while the majority of the small dealers have not even one. Yet the stamp is still included among the common varieties.

One of these days a new catalogue will come out with this issue named among the great rarities, and the price will be almost beyond the means of the ordinary collector. There are many other stamps which have made a quick and large advance in price, although, of course, not always in the same proportion as that made by the Timor issues.

It almost seems as if one cannot pay too much for a rare stamp. The premium on stamps costing a thousand dollars or more has been known to double and treble in two or three years. Of course the scarcity of the issue is the real cause of the jump in value, but then this scarcity is due to the rapidly increasing number of collectors, of whom already there are estimated to be more than 700,000 in this country alone.

The probability is that many so-called common stamps which are now catalogued at a low figure will soon take an unexpected flight in price and cause stamp collectors much vexation at their failure to secure specimens while the prices were down. Stamp collectors as a rule have their eyes fastened on the prevailing rarities and do not pay much attention to the common varieties, thinking that they can easily complete their collection at any time they may see fit.

But in this they are often mistaken. Many stamps are now rated at a low price, say, 10 or 15 cents, and yet many dealers have not a single one on hand, and indeed a collector would have some trouble in securing one from any source. The fact of the stamp's scarcity finally dawns upon the dealer, the price increases, and before one realizes it the price is soaring to the skies.

The tendency of prices seems always to be upward, rarely down. Many collectors who have been buying stamps for years have specimens for which they originally paid a few cents and which are now valued at a hundred dollars or more. Of course, there are some cases where a certain issue has taken a big drop in value, but these are exceptions.

The collection of a well-known New Yorker was sold in this city not long ago, and the high prices brought astonished even the dealers themselves. The interesting feature of the sale was the difference between the prices originally paid by the owner when he bought the stamps years ago and the prices paid at the sale. He had made a practice of writing the purchase figures on the back of each stamp, and there were many instances in which stamps for which he had paid 10 or 15 cents brought sums ranging from \$5 to \$150.

Still the older collectors enjoyed superior advantages, mention of which will make the mouths of the latter day stamp enthusiasts water. The greatest windfall in the history of stamp collecting was that of the years 1884 and 1886, when the government officials at Washington gave away hundreds of complete sets of department stamps, such as those issued for the State, Agriculture, Executive and Justice Departments.

The use of these stamps had been abandoned, and as there were many sets of them left they were given away to anyone who would take the trouble to come after them. Now many of these stamps command very high premiums. The Department of Agriculture issues given away at that time are worth \$30. Those of the War and Executive departments have steadily advanced until they range from \$40 to \$45, while the State Department stamps are the rarest of all and at the present time bring \$75.

## WHERE THE OIL WAS NEEDED.

A gentleman going down the river on a steamer, the engine of which was upon the deck, sauntered to see the working of the machinery. Near him, says 'Lit-Bits,' stood a man apparently bent upon the same object. In a few moments a squeaking noise was heard on the opposite side of the engine.

Seizing an oil-can—a gigantic one, by the way—the engineer sought out the dry spot, and, to prevent further noise of that kind, liberally applied the contents of the can to every joint.

All went on well for a while, when the squeaking was heard in another direction. The oiling process was repeated and quiet restored; but as the engineer was coming quietly toward the spot occupied by the gentleman and the stranger, he heard another squeak. This time, however, he detected the true cause of the difficulty. The stranger was a ventriloquist.

'Oil the crank,' suggested the stranger. Walking straight up behind him, he seized the astonished joker by the nape of the neck, and emptied the contents of the can down his back.

'There,' said he, 'I don't believe that crank will squeak again.'

## ORIGIN OF COITON THREAD.

The origin of sewing cotton was told at a cotton manufacturers' meeting by the head of the great thread house of Paisley, Scotland. It was discovered in 1803 by his grandfather, who had a little business in Paisley, making silk twine for beddles, which were used by every weaver. The silk came from Hamburg, and in 1803 Napoleon caused the stock held there to be burned, in order to hamper British trade. The weavers were in distress, but James Clark conceived the idea that cotton yarns could be twisted together to form the twines.

The experiment succeeded, and from this grew the idea that cotton could be substituted for flax in the manufacture of sewing thread, and would not be so coarse and harsh. He began the manufacture of the thread in a very small way. It was at first put up in skeins, and had to be wound into little balls by the purchaser, and then Mr. Clark invented the modern spools. He had them made by a wood-turner, half a gross at a time. They cost him sixpence a dozen, and he charged the purchaser of a dozen the thread a halfpenny for the spool, which, however, was refunded when the spool was returned. The ladies of Paisley used to come to his shops with their spools, and wait while he wound the thread on them. From this small beginning grew a great industry.

## PUZZLES.

**LETTER ENIGMA.**  
My first is in hunger, but not in eat.  
My second is in oats, but not in wheat.  
My third is in reap, but not in sow.  
My fourth is in stand, but not in go.  
My fifth is in rest, and appears in kneel.  
My whole spells an animal we all love well.

**Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.**

**WORD SQUARE.**  
R U N  
U N A  
N A P

**CURTAININGS.**  
Lath—lath.  
Pearl—pear, pea.  
Magis—magi.

# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

## An Insect in Winter Quarters

(O. H. L., in the 'Pilot.')

In the stress of competition animals have adopted many and various devices for passing through the winter. It is comparatively few, and these only warm-blooded animals, that are able to maintain their vigor throughout the season of cold weather. Of the rest the activity is limited by temperature. In the same way many phenomena, which are universally admitted to be entirely chemical in their nature, take place slowly at low but with marked energy at high temperatures.

It is among insects that we find the most diverse and perhaps the most astonishing modes of wintering. Nor is it surprising that this should be the case. The species of insects are more numerous than those of any other class of animals. Yet they form the habitual diet of an enormous number of mammals, birds, reptiles, and other animals, both vertebrate and invertebrate, and have a large percentage of foes among the members of their own household. To meet the extraordinarily high death rate a birth rate correspondingly high has of necessity been evolved. Many insects lay hundreds, some even thousands, of eggs and yet out of all these hopeful starters in life's race, only two or three reach the goal of maturity. Were the facts otherwise, those species whose birth rate exceeded the death rate would show from year to year a progressive increase in the number of individuals. There is no species either of insects or of any other animal in which this is the case. It is true only of the civilized races of man.

The eggs of insects being thus remarkably numerous, it follows, as a matter of simple arithmetical division, that the amount of sustenance supplied in the form of food-yolk by the parent to each egg is correspondingly small. Hence it comes about that the young insect, in many instances, issues from the eggshell at a very early stage of development. Its food stores being exhausted it must henceforth procure its victuals by its own efforts. It must face the world alone, and generally without weapons or armor. Here, then, we have an almost unique combination of the conditions favorable to the moulding influence of natural selection. The plastic material is abundant the pressure of the hand (or rather jaw) of the artificer is firm and sure. It is no mere chance accident that determines which one or two of the several hundred larvae of a batch shall reach maturity. Death is the penalty for any shortcoming. Small wonder then that efficiency is universal, and that among insects in particular we find the most striking instances of protective resemblance, of mimicry, or social organization, and of mechanical or chemical contrivance.

The puss moth affords a remarkable illustration of the results achieved by the rigorous selection to which we have just alluded. In early summer the eggs are laid upon the leaves of the poplar or willow—a few on this tree, a few on that. Nature has long since enforced the principle of not placing all in one basket. In a few weeks the young caterpillars emerge jet black, and easily mistaken for a dark, withered portion of a leaf. They are nevertheless provided with a pair of curious tails, from which can be everted two scarlet filaments. These conspicuous appendages are shot forth when the creature is alarmed, and are sufficient to deter certain enemies from pushing home the attack. With each successive moult of the skin the appearance of the animal undergoes slight alterations, but throughout it is such as to afford a good protection by concealment among the leaves and twigs of the food-plant.

By August the caterpillar is full grown, and is now some two inches in length, and curiously hump-backed. The body is for the most part green. But so large a mass, if uniformly green, would be conspicuous among the high lights and deeper shadows on the leaves. Accordingly, an undulating white stripe has been evolved upon each side to represent a strongly illuminated edge, and near it are various dark blotches and markings which give the effect of shadows. Although no very exact copy of a leaf is produced, yet the result is in very satisfactory harmony with the surrounding tints and patterns. Close behind the head there is a rather bright red band with two black spots upon it. When the creature is at rest and undisturbed this bit of gay color bears a very striking resemblance, both in size and tone, to certain bright red galls, which commonly form misshapen swellings upon the surface of poplar leaves. When danger threatens a further use is found for this conspicuous region of the body. The head is then suddenly drawn back, and, so to speak, telescoped into the front part of the body, so that the red belt forms the most advanced portion of the animal. The aspect now is that of the red and angry face of some much larger animal, whose two eyes are represented by the black spots mentioned above. In addition the scarlet caudal filaments (if they have not already been bitten off) are displayed to increase the terrifying appearance. But the resources of the soft-bodied caterpillar are not yet exhausted. If actually touched by an enemy it will spurt forth from a sac beneath its mouth a jet of formic acid which, should it reach the eye or mouth, or other tender surface of the opponent, will cause intense smarting and pain, and probably a hasty retreat. It is one of the most marvellous things in nature that the strong acids and alkalis produced by various animals are tolerated by the tissues of the producers themselves. Yet, as we shall presently see, in this case a counterbalancing effect occurs in another region of the body.

(To be Continued.)

## A PYTHON OR A BOA AS A FOOT-WARMER.

Mr. Burroughs may take exception to a new English book in which are described various strange pets. Dr. Mann, an enthusiastic lover of snakes, contributes to this volume a letter which goes to show that the larger kinds of these creatures may have far more character and emotion than they are generally credited with:

'My present boa,' he writes, 'always sleeps in my bed around my feet. He is perfectly clean, lies still and very seldom disturbs me; occasionally he crawls to my face to lick it. I frequently take a python to bed, but at present she is timid, and if she cannot find my feet crawls out of the bed and curls herself on the floor. . . . I do not myself believe that any python or boa is savage. But they are dreadfully timid, especially from the ill treatment they receive when first caught and the misery and terror they endure on the voyage. There is another thing: They have no eyelids, and on being suddenly uncovered and dragged forth to the light, suffer from the glare very acutely. It is best, therefore, to hide their heads in your hand or under your coat. Handle them often and give them water, pressing their heads gently into it. I feed my boas frequently from my hand; but the last time I offered a python a guinea pig the prey escaped, and the python took in the whole of my hand instead. He soon discovered his mistake and was greatly distressed, rubbed his head against my hand, and seemed to fear some sort of punishment. Since that time I have had great difficulty in persuading him to eat unless I nurse him or take him to bed, when he will lie the whole night with his head in my hand.'

## BALD EAGLE CAPTURED BY BOYS.

(Mason City Correspondence Des Moines Register and Leader.)

A bald eagle measuring eight feet from tip to tip of its wings, was shot and then captured by two small boys, sons of William Woods, near Owens Grove, a few weeks ago.

The boys went for a hunt and noticed a large bird in a tree. They fired, wounding the bird and bringing it to the ground. They at once ran to capture it, and both were clawed, one quite true it, and both were clawed, one quite ferocity and power of their captive. After more cautious manoeuvring they each caught a wing of the big bird and thus made their way home, where they imprisoned it in a cage. The bird weighs twenty pounds.

## MUSKRAT CAUGHT BY A TIN-BOY.

A large muskrat, with its head fast in a rusty sardine box, was caught recently in the Susquehanna near the lower bridge at Milton. It was seen swimming around in the river without apparent direction or purpose. It did not resemble any species of four-legged animal known to the oldest inhabitant along the West Branch until it was caught and the sardine can was removed from its head. Then it looked like any other big muskrat.—Philadelphia Record.

## LIVE OWL ON AN ENGINE.

A live owl came into the Kansas City Union Depot on the Missouri Pacific train from Wichita, recently.

The bird was caught between the boiler and one of the rods on the side of the engine. It had been struck a glancing blow, and lodged stunned on the engine's side. Some small boys in the station noticed the owl and captured it.—Kansas City 'Star.'

**Witness  
Diamond  
Jubilee.**

## Flag Offer

Extended to Nov. 15, 1905.

For full particulars write at once to  
**FLAG DEPT. JOHN DOUGALL & SON**  
MONTREAL.

# Home Department.

## A Petition.

(By Henry Van Dyke.)

These are the gifts I ask  
Of thee, Spirit serene;  
Strength for the daily task,  
Courage to face the road,  
Good cheer to help me bear the traveller's  
load,  
And, for the hours of rest that come be-  
tween,

An inward joy in all things heard and seen,  
These are the sins I vain  
Would have thee take away;  
Malice and cold disdain,  
Hot anger, sullen hate,  
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,  
And discontent that cast a shadow grey  
On all the happiness of a common day.

## Mrs. Derlar's Reasons for Thanksgiving.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the 'Independent.'

(Concluded.)

It was not a great while after this that Mr. Derlar began to fail. He grew very weak and white; he had no longer the breath to blow upon his flute; when he walked in the garden where he had been wont to train the roses and pluck the peaches, he leaned his hand heavily on her shoulder. 'I am going to leave you,' he said, one morning, as he lay on the lounge.

'No, no!' she exclaimed. 'The tonic will work a miracle for you.' 'Death is the miracle that is to be worked for me,' he said, smiling. 'You are a good wife. Let me tell you that you have revealed to me a quality in womanhood that I thought no one but my mother possessed.' And then he took her hand and drew her toward him, and in the moment he was dead.

'Mrs. Derlar is a truly afflicted woman,' said Mrs. Shepherd. But neither Mrs. Shepherd nor another had an idea of the loneliness that had overtaken Mrs. Derlar, the sense of a vacancy that nothing could ever fill. For a long while all the sunshine that befell her was in living over the days of her life with her husband. But even through those experiences ran another, like a dark thread ever recurring in some golden embroidery, that it was placid affection, not passionate love, that her husband had given her, and that after all she had missed the great joy of life.

So far as material things went, Mrs. Derlar was very comfortable. She had the house still that her distant relative had left her, into which she had moved at the time from another part of the town, and of which Mr. Derlar's taste and contrivance had made quite a different thing from its first estate; her vegetable garden gave her a good part of her living; and from her large apple orchard in good years she sold to the journeying buyer a hundred barrels in bulk. When, after some hesitation, she opened Mr. Derlar's desk, she found it empty of all but the parcel in the brown envelope, which contained a half dozen savings bank books in her name, the yearly dividend from which was superior to all her needs.

For all this Mrs. Derlar had reason to be thankful. But none of this was included in the burden of her thoughts on the subject that night before Thanksgiving. Mary Purcell had been in to tea; and the maid of all work, no longer the diminutive creature she was, had taken away the tray, and there had been a game which Mr. Derlar had taught his wife; and now they had heaped the fire with the pine cones, and they sat before the red glow, into which it had fallen, talking with a more than common friendly intimacy; and they heard the keen wind blowing the light snow of yesterday, with now and then the far-off tinkle of a sleigh bell, all with a sense of shelter and satisfaction, even through their undercurrent of melancholy.

For as they had been talking over the old times, each had come a shadow of constraint, each vaguely conscious of an old pain, each vaguely conscious of the other's thought. With Mary Purcell the formless feeling ran that all might have been so different if she had been loved instead of the other, and there was a yearning pity in her heart toward one for whom others had only blame, and a lingering faith in him, for all. And before Mrs. Derlar's vision seemed to hang a face, dark and clear, with the half melancholy of the Oriental eye that once had stirred her heart; and there was a strange longing and aching for joy remembered and denied her.

Falling into silence with the rather bitter thoughts of theirs, they were startled by a heavy step slowing crunching the shovelled snow of the path. Then a hand, fumbling uncertainly at the knocker, lifted and dropped in with a clumsy blow. The maid opened the door, and those at the little parlor fireside heard a rude voice demanding money or food and shelter.

Rough as the voice sounded, it sent the blood leaping through the hearts of both these women; and they looked at each other with frightened eyes, as if they had seen a ghost; not only as if they had seen a ghost, but as if they had seen a ghost that had been damned. Mary Purcell fell limply back, unable to stir, for the sinking at her heart. Mrs. Derlar stood up quivering from head to foot, supporting herself with her hand upon her chair. That voice, coarse and husky as it was, had an old thrill in it, a trace of the old music. But in a moment she had recovered herself, and had hurried out the other way, and into the pantry, and she handed out to Marthy a cold chicken,

loaf of bread and a mince pie, and Marthy had already set the coffee pot upon the stove. Presently Mary Purcell followed her; and, unseen, together they looked out of the black pantry at the unshaven and ragged brute, with swollen features, swallowing his food in great gobbets, but still with a spark of the old dark splendor in the bleared and bloodshot eye. In a moment Mrs. Derlar had put her hand over Mary Purcell's eyelids and they closed the door softly and crept out of the other end and back again to the glow of the parlor fire. 'I—I feel,' said Mrs. Derlar, 'as if we were looking at his naked soul!' She went to the little desk that had been her husband's, and that stood on a table he had carved for it, and she wrote a note to the minister, asking him to put this man in the way of work and reformation, and inclosing the bank book for which she had exchanged her dividends last quarter day. And she rang for Marthy and told her to give it to the man; and she heard the door bang behind him after what seemed an interminable while, as they sat shaking with their nameless tremors, with a sense of relief that made her feel as if her heart had suddenly enlarged to the size of a balloon. She drew aside the shade and watched the form lurching down the patch and along the sidewalk beyond. And when she came back Mary Purcell was on her knees before her chair, sobbing. 'Oh, Lord!' cried Mrs. Derlar, throwing herself on her knees beside Mary. 'We pray thee to help that poor soul out of darkness into light. And we thank thee for all we have escaped! Don't we, Mary Purcell?' Then she was on her feet again. 'And now, Mary,' she said, 'you go and get what things you need for the night and come back here. And tomorrow you rent your house and make up your mind to spend the balance of your days with me. I'm not used to living alone. I need a friend and a companion. And you're just the one. For you see we—we've something worse than a grave in common, Mary Purcell.' And then Mrs. Derlar should cry again, Mrs. Derlar added. 'I'll send round to-morrow for Miss Cairnes and Cousin Sarah to come to dinner, and we'll be a pleasant party of four.'

'And thank our stars we are no more!' said Mary Purcell. But Mrs. Derlar said nothing in return. While Mary Purcell was gone, Mrs. Derlar went to the window and pulled up the shade and looked out at the great mountain beyond the town, lifting its silver horn in the moonlight as if it were an outlying battlement of Heaven, and she murmured, solemnly, 'My Thanksgiving is not only for my great deliverance. It is that I have been allowed the companionship of a noble spirit, to know how high and pure and fine a man may be, to experience in daily life with a great and strong soul the beginning of a life with angels and archangels!'

## Home Thoughts

### TOO SENSITIVE.

One great source of unhappiness is an extremely sensitive nature. If people stop to notice small offences that may be picked up almost at every point in life, there will be constant worry and unhappiness. Do not accustom yourself to look for injuries, slights, acts of disrespect. In nice cases out of ten it will be magnified into importance by notice, when, ordinarily, they would die and be forgotten if passed without attention. This source of unrest and trouble comes from the habit of thinking, inordinately of one's self. It is a form of unconscious but extreme selfishness. If indulged in, it tends to a state of semi-insanity, as one who is in perpetual fear that some one seeks to do him injury. If you have the slightest suspicion or evidence of having fallen into this deplorable condition, apply the remedy at once. Look away from yourself. Look at the work to be done. See the needs of your fellow-men. Go about doing good, and forget yourself. In this way you will enhance your own happiness, increase the respect of others for you, and win the favor of God.—Catholic News.

### WHAT GOD LISTENS FOR.

It is said that once when Sir Michael Costa was having a rehearsal with a vast array of performers and hundreds of voices as the mighty chorus rang out with the thunder of the organ, and roll of drums, and ringing horns, and cymbals clashing, some one man who played the piccolo far away in some corner, said within himself, 'In all this din it matters not what I do; and so he ceased to play. Suddenly the great conductor stopped, flung up his hands, and all was still—and then he cried aloud, 'Where is the piccolo?' The quick

ear missed it, and all was spoiled because it failed to take its part. O my soul, do thy part with all thy might! Little thou mayest be, insignificant and hidden, and yet God seeks thy praise. He listens for it, and all the music of his great universe is made richer and sweeter because thou givest him thanks. Bless the Lord, O my soul.—Mark Guy Pearse.

### TO BRIGHTEN A DULL DAY.

On a gloomy day, when you feel depressed and that everything is against you, when, like the concert-room coster, you feel inclined to ask 'What's the good of anything?' and to reply with him, 'Nuffin!' this is the time to take yourself by the shoulders and give yourself a good shaking.

Look within and see what you have to be thankful for, for there is always something. Not one thing, but many.

Then look out, out into the world and think of the others. Those poor 'others' who are perhaps lacking all that you have not.

Are you well? They are ill. Are you active and able to go out and about wherever you will? They are inactive, incapacitated by sickness, perhaps crippled, shut in, their world the four walls of their room or the hospital wards.

A dull day depresses them, too, but they can't get away from their poor aching bodies and hearts, or sad thoughts.

Are you rich? Or perhaps have you only enough of worldly goods to say that you have enough to prevent any need for worrying over daily bread.

Still, whatever you have, how much or how little—you have still something to share with those less fortunate than yourself.

Turn out your trunks and bureau and see what you have to give away to those who need clothes.

When you were a child it was your delight on a wet day to go and play in the attic; go up there now, and see what you can find for the poor and needy ones.

These ribbons, cleaned and pressed, will trim a child's hat.

Those bright colored scraps will dress a doll. Here's the very thing—a roll of cotton batting. Quick, roll it up and cover it with this piece of muslin; that will do for a baby. Two smaller rolls sewn on the sides for arms. Another small round cushion does for the head. Sew it on carefully, for the little eyes it is meant for will be critical.

You begin to feel interested, and, despite the dull weather and your fit of the blues, with infinite care you sew some black worsted on the head for hair, paint her face, and then fasten a white cap on her head to give dolly a Quaker like neatness.

A few more stitches, a few more deft neat turns and there is a fine rag baby for some poor little mite, who will love this valuable doll far more than the finest tique darling you could buy in any of the shops.

You have grown ambitious. Why, what a lot of things were laid on one side! Why were they not given away? There must be many needy ones seeking just such things.

Here are cast-off things of the children, neat and clean, only needing a very ite mendings. Shoes and stockings for small feet, underclothing, shirts and dresses.

Here is a serviceable coat for a poor, tired mother. It is only a little out of date, and not very shabby.

All are sorted out and laid in neat piles. You are not nearly through when the lunch bell rings, and with a feeling of vexation at being disturbed in such a congenial look, you keep on lingering, and lingering, lovingly sorting out more things, happy because you are thinking and working for others.

At last you stop. You dash downstairs wondering if you are still in time for a cup of tea. You are excited and pleased. While lunching you begin to make enquiries with assumed carelessness, for you don't want any one to know what you have been doing, but still you wish to dispose of your treasures to the very best advantage.

But it leaks out somehow, and what help you get. Everyone is willing to help and full of suggestions.

There are children's hospitals you learn of for the first time, homes for cripples and incurables, homes for destitute and abandoned ones. They will all be glad and grateful for the offerings—mended toys and scrap books for the little ones to lighten their painful waking hours, and dolls of all or any kinds.

One knows of a poor woman who would be so grateful for the baby clothes. Then the books and magazines could be sent, or, better still, taken, to the men's wards in the hospitals. They are so glad to see a new printed page and a new face.

The warm underwear should be sent to the hospitals for the women leaving these establishments weak and ill, and so ad infinitum.

You see, your work is all cut out for you. Why don't you go and do it? Take your blessings where they are most needed, and God be with you.—Presbyterian.

## With the Children.

### WHERE IS THE DRAG IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHING?

'Do you keep sharp watch on the children's spinal columns, and shoulders?' When there is any inclination to stooping shoulder, look into the matter at once to find the cause. It is usually the clothing in some way. The hose supporters will be put on the easiest way, and that is front—and fastened to the under waist. This makes a pull on the chest and drag

it over. It takes only just a little more pull than on the back, and down drops the chest. Are the bands around the waist—weighing on the muscles that are made to hold up the body so they are not strong enough to work when so much is put on them?

The boy gives way under the drag of an ill-fitting coat collar which is always too thick. See that that there is no pull or weight on the back of the neck.

When nothing pulls the young spine over or presses it down, and the proper muscles are allowed to hold it up, the back will be straight and flat. Want of pure air to fill the lungs, and the drag of poorly arranged clothing has given many a child an incurable hump or a narrow staked chest for life.—'Health Culture.'

## For the Housekeeper.

### HOUSEWORK AND HOME DUTIES.

Much is written and spoken concerning the distaste girls just graduated have for housework and home duties. Is it not possible that mothers are more largely to blame for such a condition of affairs than the daughters? It is annoying to a high-spirited girl to discover that mother really only tolerates her presence in the kitchen because she scarcely knows just what to do with the girl who has never been home but a few hours in the day save vacation time. And if mothers would only give the girls at once some responsibility instead of assigning the everlasting dish-washing as their share, girls would feel more interest. Let a mother ask her daughter to care for the bread and desserts for a month and that girl will at once be on her mettle to supply as fine rolls and as dainty desserts as any of her chums can suggest. With a certain definite sum stated as a limit of expense to be incurred, the girl will have a valuable lesson in making ends meet. If the preparation and cooking of all vegetables (including salads) engage her attention the next month and meals the following month, she will have a very good idea of what simple housekeeping means. During these probationary periods, even though it entail the spoiling of some choice concoction, let the mother wisely refrain from making comments or asking any questions that can be construed as 'nagging.' Said a young lady recently: 'Mother doesn't think I can even boil potatoes alone, for she's always nagging me about the fire or the water or the time they've been cooking—yet that mother had no idea of nagging, being simply anxious that things should be well and properly cooked.'

The great difficulty is that during school life one has certain things assigned to be accomplished in stated times, while as mother's helper with no definite duties beyond the care of one's room and no stated time for the accomplishment of anything save the preparation of three meals a day. The active, energetic young woman is very apt to wish to engage in some employment that will have a certain compensation for stated hours. If fathers could only be made to see the wisdom of an allowance for every member of the family, letting the children always realize that they are earning their share, girls would be more ready to stay at home on a small allowance than push into the business world for the necessary money for clothes and accessories.

Pumpkins and squashes will generally keep better in a garret where the temperature is just above freezing than in the cellar which is apt to be too damp. If there is no place but the cellar for storing them, place them on shelves where they will not touch each other and watch closely for the first sign of decay.

One of the annoyances of cleaning fluids is their invariable habit of leaving a ring around the cleaned spot. An authority says that the proper way to avoid this is to draw a ring around the spot with the gasoline before rubbing the spot itself. There are several good cleaning fluids on the market which are said to be non-explosive. If gasoline is preferred, let it never be used but by the most responsible and care-taking person in the house.

Willow and rattan furniture may be successfully 'renewed' at home by washing with a stiff brush in soft warm water and white soap, then while the chair or stool is still wet, put it in a box that can be closed, place a small quantity of burning sulphur upon the bottom of the box, close tightly and leave for half or three-quarters of an hour.

HOW TO KNEP BUREAU DRAWERS FROM STICKING.

'Patrons come to me every day and say that the drawers of dressers and other furniture stick fast and cannot be opened or shut without great difficulty,' said the 'complaint man' in a down-town furniture store, according to the Chicago 'Tribune.' 'This is a trouble with much furniture, especially that which is new, and is especially common in the spring.

'What do we do in such cases? We simply tell the customers to wet the surface of a bar of common laundry soap, and rub it firmly over the parts of the wood that stick. This makes the surface smooth and slippery, and in nearly all cases the drawer will slide easily, especially after it has been opened and shut a few times.

This also is valuable with doors which, in new flats, are likely to settle or are apt to scrape at the top as the building settles. Just use soap on them and save the trouble of calling in a carpenter, who will plane the varnish off.

China cabinet doors with curved glass cause us a lot of trouble, but most of the tightness can be remedied by the use of soap and a few applications of sandpaper.

If mission furniture, with the dull finish, loses its smooth surface and characteristic waxy appearance,' he said, 'do not

despair and send it to the renovator. Take a pound cake of common floor wax and rub it over the surface until the finish is restored. If you have no floor wax use tereax, and if you prefer something made especially for the purpose, you can buy liquid preparations, one of which will remove the old finish, leaving the table top or other object ready for the application of the other substance, which will duplicate the original finish.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

## Are You Forgetting How to Read?

A young woman college graduate was asked one Christmas eve to read to a parlor circle a fine Christmas story. After 15 minutes of so-called reading the mother of the young woman took the book from her daughter's hand. 'Pardon me,' she said. 'I cannot listen to this any longer. You are not reading—you are racing. When you are not racing you are mumbering. You do not show any respect for your author.'

'Perhaps, then, mother, you will consent to read in my place.'

'I will, certainly, if it will give our friends any pleasure.' Whereupon the elderly woman read with so much pleasure to her hearers that the evening was one long to be remembered.

Good reading is fast being relegated to the 'back stairs of time,' with many other good things which we cannot well afford to lose. There seems to be no time or place found in the curriculums of the higher schools for plain, common sense lessons in reading. A woman who was trying to arrange a programme for an evening's entertainment sent for a bright high school girl, and asked her to read Joaquin Miller's 'Men of Forty-Nine.'

'Oh, but I cannot!' she exclaimed. 'We have no time for reading lessons in our school. We have exercises in elocution, but I would not attempt to read a poem like that.'

Elocution exercises are good, but the professional elocutionists are not the best and most pleasing readers. One has only to notice the readers at the clubs, not the old-fashioned ones who were taught to respect vowel sounds, and give heed to commas and periods, but the modern readers, to sympathize with the mother, who called it not reading, but racing and mumbering. The 'no time mantle' covers all our lives, and all we do or shirk. There is so 'much to be done' on every hand that when it comes to reading, we have to clip our words, or we should never finish. Time presses. It is so much quicker to mumber, than to pronounce every syllable distinctly. We have to mumble or we could never get anywhere! And so we slur and slip and slash, and cut and race our lines, slaughtered victims of the King's English.

And what we do not express, we courteously leave to our readers to find out by their wit, or by their learning. And in nine cases out of ten the hearers have no time to give the matter a moment's thought, beyond the hour. Said a club woman from the west, 'I have no time or patience to give to slow readers; I want rapid reading, or none at all.' We race from morning to night.

Said an octogenarian, 'The time has come to me when I read with my eyes, not with my mind.'

We are not all octogenarians. Do let us give ourselves the time to read with our minds if we read at all. Some of us read too much. A mere sponge is not the type of the highest life. Ralph Waldo Emerson said: 'When I see a man staggering from a library every week, under a load of books, I ask myself, how long since that man has heard from himself?—New England 'Homestead.'

## Home Work Room.

### HOME DRESSMAKING.

The home dressmaker will find that a few little tricks of the trade are a marvellous aid in making up and altering clothes. There is always a right way and a wrong way of doing even the simplest bit of dressmaking. Here are a few right ways.

Make the under part of a tight sleeve double, so that it can be darned, as this part wears out sooner than the upper.

Don't forget to do plenty of tacking and pressing. To neglect these two points stamp a garment as 'home-made' at once. Always shrink a new braid before sewing to a skirt; otherwise the bottom of the skirt will become puckered the first time of wearing in a shower of rain.

In shortening a skirt-pattern, always fold a pleat across the middle of the pattern; never shorten from the top or bottom of the skirt, or the shape will be spoiled. Home dressmakers who have difficulty in pressing curved seams will find a rolling-pin a very good pressing board, if a clean cloth be wrapped around it.

When using a sewing machine, the best way to finish off neatly and firmly is to turn the work round, and work back again a short way, so that the stitches will be double.

When new evening gowns are few and far between, nothing is so useful as either black or white, which by change of flowers or trimming may be altered out of all knowledge.

When putting on a collar, make the neck of the bodice or blouse slightly smaller than the base of the collar band, and notch the bodice here and there while putting the collar on. By doing so you avoid wrinkles.

When cutting out sleeves, to avoid the disaster of cutting both for the same arm, fold the material either face to face or back to back. Place the pattern on it and cut both together. A proper pair is bound to be the result.

If you wish to make a walking skirt just

## Advertisements.

### BABY'S AWAKENING.

It ought to be a pleasure to look forward to baby's awakening. He should awaken bright, smiling and full of fun, refreshed by sleep and ready for a good time. How many parents dread their child's voice, because they know when he awakes he will cry and fret and keep everyone on the move until he falls asleep again from sheer exhaustion. These crying fits make the life of the inexperienced mother a torment. And yet baby is not crying for the fun of the thing—there is something wrong, though the mother may not see anything ails the child. Try Baby's Own Tablets in cases of this kind, and we venture to say baby will wake up happy and smiling—an altogether different child. Here is proof from Mrs. John S. Sutherland, Blenheim, N.S., who says:—'My baby was terribly cross, and often kept me awake half the night before I got Baby's Own Tablets for her. Since I began giving her the Tablets, she is perfectly well, sleeps soundly all night, and wakes up bright and fresh in the morning.' Baby's Own Tablets are a safe medicine for children of all ages. They cannot do anything but good. You can get them from your druggist, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

to clear the ground without looking too short, adopt the following plan: Measure the person from the waist to the ground, then deduct one and a half inch.—Bristol 'Times.'

## Selected Recipes

Secret of Cooking Wild Duck.—A young wild duck stuffed and roasted properly is a tender morsel. It is quite a general method to skin the birds, but in doing so the best part of the bird is lost. The skin is thickly covered with a soft down that it is impossible to remove as you would the few pin feathers on a turkey or chicken. Rub over well with alcohol and then hold the bird over a candle flame. In a few moments the fuzz will be all burned off, and what still clings may be rubbed off with a towel. Next wash thoroughly inside with soda water after drawing. To make a sure success it is well to hold the duck for three or four minutes in the soda water to remove all the wild fishy taste from their flesh. An onion dressing is considered good to dress ducks with. Chop the onion fine and mix in with soft bread crumbs that have been slightly moistened in milk, add a slice of thin bacon chopped fine; this should have been fried, but not crisp. If any remaining strong taste lurks in the duck's flesh, the onion and salt flavor of the bacon, or salt pork, if preferred, will remove it. Roast in a covered roasting pan as you would beef or lamb, baste frequently. If young and tender, from 1 to 1½ hours will be long enough. A larding, with thin strips of salt pork will further improve the duck's flavor, even if the bird is plump and fat. If the ducks are preferred fried, cut them up as you would a chicken. Let soak in water for ten minutes to draw out the blood, then cook in soda water (a pinch of soda is all that is needed), wash in clear water and return to the kettle. Cook in plenty of clear water till two-thirds done. Drain off the water and w.r.e. then fry slowly in plenty of hot butter until tender and crisp. Make a gravy by pouring into the spider in which they are cooked ½ pint cream, season, and let come to a boil, then pour over the birds on the platter. Serve currant jelly with duck.—New England Homestead.

How to Spice Onions.—Peel and cut into slices, some good, sound onions. Sprinkle a little salt over them, and place them in a stone jar. Put into a pan one quart of good vinegar, half a pound of moist sugar, one teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, and pepper. Place the pan on the fire, and when it is scalding hot pour the vinegar over the onions. Let them stand twenty-four hours, then drain off the vinegar, and heat in a pan as before, pouring it over the onions when scalding hot. They will be ready for use in three or four days, and will be found very delightful to eat with cold meat of any kind.

Creamed Salmon.—Melt two tablespoons of butter in the blazer over hot water; add two tablespoons of sifted flour, seasoning of salt, pepper and cayenne and one pint of hot milk. When smooth and thickened, stir in one cup of canned salmon, one cup of finely chopped peanuts, and the whites of six hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Serve hot in ramekins or on buttered toast.

Baked Liver.—Cut slices of liver about three-fourths of an inch thick, lay in a deep dish and add one large chopped onion to a pound of liver. Sprinkle with flour, sage, pepper and salt, add a little water and bake about one hour. Turn slices occasionally.



Fill the home with an atmosphere of love of country, of patriotism of the highest order, and you render loyal service to King and Empire. The flag is an aid in this service. Extend its use all you can. Our Flag Offer will help you. Write to our FLAG DEPT. for particulars. See our advt. elsewhere.

THE HOUSE OF ROMANOFF

HISTORY OF DIVERSE AND CRUEL RULERS.

The history of the House of Romanoff is a remarkable one. Three hundred years has it held dominion over Russia. At the beginning of the Romanoff dynasty, the political liberties of the Russians were great, compared with those of to-day.

The record of the Romanoffs is one of strife and assassination. They came to the throne in times of bloodshed, and in bloodshed their reign has been perpetuated through three centuries. History does not explain why a Romanoff was elected. The country was in a turbulent state.

Before the accession of Michael the peasants had been free. Afterwards they were "bound to the soil"—a form of slavery very effective, if without the name.

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FROM MONTREAL. SS. IONA (cold storage and coal) ... Nov. 11

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ABUNDANT SERVICE. SS. ESCALONA ... Nov. 17

THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited. 21 St. Jacques Street, MONTREAL.

manoffs have been much more respectable in their private lives than were their ancestors. Peter himself, left joint Czar when ten years of age with his imbecile half-brother, his sister Sophia being regent, shut up the latter in a convent prison and forced the former to resign.

Had those who followed Peter taken example by him, and also advanced with the times, Russia to-day would doubtless be free. But they did not. His grandson, Paul, who succeeded him, died childless after a three years' reign, and the daughter of the imbecile brother of Peter ascended the throne.

Thus, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Russia, after two hundred years of slavery and abominations called governments, was in a far more degraded position than before the first Romanoff ascended the throne.

With the advent of the second Alexander came hopes of liberty at last. He was the only Romanoff who had both liberal views and the personal strength to enforce them.

What has happened since then is common knowledge. It has been the same old story—the present Czar until recently did little or nothing in the cause of freedom and enlightenment.

his wavering policy in this respect may be gauged by her cession of Alaska to the United States in 1876, and of the Kurile Islands to Japan nine years later. Russia stands to-day in a position from which only a strong hand and a great mind can save her.

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.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

FRASER — At Leeds Village, Que., on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fraser.

McDONALD — At Valleyfield, on Oct. 28, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald.

MORRISON — At their home, Woodbine, Monckland, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morrison, a son.

QUIGLEY — On Sunday, Oct. 15 at 1242 Dorchester street, Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Richmond Quigley, of San Francisco.

REXFORD — At Montreal, on Oct. 24, 1905, twin daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Orris Rexford.

SCRIVER — On Oct. 30, 1904, at 438 St. Catherine street, Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Scriver.

SMALL — At Grand'Mere, Que., on Oct. 25, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Small, a daughter.

WOODSIDE — At the manse, North Gower, Ont., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1905, to the Rev. and Mrs. James H. Woodside, a son.

BARKER — SCOTT — On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1748 St. Urbain street, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., Alice E., youngest daughter of Mr. David Scott, to George F. Barker, both of Montreal.

BELL — LOGIE — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 25, 1905, by the Rev. A. Blair, B.A., Alexander R. Bell to Miss Jennie Logie, both of Nasaagawya, Ont.

BURDE-McCLELLAND — At St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, on Oct. 30, 1905, by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, May E., only daughter of Hugh McClelland, Toronto, to Richard J. Burde, of New Westminster, B.C.

USE EDDY'S MATCHES. Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, weren't in it! Ask your Grocer for a box of Our "SILENT" Parlors. PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE. For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

LEASK — MITCHELL — On Nov. 2, 1905, at 21 Maynard avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, by the Rev. Robt. Leask, assisted by the Rev. A. Logan Groggie, Thomas McCrae Leask, M.B., Moore Jaw Sackatchewan, to Cecilia Jessie Mitchell, granddaughter of the late Alexander Duff, Parkdale.

MERKLEY — BROWNLEE — At the residence of Mr. W. G. Brownlee, Finch, Ont., by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1905, Charles W. Merkley to Pearl Brownlee, both of Finch, Ont.

NOBLES-KNIGHT — At 152 McLeod street, Ottawa, on Oct. 30, 1905, by the Rev. B. W. Merrill, S. Caroline, daughter of John Knight, of Knightington, Ontario, to Harry R. Nobles, of Ottawa.

PARKIN-WATSON — At Sherbrooke, on Oct. 26, 1905, by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, Lillian A. Watson, widow of the late Joseph Watson, to Mr. Chas. Parkin.

PRESTON-BROOKS — At the residence of the bride's father, 416 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on Oct. 31, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Salton, Gertrude E., daughter of William Brooks, to Wm. J. Preston.

RAMSAY-DEVANEY — At St. Catharines, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1905, by the Rev. Dean Morris, Allan Ramsay to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Devaney.

RAMSAY — STEACY — At the residence of the bride's sister, 101 Gloucester st., Ottawa, on Oct. 31, 1905, by the Rev. W. W. McMaster, J. Hale Ramsay, of Montreal, to Pauline, daughter of the late G. W. Steacy, Esq., of Ottawa.

RANKIN — McGILL — At the residence of the bride's mother, Port Perry, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1905, by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., Mr. Carl Shipman Rankin of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Helen A. McGill, of Port Perry.

SKILLEN — BOGIE — At the home of the bride's parents, South Durham, Que., on Oct. 28, 1905, by the Rev. R. G. Watt, B.D., of Melbourne, William Henry Skillen, of Ulverton, to Jessie A. Bogie, of South Durham.

THOMPSON — CAMPBELL — At the residence of Mr. John Campbell, St. Thomas, Ont., on Nov. 2, 1905, by the Rev. Colin Sinclair, Mr. Edward B. Thompson, of the Moleson Bank, Woodstock, to Miss Margaret Campbell.

WEEDMARK-ARMSTRONG — On Oct. 25, 1905, at the residence of Mrs. Anson Armstrong, Cardinal, Ont., foster-mother of the bride, by the Rev. J. W. Humphrey, B.D., Margaret Armstrong to Principal George Oxley Weedmark, of Brantford, Ont.

ALEXANDER — At 101 Mackay street, on Sunday morning, Nov. 5, 1905, Charles Alexander, in his 90th year.

ALLEN — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1905, Mary A. Allen, widow of the late Capt. Theop. Allen, aged 88 years.

BARNES — At Notre Dame de Grace Hospital, on Oct. 31, 1905, David Barnes, in his 83rd year, a native of the County Sussex, England.

BELL — At Ottawa, on Nov. 5, 1905, in the 47th year of her age, Lucy Jane, beloved wife of Joseph J. Bell, and daughter of the late John Kirkman, of Manchester, England.

'The Earthly Purgatory' or, 'THE SUMMIT HOUSE MYSTERY.'

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

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

A. T. CHAPMAN, 2407 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

GRAHAM — At Ormstown, on Nov. 2, 1905, Douglad Graham, in his 88th year.

JONES — On Oct. 28, 1905, at Clear Water Ranch, Alberta, in his 47th year, Jonas Jones, eldest son of the late D. Ford Jones, of Gannaque, Ontario.

LESLIE — At Western Hospital, Toronto, on Oct. 28, 1905, Mahala Leslie, widow of the late George Leslie, of the Toronto Nurseries, in her 82nd year.

LIVERMORE — In this city, on Nov. 5, 1905, Annie, fourth daughter of Walter and Christina W. M. Livermore, aged 23 years and 9 months. London and Devonshire, England, papers please copy.

LOYNACHAN — On Nov. 2, 1905, at the residence of his uncle, Mr. D. H. Loynachan, 31 Mackay street, Gordon McGregor, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Loynachan, aged 9 years and 5 months.

MACALISTER — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on Oct. 31, 1905, Jane Meehan, wife of Alexander Macalister, Surveyor of Customs, deceased.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

DURING RECENT MONTHS THE ELLIOTT Business College, TORONTO, ONT. Cor. Yonge and Alexander sts., has received TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, AND EVEN FIFTY TIMES as many calls for stenographic, bookkeepers, etc., as it has had students graduating during the same months. THIS IS THE SCHOOL TO ATTEND. Enter now. Write for magnificent free catalogue. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

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PEDDLE — At Verdun, on Nov. 2, 1905, Walter Peddle, beloved son of Mr. N. and Mrs. Peddle, aged 18 years and 4 months. Newfoundland papers please copy.

FEEL — In this city, on Oct. 31, 1905, Maud, eldest daughter of T. W. Feel, aged 23 years and 7 months.

PHILLIPS — On Oct. 23, 1905, at 878 St. John street, Quebec, Mary Elsie Jane, youngest daughter of the late W. C. Phillips, C.E., aged 5 years and 7 months.

PIPON — On Nov. 3, 1905, at 'La Motte,' St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Island, General Phillip Gosset Pipop, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, in his 82nd year.

RAINBOW — At Aylmer, Que., on Oct. 29, 1905, Rebecca Rainbow, wife of Mr. Wm. Rainbow, in her 80th year.

ROBINSON — At 'Beverly House,' Toronto, on Oct. 31, 1905, after a long illness, Christopher Robinson, K.C., in his 78th year.

RUSSELL — At 299 Charron street, on Nov. 5, 1905, Anne Mason, beloved wife of Joseph Russell, aged 68 years and five months.

SAMUEL — At her late residence, No. 9 Cleeve street, on Oct. 31, 1905, Elizabeth Akerman, widow of the late R. A. Samuel, of this city.

STANLEY — On Oct. 23, 1905, at the residence of her brother, R. A. Gibson, Esq., Kars, Mrs. Wm. Stanley.

SPOWAGE — At Montreal General Hospital, on Nov. 3, 1905, Tom Henry Spowage, late of 348 Coleraine street, aged 35 years, 6 months, beloved husband of Beatrice R. Hawkins. Mansfield and North Notts 'Advertiser,' English papers please copy.

STUART — At 33 Harbord street, Toronto, on Oct. 30, 1905, Major John Jacques Stuart, formerly of Hamilton, in his 49th year.

THOMSON — Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 30, 1905, at Brantford, Ont., Florida, youngest daughter of the late Edward Thomson, of Ormstown.

WALTON — On Nov. 2, 1905, at 102 Queen street, Ottawa, John L. Walton.

WESTGATE — At 336 Victoria ave., Westmount, on Nov. 1, 1905, Natt Douglas, eldest and dearly beloved son of Joseph J. C. and Emma L. Westgate.

WILLOCK — On Nov. 5, 1905, after a lingering illness, Matthew Willock, aged 37 years, a native of Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, beloved husband of Lizzie Crawford Irvine, Ayrshire, and Glasgow papers please copy.

WILSON — At Westmount, on Monday morning, Nov. 6, 1905, William Wilson, aged 66 years.

WISHART — In Beaverton, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1905, Margaret Hester Millican, beloved wife of the Rev. A. C. Wishart, pastor of Knox Church, Beaverton.

IN MEMORIAM. ELACKETT — In loving memory of Mr. William Blackett, who was called home Nov. 6, 1895.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig street and St. Peter street, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglas and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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