

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## THE FISCAL QUESTION.

### Mr. Balfour Speaks at Sheffield to a Great and Enthusiastic Audience.

HE CLEARLY DEFINES HIS POLICY, AND SAYS THAT ALTHOUGH HE KNOWS OF NO CURE FOR PRESENT CONDITIONS HE KNOWS OF A PALLIATIVE.

Canada's Threats Have Disclosed British Helplessness to Deal With Such a Situation.

TARIFF ATTACKS CAN ONLY BE MET WITH TARIFF REPLIES— FOREIGN PROTECTION IS GRADUALLY SEPARATING THE NATIONS.

Sheffield, Oct. 1.—Mr. Balfour delivered his anxiously awaited speech on the fiscal question in the Artillery Drill Hall here to-night. Long before eight o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing. An overflow meeting, held in Albert Hall, was so crowded, while thousands unable to obtain seats joined those inside the hall in patriotic songs and cheering.

Mr. Balfour arrived shortly before 8 o'clock, and was given an enthusiastic reception. Five minutes after the hour announced, he arose. He was cheered again and again. He announced his intention of speaking on one subject only, namely, tariff reform, which had come prominently to the front owing to the growing uneasiness among men of varied opinions as to British trade in its relations with the trade of the world. Mr. Chamberlain's speech in May would not have had the effect it produced had it not fallen upon ground prepared for it by circumstances. The threatening of Canada for granting a preference to Great Britain had brought home to the British their helplessness to deal with such a situation. Tariff attacks could only be met by tariff replies. (Prolonged cheers.) Protection in foreign countries was growing daily. It was more and more separating the nations commercially one from another. The British had been silent and for fifty years had watched, without saying a word, hostile tariff walls being built against them, and the British colonies were building up a system of protection which, when it reached its natural conclusion, would make it as hard for the manufacturers of Great Britain to export their goods to them as to export those goods to America or other protected countries. The present state of affairs was absolutely inconsistent with free trade as Cobden understood it. Referring to the treaty negotiated by Cobden between Great Britain and France in 1860, Mr. Balfour said that treaty made him ask whether Cobden was indeed a Cobdenite. According to those negotiations it was the opinion of Gladstone and Cobden that it was legitimate to keep on taxes and solely to put pressure on a foreign government to relax his. No free trader could deny that he had suffered profoundly by foreign tariffs. Free trade was an empty name and a vain farce. Cobden never dreamed of the modern trust system, built up under protection, which inflicted injury upon British capital and British workmen.

For the present state of affairs Mr. Balfour admitted that he knew of no cure; the bill had gone too far, but he said he knew of a palliative. (Loud cheers.) A nation that deprived itself of its power of bargaining could never make good bargains. He asked that the government be given freedom to negotiate. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) That power he asked the country to give the government from whichever party it might be drawn. He did not think the country ripe for the taxation of food. The evils of the taxation of food kept within narrow limits had been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justified. He advised the Unionist party as the best result of these reflections, that a tax on food was not, with public opinion in the state in which it was, within the limits of practical politics. So that no man could to-morrow or hereafter say that he was obscure, he asked and answered questions to make himself quite clear as to whether he wished to reverse the policy of 1845-46. He remarked that that controversy was of no interest to-day, circumstances being entirely different. He did desire to alter the fiscal conditions of the last two generations. He asked to be allowed something to negotiate with. He desired to mitigate the injury done the British people by hostile tariffs. His remedy would not be complete if it was not tried in its entirety, and it could not be tried in its entirety because the country would not tolerate a tax on food. He had been asked to give the lead and as a leader of his party he meant to lead it. He had given the topic his best thoughts and was firmly convinced that his policy was in harmony with the best traditions of the party.

Mr. Balfour attributed the prominence of the fiscal reform movement to the fact that the country was in close touch with the colonies as a result of the late war, and the interest of the ministers in the colonies had brought before the Empire the question of tariff reform; also because for a long time prior to the developments of the present Cabinet there had been uneasiness among all parties as to the conditions of British trade in relation to the trade of the world.

### THE COLONIES.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his speech, said: "Our own colonies, our own flesh and blood, the very sinews of the growing empire are building up one of vested interests after another system of protection which, when it reaches its logical

conclusion, will make it as hard to export to them as to America or the other protective countries. And during the whole lifetime of those I am now addressing we have done nothing whatever to hinder a state of things so absolutely inconsistent with free trade as Cobden understood it. I confess that when I heard criticisms upon American and German policy which caused those great industrial nations to accompany their marvellous commercial expansion with protective duties which must have thrown a most heavy burden upon the consumer, I felt that they have a retort to which I, at least, have no reply. They may well say that although protectionist they have established permanent free trade within the limits of their own country, where everything which can hamper production or limit the increase of wealth has been abolished by their patriotism and foresight, and they may well ask us whether we in the British Empire can point to a similar picture, and whether our vaunted free trade includes those great self-governing colonies which we proudly boast are to be the great buttresses of our empire in the future.

"Free trade is indeed an empty name and a vain farce if it is a fact that foreign nations are setting themselves to divert our industries, exclude our manufactures and limit the international play of supply and demand. There has been a development of which Cobden and his contemporaries never dreamed—the development of the trust system under protection. The phenomenon is so new that I dare scarce venture to prophesy what development it is likely to take, but you may be absolutely sure that in the alliance of trusts and tariffs there is a danger to the capital and enterprise of this country which acts and reacts not mainly upon the capitalist, for he is at liberty to go to those regions where his industry will be looked after, but it will fall with its heaviest weight upon the artisan and the laboring classes, which are incapable of protecting their interests against such a calamity.

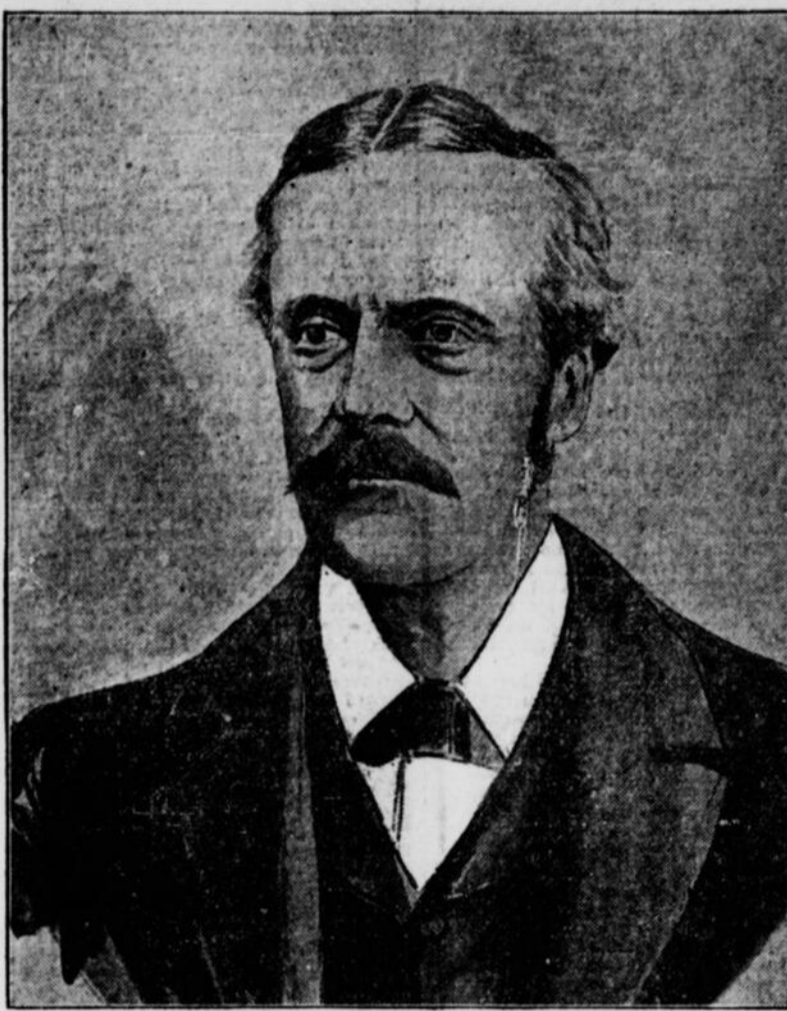
"Now, if I have rightly described the dangers and evils we suffer, you are entitled to ask me whether I know of a cure. My answer will be disappointing. I know of no cure, but I do know of a palliative. The ill has gone too far. You will not get the great commercial nations of the world to abandon protection. I fear that you will not get the great self-governing colonies to retrace the steps which we, without remonstrance, permitted them to take. I am here, therefore, to recommend a palliative, which I believe to be still possible. Cobden hoped and believed in free trade throughout the world. What, in fact, we have got to deal with is a world where international commercial relations are regulated entirely by treating. It is common sense that we, the greatest commercial nation, should come forward and say: "We want to arrange treaties with you, but we have nothing to withhold from you. We throw ourselves on your mercy and consideration."

"Did any man ever hear of successful negotiations without a nation having something to give which of necessity it might withhold. My fundamental and essential request to you to-night—the rest of my speech is subsidiary and accidental—is that the people of this country should give to its government that freedom of negotiation of which we have been deprived, not by force of circumstances or by the pressure of foreign powers but by something I can only describe as our own pedantry and self-conceit."

Proceeding to deal with the question of how the freedom he desired was to be used, Mr. Balfour thought that the question was rather unseasonable. No minister could say how the navy was going to be used in a few years hence. One can only say it is necessary to have a great navy in case of need.

"In my judgment," continued the Premier, "it is equally necessary that the country should have its command of those instruments of negotiations for which I am pleading. The German states illustrate how a fiscal union had preceded and strengthened a political union, but as far as our colonies are concerned, we have been contented to see fiscal divisions growing up which no man of sober judgment can contemplate without disgust."

This was a most important and difficult branch of the problem, though the speaker believed that the evils of food taxation had been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justified. Still he thought that public opinion was not yet ripe for the taxation of food. Therefore, as one adviser of a great party, he was bound to tell them plainly that it was outside the limits of practical politics. He was not anticipating a general tariff war, but he thought we might in-



THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR.

form any foreign country that we thought was treating us with outrageous unfairness that unless they modified their policy we should take steps with regard to certain articles exported by them."

Concerning the question as to whether it was intended to reverse the verdict of the great case of free trade vs. protection, of 1846, his answer was that the controversy of 1846 was of no interest to the present generation, and was utterly inappropriate to 1903. He said: "Our grandfathers fought the battle in view of the actual situation. I ask the nation to-day to follow their example and not be misled by musty debates."

The second question is: "Do you desire to reverse and alter the fundamental fiscal tradition which has prevailed for two generations?" The answer is: "Yes, I do."

He proposed to ask the country to reverse, annul and altogether delete from their maxims of public conduct that they must never impose taxation except for revenue. In his judgment the country ought never to stand self-deprived of that liberty.

The next question was: "Should they want to resume this liberty, seeing how well the country had prospered without it?" He made reply: "My object is to mitigate to the utmost the injury done us by hostile tariffs. The proposed remedy will not be complete until tried in its entirety, because I believe the country will not tolerate a tax on food, but undoubtedly it will be useful."

He had been asked to give a lead, and the request was reasonable. A leader, however unworthy of his party, must lead it, and so long as he had that position he meant to lead. He had given the great question his earnest consideration, and he was firmly convinced that the policy which he now recommended was not only in harmony with England's best traditions, and not only found a precedent in the statements of her greatest leaders, but was also the best which the country, dependent solely as it was upon its commercial and manufacturing position, could adopt. In that faith and in that belief he recommended it to their favorable consideration.

A vote of confidence in the ministers was adopted unanimously. The Premier afterwards addressed the overflow meeting.

Mr. Balfour did not even hint at the successor in the cabinet to Mr. Chamberlain. Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie, in fact, he did not mention the ministerial resignations. He confined himself strictly to the tariff.

### PRESS COMMENT.

London, Oct. 2.—It is evident that Mr. Balfour's speech has quite failed to satisfy the press of either party. The burden of all the editorial comment this morning is that in spite of the enthusiasm evoked at Sheffield, the speech leaves the question exactly where it was left by the Premier's recent pamphlet. The greatest disappointment is expressed on all sides at his failure to touch on the cabinet crisis or explain the outlines of his proposed policy. The Conservative organs like the 'Standard' and the 'Morning Post' concur in the view that Mr. Balfour's position is impossible, and that while Mr. Chamberlain has adopted a leader-like standpoint, Mr. Balfour has no definite policy.

The 'Standard' wants his proposals thrown into the shape of a working scheme. It says that his plans may be innocent or extremely dangerous, while it is still impossible to say whether he repudiates Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to tax food or not.

The 'Morning Post' says that a policy of 'negotiation' from which the colonies are excluded is simple reaction. Great Britain cannot retaliate without reorganizing her tariff, and that is impossible without considering the question of colonial preferences.

Whilst the government organs thus reproach Mr. Balfour with waiting upon the constituents and fearing to go to the logical lengths of a protective policy, the radical papers accuse him of having now thrown off his mask and declared for protection pure and simple.

The 'Daily News' says that the speech was evidently intended to take the wind out of Mr. Chamberlain's sails by securing the support of the avowed protectionists, and characterizes it as the throw of a desperate man.

The 'Daily Mail' gives a rumor that Mr. Chamberlain is adopting a compromise under which a portion of the revenues from the taxation of foreign manufactured imports will be used to reduce the existing taxation on articles of food. In return for this he will demand permission to readjust the incidents of taxation upon foodstuffs so as to confer the greatest possible benefit upon the colonies, while actually diminishing the total cost to the British consumer.

Mr. Ritchie, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, informs the 'Daily Chronicle' that he knew nothing of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain until Sept. 17. Mr. Chamberlain's letter of resignation to Mr. Balfour was dated Sept. 9, and cabinet councils were held at which Mr. Ritchie was present on Sept. 14 and 15.

### THE RESIGNATION STORY.

The following is alleged to be the story of the affair: When the council of Sept. 13 adopted the retaliation policy the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and the others decided to resign. After the council of Sept. 14 Mr. Balfour told the Duke of Devonshire, "If you remain Mr. Chamberlain will resign. If you resign, Mr. Chamberlain will stay."

Being thus appealed to, to preserve the unity of the cabinet, the Duke of Devonshire consented to stay. Thereupon and only then, Mr. Balfour arranged to publish Mr. Chamberlain's letter of resignation.

Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton are said to be highly indignant at being kept in ignorance of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, and not being given the same opportunity as the Duke of Devonshire to reconsider his position.

### LORD MILNER'S DECISION.

Sheffield, Oct. 2.—At a luncheon of the delegates to the Conservative Conference to-day Mr. Balfour made a speech in which he said that recent events had not divided the party, but had divided the government. Those who went and those who stayed were devoted to the party. The government and the Empire had lost the greatest colonial minister the country had ever had. Mr. Chamberlain's services, the Premier said, could not be exaggerated. His place could not be filled. He had nothing to add to the reasons that had induced Mr. Chamberlain to think that he could serve the cause better in an unofficial position. He would leave it to Mr. Chamberlain to express his views, which did not differ by a centilla or a hair's breadth from his own, as to the reasons he had for taking this step. Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister said, had not withdrawn his support from the great cause in which they were engaged, but they could count on him in the future, as in the past.

Lord Milner, said Mr. Balfour, had not found it possible to accept the colonial secretaryship, but he was in entire agreement with the government on the Imperial and domestic policy. He considered, however, that he could deal better with the delicate South African questions on the spot. He, Mr. Balfour, had argued with him that he could do so better in Downing street, but neither had succeeded in convincing the other. Lord Milner's decision, the Premier said, was greatly to be regretted from an Imperial standpoint. When

Great Britain had a loyal and united South Africa, it would be due mainly to those two great men, Chamberlain and Milner.

He (the Prime Minister) had watched with placid amusement the satisfaction their opponents found in the position of the Unionist party. He did not begrudge them that satisfaction. The Unionist party was never in better heart. Their opponents were never more hopelessly embarrassed. So long as His Majesty would support the government, of which he (Mr. Balfour) was the head, he would never think of deserting the cause for which he was responsible. He had no doubt as to the fortunes of the party or the fortune of the Empire, so long as the party worked together without friction.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Former Colonial Secretary Enunciates His Fiscal Policy

HE HITS HARD AT THE 'LITTLE ENGLANDERS.'

London, Oct. 3.—Mr. Chamberlain has written a manifesto forcibly enunciating the cardinal features of his fiscal policy. As the document will not be published in the United Kingdom until Monday, the effect can only be estimated. It is certain, however, that the aggressive attitude of Mr. Chamberlain will add bitterness to the controversy. Mr. Chamberlain now not only reiterates his belief that the federation of the empire depends upon fiscal retaliation, with its consequent taxes upon England's food, but openly classes the out-and-out Cobdenites with the 'Little Englanders,' whom he derides with all the force of ridicule and argument of which he is such a master.

Of Mr. Balfour's middle-road policy, which asks only the power to retaliate without taxing food, he makes no mention; but the whole manifesto and the pamphlet teem with evidences of his final conviction that nothing short of what he advocates can keep the empire together, and restore its trade prestige to the United Kingdom. Only one slight reference is made to his former colleagues in the cabinet.

"I have already said," he writes, "that the little Englanders free traders care nothing for the colonies; but I am bound to denounce the imperialist free traders when they declare that the interests and union of the empire is as dear to them as to us. But if this be so what answer are they going to return when our colonies ask that we shall treat them in commercial matters a little better than the foreigner and when they promise reciprocal advantages in return?"

This quite refutes the rumors that Mr. Chamberlain contemplated a compromise in order to bring his programme more into line with that of the premier.

"Every other nation and all our own self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage of depression and decline, they have grown during the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

That is the keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto, which will be published on Oct. 5, in the form of a preface to a shilling pamphlet entitled 'Mr. Chamberlain's proposals; what they mean and what we shall gain by them,' by C. A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization.

Mr. Chamberlain does not mince matters. With characteristic aggression he carries the war into the enemy's camp. "Those who maintain," he writes, "in a spirit of blind obscurantism the absolute inspiration of an antiquated doctrine will have much to explain." His remarks are addressed to 'men of all political opinions, since the questions now raised are not necessarily matters of party politics, nor, indeed, is it likely that the issues will be ultimately decided on strictly party lines.'

He begins by saying: "It is difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not convince every impartial man of the necessity for some reconstruction of the system which has remained stationary and unaltered for more than half a century, while every other policy has been modified and adapted to meet modern requirements."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the prosperity of the working classes has increased in greater proportion in the protected countries than in the United Kingdom, and says: "Free trade, if it had ever existed, might have secured for us all that its promoters promised; but free imports without free trade have brought us face to face with problems which never entered into Cobden's calculations. We know that the idea of a united empire did not appeal to him, and that he regarded the colonies as an encumbrance to be got rid of as soon as possible. The Little Englanders who follow his lead are not likely to be moved by any consideration arising out of our new found pride and faith in our distant kinsmen. But what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen that the trades unions, whose existence he deprecated, would be successful in protecting labor in a score of ways, tending to increase the rate of wages and to raise the standard of living? Would Cobden, as the representative of the manufacturing class, have still maintained that while the manufacturer was artificially prevented from obtaining labor at the lowest rate, untrammelled by any regulations and legislation, to which he has to submit, undersell him in his own market? Cobden's scheme was at least consistent. It was free labor as well as free imports;

but free imports combined with protected labor is neither consistent nor profitable to any of the parties concerned."

Mr. Chamberlain holds that the consoling theory that other countries are ruining themselves by bounties and import duties hardly coincides with the fact that British exports have been practically stationary for twelve years, while those of other countries have increased so rapidly that 'if the relative progress continues for a few years longer they will have left us far behind.'

Dealing with the colonies' desire for better commercial treatment, Mr. Chamberlain says: "It is no answer to offer them an imperial council, which they have already refused. If we reject their proposals for reciprocity we shall be in great danger of losing our present trade with them, as well as the prospects of its future extension. It is entirely owing to the growth of our colonial trade that the actual and heavy decline in our exports to foreign protected countries has been concealed in our general returns. Do the stern advocates of unrestricted imports consider it satisfactory that we should have nothing to bargain with and continue to be grateful for such crumbs as fall from the rich man's table in the shape, at the best, of the most favored nation clause, which only gives us the benefits of arrangements previously made with sole reference to the interests of other persons, and in respect whereof we had never been consulted? Is it not childish to ignore the fact that by bargaining on equal terms other nations have been able to promote their social interests, and that if we also had in our hands weapons of retaliation we should probably be able to bring the world much nearer a universal free trade system than it has ever been since Cobden's time? Our free food friends will have to be a little more definite and more accurate. They will have to explain why the transfer of taxation, say from tea to bread, would be disastrous, even though it benefited our industries and restored them to something like the relative position which they enjoyed twenty years ago. They will have to decide once for all whether foreign countries are a blessing or a curse, whether 'dumping' is a philanthropic operation, whereby foreigners are endeavoring to secure the welfare of this country or an insidious attempt to ruin our industries and obtain our markets for themselves. They will not be allowed to evade these questions by the cheap device of abusing their opponents."

Dealing passionately with the accusation that his policy is intended to reduce the 'workman and his family to starvation,' Mr. Chamberlain writes: "Let them, at least, admit that, rightly or wrongly, this policy is propounded in the interests of the masses of the people, of the poor much more than of the rich, and that those who are responsible for it have earned by strenuous endeavor in the past the right to prevent the charge of neglecting the interests of the industrial population."

"(Signed), JOS. CHAMBERLAIN. Birmingham, Sept. 24, 1903."

Mr. Vince's arguments have received his leader's sanction and are concisely stated in eighty-seven pages. They begin by saying:

"The course of events has brought up the opportunity of doing something definite, something practical and something permanent in the way of promoting that consolidation of the Empire, which has so long been a theme for idle eloquence. That was Mr. Chamberlain's case as Colonial Secretary. He now appeals to parliament and to the people and says: "Now is the time for you to help. Our progress towards federation has now reached a point at which legislative assistance is wanted. We have encountered a difficulty which cannot be overcome with the means at our disposal, and, therefore, we must enlarge our powers."

Mr. Vince puts the imperial issue to the forefront, and declares that Mr. Chamberlain's plan presents an irrevocable opportunity for the federation of the Empire. He forecasts that the much debated food taxes may take the shape of two shillings (fifty cents) duty on wheat and five percent ad valorem on foreign imported wheat.

### DEVONSHIRE RESIGNS.

THE OTHER VACANCIES IN THE CABINET FILLED.

London, Oct. 6.—It was officially announced last night that the Duke of Devonshire, who was leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, had resigned the office of Lord President of the Council, and that the King had accepted his resignation.

The following changes in the cabinet were also announced:

Mr. Brodrick, former Secretary for War, succeeds Lord George Hamilton as Secretary for India.

The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General, succeeds Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, recorder of Oxford, succeeds Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Secretary to the Admiralty, succeeds Mr. Brodrick as Secretary for War.

Mr. Graham Murray, lord advocate of Scotland, succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Secretary for Scotland.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary of the War Office, succeeds Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Postmaster-General.

### QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

It is announced from Quebec this morning that the Hon. J. C. McCorkill has been appointed provincial treasurer, and that Mr. W. A. Weir, M. P. P. for Argenteuil, enters the cabinet without portfolio.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

When the physician had satisfied himself that Uarda was sleeping quietly and breathing regularly, he seated himself again by the paraschites and his son, and the soldier began: "It all happened long ago. King Seti still lived, but Ramesses already reigned in his stead, when I came home from the north. They had sent me to the workmen, who were building the fortifications in Zoan, the town of Ramesses. I was set over six men, Amus, of the Hebrew race, over whom Ramesses kept such a tight hand. Amongst the workmen there were sons of rich cattle-holders, for in levying the people it was never: "What have you?" but "Of what race are you?" The fortifications and the canal which was to join the Nile and the Red Sea had to be completed, and the king, to whom he long life, health, and prosperity, took the youth of Egypt with him to the wars, and left the work to the Amus, who are connected by race with his enemies in the east. One lives well in Goshen, for it is a fine country, with more than enough of corn and grass and vegetables and fish and fowls, and I always had of the best, for amongst my six people were two mother's darlings, whose parents sent me many a piece of silver. Every one loves his children, but the Hebrews love them more tenderly than other people. We had daily our appointed tale of bricks to deliver, and when the sun burnt hot, I used to help the lads, and I did more in an hour than they did in three, for I am strong and was still stronger than I am now.

"Then came the time when I was relieved. I was ordered to return to Thebes, to the prisoners of war who were building the great temple of Amon over yonder, and as I had brought home some money, and it would take a good while to finish the great dwelling of the king of the gods, I thought of taking a wife; but no Egyptian. Of daughters of paraschites there were plenty; but I wanted to get away out of my father's accursed caste, and the other girls here, as I knew, were afraid of our uncleanness. In the low country I could have done better, and many an Amu and Chasuu woman would have gladly come to my tent. From the beginning I had set my mind on an Asiatic.

"Many a time maidens taken prisoners in war were brought to be sold, but either they did not please me, or they were too dear. Meantime my money melted away, for we enjoyed life in the time of rest which followed the working hours. There were dancers too in plenty, in the foreign quarter.

"Well, it was just at the time of the holy feast of Amon-Chem, that a new transport of prisoners of war arrived, and amongst them many women, who were sold publicly to the highest bidder. The young and beautiful ones were paid for high, but even the older ones were too dear for me.

"Quita at the last a blind woman was led forward, and a withered-looking woman who generally praised up the merits of the prisoners, informed the buyers. The blind woman had strong hands, and was bought by a tavern-keeper, for whom she turns the handmill to this day—the dumb woman held a child in her arms, and no one could tell whether she was young or old. She looked as though she already lay in her coffin, and the little one as though he would go under the grass before her. And her hair was red, burning red, the very color of Typhon. Her white pale face looked neither sad nor good, only weary, weary to death. On her withered white arms blue veins ran like dark cords, her hands hung feebly down, and in them hung the child. If a wind were to rise, I thought to myself, it would blow her away, and the little one with her.

"The auctioneer asked for a bid. All were silent, for the dumb shadow was of no use for work; she was half-dead, and a burial cost money.

"So passed several minutes. Then the auctioneer stepped up to her, and gave her a blow with his whip, that she might rouse herself up, and appear less miserable to the buyers. She shivered like a person in a fever, pressed the child closer to her, and looked round at every one as though seeking for help—and me full in the face. What happened now was a real wonder, for her eyes were bigger than any that I ever saw, and a demon dwelt in them that had

power over me and ruled me to the end, and that day it bewitched me for the first time.

"It was not hot and I had drunk nothing, and yet I acted against my own will and better judgment when, as her eyes fell upon me, I bid all that I possessed in order to buy her. I might have had her cheaper! My companions laughed at me, the auctioneer shrugged his shoulders as he took my money, but I took the child on my arm, I helped the woman up, carried her in a boat over the Nile, loaded a stone-cart with my miserable property, and drove her like a block of lime home to the old people.

"My mother shook her head, and my father looked as if he thought me mad; but neither of them said a word. They made up a bed for her, and on my spare nights I built that ruined thing hard by—it was a tidy bit once. Soon my mother grew fond of the child. It was quite small, and we called it Pennu because it was so pretty, like a little mouse. I kept away from the foreign quarter, and saved my wages, and bought a goat, which lived in front of our door when I took the woman to her own hut.

"She was dumb, but not deaf, only she did not understand our language; but the demon in her eyes spoke for her and understood what I said. She comprehended everything, and could say everything with her eyes; but best of all she knew how to thank one. No high priest who at the great hill festival praises the gods in long hymns for their gifts can return thanks so earnestly with his lips as she with her dumb eyes. And when she wished to pray, then it seemed as though the demon in her look was mightier than ever.

"At first I used to be impatient enough when she leaned so feebly against the wall, or when the child cried and disturbed my sleep; but she had only to look up, and the demon pressed my heart together and persuaded me that the crying was really a song. Pennu cried more sweetly, too, than other children, and he had such soft, white, pretty little fingers.

"One day he had been crying for a long time. At last I bent down over him, and was going to scold him, but he seized me by the beard. It was pretty to see? Afterwards he was for ever wanting to pull me about, and his mother noticed that that pleased me, for when I brought home anything good, an egg or a flower or a cake, she used to hold him up and place his little hands on my beard.

"Yes, in a few months the woman had learnt to hold him up high in her arms, for with care and quiet she had grown stronger. While she always remained, and delicate, but she grew younger and more beautiful from day to day; she can hardly have numbered twenty years when I bought her. What she was called I never heard; nor did we give her any name. She was "the woman," and so we called her.

"Eight moons passed by, and then the little Mouse died. I wept as she did, and as I bent over the little corpse and let my tears have free course, and thought—now he can never lift up his pretty little finger to you again; then I felt for the first time the woman's soft hand on my cheek. She stroked my rough beard as a child might, and with that look at me so gratefully that I felt as though King Pharaoh had all at once made me a present of both Upper and Lower Egypt.

"When the Mouse was buried she got weaker again, but my mother took good care of her. I lived with her, like a father with his child. She was always friendly, but if I approached her, and tried to show her any fondness, she would look at me, and the demon in her eyes drove me back, and I let her alone.

"She grew healthier and stronger and more and more beautiful, so beautiful that I kept her hidden, and was consumed by the longing to make her my wife. A good housewife she never became, to be sure; her hands were so tender, and she did not even know how to milk the goat. My mother did that and everything else for her.

"In the daytime she stayed in her hut and worked, for she was very skillful at woman's work, and wove lace as fine as cobwebs, which my mother sold that she might bring home perfumes with the proceeds. She was very fond of them, and of flowers, too; and Uarda in these takes after her.

"In the evening, when the folk from the other side had left the City of the Dead, she would often walk up and down the valley here, thoughtful and often looking up at the moon, which she was especially fond of.

"One evening in the winter-time I came home. It was already dark, and I expected to find her in front of the door. All at once, about a hundred steps behind old Hekt's cave, I heard a troop of jackals barking so furiously that I said to myself directly they had attacked a human being, and I knew, too, who it was, though no one had told me, and the woman could not call or cry out. Frantic with terror, I tore a fire-brand from the hearth and the stake to which the goat was fastened out of the ground, rushed to her help, drove away the beasts, and carried her back senseless to the hut. My mother helped me, and we called her back to life. When we were alone, I went like a child for joy at her escape, and she let me kiss her, and then she became my wife, three years after I had bought her.

"She bore me a little maid, that she herself named Uarda; for she showed us a rose, and then pointed to the child, and we understood her without words.

"Soon afterwards she died. "You are a priest, but I tell you that when I am summoned before Osiris, if I am admitted amongst the blessed, I will ask whether I shall meet my wife, and if the doorkeeper says so, he may thrust me back, and I will go down cheerfully to the damned, if I find her again there."

"And did no sign ever betray her origin?" asked the physician. "The soldier had hidden his face in his

hands; he was weeping aloud, and did not hear the question. But the paraschites answered:

"She was the child of some great personage, for in her clothes we found a golden jewel with a precious stone inscribed in strange characters. It is very costly, and my wife is keeping it for the little one."

CHAPTER XVII.

In the earliest glimmer of dawn the following day, the physician Nebsecht having satisfied himself as to the state of the sick girl, left the paraschites' hut and made his way in deepest thought to the Terrace Temple of Hatasu, to find his friend Pentaur and compose the writing which he had promised to the old man.

As the sun arose in radiance he reached the sanctuary. He expected to hear the morning song of the priests, but all was silent. He knocked and the porter, still half asleep, opened the door.

"Nebsecht enquired for the chief of the Temple.

"He died in the night," said the man, yawning.

"What do you say?" cried the physician in sudden terror, "who is dead?" "Our good old chief, Rai."

Nebsecht breathed again, and asked for Pentaur.

"You belong to the House of Seti," said the door-keeper, "and you do not know that he is deposed from his office? The holy fathers have refused to celebrate the birth of Ra with him. He sings for himself now alone up on the watch-tower. There you will find him."

"Nebsecht strode quickly up the stairs. Several of the priests placed themselves together in groups as soon as they saw him and began singing. He paid no heed to them, but hastened on to the uppermost terrace, where he found his friend occupied in writing.

"Soon he learned all that had happened, and wrathfully he cried: "You are too honest for those wise gentlemen in the House of Seti, and too pure and zealous for the rabble here. I knew it, I knew what would come of it if they introduced you to the mysteries. For us initiated there remains only the choice between lying and silence."

"The old error!" said Pentaur, "we know that the godhead is one, we name it, 'The All,' 'The Veil of the All,' or simply 'Ra.' But under the name Ra we understand something different than is known to the common herd; for to us, the Universe is God, and in each of its parts we recognize a manifestation of that highest being without whom nothing is, in the heights above or in the depths below."

"To me you can say everything, for I also am initiated," interrupted Nebsecht.

"But neither from the laity do I withhold it," cried Pentaur, "only to those who are incapable of understanding the whole, do I show the different parts. Am I a liar if I do not say, 'I speak,' but 'my mouth speaks,' if I affirm, 'Your eyes see,' when it is myself who are the seer. The imagination of the multitude is limited."

"And so we lions, give them the morsel that we can devour at one gulp, finely chopped up, and diluted with broth as if for the weak stomach of a sick man."

"Not so; we only feel it our duty to temper and sweeten the sharp potion, which for men even is almost too strong, before we offer it to the children, the babes in spirit. The sages of old veiled indeed the highest truths in allegorical forms, in symbols, and finally in a beautiful and richly-colored mythos, but they brought them near the multitude shrouded it is true but still discernible."

"Discernible!" said the physician, "discernible? Why then the veil?"

"And do you imagine that the multitude could look the naked truth in the face, and not despair?"

"Can I, can any one who looks straight forward, and strives to see the truth and nothing but the truth?" cried the physician. "We both of us know that things only are, to us, such as they picture themselves in the prepared mirror of our souls. I see grey, grey, and white, white, and have accustomed myself in my yearning after knowledge, not to attribute the smallest part to my knowledge, nor if such indeed there be existing in my empty breast. You look straight onwards as I do, but in you each idea is shrouded, for in your soul invisible shaping powers are at work, which set the crooked straight, clothe the commonplace with harm, the repulsive with beauty. You are a poet, an artist; I only seek for truth."

"Only," said Pentaur, "it is just on account of that effort that I esteem you so highly, and, as you already know, I also desire nothing but the truth."

"I know, I know," said the physician nodding, "but our ways run side by side without ever touching, and our final goal is the reading of a riddle, of which there are many solutions. You believe yourself to have found the right one, and perhaps none exists."

"Then let us content ourselves with the nearest and the most beautiful," said Pentaur.

"The most beautiful?" cried Nebsecht indignantly, "whom you call God, beautiful—the giant who forever regenerates himself—that he may devour himself again? God is the all, you say, and suffices to himself. Eternal he is and shall be, because all that goes forth from him is absorbed by him again, and the great niggard bestows no grain of sand, no ray of light, no breath of wind, without reclaiming it for his household, which is ruled by no design, no reason, no goodness, but by a tyrannical necessity, whose slave he himself is. The coward hides behind the cloud of incomprehensibility, and can be revealed only by himself—I would I could strip him of the veil! Thus I see the thing that you call God!"

"A ghastly picture," said Pentaur, "because you forget that we recognize reason to be the essence of the all, the penetrating and moving power of the universe which is manifested in the harmonious working together of its parts, and in ourselves also, since we are formed out of its substance, and inspired with its soul."

"Is the warfare of life in any way reasonable?" asked Nebsecht. "Is this eternal destruction in order to build up again especially well designed and wise? And with this introduction of reason into the all, you provide yourself with a self-devised ruler, who terribly resembles the gracious masters and mistresses that you exhibit to the people."

"Only apparently," answered Pentaur, "only because that which transcends

sense is communicable through the medium of the senses alone. When God manifests himself as the wisdom of the world, we call him "the Word." "He, who covers his limbs with names," as the sacred Text expresses itself, is the power which gives to things their distinctive forms; the scarabaeus "which enters life as its own son" reminds us of the ever self-renewing creative power which causes you to call our merciful and benevolent God a monster, but which you can deny as little as you can the happy choice of the type; for, as you know, there are only male scarabaei, and this animal reproduces itself."

Nebsecht smiled. "If all the doctrines of the mysteries," he said, "have no more truth than this happily chosen image, they are in a bad way. These beetles have for years been my friends and companions. I know their family life, and I can assure you that there are males and females amongst them as amongst cats, apes, and human beings. Your "good God" I do not know, and what I least comprehend in thinking it over quietly is the circumstance that you distinguish a good and evil principal in the world. If the all is indeed God, if God as the Scriptures teach, is goodness, and if besides him is nothing at all, where is a place to be found for evil?"

"You talk like a school-boy," said Pentaur indignantly. "All that is, is good and reasonable in itself, but the infinite One, who prescribes his own laws and his own paths, grants to the finite its continuance through continual renewal, and in the changing forms of the finite progress for evermore. What we call divine, goodness, wisdom, and clear; but it appears in another light to our clouded minds, because we perceive the way only and not the goal, the details only, and not the whole. Even so, superficial listeners blame the music in which a discord is heard, which the harper has only evoked from the strings, that his hearers may more deeply feel the purity of the succeeding harmony; even so, a fool blames the painter who has colored his board with black, and does not wait for the completion of the picture which shall be thrown into clearer relief by the dark background; even so, a child chides the noble tree, whose fruit rots, that a new life may spring up from its kernel. Apparent evil is but an antechamber to higher bliss, as every sunset is but veiled by night, and will soon show itself again as the red dawn of a new day."

"How convincing all that sounds!" answered the physician, "all, even the terrible wins charm from your lips; but I could invert your proposition, and declare that it is evil that rules the world, and sometimes gives us one drop of sweet content, in order that we may more keenly feel the bitterness of life. You see harmony and goodness in everything. I have observed that passion awakens life, that all existence is a conflict, that one being devours another."

"And do you not feel the beauty of visible creation, and does not the immutable law in everything fill you with admiration and humility?"

"For beauty," replied Nebsecht, "I have never sought; the organ is somehow wanting in me to understand it of myself, though I willingly allow you to mediate between us. But of law in nature I fully appreciate the worth, for that is the veritable soul of the universe. You call the one "Temt," that is to say the total—the unity which is reached by the addition of many units; and that pleases me, for the elements of the universe and the powers which prescribe the paths of life are strictly defined by measure and number—but irrespective of beauty or benevolence."

"Such views," cried Pentaur troubled, "are the result of your strange studies. You kill and destroy, in order, as you yourself say, to come upon the tracks of the secrets of life. Look out upon nature, develop the faculty which you declare to be wanting in you, and the beauty of creation will teach you without my assistance that you are praying to a false god."

"I do not pray," said Nebsecht, "for the law which moves the world is as little affected by prayers as the current of the sands in your hour-glass. Who tells you that I do not seek to come upon the track of the first beginning of things? I proved to you just now that I know more about the origin of Scarabaei than you do. I have killed many an animal, not only to study its organism, but also to investigate how it has built up its form. But precisely in this work my organ for beauty has become blunted rather than keen. I tell you that the beginning of things is not more attractive to contemplate than their death and decomposition."

Pentaur looked at the physician enquiringly.

"I also for none," continued Nebsecht, "will speak in figures. Look at this wine, how pure it is, how fragrant; and yet it was trodden from the grape by the brawny feet of the vintagers. And those full ears of corn! They gleam golden yellow, and will yield us snow-white meal when they are ground, and yet they grow from a rotting seed. Lately you were praising to me the beauty of the great Hall of Columns nearly completed in the Temple of Amon over yonder in Thebes. How posterity will admire it! I saw that Hall arise. There lay masses of freestone in wild confusion, dust in heaps that took away my breath, and three months since I was sent over there, because above a hundred workmen engaged in stone-polishing under the burning sun had been beaten to death. Were I a poet like you, I would show you a hundred similar pictures, in which you would not find much beauty. In the meantime, we have enough to do in observing the existing order of things, and investigating the laws by which it is governed."

"I have never clearly understood your efforts, and have difficulty in comprehending why you did not turn to the science of the haruspices," said Pentaur. "Do you then believe that the changing, and—owing to the conditions by which they are surrounded—the dependent life of plants and animals is governed by law, rule, and numbers like the movement of the stars?"

"What a question! Is the strong and mighty hand, which compels yonder heavenly bodies to roll onward in their carefully-appointed orbits, not delicate enough to prescribe the conditions of the flight of the bird, and the beating of the human heart?"

"There we are again with the heart,"

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said the poet smiling, "are you any nearer your aim?"

"The physician became very grave. "Perhaps to-morrow even," he said, "I may have what I need. You have your packets there with red and black color, and a writing reed. May I use this sheet of papyrus?"

"Of course; but first tell me . . ."

"Do not ask; you would not approve of my scheme, and there would only be a fresh dispute."

"I think," said the poet, laying his hand on his friend's shoulder, "that we have no reason to fear disputes. So far they have been the cement, the refreshing dew of our friendship."

"So long as they treated of ideas only, and not of deeds."

"You intend to get possession of a human heart!" cried the poet. "Think of what you are doing! The heart is the vessel of that effluence of the universal soul, which lives in us."

"Are you sure of that?" cried the physician with some irritation, "then give me the proof. Have you ever examined a heart, has any one member of my profession done so? The hearts of criminals and prisoners of war even are declared sacred from touch, and when we stand helpless by a patient, and see our medicines work harm as often as good, why is it? Only because we physicians are expected to work as blindly as an astronomer, if he were required to look at the stars through a board. At Heliopolis I entreated the great Urma Khatopet, the truly learned chief of our craft, and who held me in esteem, to allow me to examine the heart of a dead Amu; but he refused me, because the great Setchot leads virtuous Semites also into the fields of the blessed. And then followed all the old scruples—that to cut up the heart of a beast even is sinful, because it also is the vehicle of a soul, perhaps a condemned and miserable human soul, which before it can return to the One, must undergo purification by passing through the bodies of animals."

"I was not satisfied, and declared to him that my great-grandfather Nebsecht, before he wrote his treatise on such an organ. Then he answered me that the divinity had revealed to him what he had written, and therefore his work had been accepted amongst the sacred writings of Toth, which stood fast and unassailable as the laws of the world; and he wished to give me peace for quiet work, and I also, he said, might be a chosen spirit, the divinity might perhaps vouchsafe revelations to me, too. I was young at that time, and spent my nights in prayer; but I only wasted away, and my spirit grew darker instead of clearer. Then I killed in secret—first a fowl, then rats, then a rabbit, and cut up their hearts, and followed the vessels that lead out of them, and know little more now than I did at first; but I must get at the bottom of the truth, and I must have a human heart."

"What will that do for you?" asked Pentaur; "you cannot hope to perceive the invisible and the infinite with your human eyes?"

"Do you know my great-grandfather's treatise?"

"A little," answered the poet; "he said that wherever he laid his finger, whether on the head, the hands, or the stomach, he everywhere met with the heart, because its vessels go into all the members, and the heart is the meeting point of all these vessels. Then Nebsecht proceeds to state how these are distributed in the different members, and shows—is it not so?—that the various mental states, such as anger, grief, aversion, and also the ordinary use of the word heart, declare entirely for his view."

"That is it. We have already discussed it, and I believe that he is right, so far as the blood is concerned, and the animal sensations. But the pure and luminous intelligence in us—that has another seat," and the physician struck his broad but low forehead with his hand. "I have observed heads by the hundred down at the place of execution, and I have also removed the top of the skulls of living animals. But now let me write, before we are disturbed."

The physician took the reed, moistened it with black color prepared from burnt papyrus, and in elegant hieratic characters wrote the paper for the paraschites, in which he confessed to having impelled him to the theft of a heart, and in the most binding manner declared himself willing to take the old man's guilt upon himself before Osiris and the judges of the dead.

When he had finished, Pentaur held out his hand for the paper, but Nebsecht folded it together, placed it in a little bag in which lay an amulet that his dying mother had hung round his neck, and said, breathing deeply:

"This is done. Farewell, Pentaur."

But the poet held the physician back; he spoke to him with the warmest words, and conjured him to abandon his enterprise. His prayers, however, had no power to touch Nebsecht, who only strove forcibly to disengage his fingers from Pentaur's strong hand, which held him as in a clasp of iron. The excited poet did not remark that he was hurting his friend until, after a new and vain attempt at freeing himself, Neb-

secht cried out in pain, "You are crushing my finger!"

A smile passed over the poet's face, he loosened his hold on the physician, and stroked the reddened hand like a mother who strives to divert her child from pain.

"Don't be angry with me, Nebsecht," he said, "you know my unlucky fate, and to-day they really ought to hold you fast, for you have too mad a purpose on hand."

"Mad?" said the physician, whilst he smiled in turn. "It may be so; but do you not know that we Egyptians have a peculiar tenderness for our follies, and are ready to sacrifice house and land to them?"

"Our own house and our own land," cried the poet; and then added seriously, "but not the existence, not the happiness of another."

"Have I not told you that I do not look upon the heart as the seat of our intelligence. So far as I am concerned, I would as soon be buried with a ram's heart as with my own."

"I do not speak of the plundered dead, but of the living," said the poet. "If the deed of the paraschites is discovered, he is undone, and you would only have saved that sweet child in the hut behind there, to fling her into deeper misery."

Nebsecht looked at the other with as much astonishment and dismay, as if he had been awakened from sleep by bad tidings. Then he cried: "All that I have, I would share with the old man and Uarda."

"And who would protect her?"

"Her father."

"That rough drunkard who to-morrow or the day after may be sent no one knows where."

"He is a good fellow," said the physician interrupting his friend, and stammering violently. "But who would do anything to the child? She is so—so—so charming, so perfectly sweet and lovely."

With these last words he cast down his eyes and reddened like a girl.

"You understand that," he said, "better than I do; yes, and you also think her beautiful. Strange! you must not laugh if I confess—I am but a man like every one else—when I confess, that I believe I have at length discovered in myself the missing organ for beauty of form—not believe merely, but truly have discovered it, for it has not only spoken, but cried, raged, till I felt a rushing in my ears, and for the first time was attracted more by the sufferer than by suffering. I have sat in the hut as though spellbound, and gazed at her hair, at her eyes, at how she breathed. They must long since have missed me at the House of Seti, perhaps discovered all my preparations, when seeking me in my room! For two days and nights I have allowed myself to be drawn away from my work, for the sake of this child. Were I one of the laity, whom you would approach, I should say that demons had bewitched me. But it is not that,—and with these words the physician's eyes flamed up—"It is not that! The animal in me, the low instincts of which the heart is the organ, and which swelled my breast at her bedside, they have mastered the pure and fine emotions here—here in this brain; and in the very moment when I hoped to know as the God knows whom you call the Prince of knowledge, in that moment I must learn that the animal in me is stronger than that which I call my God."

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE MASTER OF MILLIONS.

It is a little difficult to understand why Dr. Lorimer's excursion into the realm of fiction, called 'The Master of Millions' (Revel Co.) should be described as a 'drama of modern civilization.'

A gloomy sanctuary dimly illumined by altar tapers, thronged with frenetic and weeping sisters, and in their midst, prone on the floor, one of their number, insufficiently clothed to shield her body from the winter's cold, stretched face downward, in the form of a cross, and with her tongue inscribing in the dust the same form as best she could.

Judged by the cloudless and peaceful expression of her face, the Holy Mother was only contemplating and luxuriating in the sight of a penitent soul progressing through the earthly purgatory of pain and shame to the felicity of an endless glory.

The story, as we have indicated, is sufficiently rich in sensational incidents, and it certainly does not fail to answer the popular demand for a 'plot.'

The tone of the book, though fairly earnest, is not sufficiently fine to raise

it above mediocrity. Dr. George Cuthbert Lorimer has long been a popular American preacher, and no doubt his calling has brought him into contact with many queer tragedies.

TURF AND TABLE.

'Turf and Table,' by Henry Johnson, (Religious Tract Society, London) is a story showing up the gambling habits that seem to be gaining ground among all classes in England.

'A little play-gambling, do you mean, my lady?' Maggie inquired with a frightened look on her face.

'Don't be alarmed, you will not have to play, except now and then, and only in a make-believe way, entirely under my directions. You will find it all great fun, and with no losses as far as you are concerned.

'Yes, my lady,' answered Maggie, with hesitation and nervousness. A struggle was going on in Maggie's mind. Ought she to remain with Lady Lambert, or to leave her instantly?

MORE ABOUT LAKE ST. LOUIS.

Those who are fortunate enough to be possessors of Mr. Justice Girouard's interesting history of 'Lake St. Louis, Old and New,' in the Columbian edition, with its broad pages of heavy paper, its fine, large type and numerous illustrations, will be delighted to know that its author has found time to add to it a supplement.

There is ample evidence in this last portion, as there was in the original volume, that the whole work has been a labor of love to the author. It is the history of the author's own home and ancestors he has written.

The story, as we have indicated, is sufficiently rich in sensational incidents, and it certainly does not fail to answer the popular demand for a 'plot.'

therefore, still remains to be explored, but so far all fresh authority only confirms the conclusions drawn by Judge Girouard in 1893, and we sincerely hope he will continue his work as new documents are rendered accessible.

(Supplement to 'Lake St. Louis,' from many unpublished documents, by Desiré Girouard, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. English edition, Montreal, Poirier, Besette & Co. Half morocco, \$4.00. Paper covered, \$3.00.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The newspapers from all parts of England contain accounts of public meetings of 'resisters,' of police court proceedings, of seizures and of auction sales arising out of the determination of the Nonconformists not to pay the Education rate.

At a sale at Tarvin, near Chester, the auctioneer, Mr. Jones, announced that this was his first sale of the kind and would be his last. He declines to accept his fees for the day's work.

At the Deal petty sessions Messrs. George B. Wakeham (farmer), Thomas Wellden, John Gibbons (furniture dealer), William Henry Rammell (a magistrate), Arthur D. Holtum (butcher), Charles B. Wellden (outfitter), T. E. Gedge and the Rev. N. Dobson (Baptist minister), were summoned for non-payment of the poor rate.

A number of passive resisters appeared at Taunton County Petty Sessions on Saturday. They included Mr. Thomas Penny, one of the borough magistrates, and his son, Mr. Thomas Stubbs Penny, chairman of the Taunton and District Citizens' League, and a member of the National Council of the Baptist Missionary Society.

An extraordinary scene occurred at Bradford, Wilts. The Rev. W. Atwell, Congregational minister, Limpley Stoke, having had an order made against him, made a fervent protest, said to the Bench, 'If you think you can put down passive resistance in this way you are mistaken. You may blot out the word passive, but resistance never.'

At Haywards' Heath about a dozen passive resisters, including a Congregational minister and an auctioneer, were summoned to appear, but previous to the trial they received a receipt from the

rate collector, an anonymous donor having paid the amounts for them. 'I shall come here every six months,' said one defendant, at Coventry, 'until you have all my furniture; and then you can have my body.'

Three passive resisters were summoned at Grantham for non-payment of the district rate. The magistrates on the bench were Dr. Wilson and Mr. John Hawkins. The latter asked if objection was made to the rate on the educational account, and when told that that was the reason, Mr. Hawkins replied that he was not going to be a party to force any man's conscience in a case of a matter of that kind.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at the sale of two horses at Tiptree Heath, near Witham, Essex, belonging to Mr. A. C. Wilkin, managing director of the Britannia Fruit Preserving Company, who had refused to pay the education rate. The auctioneer, who was received by a crowd of about five hundred people, hooting and beating drums and sheets of corrugated iron, mounted a wagon, accompanied by a police constable. The crowd promptly began to draw the wagon to the horsepond, and it took the united efforts of the big staff of policemen to prevent this.

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At last it came time for the baby to go away from the farm to the place where he lived. The farmyard folk all met in the barn to talk it over. Proud Cock stood up on the edge of Mollie's stall and the others sat in a circle on the floor to listen.

LORD SALISBURY'S CHARACTERISTICS.

(From the London 'Spectator.') Aloofness, sincerity and self-control were the three marked qualities in the late Lord Salisbury which, displayed as they were by a man of high intellectual powers and great hereditary rank, secured for him the admiration and ultimately the confidence of his countrymen.

Lord Salisbury will be remembered for three things: for having defeated home rule, for having kept the peace between France and England at the time of Fashoda and for having prevented the intervention of Europe in the South African war.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CHICKEN LITTLE AND THE BABY.

Once upon a time, in the summer, a strange thing happened at the farm. The only people the barnyard folk had ever seen were the farmer and the farmer's wife, and the hired men, who scattered corn. One day some one else came. It was a small person with red shoes like Duck Daddies, only larger. It came out to the barnyard holding the hired man's hand. It scattered corn, too, and they all crowded round to see—Fat Turkey, Proud Cock, Brown Hen and Chicken Little.

'What is it?' asked Fat Turkey in a low voice to Proud Cock. Proud Cock said he didn't know.

'What is it?' said Chicken Little to his mother, Brown Hen.

'I don't know,' said Brown Hen, with her mouth full of corn. Just then Duck Daddies came along. 'What is it? What is it?' they all said at once to him.

'Why, you are all very stupid,' said Duck Daddies. 'I have seen them along the road and by my pond. It's a baby! Well, the baby stayed at the farm for weeks and weeks. Every morning he came out to the farmyard in his little red shoes. He carried a small tin pail and he fed corn to all the barnyard folk. Whenever the baby came, Fat Turkey

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Thousands of people throughout this country suffer continually from nervousness—their blood is poor and watery, their nerves unstrung and jaded. They are pale, weak, often troubled with headaches and dizziness, are exhausted with the slightest exertion, and often feel as though life were a burden. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new health and strength, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

This is the verdict of all people who have given the pills a fair trial, and those who are sick can obtain new health and strength through the use of this medicine. Do not waste money and further endanger your health by taking any substitute. See that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around every box.

Everybody on the farm loved the baby, Dobbin, the horse, and Molly, the cow, and Towser, the dog, and Mrs. Muffet, the cat. The baby never chased them or pulled tails, and was always sweet and kind. When the baby wanted to go through the barnyard gate, Towser and Mrs. Muffet went with him to keep him safe, and Duck Daddies walked proudly in front to show the way.

At last it came time for the baby to go away from the farm to the place where he lived. The farmyard folk all met in the barn to talk it over. Proud Cock stood up on the edge of Mollie's stall and the others sat in a circle on the floor to listen.

'We know it,' they all said, and Towser wiped his eyes with one paw, Fat Turkey tucked his head under his wing, and Chicken Little sat sadly on one leg.

'We ought to give the baby something when he goes,' said Proud Cock. Then they all sat and thought hard what they could give the dear baby the day he went home.

'Moo-oo,' said Molly, 'I shall give him a big bowl of my sweetest milk for his breakfast.'

'Splendid,' said old Dobbin, 'and I'll give him a ride to the station.'

'Cluck, cluck,' said Brown Hen, 'I am going to lay a fresh egg for him to carry away.'

'He likes my tail feathers,' said Proud Cock. 'I shall give him my longest red one to wear home in his cap.'

'I gave him my prettiest white kitten yesterday,' said Mrs. Muffet, washing her paws in a satisfied way.

'He is going to have my wishbone at Thanksgiving,' said Fat Turkey.

'Poor Chicken Little said no to a word. He could not lay eggs. He had so few feathers he really couldn't spare any, and he loved the baby so much and the baby loved him. Whatever should he do? When the others had gone out to the barn, Chicken Little still sat there. He scratched his head and dropped a few tears. Then, at last, he thought of something, and he stopped crying.

When the day came for the baby to go every one went to the gate with him. The farmer's wife wiped her eyes on her apron. The old farmer took the baby in his lap and Dobbin was all harnessed to draw him to the station. The baby had a bag of Mrs. Brown Hen's eggs, and Mrs. Muffet's kitten was in a basket under the seat. Fat Turkey flapped his wings and called out: 'Just wait until Thanksgiving!' Duck Daddies went down the road a bit to see the red feather in the baby's hat. They all forgot Chicken Little in the excitement.

But Dobbin hadn't gone very far when there came a 'peep, peep' from out the hay in the bottom of the wagon. 'Peep, peep!' it came again, and then a small yellow head looked up, and there was Chicken Little himself! How ever he flew so high none knew, but he was going home with the baby. They couldn't turn around and take him back. It was too near train time, so they put him in the kitten's basket. The baby clapped his hands, and Dobbin drew them all to the station. But he said to himself all the way: 'Whatever shall we do at the barnyard without Chicken Little.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Catarrh Can Be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

He—'How dull it was at Peanut's party last night!'

She—'Yes, in the early part of the evening. It got brighter soon after you left.'

Infants thrive on cow's milk that is not subject to any change of composition. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is always the same in all climates and at all seasons. As a general household milk it is superior, and is always available.

Alice—'Is it so very interesting?'

Blanche—'Yes, indeed. Why, I didn't even take time to read the last chapter to see how it ends!'

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. Imitations of Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil have been numerous, but never successful. Those who know the genuine are not put off with a substitute, but demand the real thing.

An Irishman wagered that he and another would consume a bushel of potatoes in half an hour. He won his bet. The 'other' was a pig.

A Pill for Generous Eaters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parlee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the aliment, and used according to direction will restore healthy digestion.

'My boss has promised to raise my salary on the first of next month,' said Slyman.

'Sorry, old man,' interrupted Newitz, 'but I've had to borrow some money myself this week.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Fifty Turks have been killed by a Bulgarian band. This is more than the worst German band has ever done.—'Punch.'

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parlee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation, though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Mrs. Naggs—'Man's superiority over woman is all in his mind.' 'Naggs—'Not all of it, my dear. Part of it is due to his physical strength.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Kitty—'Fred called me a dream last evening.' Bertha—'How funny! It was only last week Fred was telling me what awful dreams he had.'

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extingisher.

Artist—'I paint' this picture, sir, to keep the wolf from the door.'

Dealer (after inspecting it)—'Well, hang it on the knob, where the wolf can see it.'

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

'What do you think of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest?'

'It is all right so far. I am still alive.'

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Pritchard. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Pritchard. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Pritchard.

Jaggles—'I suppose bric-a-brac is often sold for junk?' Waggles—'Not nearly so often as junk is sold for bric-a-brac.'—'Judge.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Pritchard.

Advertisements.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. Stops falling hair. Makes hair grow. Restores color. Cures dandruff. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

# The Boys' Page.

## What Gervais Gave to His Country.

(By Caroline K. Herrick.)

(Continued.)

Gervais crouched behind a bush—hoping they had not seen him. Peeping through the branches he saw a soldier raise his rifle and fire. A white pigeon came tumbling over and over through the air and fell among the bushes, almost within reach of his arm. As it fell, he had caught sight of a dark spot in its white plumage—a single grey feather under the left wing—a mark he knew well. Creeping along the ground, he seized the dead bird.

But at the same moment a horse came pushing through the thicket and the marksman dismounted and began to search for the bird he had shot. There was no possibility of concealment and Gervais made no attempt to escape. The soldier—discovering him with the dead pigeon in his hand—snatched it from him and dragged him roughly from his hiding-place, cuffing his ears as he went. It was grief for Susette that made the tears run down Gervais' cheeks, but the officer in command of the party called angrily:

"Stop that, you fellow! We are not making war on children. Bring the lad to me."

Gervais looked up into the face of a tall, noble-looking man whose lips were hidden by a thick brown moustache, but whose kind eyes seemed to smile upon him.

"What art thou doing here, little man?" he asked.

"Gathering herbs for my mother," Gervais answered, showing his basket.

"He had the pigeon in his hands. Your Highness," the soldier interrupted. "He has taken the letters it was carrying."

"I took nothing," said Gervais.

"Have you found nothing on the bird?" asked the officer.

"Nothing, Your Highness. The bird was quick enough to secure whatever there may have been."

"I took nothing," repeated Gervais, addressing the officer who had spoken to him in French. "Search me and see!" and he dropped his basket and threw off his blouse.

The soldier tossed his dandelions out on the ground, shook his blouse, felt in his pockets, drew off his shoes and looked in them, finding nothing, while the great man watched and admonished him:

"Gently, gently! be not rough with the child!"

When the fruitless search was over he said:

"There, thou mayest go home, my little man. I believed thou wast speaking truth."

Gervais put on his blouse, gathered up his dandelions and turned go, but stopped when he saw the dead pigeon lying unnoticed where the soldier had thrown it.

"May I have the pigeon?" he asked, timidly.

"Why dost thou want it?" asked the officer.

He wanted it that he might bury it carefully, but he could not tell those strange men so. After a moment's hesitation he faltered:

"It is long since we tasted meat."

"Is there no longer meat to be had in Paris?" they asked.

Instinctively the boy knew that he

should not betray the distressful condition of the besieged city and he replied evasively:

"There is none for those who have no money to buy."

"Take the bird," said the tall officer, and Gervais laid the pigeon on the leaves in his basket and turned his face to the city, while the Germans cantered in the opposite direction.

When we had arrived so close to the barrier that he felt quite safe from another such encounter, Gervais sat down, tenderly lifted the pigeon from its bed of leaves, wiped the blood stains from its breast with the sleeve of his black blouse and smoothed its ruffled plumage. As he laid the tail feathers in order it seemed to him that there were more of them than there used to be and there certainly was one that would not lie quite straight in line with the rest. Running his fingers up the quill to straighten it he felt something—hardly thicker than a hair—that passed around the feather and held it to those on either side—felt it again, about an inch higher up. Then his finger tip slipped over the end of the quill, which had been cut off.

Why should that feather have been tied in the pigeon's tail? Like a flash of light there shone into his memory the recollection of something his Uncle Francois had told him some weeks ago, how that Monsieur Dagron, the maker of microscopic photographs, was experimenting with a new material he had invented, on which greatly reduced photograph copies of military despatches were to be taken, which would then be sent by pigeons, concealed in such a manner that the Germans would never be able to find them.

"I must not tell you any more about it, Gervais," his uncle had said. "It is too important a secret to be entrusted to a child," which was quite true. It was so important a secret that it had not been entrusted to Uncle Francois himself.

Perhaps that extra feather in the pigeon's tail had something to do with the new method of sending despatches. Perhaps she had been carrying a letter after all. At any rate, he must take the bird to headquarters.

He asked the guard who was pacing to and fro before the gate to bring him to General Trochu.

"And why should I take thee to General Trochu?" the guard demanded roughly.

"I have been outside the 'barrières,'" replied Gervais, "and I would tell the general of something I have seen."

The man grumbled angrily, but feared to take the responsibility of refusing the boy's demand; so Gervais was presently ushered into a room where several officers were grouped around a table strewn with maps and papers.

"It is useless to plan a sortie," said one, as Gervais was pushed into the room, "until we had heard from Gambetta."

The soldier saluted and begged pardon for the interruption. "But this child insisted on seeing Monsieur le General," he explained.

(To be continued.)

## A Trick That Did Not Work

(From 'Longman's Magazine'.)

The following story of Indian magic was told me by the person to whom it was told by the late Lord Lytton. It gave it in my own words, for the excellent, though humiliating, reason that I have mislaid the manuscript.

When in India Lord Lytton often sought out conjurers, but never saw any but the usual feats, such as the mango tree trick and the basket trick. The method in each case is known, or, at all events, plausible explanations have been given by Mr. Maskelyne and other experts.

On one occasion Lord Lytton liked something in the looks of the conjurer who was performing in an open space before his house. After the ordinary exhibition, His Lordship asked the magician if he could not do something more out of the common way. The man said he would try, and asked for a ring, which Lord Lytton gave him. He then requested an officer to take in either hand a handful of seeds; one sort was sesame, the name of the other sort my informant did not know.

Holding these seeds and having the ring between his finger and thumb, the officer was to go to a well in the corner of the compound. He was to dispose of the seeds in a certain way—I think on the low wall round the well, into the depth of which he was to throw the ring. All this was done, and the magician asked Lord Lytton where he would like the ring to reappear. He answered 'In my despatch box,' of which the key was attached to his watch chain, or, at all events, he had it with him on the spot. The despatch box was brought out. Lord Lytton opened it, and there was the ring.

This trick would be easy if the British officer was a confederate of the juggler's, and if he possessed a duplicate key to the despatch box. In that case he would not throw the ring into the well, but would take it into the house, open the box and insert the ring. But this explanation involves enormous improbabilities, while it is unlikely, again, that the conjurer managed to insert a duplicate key into the despatch box beforehand.

Lord Lytton then asked the juggler if he could repeat the trick. He answered in the affirmative, and a lady lent another ring. Another officer took it, with the seeds, as before. The countenance of the juggler altered in the pause which followed. Something, he said, had gone wrong, and he seemed agitated. Turning

to the second officer he said: 'Did you arrange the seeds as I bade you?' 'No,' said the officer, 'I thought that was nonsense, and I threw them away.' The juggler seemed horrified. 'Do you think I do this by myself?' he said, and, packing up, he departed.

The well was carefully dragged, and at last the lady's ring was brought to the surface. That ring, at least, had certainly been in the water. But had the first ring been as faithfully consigned to the depths? Experts will be of various opinion as to that, yet the hypothesis of confederacy and of a duplicate key to the despatch box is difficult.

### A STRAWBERRY BARREL.

There is one novel and very useful method of growing strawberries where there is even a few square feet of space to devote to it, and strange to say, this little ground space need not be good soil nor even rich. This is to put soil in a barrel and grow the plants in it. For those in towns or cities, or anywhere that there is very little room to spare, it is entirely practicable. I now have a strawberry barrel in my back yard in Washington City that is a perfect picture of health and vigor.

Any kind of barrel may be used, but a good, strong sugar barrel is very suitable and will only cost ten cents. A syrup or kerosene barrel would be more durable, but one that will last two seasons is good enough.

The first thing to do is to drive two small rails through each stave, where each hoop crosses it and clinch them well. If the barrel has wire hoops use small staples instead of nails. Nail the bottom head in securely. This will hold all firmly together. Bore four or five small auger holes in the bottom, but none should be in the centre, that the water may escape slowly but not quickly through the water pipe that is to be put in the centre. Then make three sets of holes in the sides of the barrel, through which the plants are to grow. These should be at least eight inches apart every way. I made the lower row in my barrel eight inches from the bottom, the upper one four inches from the top and the middle one half way between these two. There are eight holes in each row, making twenty-four in all. The holes can be made with an auger large or small, or keyhole saw. They should be about one and a half inches in diameter, and it is well to have them a little larger up and down than crosswise of the barrel. There must be a pipe or other means of watering the soil put in the barrel at the centre of it. A

short piece of old tin spouting with a lot of nail holes in it is very good, and a few joints of small tile is better. Three or four plastering laths formed into a tube will do. This should be ready to place in the centre of the barrel and should be about one and a half inch above the top. In preparing the soil, get only that which is very rich and will not bake, but be loose and porous. All will be ready to set the plants when the above directions have been followed. Some good variety of strawberry must be chosen, and one with perfect flowers is necessary if only one is used, owing to the need of pollination. Marshall, Glen Mary, Splendid and Parker Earle are all suitable and good in every way. Potted plants are the best, but any strong well rooted ones will do. Place the water pipe in position, and fill up the barrel with the rich soil already prepared as far as the top of the first row of holes, and tramp it down firmly. Then set one good plant at each hole, by carefully putting the leaves through it to the outside and spreading the roots out on the soil. Fill up to the next row of holes, tramp the soil well, as before, and set the next row of plants. Then fill up to the last row of holes and set the plants, after which fill to the top of the barrel and set six plants there, in an upright position. The water pipe should be kept in the centre during the filling. Pour about five gallons of water slowly into the pipe at once and some on top. If the work is well done and good plants are used none will die, and they will soon begin to make new growth. Keep all runners clipped off as they appear. It is necessary to water through the pipe and on top of the soil every few days. There will be no weeds to pull, no tillage and no dirty berries when they come. In case of frost all can be covered. It is surprising how much fruit one barrel will produce. Some estimate one quart for each plant, as many fruit stems come out from each one. Any time before growing stops in the fall will do to plant such a strawberry barrel, but the earlier the better and the more fruit may be expected next year. During winter there should be a protection of matting or something to prevent rapid and severe freezing and thawing out of the soil. The barrel can easily be rolled into some protected place so that even in the most severe climates one may be sure of success.

## In Our Work Shop.

### A TELEPHONE.

Reprinted by Request.

(By Walter E. Sedgeworth, Toronto, for the Boys' Page.)

A useful telephone may be made very easily, the directions seeming more elaborate when read than when worked out. I would advise two boys who live near together to make one between them, each

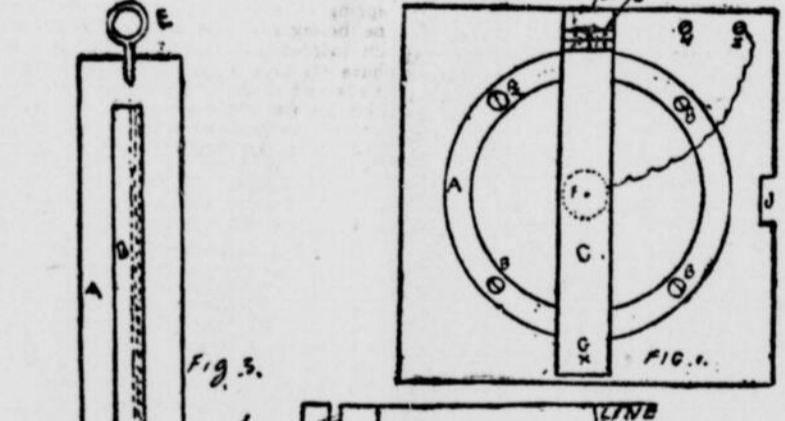


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

making their own instruments after these directions. You will notice that all the drawings are just half size. Cut the back support from 1 in. well-seasoned hard wood. It should be about 5 1/2 x 8 in., and from 1/4 in. wood cut two strips 4 1/2 x 2 in., and two others 4 1/2 by 2 in., and two others 4 x 2 in. These are to be nailed together to form the sides and ends of a box 4 x 4 x 2 in., inside measurement. This is to be nailed on to the back support 1/2 in. from the bottom and sides. To make the cover cut a piece 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 in., and in its centre cut a hole 1/2 in. in diameter. This may be fitted with a trumpet to catch the sound, when spoken into. The lid is to be fastened on with hinges and a catch to keep it closed. On a smooth-grained piece of hard wood 1/4 in. thick trace two circles 2 1/2 in. in diameter, and concentric with these, two more 5 in. in diameter. Now, with a scroll saw or penknife cut rings 4 in. and you will have two flat rings 1/4 in. thick and 1/4 in. wide. Now place the lid of the box downwards on your bench and glue one ring firmly to it, so that the 1/2 in. hole is just in the centre of the ring, as shown at A, fig. 1. When the glue is dry place the other ring on the top of the first ring, and bore holes to receive the four screws, B, fig. 1. In fig. 1, C is a piece of 1/4 in. wood 3 1/2 in. long by 1/2 in. wide, and D is a block of wood 1 x 3/4 x 1/2 in. It is glued to the back of the lid as shown, just leaving room for the lid to close. C is to be attached to the block by a hinge, E. Now get at a photographer's piece of ferrotype plate, and cut out a piece 3 in. in diameter; be careful not to bend it while doing this. This is to be clamped tightly between the two rings of wood and fastened down with the four screws. From a piece of electric light carbon cut off two pieces 1/4 in. long. One is to be glued to the ferrotype plate in the centre, and the

other to the arm, C, so that they both touch. A spring is to be attached to C at G, and is to be brought out through the front of the lid and attached to a peg, and by tightening or loosening this spring the pressure between the two blocks may be regulated. A fine piece of copper wire is to be attached to each carbon block, and the wire from the block attached to the diaphragm is to be soldered to I, and the other wire to the hinge E. H and I are two binding posts, and a wire joins the hinges E to the binding post H. The automatic switch is shown in fig. 2. The lever A is a piece of brass 3/4 x 1/4 in.; on the end a fork or hook is made, on which to hang the receiver. It is to be attached to the left inside of the box by the screw B. A hole, J, fig. 1, is cut in lid to let it pass out. It should be allowed to move up and down about 1/4 in. Two screws, C and D, are placed so that the lever will strike, both when moving up and down. A spring, S, is attached to the lever, and to a screw G, fig. 2, so that A, the lever, is in contact with D when the receiver is on the hook, and in contact with C when it is removed or in use. The receiver is shown in section in fig. 3.

Get a wooden pill box 3 in. in diameter; cut a 1/2 in. hole in the centre of the lid, and a 1 in. hole in the bottom of the box. Make a round piece of wood 1 in. in diameter and 5 in. long. Bore a hole with a 1/4 in. bit, to within 1/2 in. of the end. Glue the open end of the roller into the bottom of the box, as shown in fig. 3. Now procure a piece of iron rod 1/4 in. in diameter and 5 1/2 in. long, and glue it into the hole in the cylindrical piece of wood so that it comes about one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch below the edge of the box. A ring, D, may have to be made to keep the ferrotype plate, C, from touching the lid of the box in the centre, for it must be allowed to vibrate freely. Also make a bobbin of wood or paper to fit over the rod, and about 1/4 in. high. This is to be wound full of No. 32 cotton-covered wire, and the ends attached to binding screws, F and G. A circle of ferrotype plate is next cut out. It is to be large enough to just fit inside of the lid of the box. It is to be clamped between the edges of the lid, and of the box as shown at D, fig. 3, and the lid is to be fastened on with screws. A hook, E, is to be screwed in the end to hang the receiver up by.

A diagram of the connections is shown in fig. 4. You will notice that for each end two sets of batteries are needed, one for the bell and one for the transmitter and receiver. For distance up to 100 feet you will use one battery for the transmitter and two for the bell, and for 200 feet double the number. Screw the bell on to the base board just over the transmitter. When connecting up be sure you arrange the battery at each end so that the zinc at one end will join the carbon at the other, otherwise they would not work in unison. The diagram shown is only for one end. The other end is similar. In the diagram B is the bell battery; B2 the transmitter battery, T and R are the transmitter and receiver;

the bell; S the switch, and P the push button. The line wire should be galvanized iron wire number 16, and should be hung on porcelain or glass insulators. E is the earth plate. This wire may be joined to a gas or water pipe which is near at hand.

## PUZZLES.

### A HARD QUESTION.

Why is the glass of a window colder than the walls of a room?

### AN ANAGRAM FOR THE 'WITNESS.'

(To the Editor of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness'.)

In looking over the list of prize-winners in Anagram contest last night, I happened to look at the name of your paper, and these words seemed to stand out plainly over it:

WORTH, WIT, SENSE, ALL MET, YE KEN!

They seem so characteristic of your paper I could not resist sending my anagram.

C. H. HADDOCK, Woodstock.

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

- 1. Limes, miles. Daniel, nailed, Claimed, decimal. Lemons, melons. 2. Eat, tea. 3. Nose, no-t-se. 4. Connected diamonds. 5. The defeat of King Harold at Hastings.

P E A C H O R S E  
P E A C H O R S E  
A C E A S K  
H E A R  
T E A E V A  
H E D G E V A D E  
A G E A D D  
E

## OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

### Love of Catnip Ruins Lynxes

Greediness was the undoing of a pair of Vermont lynxes during the early part of the month—greediness for catnip—whereby they met, fought and were conquered by a family of bears, after giving a pretty good account of themselves. The story is told by Mose White, a farmer of Shrewsbury, Vt., who sometimes acts as guide to the summer tourist in search of sport. He had in tow at the time three Montreal men, and they corroborate his story of the remarkable fight they saw between a male and female bay lynx and a family of bears.

The party was trout fishing along the Eddy and Brewer brooks, at the foot of Killington peak. The brooks come down on either side of the peak like the prongs to the main stream about two miles above McLaughlin's falls, on Cold river. The forests along either brook are dense and wild and shelter many bears, lynx and deer. In fact, they comprise an almost impenetrable northern jungle.

After a rather unsatisfactory morning they went inland for lunch, and then sat down on the top of a cliff for, after luncheon loaf and smoke. Below them was an interval in the forest, with a clearing perhaps twenty rods in diameter, and back of that a second cliff about as high as the one on which they sat. They were all resting at ease, when Mose suddenly grabbed Willis Blackmore, one of the party, by the shoulder and hoarsely whispered to him to look across the gap at the top of the opposite bluff. There, standing with his feet braced out like a newborn calf, was a large buck. He evidently scented danger, for he moved his ears forward and back rapidly, stamped, and then, throwing up his head, dashed into the thicket. Blackmore thought the deer had got wind of the party, but Mose believed there were other reasons for the buck's actions, and cautioned all to lie flat in the scant shrubbery that covered the rocks.

They had hardly complied when two lean, lithe animals, which all knew to be lynx, came crouching out of the undergrowth to the point where the deer had stood but a few moments before, and sniffed suspiciously. Suddenly one of the animals threw his head in the air and began to sniff rapturously, and then turned slowly about, as though on a pedestal. The other watched him, and then the pair ran along the edge of the high rocks and worked their way down to the little clearing at the base. In another moment they were rolling in it as fast as they could chew the pungent weed.

Soon the great, sleek cats were fairly drunk with the stuff, and as playful as kittens. The female purred hoarsely to her mate, rolled on her back and evinced the most extreme delight. The male, too, was soon rolling about, snarling playfully, and snapping at the tail of the other like a kitten playing with its mother. All the time they were eating the weed, and getting more and more under its influence. Finally, when they were satisfied, they staggered up the side of the cliffs like drunken men and lay down at the top of the hill in utter abandon.

The party was still watching them when Mose again grabbed Blackmore by the arm and motioned to the opening of the clearing at the right. 'Bears,' he whispered. 'Lie flat.' There at the edge shielded by low branched spruces and balsams, were four of the shaggy animals, evidently a male, female and two cubs. They, too, were sniffing and standing at attention, as though part of a woodland photograph. Between the scent of the deer, lynx and men they were in a quandary. The cubs were a trifle in the rear, where they had been

placed by the mother at the first suggestion of danger. One of the little fellows made a movement to pass by her into the open, but she quickly shoved him back and resumed her sniffing. A second later, however, both the youngsters wriggled by and came out in plain sight.

A minute later they had caught sight of the male lynx and were scrambling up the cliff to make his acquaintance, for all the world like a pair of friendly puppies. With a roar of warning the mother followed, and in her wake came the father. Mr. and Mrs. Lynx staggered to their feet and stood at bay. The first cub had scarcely stuck his inquiring nose over the edge of the rock before he got a cuff from the lynx that sent him sprawling down to the bottom. The second took to his heels with a howl of fright, and his parents, roaring out their resentment of such treatment of their offspring, came on. A moment later four forms were engaged in a death struggle at the top.

The men were scarcely twenty feet away, and they were distinctly nervous. Even Mose White was a bit uneasy. He says the din of battle could have been heard for a mile, and the others agree fervently. The cubs were huddled together at the foot of the cliff, watching the conflict in wild-eyed terror and whining for their parents. Now and then one of them started to climb up the rocks, but before he had gone far his courage gave out and he returned to the foot.

Then a remarkable thing happened. One of the cubs was attracted by a round stone, lying on the top of another stone, near the middle of the clearing. His attention seemed riveted on it to the exclusion of everything else. Finally he trotted over and cautiously pushed it with his foot. The round stone fell to the ground and rolled a few feet. The motion tickled the cub's fancy, and, cocking his head on one side, he sidled over and pushed it again. Then he took it up in both paws and began to play with it. At this the other cub pricked up his ears and went over to get in on the fun. He boxed the ears of the original discoverer of the plaything, and took it away from him. The first cub whined, looked for his mother to adjust the difference, and, seeing her still in combat with the lynx, walked over and hit his brother on the tail.

This is an insult that not even a cub will allow to go unpunished, and the youngsters were soon embroiled in a fracas of their own. They scratched each other with their soft, dull claws, but with tiny teeth and lost several spears of hair. All the time they were squealing like children and making no end of fuss.

While this was going on the older bears were putting the finishing touches on the anatomies Mr. and Mrs. Lynx. Ordinarily the felines would have been able to take care of twice their number of bears, but they were too much under the weather from the effects of the catnip to put up much of a fight, and as soon as they got well winded their doors were sealed. They were literally torn to ribbons.

The bears, too, were considerably the worse for wear. One of them limped, but they were not seriously hurt, and they had no sooner attended to their affairs than they hurried down the cliff to straighten out the tangle in their nursery. They were upon the youngsters before the latter were aware of their presence and the chastisement that the little fighters got was painful for them and exceedingly interesting to the watchers. When matters had finally been adjusted the big bears cast a parting look at the cliff and departed, followed by two very meek and mild little bears.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A SNAKE

Great reptiles, such as pythons and boa constrictors, have no intelligence whatever. When one gets loose in a menagerie or on an animal transport ship, the animal man grips his neck with both hands in a peculiar fashion, puts his foot on him a little lower down, and has him under perfect control. But the grip has to be just the right kind of a grip, or the keeper's arm will be twisted off in the wink of an eye. There is an employee of an animal firm in New York whose specialty is snakes, and who is frequently called upon to go down into the holds of vessels arriving in port to recapture snakes which have broken loose. His fee is twenty-five dollars, and he has never yet failed to get the snake back to his box.

'When I find them,' he said, 'I let them strike at me, then step aside, catch their neck in a grip and it is all over.' There are two great dangers in handling pythons in this way, either that they should coil around your body or strike you with their bony head. In either case it is death sure and quick. Cobras are not brought here very often. No one touches those hooded terrors. They are handled with tongs.—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, for July.

### A USEFUL SNAKE.

Two unusually large blacksnakes were seen on Thursday by harvest hands on the farm of Mr. F. M. Coffey, of Buffalo township. One of the reptiles showed fight, and it was allowed to live only because Mr. Coffey does not allow them to be killed on the farm. The snake was first routed from its repose by Mr. Coffey's hired man, who was riding a mowing machine. When disturbed the reptile made a dart for the horses' legs, which caused them to start at a furious rate, and it was not until they had run several hundred feet that they were brought to a stop. John Guise, an oil driller, of Washington, and another oil man, who were in the field at the time, came running to kill the snake, which darted at them in a vicious manner. Samuel Tanner, who was but a short distance away, then came to investigate the cause of the trouble, and then it was learned that the owner of the farm did not want the snake killed. It has lived in the neighborhood for several years, and during this time has doubtless killed hundreds of mice. The man with the

### MOVING MACHINE STARTED TO WORK AGAIN,

and soon routed the mate to the first snake, but it showed no signs of fight.—Washington 'Reporter.'

### ON HIS LEFT SIDE, BUT WHICH IS HIS LEFT SIDE?

'Why does an oyster sleep and live on its left side?' asked a man who is interested in the question of oyster culture, in the New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.' 'Well, I suppose we will have to put the question to nature, and nature has her own way of answering questions. I have been fooling around in the oyster waters of Louisiana and Mississippi for a good many years, and I am in a position to say that the oyster always remains on its left side. By this I mean that this is the natural position of the oyster. I may remark parenthetically that this is one of the difficulties oyster culturists have to deal with, for in re-bedding oysters and bunching them an oyster is occasionally thrown upon his right side and wedged so that he cannot turn over. He simply dwindles away and dies by degrees.'

'Put upon his right side and forced to remain upon his right side the oyster cannot live. Of course, there is an explanation of this peculiarity. The right hand part of the oyster shell is the top and movable part. If the oyster is put in its natural position, that is, on its left side, it requires but a small amount of physical energy to open and raise the right hand section of the shell when the oyster wants to feed. Reverse the position and put the oyster on the right hand side, and we find an extremely difficult problem from the oyster's standpoint. In order to open the shell for feeding processes it is necessary for the oyster to raise, not only the weight of the left hand section of the shell, but its own weight.'

'We can readily understand the difficulty and even the impossibility of this task, if we know anything at all about the architecture of the oyster shell and the nature and constitution of the oyster. So, if we reverse the natural position of the oyster, put him on his right hand side and wedge him in so he cannot turn over we simply smother and starve him to death. Of course, I am just theorizing about this thing. There may be some other explanation of the left-handed life of the oyster, but from my experience I am inclined to think the explanation given a reasonable one.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Visitor—Is your father as old as he looks? Son (whose father is an alderman)—I don't know, but I'm sure he isn't as big as he feels.

Mr. Waldo-Cecil—He has a barrel of money! Edith Waldo-Cecil—But is he all right socially? Mr. Waldo-Cecil—Oh, yes; he hasn't the least idea how he got it!—'Puck.'

'Yes,' said the alderman who was doing a second term, 'I believe in holding up our home industries.' 'For how much?' queried the newly-elected member, who was a seeker after the truth.—'Chicago Daily News.'

She—They don't seem happy together. He once told me that his wife was the light of his life. He—'Ah—but the light was always going out.' She (catching the idea)—'And leaving him entirely in the dark.'—'Punch.'

He—If you loved me why did you at first refuse me? She—I wanted to see what you would do.

He—But I might have rushed off without waiting for an explanation. She—I had the door locked.

Miss Cutting—She suffers a great deal for her beliefs. Morton—What are her beliefs? Miss Cutting—She believes she can wear a No. 2 shoe on a No. 4 foot, and a 25-inch corset on a 32-inch waist.

Mr. Shoddy—Yes, that's the armah used by my ancestah who came ovah with the Conquerah. Young Lady (after examining the armah carefully)—'It says "Made in Germany" on the gauntlet.'

Mr. Shoddy—Oh, yes. My ancestah—er—started from there, don't yer know?

The Count—So you really believe that Lord Poorman's marriage with the Ameri-can heiress was the result of a love match? The Duke—Of course it was. At first he insisted on half a million, but finally agreed to accept four hundred and ninety-five thousand.—'Chicago Daily News.'

'What is your rule of business—your maxim?' was asked of the successful stock-broker. 'Very simple,' he answered. 'I pay for something I can't get with money that I haven't got, and then sell what I never had for more than it ever cost.'

Aunt Jane—Your friend Nellie says all she had for dinner was a big pickle. I suppose she isn't aware of it, but she's just killing herself. Edith—I should say so. The idea! Only one pickle!—'Boston Transcript.'

He—So the engagement is broken off? She—Yes. He told her he thought she should stop reading novels and read something more substantial; something that would improve her. He—'Well?' She—'Well, the idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way?'—'Philadelphia Press.'

'Now, phwat wud ye do in a case loike thot?' 'Loike phwat?' 'The walkin' diligente tills me to sthroke, an' me ould woman orders me to ka-sape on wur-kin'.'

NO USE. 'Don't you think it would be a good thing to denounce the trusts?' 'What's the use?' said Senator Sorghum. 'The public wouldn't believe a word of it, and some of the trusts might take it in earnest and be annoyed.'—'Washington Star.'

A GREAT EDUCATIONIST. 'It must be admitted,' said the courtier, 'that our Emperor has simplified education wonderfully.'

'In what way?' 'In order to answer the questions, who is the greatest general, diplomat, critic,

poet and playwright, it is necessary only to mention his name.'—'Washington Star.'

LIKE THE ROSE. Poet—I can make no mistake in saying her cheeks are like the rose. Friend—But you have never met her. Poet—That matters not. If she is blushing there are red roses; if she is pale there are white roses, and if she is sallow, there are yellow roses.—'Chicago News.'

A PHENOMENON. A Negro preacher used the word 'phenomeno' freely in his sermon, and was afterward asked to explain it. He expressed it thus: 'Brethren, if you see a cow, dat not a phenomeno; if you see a distle, dat not a phenomeno; if you hear de bird sing, dat not a phenomeno. But if you see de cow sitting on de distle and singin' like de bird dat would be a phenomeno.'—'The Christian Register.'

IN A FIX. 'Why is it,' he asked, 'that beautiful women are almost the most stupid?' 'Sir,' she replied, 'am I to understand that you desire to cast reflections upon my mental capacity?'

'Oh, no,' he hurriedly returned; 'I have always said that you were one of the cleverest girls I ever—'

But he didn't finish. Before he could do so he realized that he had said the wrong thing, and could never make it right.

MODEST, BUT TRUTHFUL. (Philadelphia 'Ledger.') A pretty rosy cheeked country girl entered one of our large department stores one day this week. It was bargain day, and the crowd was greater than usual. She had wandered about from floor to floor a little bewildered at the magnitude of the establishment, the largest she had ever seen.

Seeing her, a floorwalker approached and said: 'Is anybody waiting on you?'

'Yes, 'sir,' said the girl, blushing to the roots of her flaxen hair, 'he's outside; he wouldn't come in.'

A BISHOP'S PRECEDENT. The Bishop of Worcester was the guest of the Authors' Club at a recent dinner, and, replying to the toast of his health, his lordship said that there had been in reality but one event in his literary career. He had once been accused of wrongly using a verb, and, on turning up the word in the New English Dictionary, he found himself confronted with the very quotation in question from one of his own books—a standing rebuke to him for his bad grammar, as it was the only known instance of that particular use of the word.

A PERPLEXED PORTER. (Winnipeg 'Tribune.') 'One certainly meets with experiences travelling,' remarked a well-known drummer who came into town to-day. 'On the way to Chicago from the east, I awoke in the sleeper in the morning to find a boot and a shoe under my berth instead of the pair I had left there the night before. Not wishing to appear thus in public, I called the porter and showed him the error. He appeared somewhat bewildered, and finally remarked in a tone of mingled perplexity and surprise:

'Well, dat suttingly am mighty peculiar, Hit's de second time dat's happened dis mawnin'.'

COAXING THE BOY. 'Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school house?' asked the magistrate, addressing the determined-looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

'Yes, str, he did,' the woman responded. 'I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole thing voluntarily.'

'How did you persuade him?' queried his worship.

'Well, first I gave him a good hiding,' said the firm parent, 'and then I put him to bed without any supper, and took his clothes away, and told him he'd stay in bed till he confessed what he'd done, if 'twas the rest of his days, and I should thrash him again in the morning. And in less than an hour he told me the whole story voluntarily.'—'Tid-Bits.'

INDIANS AND BUSINESS. The land office at Muskogee is a busy place. Seldom a day passes without some pitiable or laughable incident happening, for the Indian is a difficult creature to handle or understand. We take the following account from the 'Phoenix': 'The office begins business with a bunch of Creek citizens, all trying to talk at once, and each one with an awful tale of woe. Wiley Deadeasy first succeeds in gaining the attention of the agent, and assuming a ramrod position, says: 'Well, so I was had white man come out my way and was tell me how get big money for leasing my land maybe. He was tell me I get money enough buy big fire engine like Muskogee.' Again, a few days ago, a big fullblood Creek called on the Indian agent and emphasized the fact that his business was important. The Indian's tongue had been loosened with a liberal dose of bug juice, and he was wound up for a good long speech. The colonel listened patiently for a while, and then suggested that the speaker go home and come back again when he was feeling better.

'Ugh! Maybe me no talk some at all when feel good. Talk best now.' Then he unrolled a bunch of complaints. When he had finished the agent asked him if there wasn't something else? If he hadn't forgot some of them? 'Maybe

so, I forgot say nothing about allotment for my twenty-four children.' The agent admitted nothing was mentioned about allotments for children, and asked him if there was not some mistake about the number of children, and how long he had been married. The Indian answered ten years. He was then asked how it was possible for him to have twenty-four children? He replied: 'Maybe so first wife was had six children. I was had six children; then maybe. First wife six children and my six children was made dozen children maybe. Me went got second wife. She was had six children. I was had six more children maybe. I was then had had dozen children maybe; and my wives was had dozen children maybe. My dozen children and wives' dozen children was make two dozen maybe?'—'Kansas City Journal.'

CLEVER STUDENT HAD SPEECH READY. An undergraduate student at Johns Hopkins University made a decided hit at a banquet not long ago in the presence of a small though very select body of distinguished railway men. The young man in question had been invited to the dinner by virtue of his intimacy with the son, also a Johns Hopkins boy, of the president of a large railway in the middle west. There were not very many gentlemen present, it being only an informal affair, and the toastmaster decided to call on everybody at the table for a speech. The older men were the first called, of course, and when they had all said something the toastmaster turned to the son of the railway president and smilingly requested him to make a speech. The young man begged to be excused, saying that he had brought his friend along to enable himself to escape from just such an emergency, adding that his friend was an excellent postprandial speaker and had prepared a delightful speech, hoping that an opportunity would be given him to deliver it.

The guests began to look sympathetically at the young fellow, but he arose from the table perfectly calm and self-possessed and said: 'Gentlemen, my position just now reminds me of the fly in the following story: A fly got on the ear of a bull. The bull started off suddenly for a reason altogether unknown to the fly and tore down the road at an awful rate, leaving behind a suffocating trail of dust. He was snorting and roaring in a most ferocious manner when the fly whispered into the bull's ear: "Say, we're raising a lot of dust and noise, ain't we?"

'In the midst of all this wit and eloquence,' added the young man, 'I feel very much like that fly.'—'Baltimore Sun.'

DOG THE HERO OF A TRIAL. An amusing trial has just ended at Prague, in which a dog played the leading part. The owner of the dog, a manufacturer, was sued by an engineer, who claimed damages for a bite from the animal, which he stated had incapacitated him for work for a time. He also denounced the dog as a vicious one. At the trial a veterinary surgeon who was called in tried his utmost to irritate the dog by teasing him, but the animal kept its temper. The complainant then demanded that in order to test its real disposition its owner should be turned out of court and the dog let loose among the audience. This was done after the animal had been muzzled. The dog, however, continued to display the greatest good humor, holding up one paw after another and wagging its tail. Finally it ran to the judge, before whom it sat on its hind legs begging in a most pathetic manner. The judge thereupon pronounced the dog to be a veritable lamb, and gave judgment for its owner, referring the complainant to the civil court.

A HOT WEATHER TRICK. The fertile invention of a Paris beggar is responsible for a new hot-weather trick. About 9 o'clock in the evening recently a pale-faced, ragged man, walking painfully along the boulevard, suddenly fell headlong to the ground and lay motionless. The usual crowd collected, bore the fallen man to a bench, and finally revived him. A well-dressed man then appeared at his side, saying that he was a doctor, and declared that the man was suffering from the intense heat and was in a precarious condition. A cab was called, but the beggar protested that he had no money, whereupon the benevolent doctor took up a collection in the crowd which amounted to nearly \$5 and then drove away to the station. Unfortunately the doctor was found a little further down the boulevard later in the evening performing the same philanthropic act for the same beggar. They were both locked up on a charge of fraud. The supposed doctor says the recent hot weather has netted the pair about \$200.

THE SLAYER OF 'CAPT. THUNDER-BOLT.' Superintendent Walker, who has been appointed to the highest position in New South Wales, is famous as the slayer of the noted outlaw, 'Captain Thunderbolt,' whom he killed in 1870. 'Thunderbolt,' whose real name was Frederick Ward, fired at Walker and galloped away. Walker returned the fire and pursued. Both men fired at each other as opportunity offered. The Rocky River confronted the outlaw, but he took one daring leap. His horse was killed by the constable's next shot. 'Are you married?' cried Thunderbolt from 'the middle of the river.' 'Yes,' replied Walker. 'Well,

remember your family.' 'Oh, that's all right. Will you come out and surrender?' 'No; I'll die first.' Then it's you and me for it,' said the constable as he plunged into the river. The duel continued in the water until Thunderbolt was mortally wounded. He died next day.

WHERE DONKEYS DO NOT THRIVE. An Englishman paying his first visit to Central Park talked with the man who keeps the donkeys on the Mall about the small size and generally poor condition of these little animals seen in this country, as compared with those at Brighton, Scarborough, Margate, or any of the fashionable English watering-places. 'Neither donkeys nor monkeys thrive in this climate,' said the New Yorker, 'as they do in England; and I'm not joking with you, either. I have imported several English and Irish donkeys, and they have followed one another to the donkey's paradise, wherever that may be. Donkeys get consumption easily here, and it carries them off quickly. It seems to make little difference whether they are kept indoors or out; they catch cold some damp night, and the first thing we know they're gone.'—'New York Times.'

THE WELL IN THE TOWER OF LONDON. For ages antiquary after antiquary found himself baffled by a simple problem in the Tower. How, in the old days, did the garrison get a supply of drinking water? The antiquary could show you the original fireplace at which William the Conqueror warmed his hands, could point approximately to the spot on which the murdered Princes fell; he could lead you to the place where Henry VIII's queens were butchered, and to the tombstone that collapsed upon their poor bones; he knew the tiny dungeon in which Sir Walter Raleigh spent twelve dreadful years hidden from the light; and could have you in a twinkling in the stone dog-kennel where still remains the ring to which they chained Guy Fawkes. But how these unfortunates and their janitors drank, none could tell. The Thames hard by was not the source, they were sure. Organized search was vain. Then there came a thick-headed, unimaginative mason, to whom and his fellows the work of converting certain of the historic dungeons into storehouses for war material meant ninepence-halfpenny an hour and no more.

His pick struck through the flooring of the corridor from which the prisoners used to enter their cells. Behind these latter, and corresponding with the main one, ran, and still remains, the little secret corridor along which eavesdropping officers tiptoed to listen to conversation between captives, for the purposes of evidence. A few blows from the pick brought to light the mouth of a pit. Sixty feet down was water—thirty feet of it. The mason had happened upon the historic well for which search had been made in vain for centuries! It was as perfect as the day the Conqueror sunk it. To-day it still carries its thirty feet of sweet spring water, and should ever the Tower be beleaguered, its garrison would still be independent of outside supply. We have our holy wells, our miracle-working wells, and wells of medicinal waters. If this historic old shaft which the mason brought to light were distant ten thousand miles, Londoners would make pilgrimages to drink its waters. —'St. James's Gazette.'


BURMESE CAVES. Burmah doubtless can show the oddest places of worship to be found anywhere in the world. Some miles out of Moulmein, in the middle of a great plain, stands a lone rock so peculiar in form as never to be forgotten when once seen. Ages ago the caves which honeycomb this fortress were transformed from the habitats of bats and wild animals into places for devotions. Thousands of images of Buddha are carved upon the walls, and in every chamber, stone or wooden gods are standing, sitting or reclining in endless silence. No one can compute how many millions of feet have pressed the earthen floors of these sacred caverns. Almost as remarkable is a Burmese shrine built by a rich man as an offering to his favorite god. This was erected on the very apex of a 'balancing rock,' so formidable in appearance as to strike terror to the heart before one can carry out the resolution to make the difficult ascent. The ma-

terial was transported to the rock on the backs of men and pulled to the top with hand power by means of ropes. To reach the top requires stout limbs and steady nerves. Tiny steps have been cut in an almost perpendicular wall, and a slip means a fall to a certain injury and perhaps death.—'Glasgow Herald.'

HOW LONG MOSQUITOES LIVE. It is not known just how long mosquitoes can live, but their average life is much longer than is ordinarily supposed. Thousands of them live through winter, hibernating or asleep in dark places in barns or house cellars. In sparsely settled localities, where they cannot find such places for shelter, they live through the winter in hollow trees; and, even though the temperature may fall far below freezing, they are not winter-killed, but on the approach of warm weather become active again. Mosquitoes are frequently seen flying about in the woods before the snow has wholly left the ground.—'Popular Science Monthly.'

THE SUN VINDICATED. Prof. Henri Dufour has drawn up a comparison between the reports of four European meteorological stations—Lausanne, in Switzerland; Heidelberg and Freiburg, in Germany; and Valencia, in Spain—upon the summer weather of 1903. Their data, taken independently, agree at all points. The sun's warmth from December, 1902, to July and the first half of August, 1903, has undoubtedly been terribly below the average; but some

consolation is supplied by the forecast of Professor Dufour, with which the Lausanne meteorologist, Mr. E. Bahner, also agrees, that signs are exhibited of a return of normal weather. The cold and the product of the present summer are not the product of any decline in the power of the sun, as some have fearfully conjectured. 'There is no sympathy whatever,' says the professor, 'of any universal cosmic change; the increase of cold or wet is a temporary accident. We have been affected by a phenomenon which is demonstrably partial and limited in time and space.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

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# Home Department.

## Let Something Good be Said.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe  
The shadows of disgrace shall fall, instead  
Of words of blame, or proof, of thus and so,  
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet  
May fall so low but love may lift his head;  
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,  
If something good be said.

## Two Pictures.

(By Mary Wood-Allen.)

NO. 1.  
Little Agnes Martin had a broom and a dustpan among her Christmas gifts. She was very anxious to use them, but had only succeeded in annoying her mother with them. When she saw her mother preparing for sweeping day, she was overjoyed.

"Oh, I can help sweep, can't I, mamma?" she ran away to bring her broom. She returned with eyes shining with anticipation, and began flourishing her broom over the carpet here and there in a very irregular way.

"Stop that," called out Mrs. Martin. "You can't sweep. You are raising a dust and making me more work. You are a regular little nuisance. I wish you hadn't been given a broom. There'll be no peace with you now."

"But I want to help you sweep," persisted the child.

"Well, you can't help, so run away and stop your crying. I'll warrant that when you are old enough to help you won't be so anxious. Clear out, now. Come, get out from under my feet."

The child obeyed, but the brightness had gone from her face, the light from her eyes.

Three hours later, Mrs. Martin began setting the table for dinner, and as little Agnes pleaded to be allowed to help. "You can't help," said her mother, "you'd drop and break things. I wish you'd keep out of my way. I'm in a hurry. Go to your play and don't bother me."

Three years later, Baking day, Agnes, now seven years old, wants to help, but, as usual, Mrs. Martin refuses her aid. "You can't help," she repeats, as before. "You are only in the way. I'd rather you'd clear out entirely."

"Susie Morrrows's mamma lets her cut out cookies, and help get the dinner, and do lots of things," pleads Agnes.

"Well, I can't help that. I can't be bothered."

"It isn't bother, it's help," persists little Agnes.

"Yes; you call it help, but I'd rather do it alone than show you how. Clear out now. When you are older you can help; only you won't want to then. Children never want to do the things they can do, but are always teasing to do what they can't do."

Seven years later, Saturday morning, Mrs. Martin has an excruciating headache, and comes into the sitting-room to rest for a few moments. Here she finds Agnes, a large girl of fourteen, busy reading a book.

"Oh, here you are," exclaimed Mrs. Martin, irritably. "Reading as usual. I warrant you haven't done a single stroke of work this morning. Have you taken care of your room?"

Agnes gives an inarticulate reply and continues reading.

"Go and sweep your room and put it in order," commands Mrs. Martin. "Then I want you to help get dinner. There's to be company, you know."

"I don't know how to get dinner," Agnes says, sullenly, as she leaves the room.

"That's always the way," sighs Mrs. Martin. "I've slaved to save her, thinking she'd be grateful, but she isn't one bit. She doesn't care that I'm sick and tired out. She'd never offer to do a thing for me. Solomon was right, it is sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child."

Agnes paid no attention to the suggestion that she was to get dinner, so Mrs. Martin got it herself, but at its close, told her daughter to wash the dishes. "I hate dish-washing," pouted Agnes. "I hate housework. I never mean to do one bit of it when I'm grown up."

"It's very little of it you've done yet," said Mrs. Martin. "I thought if I saved you when you were young, you'd repay me by saving me as you grew up, but I was mistaken."

"I'll tell you where you made your mistake," said the girl. "You wouldn't let me work when I wanted to, and now I don't know how, and don't love work, and I'm not to blame."

"Oh, of course you'll blame me. I might have known that would be the thanks I'd get," and Mrs. Martin sobbed in self-pity, while her daughter sullenly washed the dishes, feeling sorry only for herself.

NO. II.  
Among her Christmas gifts Lois Barrows had received a broom and dust-pan. She saw with great delight her mother's preparations for the next sweeping day, and ran to find her tiny implements.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside  
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead  
But may awaken strong and glorified  
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye: by the thorny crown,  
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,  
And by your own soul's hope of fair re-  
lown,  
Let something good be said.

## Two Pictures.

(By Mary Wood-Allen.)

"I can help sweep, mamma," she exclaimed, joyfully, as she began flinging her broom vigorously over the carpet.

"Yes, dear," replied Mrs. Barrows, who believed her child to be of more importance than things. "You can help if you will do just what mamma wants you to. First, you can take these books and put them on the sofa as mamma dusts them."

With shining eyes and a feeling of great importance at being mamma's helper, little Lois carried the books. "What next, mamma?" she asked.

"Now you can help me put the sheets over the furniture."

"Why do you do that?" queried the child, as she straightened out the sheet over the sofa.

"To keep the dust off," answered Mrs. Barrows. "Now, we'll open the windows, and then you can go and sweep the porch while I sweep here. Let us see which can sweep her room the best."

By this ruse she got the child out of the dust of her sweeping, but did not deprive her of the privilege of helping. Occasionally she would go to the door to oversee the sweeping of the porch and to make encouraging suggestions.

"Can I help dust, mamma?" asked Lois. "Yes, dear; here is a cloth, and this is the way to dust a chair. You see, it will help mamma a great deal if you do it well, for then she won't have to stoop so much."

The child was really anxious to do her work right, and soon learned to see the dust and remove it, to shake her dust-cloth out of doors, as mamma did, and surveyed her finished work with great pride. Her eyes glowed under her mother's just commendation. "I'm your little helper, ain't I, mamma?"

"Indeed you are and always will be."

Three hours later, "Can I set the table?" asked little Lois.

"You can help. Go to the other end of the table and pull the cloth straight as I throw it to you. Now you can put on the knives, forks, spoons and napkins."

"And dishes, too, mamma?"

"Not quite yet, dearie. We'll have to save some work for you to learn when you are older. It will not be long until you can set the table all by yourself."

"Goody!" said the child.

Three years later, Baking day. "Can I help?" asked little Lois.

"Oh, yes, dear, of course you can. I'd hardly know how to do without you. You know how to do so many things now. You may beat these eggs. Then you can bring up some apples, and chop them after I have peeled them."

"What next? Can I cut out the cookies?"

"Certainly."

"And ornament the pies?"

"To be sure. We wouldn't know our pies if you did not ornament them. Then you can wash the potatoes for dinner, fill the kettle with water, wash the rice, fill the salt cellars and set the table."

While Lois was busy with these tasks, her tongue was clattering merrily, and Mrs. Barrows learned much of the school life of her daughter, much about her companionship, much concerning her thoughts and feelings, and felt that the most important results of the morning were not the bread, pie and cake, or the well cooked dinner, but the sympathy, confidence and companionship that grew out of the hours spent with her child.

so glad you were patient with me, for now I know how to work and I love it. Agnes Martin is to be married next month, and she says she hates work and means never to do any. I wonder what kind of a house she'll have. She thinks her mother will live with her, and work for her, as she always has done. But, mother, I'd be ashamed to do that. It seems to me the least a girl can do is to take the burden of her own life when she is married. I'd like to have you always with me, but I mean to work for you, to pay for what you've done for me."—"American Mother."

## HEART KEEPING LIKE HOUSEKEEPING.

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the venerable preacher and writer, declares the Christian life is a constant battle against the powers of evil. He says:

"Heart-keeping is very much like house-keeping. There must be a continual sweeping out of dirt and clearing out of rubbish—a daily washing of dishes and a perpetual battle with all sorts of vermin. If heart-cleaning could be done up once for all, then the Christian might discharge all his graces and have an easy time of it. And just because the assaults of subtle temptations are so constant and the uprisings of sinful passions are so frequent, and the task of keeping the inward man what it ought to be so difficult, many a one who begins a religious life gets discouraged and makes a wretched failure. The question with every Christian is: Shall these accursed Amalekites of temptation burn up all my spiritual possessions and overrun my soul? Shall outward assaults or inward weakness drive me to discouragement and disgrace me before my Master and before the world? Or shall they drive me to Jesus Christ, who will give me the victory?"

## HOW CAN THEY DO IT?

Visiting an acquaintance recently in a country home rented for the summer, a certain woman noticed a mongrel dog of decidedly unbecoming exterior which seemed to be very much at home on the porch. Knowing the aversion to canines entertained by the mistress of the house, inquiry as to the matter was made.

"Oh," was the careless answer, "Willie was so crazy to have a dog, and this one came around the place, and I thought it wouldn't do any harm to keep it just to please him."

"Well, if you decided to have a dog, why didn't you get a pretty one?" was asked.

"Oh, it's only just for the summer, you know. Something for Willie to play with. It keeps him out of mischief."

"Then you don't intend to take the dog back with you to the city?"

"No, of course not. We really have no place to keep it, and besides neither my husband nor I care for dogs."

The fact of the matter was that when the unfortunate animal in question had supplied a due quota of amusement to her son it was to be turned loose to shift for itself, possibly to starve.

One wonders at the thoughtless selfishness manifested where animals are concerned by women otherwise kindhearted. There is a serious moral lesson for the young involved in a matter of this kind. No boy who is permitted to be cruel to animals can grow up a truly estimable man, while, on the other hand, there is no more valuable teaching than that which inculcates loving care for helpless living things. And yet how often mothers provide their children with kittens, rabbits, and other pets without teaching them to care for them and indifferent to the fact that they are cruelly neglected and mis-used.

As to the number of women who keep canaries of which they profess to be fond, but which they hang in draughts or dark corners, feed on unsuitable things, and generally torture, it is something to shudder at. Surely if we own living things we ought to understand them and treat them kindly, otherwise it is better not to have them at all.—Chicago Journal.

## Gifts.

### A PRETTY BEDSPREAD.

A substantial, pretty bedspread, that will launder easily and last for years, may be made by first purchasing a hemstitched linen sheet and a number of squares of gulf-pure lace. Baste these at irregular intervals on the wrong side of the spread, and then cut away the linen above it; turn down the edges and hem them over on the edge of the lace, and then, with mercerized linen floss, featherstitch a border. Now with a very sharp pencil, sketch lightly a running design of either scroll work or a floral vine, connecting the squares together, working it afterward in darning stitch with the mercerized floss. A spread made in this way will take a very short time to do, and will have a very elaborate effect.

### KID GLOVES AND AUTUMN LEAVES.

"Gracious sakes, Sally," said her mother, "what are you going to do with a parcel of old kid gloves?"

"Just you wait, mother. You see I was going to use the wrist parts. They are always good in kid patches set on a bur-lap foundation for a pillow top and worked in different colored silks. But when I visited Aunt Marlon in town and spoke about my kid glove idea, what do you suppose Cousin Helen showed me? Why, the loveliest cushion I ever saw."

"It was a russet red raver top covered over with kid maple leaves in rich yellowish browns and tau tints. They were worked in satin with the long and short stitch around the edge and velvet with all the

beautiful autumn shades in floss, reds, yellows, golden browns and orange. She made her own patterns from the natural leaf by placing the leaf on paper and tracing around it, then cutting it out. There were two dozen leaves, and only two of a size. So that's the way my cushion will be made, and finished simply with a heavy silk cord combining a few of the colors."—"New England Homestead."

## SKATE BAGS.

Skate bags will be one of the novelties for this season. These are oblong bags, made of heavy cloth or chamolai skin and lined with denim. They are seamed up, and a place made for each skate. They are finished with a ribbon draw-string, or have the ends folded over, envelope fashion. Any suitable design may be embroidered on the material, or if leather is used a design may be burnt on. Monograms are always in good form.

## A PERSIAN CUSHION OR TABLE-COVER.

An ingenious way of dealing with odds and ends of embroidery silk is to take a square of white cheese cloth and mark out on it, pear-shaped, or the old pine pattern, figures about two inches or more long; outline them with yellow, and fill them in with different colored silks, such as deep red, blue, plum, green, old rose or grey, blending the tints artistically. Quite a Persian effect is thus produced, and the figures may easily be drawn on the cheese cloth from a newspaper pattern. Arranged like a border around an open square, containing a monogram, the effect is excellent. The ruffie which finishes this may be of the cheese cloth with the same pattern, or of silk or steen, the color of the back of the cushion if used for a cover.

## Home Work Room

### WINTER SHIRT WAISTS.

The winter girl will continue to wear a shirt waist. Of that there is no doubt at all!

The very thin materials will disappear as cold weather comes on. And in their places will come the chevets, the canvases and such materials, with, of course, the fine wash fannels and the stuff waists. Heavy linens will be worn, too, all winter and all goods that are not conspicuously transparent.

An effort is being made to keep the very thin waists in style through the winter, and waists of organdie, of mull and of the very sheerest lawn are being bought for December wear. But it is doubtful if they will be popular.

The day of the linen waist has been at hand for some time, but now it can be truly said that the night is approaching for it for some of the prettiest of the new shirt waists are intended for evening wear alone.

A society woman who is noted for her pretty linen waists has taken several old linen sheets which were family heirlooms and converted them into shirt waists. They are of the sort of linen which can be made into drawn work; and they also take embroidery beautifully.

One waist she has dyed corn color and is embroidering it in the sunshades. Another waist has been dyed a rich biscuit brown and is to be embroidered in bunches of white and purple grapes.

The raised embroideries are very nice, indeed, and are, some of them, very expensive. They are embroidered over a little pad, which gives the raised effect. This kind of embroidery is easy to those who know how to do it and is of the sort which can be learned from those who manipulated the embroidery needle twenty-five or forty years ago. The art of raised embroidery has gone a little out since then, but is now back in all force.

### COMING SEASON'S COLORS.

While blue and rose and white are to be the popular colors it can not be denied that brown is creeping in and that there will be some lovely gowns of brown linen, brown chevot, or brown canvas, and of brown in all the other shirt waist materials before very long.

Brown is universally becoming and, what is more, it is a change. There have been so many blues and so many grays, so many tans and so many violets and heliotropes that one turns toward the soft pretty cigar colored stuffs with a feeling of relief that they are not blue.

In the new browns there are all shades of Havana, of coffee, of burnt bread and burnt biscuit. There are all colors in brown, from the deep wood brown which is the color of a dead old tree to the bright tawny last which is one of the prettiest tones that can be found in the winter time, and each brown has its welcome and appropriate place.

The secret of good shirt waist making is to have the back snug, so says a famous shirt waist maker, and to have the front loose and inclined to blouse at the waist.

There is a new way of making the shirt waist belt, a way which is seen upon the new and expensive waists but not upon the cheaper ones. This method is called the split belt waist. The belt is cut at the sides and the back is set upon a band. The skirt of the dress is pulled up in the back so as to cover this shirt waist band, but the front of the waist, which is upon a separate band, is pulled down over the skirt of the dress to a long point in front.

About the sleeve of the winter shirt waist a great deal can be said. For one thing, it can be affirmed that it takes a great deal of goods and that it is made with the biggest bagginess in the history of the dress sleeve.

The trimming of the sleeve puff is the

feature that must not be forgotten, and in this respect there is the widest variety of pretty designs. The great, wide puff can be appliqued, embroidered or otherwise trimmed, and if tastefully decorated it is one of the most attractive parts of the costume.

## SCIENCE OF THE BUTTON.

The science of the button, used as a trimming, is something to be studied. There is a great deal in knowing how to use your very expensive buttons after you have purchased them and there is everything in understanding what not to do with them. Buttons that stand like sentinels in a stupid row upon the front of the waist are no ornament at all. Neither are buttons that occupy useless space, for the new art button has its work to do.

## Household Hints.

### THAT TIREDSOME LUNCHEON.

The preparation of the school luncheon is once more a part of the household routine it is hoped that a square or oblong basket and plenty of paraffine paper as well as paper napkins have been provided. In places where these are not easily obtained the clean wrapping paper carefully saved and cut into neat pieces which are kept in their own special drawer or box will save much fuss and worry when school time comes. It is useless to send damask napkins with the school luncheon. They are often lost or mislaid, and when they are left in the basket they only help to make it smell 'foody,' as one child expresses it. Keep little glass jars, several of them, with screw tops, to hold jams and other sticky articles. Have also a few small plated spoons, and a bottle with a screw top for milk; good milk is not obtainable in the school buildings.

Make a list of sandwiches liked by the children, their variety is almost endless, and see that the daily sandwich is varied from day to day. Beside meat fillings there are nuts, chopped, of course, and mixed with a little cream, well salted; sweets, such as jam, jelly, and marmalade; eggs similarly prepared, lettuce with mayonnaise, tomatoes, and, in fact, almost any salad, grated maple sugar, stewed fruit, and so on, almost literally ad infinitum.

Most of these fillings can be made the evening before by the children themselves who will enjoy chopping and planning and inventing something new if given a little help and oversight.

Be sure that the ration is well balanced. Suppose the luncheon to be composed of cream cheese, brown bread, sponge cake, and milk. A few nuts should be added, and also a handful of dates or figs, washed and rolled in sugar, a few raisins and some fruit. Children never seem to tire of apples. Beware of hard-boiled eggs. Children like them, to be sure, but they are now pronounced very indigestible, and if there is a tendency to rheumatism or gout in the family, eggs in any form will exaggerate it. Individual cup custards, chicken jelly with a little meat, little fruit turnovers, ginger bread with raisins, and small meat pies are good and easy to carry, and easily made when other cooking is being done.

## Selected Recipes.

Tomatoes stuffed with celery, with a mayonnaise dressing, are delicious. Prepared in this way they are nice as a luncheon dish served with cold meat or as a salad for dinner. Take medium sized tomatoes, not over ripe, and have them uniform in size. Cut off the top of each tomato a slice the size of a 50 cent silver piece; then with a small spoon take out the pulp, leaving a wall thick enough for the tomatoes to stand. Put the pulp in a bowl, mix it with an equal quantity, or even a little more, crisp, white celery cut in very small bits. Season the mixture with salt, red pepper, and just a suggestion of tarragon vinegar, and fill each tomato with the mixture, heaping it in a little mound above the excavations. After the tomatoes are well filled, stand them on a dish in the refrigerator, where they will get very cold. When ready to serve put a generous tablespoonful of mayonnaise dressing on the top of the stuffing of each tomato, and garnish with water cress or sprigs of parsley.

### ECONOMICAL JELLY.

The peach, or peach and apple jelly may be made from the skins of the peach, cooked with a few apples or with apple skins and cores. Add a cup of water to every two cups of peellings and cores, boil until tender, then strain. To each pint of the juice obtained add a pint of sugar and cook until it jells. By using all the peach and apple skins in their season a good supply of jelly can be kept on hand for daily use on the table or in cooking.

Piper-koech is a Flemish honey cake, and is good for children and dyspeptics, were there any in Belgium, where this recipe falls from. This is the rule for making it, and was copied and translated from a Belgian cook book. Any Canadian cook can make as good piper-koech as that of Belgium:

Put in a large bowl two pounds of honey which has been heated. Add as much flour as can be worked in, cover, and set away for three weeks in a place secure from flies or other insects.

Then flour the board, put the dough on it, make holes in different parts of the dough, and in these put two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, one-eighth pound of soda dissolved in rose-water. Roll and double like pie crust until the dough is soft, and can be pulled lengthwise. Make into loaves and bake slowly. Try by pressing finger on top of cake. If done the pressure will not leave a mark. When done glaze with egg beaten in milk. Children always like this.

## Advertisements.

### MERRY, HAPPY BABIES.

There is no greater treasure on earth than a healthy, happy, merry baby. Anything, therefore, that will keep the little one in this condition is a priceless boon to mothers. Mrs. Wm. Bull, Maple Creek, N.W.T., tells how she accomplished this end; she says:—"I am happy to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my baby girl a world of good. She was badly troubled with constipation and very cross and peevish, but since using the Tablets she is all right. I give her the Tablets once or twice a week and she is now such a merry, happy little thing that there can be no doubt Baby's Own Tablets are just the thing for little ones."

Here is a lesson for other mothers who want a safe and certain medicine for the ailments from which their little ones suffer from time to time. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and they are good for all children, from the new born babe to the well grown child. Sold at 25 cents a box or sent by mail by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



GOOD CHEER.  
Have you had a kindness shown?  
Pass it on.  
'Twas not given for you alone—  
Pass it on.  
Let it travel down the years,  
Let it wipe another's tears,  
Till in heaven the deed appears,  
Pass it on.

### A READY RESPONSE.

"There's no dearth of kindness in this world of ours," wrote the poet, Gerald Massey, and readers of the Sunshine column have proved that the poet was right. The need of "good cheer" in some one's life has only to be made known, it seems, to find its way to warm and kindly hearts, and the response comes, sometimes from the young lady whose many social duties do not prevent her from thinking of others less fortunate than herself; sometimes from the busy mother of a family, who can still find time to reach a helping hand out of her home; and again from the girls and boys who, amongst the pleasures of their own young lives, are touched by the unhappiness of others. Already a number have written, asking for the address of the crippled and invalid young man in the Industrial Home, Perth, and, judging from the sympathetic spirit evident in these inquiries, the result will be not a little added brightness to a sad life.

### THE LIGHT AHEAD.

But yesterday, when you seemed dead,  
I thought not of to-day;  
Could I have seen the light ahead,  
How bright had been the way!

Had I but lifted up my eyes,  
Though storms raged wild about,  
I might have seen a beacon rise  
Above my pain and doubt.

### WESTMOUNT BRANCH TO MEET.

The first meeting of the Westmount Branch after the holiday season will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 13, in Victoria Hall, at half-past three o'clock. It is always desirable that there should be a good attendance at the first meeting. There seems to be inspiration, as there certainly is encouragement, in numbers, and it is hoped that this season's work will be taken up heartily by all the members from the very beginning. At the meeting on Oct. 13, the election of officers will be held, and other business of importance will come up.

The Westmount Branch has undertaken to extend a helping hand to the Protestant Infants' Home, by furnishing a table at the bazaar to be held in November in aid of the home. The stock of the table will be made up of dolls and toys only. There are probably many, both in the city and out of town, who have not time to attend the meetings, or cannot conveniently do so, but who would like to help. Donations of dolls and toys for the purpose may be sent to the president of the branch, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que.

### GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Montreal Branch, in resuming its meetings after the holidays, wishes to acknowledge contributions received during the past few weeks. Five cases of clothing, etc., were sent by the society to the Deep Sea Mission in May. Dr. Cluny Macpherson, of 'The Hospital,' Battle Harbour, writing in receipt of the articles, says: "The fishery in this neighborhood has been very poor this year, so that your substantial gifts in the way of clothing is being appreciated even more than usual, many families not having caught enough fish to purchase the bare necessities, flour, tea, and molasses, for their winter diet."

The president of the Branch, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, acknowledges the following contributions: From Miss Fairbairn, a large box of books and papers, which were distributed amongst the longshoremen during the strike; Miss Hooton, a large parcel of silk samples; a Friend, two magazines and papers; Mrs. Westgate, a parcel of clothing; Miss Holmstrom, a parcel of clothing; a Friend in Lewis, the sum of two dollars, one dollar of which was used to assist an old man. A case of books was sent to Mrs. Hay, of Huntsville. A letter was received from L. J. Gilmore, of Havelock, asking for an address of some one who would be glad to get reading matter. Such may be sent to the Rev. H. C. Walsh, missionary of River Desert. A parcel of pictures and fancy articles was received from L. J. Gilmore, Havelock.

The opening meeting of the Montreal Branch, after the summer holidays, will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, at eight o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 21 St. Mark street. A large attendance of members is desired, as there is business of importance to discuss.

The secretary of the Montreal Branch is Miss M. A. Gibson, 3998 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

An expedition which is being sent to the Congo by the King of the Belgians in conjunction with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to investigate the disease known as sleeping sickness, has sailed from Southampton.

In memory of the Christian martyrs who have fallen in China, it is proposed to erect a building at Shanghai, which would be the Exeter Hall of China, for meetings of Chinese Christians, national conferences and other religious gatherings.

By order of the Bishop of London one of the side altars has been removed from St. Michael's, Shoreditch, and the lighted lamps before the statues of the Good Shepherd and St. Michael are no longer to be seen. Incense will only be used during processions.

The centenary of the birth of William Knibb, the famous Baptist Jamaican missionary, was celebrated recently at Kettering, where he was born on Sept. 7, 1803. Besides his labors as a missionary, he was largely instrumental in bringing about the abolition of slavery in Jamaica.

At Naillili, Fiji, where the Wesleyan converts' Bibles were burned by the Roman Catholic authorities recently, a Roman Catholic church is to be built. A lottery, with tickets at sixpence and prizes of oxen and cloaks, has been started to provide the funds—the first lottery ever held in Fiji.

A Protestant demonstration was held in Liverpool on the occasion of the first anniversary of the day on which Mr. John Kenit was fatally injured. A serious collision took place between rival bands of Protestants and Roman Catholics and several people were injured. The police attended in large force and used their truncheons to prevent a general melee. A number of arrests were made.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued its ninety-ninth annual report, showing an unprecedented output of Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions. The issue included 997,720 Bibles, as against 830,706 the previous year; 1,491,887 New Testaments, as against 1,494,116; and 3,454,168 portions, as against 2,763,609; making a total of 5,943,775 issues, as against 5,067,421 in 1901-02. The total income was £233,138 (including £93,458 from sales), a decrease of £3,068, and there was a deficit of £21,066 on the year's working.

'The Bible in Russia,' by Dr. William Kean, is the seventh 'Centenary Pamphlet' of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The first Russian Bible was not issued until 1874, though before that date a Slavonic version had been in use. The Bible Society in Russia today, says Dr. Kean, covers much ground which no others have yet occupied. It employs nearly ninety colporteurs, scattered over the whole Russian Empire. It aims at giving every man the Scriptures in his own language, wherein he was born. Its circulation in the dominions of the Czar exceeds half a million copies a year.

A railway is now being laid from Haifa to Damascus. This railway, a narrow-gauge line, will extend through Galilee to Mzerib, by way of Beisan, connecting at Mzerib with the Damascus-Mecca line. Work on the line was begun in April last, when five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish government, arrived at Haifa, and a monument was unveiled in commemoration of the start of the operations. The awakening of the Near East is begun in earnest, but the world in general is not by any means awake to this awakening, says the 'Christian Herald.'

At a meeting held in the Great Assembly Hall, East London, to welcome home the English delegates to the Zionist Congress, a resolution expressing appreciation of the British government's offer of land for a Jewish settlement in East Africa was carried with unanimity. Mr. I. Zangwill said the conclusion he had carried away from the recent congress was that never for the last 1,800 years had Palestine stood so near to Zionists as it did that day. But Zionists had awakened from their dreaming, and had begun to realize the obstacles in their way, and they must all be grateful to a great country for having placed the East African offer in their way.

The committee appointed by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Australia to consider the possibility of union met at Sydney, and resolutions recommending union and stating a probable basis were unanimously carried. The committee recommended that 'immediate steps be taken to foster fraternal relations between the congregations of the respective churches; to secure the joint use of colleges for the training of candidates for the ministry; and to promote united public action on all matters affecting the social, moral and religious welfare of the community.' A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a list of the points of agreement and difference between the respective churches on matters of doctrine and of Church polity and forms of worship.

The effect of the terrible Kiachneff massacres has been felt at Jerusalem, as well as in other places, writes a correspondent of 'The Christian.' Some forty to fifty of the survivors succeeded in escaping to Palestine, where their brethren are doing what they can to help them. One of these, with wife and three children, got away after hiding in a cellar, with just enough money to pay for the journey to Jerusalem, where they arrived destitute. We are glad to say that the father is now employed at Abraham's Vineyard (where we now have seventy-two men in constant work). We also have on our relief register fifteen hundred families of the feeble, sick and blind, who are relieved as far as possible by gifts of food and clothing. Drinking water is now given daily to great numbers. It is distressing to have to refuse many every morning who come to beg for work and have to go sorrowing back to their hungry children.

ENGLAND AND MACEDONIA.

('Christian World,' Sept. 17.)

It is now more than a quarter of a century ago, in the autumn of 1876, that Great Britain was startled and horrified by the tidings of the Bulgarian massacres. Correspondents of the daily press, who

had visited the fated region, sent accounts of what they had seen. The story of Batak—a Bulgarian village that was put to fire and sword, where the little children were spitted on bayonets, and a crowd of women and girls burned to death in the church—rang through the land, and produced an extraordinary outburst of indignation. Every town had its public meeting. Mr. Gladstone voiced the national feeling in speech after speech of burning eloquence, which compelled even the cynical government of Lord Beaconsfield to listen. But the passion of the people had little practical result. The Russo-Turkish war followed, and the San Stefano treaty which Russia exacted from Turkey as the price of her victory was torn up by the intervention of England. We sent our fleet to Besika Bay, with a consequence that for the San Stefano treaty was substituted that of Berlin, by which, while Bulgaria gained its freedom, the other European provinces under the rule of the Turk were, in the hour of their fancied deliverance thrust back into his grip, with some paper reforms as solatium.

It was a Tory Government that did this, and we now see the result of their action. Lord Beaconsfield brought back from Berlin what he boasted of as 'Peace with honor.' We can today pronounce the 'peace' and the 'honor.' The provinces which, but for our intervention, would now be free and prosperous, are the scene of a misery, an atrocity, compared with which the Bulgarian massacres were but as child's play. Where the talk then was of a single village, we hear now of scores put to the sword. The estimate of sixty thousand hapless victims slaughtered in the Monastir region is said to be probably under the mark. Tens of thousands of women and children are seeking shelter in the woods, where, if they escape the bullet or the sword, they die of starvation. And still the heinous work goes on, while England, whose fatal interference a generation ago made all this possible, looks on and does nothing.

One can see reasons for the present inaction. The country has been through a great and exhausting war, and is in no humor for fresh adventures. A new generation has grown up, unfamiliar with the details of that earlier outburst, and with the responsibility which England incurred in connection with it. The confusions and preoccupations of home affairs also give little opportunity for the people just now to look abroad. One is disposed, moreover, to ask whether the national temper, hypnotized by the present government, and left without any appeal to its loftier instincts such as it listened to in the days of a Gladstone and a Bright, has not lost something of its earlier passion for justice and humanity. The country is apt to take its cue from headquarters, and in that direction there is neither light nor leading. While Macedonia welters in its blood and agony, our Prime Minister plays golf, and, when appealed to on the subject, contents himself with the affirmation that 'the balance of criminality' rests with the oppressed rather than with the oppressor.

There is, however, evidence that at last the conscience of the nation is being stirred. Monday's issue of the 'Times' contained letters from four of the Anglican bishops, who plead, in terms that leave nothing to be desired, for an effort on the part of England to put a stop to the present tragedy. The Bishop of Durham holds that England has an opportunity now as well as a responsibility for interfering. The Bishop of Hereford wants to know what has come of Lord Lansdowne's promise in the House of Lords, six months ago, that the government would 'spare no pains to secure the execution of the promised reforms,' and reminds the cabinet that 'but for the action of our own representatives Macedonia would have been free from the miseries of Turkish misrule during the last quarter of a century.' Dr. Gore thinks 'the silence has become at last unbearable,' and asks whether 'everything possible is being done to obtain, for instance, the effective co-operation of England and France to procure some combined action of the powers?' The Bishop of Gibraltar asks whether 'the Great Powers of Europe have renounced their Christianity?' He believes the powers have only to say, with a united voice, that 'the just demands of Macedonia, driven mad by oppression, for a Christian Governor must be granted; and that united voice will be obeyed.' The Free Churches, too, we are glad to note, are at length finding their voice. Many pulpits had this as their theme on Sunday, and the National Free Church Council has before it a resolution calling upon the government to bring about a concert of the European Powers, with a view to obtaining the appointment of a Christian Governor of Macedonia, with adequate resources for the securing of law and liberty.

This, so far, is as it should be, but we look to the Free churches to put volume and intensity into this appeal. The present government has brought Great Britain to the nadir of its influence on the Continent, but the people of England are still a power, if only they will put their hearts into the movement. The entente between them and France at the present moment is a fortunate circumstance which might well be turned to account in bringing pressure to bear upon the other powers. America, also, which has great personal interests in Turkey, ought to be approached with a view to combined action. The concert of the powers is a slow-moving machine, but it has secured the autonomy of Crete, and has saved Greece from falling back under the Turkish rule. What is now needed is a combination of all the moral forces of the realm, such as shall compel the government to take an effective lead in this matter. There should be no delay and no faltering in the work, for the blood of this unhappy people is in a measure upon our heads.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Rock River Conference, at its last session in Chicago, adopted the report of the committee on civil and religious liberty, urging President Roosevelt to request the Government of Peru to grant the free right of public worship to Peruvian Protestants.

The conference ordered that a copy of the report, with a suitable letter, be forwarded to President Roosevelt. In commenting upon this action of the conference, the 'Northwestern' said: 'The Roman Catholics in the United States, who, together with all other churches, enjoy the right of public worship, should take advantage of this opportunity to show their liberality by suggesting to their fellow-churchmen in South America that the same privilege be granted to all people in those dominions.' The Chicago 'Evening Post' presents the situation thus: 'Not often do three great powers join in a diplomatic move without the news going broadcast over the world. Yet this is the case in a matter of no small importance from a broadly human view. For so tactfully and unostentatiously has the matter been brought about that little or no comment has been made upon the situation. The United States, Britain and Germany have agreed through their respective departments of state to use their kindly offices to obtain from the Peruvian government the privilege of public worship now denied the Peruvian Protestants. The movement was planned and brought to issue by the Rev. John Lee, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This energetic but exceptionally judicious man secured the support of the highest dignitaries of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist churches in America, and many influential public men both here and in England. With the approval of Mr. McKinley and through the state department he has finally brought about the instruction of the German, British and American ministers at Lima to urge upon the Peruvian Government a repeal of the laws prohibiting Protestant worship. As the law placing Protestant marriages on the same footing as Roman Catholic has been passed, there seems little occasion to doubt a further 'concession' in respect to worship. With Peru taking the lead and with the moral support of three such governments as Germany, Great Britain and the United States, the cause of religious toleration throughout South America, where it now languishes, should move steadily forward.'

The Chicago 'Daily News' speaks of a 'freedom' that is 'unknown' in Peru and to 'welcome news' invites attention: 'As an indication of the healthful stirring of reform movements in certain parts of South America a dispatch lately received at the state department from the United States minister to Peru is of especial interest. Peru has made substantial progress in several important particulars within recent years, but while the government has rid itself of manifold evils in the way of corruption and maladministration, it has done little toward providing for a larger measure of religious liberty. Such freedom of public worship as the American constitution guarantees to people of all sects and creeds in this country has been unknown. It is, therefore, a significant indication of awakening moral intelligence that the Peruvians are moving to take down the barriers and give all persons the right to worship in accordance with their faith. Recently a bill was introduced into the Peruvian Congress providing for the constitutional amendment which will be necessary to effect this reform. The United States minister at Lima reports that the measure has been excluded from consideration by reason of partisan wrangles which have consumed the time in both House and Senate, but he has no doubt, he declares, "that the amendment is one which the majority in Congress would have favored." To the advocates of freedom of conscience and religious liberty this will be welcome news. Already the custom of withholding this liberty is disappearing in practice in Peru and it will be a wise act on the part of the Peruvian legislators to remove also the legal authorization for it.'

The 'Mexican Herald' tells the world that the Protestants of Peru 'have been badly treated,' that there must have been a large amount of 'dense and batlike bigotry prevalent in Peru when so elemental a right as that of public worship could be denied to Protestants,' that 'in very fairness the dominant church, which enjoys freedom of worship in Protestant countries, ought to play fair,' that 'Mexico long ago got over this phase of religious exclusivism,' and concerning this 'religious exclusivism' lays down a proposition that ought to make the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Peru to tremble: 'We should say that had Peru set out to manufacture Protestants by wholesale she could not have taken a more certain course.'

The only communication received by the secretary of the conference in reply to the letter and a copy of the report sent to Washington last October, was a letter from the 'secretary to the president,' acknowledging the receipt of the letter 'with enclosure,' and stating that 'by direction of the president it has been brought to the attention of the secretary of state.' The Rev. John Lee received a communication from the State Department, under date of July 3, 1903, stating that the United States ministers in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, are acting under instructions frequently given to use their good offices with the government to bring about the desired changes.—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Germany has been held up to Americans as an example worthy of imitation in the temperate use of intoxicating liquors, especially beer. Like all other countries, however, Germany suffers from intemperance and the government feels called upon to take action restricting the consumption of intoxicants. It is stated that in the next session of the Reichstag will be introduced a bill designed to promote temperance. Under the provisions of this bill saloonkeepers are required to sell non-intoxicants, such as lemonade, milk, coffee and tea, and cold foods. Credit is forbidden, thus abolishing the system extensively used in the country districts and among students, and the number of barmaids is limited. The new bill was drawn up by the imperial commission, selected by the ministers of the interior and of justice.

The alcoholic congress recently held at Bremen, and the agitation by Count Douglas in the Prussian Reichstag, are said to have greatly stimulated the temperance movement, which will be further

strengthened by the recommendation of the imperial commission.

One who is familiar with conditions in Germany declares that the drink evil is increasing there in large proportions, especially among the laboring classes. To some extent beer is losing its popularity and more and more the consumption of alcoholic beverages, such as 'schnapps,' Swedish punch and brandy. In this way they get more alcohol for the small amount of money they have to spend, with the result that intoxication is much more common in Germany than formerly. Germany is awaking none too early to the evil effects of the use of liquor upon its working people. England, within the last few weeks, has been startled by the discovery that there has been a marked deterioration in the physique of its average citizens. The industrial, commercial and military strength of America will also depend upon the abstinence from or the use of intoxicating liquors by its working people. If they are total abstainers our industrial, commercial and military power will continue high. If they drink, it will decline.—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The religious dissension which the action of the government has produced in every corner of England has to-day, says the London 'Christian World,' its parallel in France. The cry for Disestablishment which is heard on our side of the Channel has its echo in the French demand for the abrogation of the Concordat, the Napoleonic instrument which secures a state maintenance to Catholicism and the Eglise Reformee. The French bishops, whose opinions on the subject have recently been published in the 'Eclair,' are, however, with one accord in favor of its maintenance. They grumble at its restrictive provisions, but evidently consider that in its abolition a worse thing might befall them. Their fears in this respect are most explicitly expressed by the Bishop of Quimper, who holds that although the Church of France would survive, and that there are several dioceses where the faithful would provide for the requirements of public worship and of the clergy, there are others that would be ruined. Without some special legislation he thinks it would take many years before public worship could be placed on a stable and regular footing. It is evident that in both countries the religious question is reaching an acute stage.

TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION IN LIVERPOOL.

After a few days' preliminary work at Birkenhead, which is close to Liverpool, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander began their mission in Liverpool on Sunday, Sept. 6. From the first meeting it was apparent that the careful preparations of a representative committee had forestalled any possibility of failure as to publicity. The Philharmonic Hall, where the great musicians of the country have appeared during the last half-century, is a splendid building holding 3,000. It proved quite insufficient to accommodate the crowd which assembled for the first evening service, and the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, holding about 1,500, had to be secured immediately for an overflow gathering. Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which the press and the public have welcomed the evangelists back to England. A larger amount of space has been devoted to their work than to any evangelistic labors since Moody and Sankey were in Great Britain. There has been a union of Episcopalians with Free Churchmen, and one of the most enthusiastic supporters has been the moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, Dr. S. R. MacPhail, who mentioned that before Dr. Torrey arrived in Liverpool he had read every one of his books with growing satisfaction. The first afternoon Bible reading, though it was a very wet day, attracted 1,500 people.—'The Congregationalist.'

MRS. ALICE G. GULICK.

Supporters of evangelical work in Spain will learn with sorrow that Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick has passed away. Mrs. Gulick, president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, had for thirty years worked for the Christian and higher education of Spanish girls, and, despite the difficulties of such work, had been remarkably effective. For a number of years Mrs. Gulick had been president of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Spain. Her rare gifts enabled her to arouse great interest in educational circles in America in the college work for Spanish girls. Mrs. Gulick, who had been in Switzerland all the summer seeking better health, returned to London less than a fortnight since, accompanied by her daughter and her sister (Miss Elizabeth Gordon).

RUSSIA PERSECUTES ARMENIANS. SEIZURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Owing, it is said, to the demand of Prince Galitzin, Governor-General of the Caucasus, a fanatical Orthodox enemy of the Armenians, the Czar, overriding the decision of the majority of the Council of Ministers, has ordered the seizure of the church property of Armenians in Russian territory, and its future administration by the Russian Government. The Russian Armenians are so irritated by this high-handed violence that they threaten to transfer the headquarters of their church from Etchmiadzin to Sis, in Turkish territory, to cease all contributions to public institutions in Russia, and to withdraw from all parish functions. The church property, they claim, belongs to the entire Armenian Church, consisting largely of the gifts of pilgrims to Etchmiadzin from all parts of the world for centuries, and some even comes down from the ancient kings of Armenia. Unless the Czar's order is cancelled, the Armenians will certainly swell the ranks of the revolutionary movement.—'Christian World.'

The death took place recently in Calcutta of the Rev. Kenneth Somerlad Macdonald, D.D., one of the most well-known missionaries of the Free and U. F. Church of Scotland, and had labored for forty-one years in Bengal. He was in his seventy-second year.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 13, 1903.

DAVID'S CONFESSION. Psalm li., 1-17.

Golden Text.—'Create in me a clean heart, O God.'—Psa. li., 10.

It is well briefly to place before the scholars something about the Psalms, and their uses, and the division into five books. There must necessarily be a short statement of David's double sin, and its relation to his character as a whole. It is not at all probable that David fell without something in his life which prepared the way for his fall. The tornado comes suddenly, indeed, but it overwhelms those trees which have been slowly decaying at heart, or have grown up with less firm roots because sheltered by their neighbors. Probably there was a relaxation of David's religious fervor and zeal, which were his guard. Then his multiplying wives, contrary to the law, or at least going to the outer verge of what might be allowed, (Deut. xvii., 17), was in the same direction. David parleyed with temptation. He should have shut his eyes and turned away, and then he would have been safe. After the first sin one step led to another, till David had done that at which he would have shuddered with abhorrence had the whole been presented to his vision at once. He never dreamed of going on from temptation to adultery, then to making his friend drunk, then to murder, not only of one person, but of several, then to the spiritual death which comes to those conscious of abiding in sin. David's previous life, his religious experience, his underlying character, his acquaintance with God, his memory of all that God had done for him, would continually urge him to repentance. There was also some danger arising from his conduct. It was the law that both the adulterer and the adulteress should be put to death. (Lev. xx., 10.) And Bathsheba was the daughter of one of David's mighty, and the wife of another, and the granddaughter of Ahithophel, David's chief and wisest counselor. The relations between them may have been strained, for not long after this wisest counselor turned against him. It also seems probable, from Psa. xxxii., 4, that this burden, added to his long-continued cares, brought sickness upon him. When these silent influences had prepared the way, then God sent his faithful prophet Nathan. With great wisdom he spoke a parable to David which led the king indignantly to condemn another, unconscious that his condemnation fell upon his own head, till the prophet spoke the terrible words, 'Thou art the man.' It was a brave thing to do, thus to 'beard the lion in his den,' but the speaker had God and truth and David's own conscience on his side. Nathan showed David the consequences of his sin. His child should die, and trouble and disaster come upon him from his own household. There is no apology for David's sin. It was a sin against light. He knew the commandments; he had received great spiritual enlightenment and noble impulses. He himself never apologises for it. The Bible never apologises for it. It is to be held up in eternal execration and scorn. Greatness and genius are no excuse for wrongdoing, and no substitute for a pure life.—Condensed from 'Peloubet's Notes.'

Was shapen—David means here that he was born with a sinful nature. See Eph. ii., 3. This confession is not made as an excuse for his sins, but in utter self-abasement. David bewails the depravity within, and abandons all hope of restoring himself. Thou desir'st truth—David admits that he is the very opposite of what he should be. God desires truth in the most secret springs of thought and will. 'Purge me with hyssop.' The hyssop, the lowliest of all Eastern plants, is a type of humility (I. Kings, iv., 33). The blood sprinkled with hyssop upon the door post made Israel safe (Exod. xii., 22). The blood sprinkled with hyssop made the leper clean (Lev. xiv., 3, 4). Cast me not away. God admits that he is present, and they behold his face (Psa. xi., 7; xli., 12). David knew that God would be justified in removing his Spirit from him, but he prays for mercy and asks that the divine rejection might not follow in his case as it did with Saul.—Arnold's S. S. Commentary.

It is sadly to be lamented by every one of us that we brought into the world with us a corrupt nature, that proneness to evil which is the burden of the regenerate and the ruin of the unregenerate. 'Restore to me the joy of thy salvation.' By wilful sin we forfeit thy joy and deprive ourselves of it, our evidences cannot but be clouded and our hopes shaken. But when we truly repent we may pray and hope that God will restore to us those joys. I will teach transgressors thy ways. By this psalm he is and will be to the world's end, teaching transgressors, telling them what God had done for his soul.—Matthew Henry.

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BIBLE WORDS.

THE GLORY OF JESUS CHRIST.

What is there in the whole world comparable to Him? Our knowledge of Him is not to rest upon the teaching of men, but on what He is in His person, teaching and life as taught in the New Testament and shadowed forth in the Old. Moses, the prophets and the Psalms wrote concerning Him. He is The Christ, the Son of the Living God. The glory of God is His. (John i., 14.) A glory He had with the Father before all time. (John xvii., 5.) Seen by Isaiah. (Isa. vi.) Manifested in creating. (Heb. i., 2; John i., 3; John ii., 11.) His healing of diseases, His power over the spirit world, to cast out demons and call angels from heaven, His raising the dead, and His forgiving sins, were all manifestations of His glory. His place on the throne of God with all authority over heaven and earth and a name above every name, in which every knee is to bow, are evidences of His glory. Christ in this world's history, and in His heavenly rule, is to the world of spirits more than the sun in the heavens is to the world of nature. His is a greater glory. God alone is a sun, and this was the sun which shone forth at Christ's advent. (Mal. iv., 2; Luke i., 78, 79; Matt. xvii., 2; Acts xxvii., 13; Rev. i., 16.) John said as he beheld Christ's glory, 'I fell at His feet as one dead.' Then the all-glorious One laid His hand upon John, saying: 'Fear not, I am the first and the last, and the Living One.' (Rev. i., 17, 18.) In Rev. xxi., 23, the glory of God shines through His Son, and Father and Son are the light and the life and the glory of the city of the saints. Christ is Lord; worship Him. (John v., 23.)

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1903.

Mr. C. Marcell, M.P., discovered that certain signatures on a petition presented to the House of Commons against the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill were fraudulent, that is, in the case by as alleged. Probably a careful investigation would show that numbers of 'inadvertent' signatures are on more than one of the formidable pile of documents pouring day by day into the precincts of the Parliament House at Ottawa. The simple truth is that in a large percentage of cases petitions to Parliament, and for the matter of that petitions in other cases, are absolutely worthless. In the case of Parliament they are, save in special cases, treated with something almost more than contempt, and one of the great privileges of the people is thus nullified through the abuse of a valuable public safeguard. How easy it is to obtain signatures to a petition must be familiar to any one who has had experience in even the lowest circles of municipal affairs. People have, with the best intentions, signed petitions for the establishment of taverns in districts happily immune from the evil, and discovered too late that the 'preamble' had not been studied with sufficient care. It is needless to recall the familiar story of the man who obtained a well filled petition for the prompt execution of a popular citizen. True or false, the story points a moral worth studying. Petitions to be worth anything should be what they purport to be. The right of 'petition' may be a power for good. Spurious documents can have no effect save to bring the whole procedure into contempt.

Broadly, it is found to be true that the law of business is about six years of work to one of rest, or so it is claimed by writers upon economics, and this experience was recently quoted by a New York financial contemporary. However that may be as a rule, the past six years have certainly been strenuous business ones, and the signs are that we are entering upon a seventh year of rest. A great deal has been done in those past six years by the world of work. We are told that in the United States \$800,000,000 of gold and silver has been mined and \$743,000,000 net added to the sum of money in circulation—and yet there has not been enough. The transactions of the United States have amounted to \$521,000,000,000, as measured by clearing house exchanges alone, and taking no account of the large volume of cash transactions. The exports of merchandise have amounted to \$7,770,000,000, and the imports to \$4,632,000,000. There have been built 16,000 miles of railway; the stock exchange has sold over 900,000,000 shares of stock and placed on its list \$8,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds; there have been raised 3,692,000,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000,000,000 bushels of corn, and 61,729,000,000 bales of cotton, while the wealth of the people of the United States has been increased fully \$20,000,000,000. This is a great record, a record any country might be proud of. Nevertheless, taking man for man, our record for the past six years far surpasses it. Our increase in trade, in wealth, in all the material things which makes a nation great, has been indeed phenomenal and so far as we know unprecedented. We have also found ourselves as a nation during the past six years, and, whereas, not so long ago, pessimism was almost popular, to-day the pessimist can claim relationship with that once popular figure of speech, the dead door nail.

The last resting places of great men may, as a rule, be known by their simplicity, unless the public builds their mausoleum. In Mount Auburn cemetery this is shown in the simplicity of the tombs of Longfellow and Lowell, to refer to two only of the famous men who are buried there, and concerning England's famous dead the remark may be made generally. With Charles Dickens, the simple funeral was a passion, pomp and vanity destroyed for him all solemnity, and he had seen the poor discount their future for the sake of display and extravagance at the burial of a relative. Lord Salisbury's funeral was simple in the extreme, so much so that many are asking whether the example of the Cecil family will be widely followed, and funerals of the wealthy be hereafter conducted inexpensively and simply. It is a weakness of human nature to care for impressive obsequies, and somehow relatives of the departed have derived much satisfaction from a 'grand funeral,' even when it has been disproportionate to their means. But the writings and example of the truly great have already brought about some change. In London, at least, the 'long funeral' is now seldom seen, funerals are now confined to members of the family, with the addition, perhaps, of one or two old friends, and it is expressly wished that no flowers be

sent. Costly memorials, too, in marble and stone are rare to-day compared with a few years ago, and among the artisan and poorer classes there is no longer seen so much of that singular rivalry for a 'fine funeral' because of which a few years ago families burdened themselves heavily with debt. The change is one to be commended.

The House of Lords, more than a century ago, on the motion of Lord Marchmont, placed on its records the declaration affirming that 'any resolution of this House directly or indirectly impeaching a judgment of the House of Commons in a matter where their jurisdiction is competent, legal and conclusive, would be a violation of the just rights of the Commons, tend to make a breach between the two Houses of Parliament, and lead to general confusion.' This was in connection with the Wilkes's case, when an attempt was made to make the Lords reverse the action of the Lower House, but though particular in its immediate, the resolution can be taken as of general application. In its consideration of the Redistribution Bill now before the Senate that body will doubtless be governed by the same rule and refrain from interfering with arrangements which especially belong to the Commons. The bill has been submitted to an impartial committee for preparation and should not be made a subject of party contention. An amendment may, however, be submitted by the Senate for the endorsement of the Commons as a measure of further advantage and a not unfitting proviso in a law relating to the representation of the people. It is that the necessary enactment be made for the provision of representation within a reasonable time in such cases as a vacancy may unhappily occur. At present the House of Commons is incomplete and most undesirable delay has been witnessed in the case of one of our own divisions. Why should this city's representation be incomplete and a large body of the community be disfranchised? Such an important element in our national liberties as parliamentary representation should not be made subservient to party convenience. One instance is no more justifiable than forty would be.

Mr. Balfour and the Conservative party are said to have chosen Sheffield as a favorable centre to open the protectionist campaign because Sheffield has suffered, or thinks she has suffered, more than any other city by reason of hostile foreign tariffs. We have before us, however, a Sheffield man's views which do not coincide with Mr. Balfour's expectations, so far as a majority of the Sheffield electors is concerned. The writer in question says that he has been connected with the steel and steel goods trade of Sheffield for many years, and although Sheffield is represented to be pro-protection, by virtue of Sir Howard Vincent's connection with it, he does not think Sheffield will be found on the protectionist side on the reckoning day. As to that, even a well-informed Sheffield steel goods merchant may be mistaken, and certainly no pains will be spared to influence the vote in favor of the new propaganda. At any rate, the writer notes the fact that the export trade of Sheffield via the ports of Hull, Grimsby, Liverpool and London, is still a huge one, and he thinks it will be an evil day for his city were any embargo to be placed on trade. Her home trade would most probably benefit somewhat, as some Yankee files, saws, and other joiners' tools might be partially excluded. But there are a few United States and German goods which are so much below any possible Sheffield cost that no tariff likely to be imposed could possibly keep them out. There is a highly important point, however, brought out by this writer for the free trade case which is rarely emphasized or even referred to. That is, the difference in values now, and, say, in 1850. The prices of Bessemer or mild steels, for instance, are only about half what they used to be, and the prices of many other steel goods have come down enormously, and without detriment, on the whole, to wages. To this end cheap imports and improved methods have contributed, and the value of exports on this basis are probably at least fifty percent less than they would have been twenty or thirty years ago. The comment is made that, when considering the statistics of a generation ago, the change in money values must not be forgotten, and that this is a rule which cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon.

The death of Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador to the United States, is a great loss to the empire. He was one of the youngest men in the British diplomatic service to attain such a distinguished position, and a career of the greatest usefulness to his country seemed to have been opened before him. His death was startlingly sudden, and was first publicly announced by Lord Alverstone, the president of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, now sitting in

London, whose voice trembled as he told the sad news, and who was affected to tears. The tribute to his memory paid by Lord Alverstone and other members of the Boundary Commission was peculiarly fitting, as it was Sir Michael Herbert who negotiated and signed the treaty by which that tribunal was constituted. In the words of Lord Alverstone, he was a worthy successor to the great men who have filled the high office he held; no man brought to the discharge of his duties higher ideals, and few, if any, greater qualifications. Sir Michael Herbert, while thoroughly loyal to his own country, as Senator Lodge observes, was ambitious above all things to promote in every way good relations between Great Britain and the United States, and in doing this work he was the best friend of both. We do not doubt but that the British Government will be able to choose a worthy successor, although it will be very difficult to find another so admirably suitable for the office both on account of what he was and what others were to him. The empire, however, has fortunately many servants capable and willing, although in the ambassadorial service no names stand out as did those of the great ones of old. Time was when our ambassadors at the different courts of Europe and the East bore world-wide names, such as those of Elgin, Stratford, Lytton, Dufferin, names as well known as those of Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Salisbury. The dearth of great names is one of the curiosities of the time, and few would be able to recall to-day who are the empire's diplomatic representatives in the various countries of the world. That Sir E. M. Satow represents us in China, the Earl of Cromer (as minister) in Egypt, Sir E. J. Monson in France, Lord Currie in Italy, and Sir C. M. Macdonald in Japan, the well-informed minority is aware of more or less; but how many not directly interested could reel off the names of our representatives in Germany, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and the other more or less considerable countries? Nevertheless, these men do their work ably and conscientiously, and, given the opportunity, they may in the future be able to emulate the services of the giants of the past and become some of the considerable figures of the twentieth century. It may matter very much to us whether or no a potentially great man is chosen to succeed Sir Michael Herbert, and we await the appointment with legitimate solicitude.

THE RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

The transcontinental railway bill has passed the Commons, as was inevitable, and is now ready to be taken up by the Senate. As it was debated and voted upon in the Commons on strictly party lines, so we may suppose, will be the case in the Senate, where the Liberals are now in the majority. We have been asked to note the great number of petitions which have been presented to parliament against the bill, but as these are obviously engineered by the Conservative party machine they may be regarded rather as a means of agitating the country than of influencing parliament. It is a good thing that the country should be waked from its lethargy on public questions if only to sign a petition. Indeed, such is the solidarity of parties in these days, and so completely subordinated in parliament is individual to party opinion, that the stubborn fight that the Conservatives have maintained against the bill for the past two months, may also be regarded as having been addressed rather to the country than to the House, which, on both sides, is nothing but a voting machine, like a mechanical piano, wound up to play whatever tunes may be affixed to its works. The petitions referred to contained a summary of the more obvious objections in very much the same form as that on which the Conservative leader has summarized his position in parliament. These objections were that little that is definite is known about the country between Winnipeg and Quebec and Moncton, but that the cost will probably amount to \$120,000,000; that no evidence has been adduced that the spending of this money will cheapen freight rates or establish more satisfactory communication between the different parts of the Dominion; that, on the contrary, it is to be feared that by pledging the credit of the country to such a vast extent, the government will make it impossible to carry out works better calculated to meet the immediate transport needs of the country, and that the government had no mandate from the country to build and finance a new transcontinental railway, and ought to have been given a constitutional opportunity to pronounce upon such an enormously important matter.

Most of these objections are such as occurred to ourselves and, we presume, to most people, when the scheme was first announced. There are significant omissions. The petitions, for instance, say nothing of the effect of the Quebec to Moncton section in duplicating and rendering valueless the Intercolonial Railway. Presumably there were parts

of the country where this would have made the signing of them less cordial. On some points, on the other hand, we cannot take as strong ground as the Opposition leader and his backers. We cannot see but that the road must open 'more satisfactory communication between different parts of the Dominion.' It will, indeed, open a new world. If the country shall prove habitable it will double the breadth of the belt of population. It would, indeed, be a poor country that would not in the long run be enough of an asset to pay for the cost of a railway to open it. There need, we think, be no misgivings on this score, though we think the country's future could, with the same expenditure, have been much more immediately advanced. Moreover, the new line will necessarily shorten the distance between east and west, and, though we do not expect, unless railways take on some new development, that it will much cheapen the transportation of the harvests of the west, we should look to it, in view of the probable reduced distance, to have special advantages for through passenger traffic—not, perhaps, a profitable item, but an important one for the opening of the country. Our own explanation of the imperative necessity which had made it necessary to throw the whole energy of the Dominion into a non-commercial venture was that certain people in Quebec had got possession of a bridge largely a present from the nation and had found it, as we had foretold, an elephant on their hands, which they must dispose of, or come to grief. It was imperative in their case that a hinterland should be created for their bridge. This explanation does not lose force from the fact that immediately following the third reading of the bill on Wednesday the Prime Minister announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will take over the Quebec Bridge, for which special legislation is necessary.

MR. BALFOUR'S ECONOMIC VIEWS.

In his 'Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade,' Mr. Arthur James Balfour discusses what he calls 'some of the more fundamental economic questions' which, he thinks, 'require consideration on the part of those who desire to arrive at a sober and unprejudiced estimate of our fiscal policy.' Mr. Balfour 'approaches' the subject from the free trade point of view; though the free trade is perhaps 'not always that which passes for orthodox in the House of Commons or on the platform.' Mr. Balfour says that the contest in Great Britain which came to an end in 1846 was in its inner reality not a fight over an economic theory, but a struggle between two opposing ideals supported by two rival interests. 'Was the country to become more and more a manufacturing community, or was agriculture to be maintained at whatever cost in its ancient predominance?' Mr. Balfour considers that the country decided rightly in favor of the country becoming a manufacturing one, as a predominantly agricultural Britain could never have supported the men or furnished the money required for her imperial mission. Certainly in that struggle the agricultural interest—the interest with which Mr. Balfour is naturally allied—was arrayed against the manufacturing interest. But it is hardly fair to say that those who advocated free trade did so in order to build up a certain kind of industry. They simply asked for freedom for all, whereas the agricultural interest was demanding a continuance of the special privilege of being supported at the cost and disadvantage of other Englishmen. It was simply a question of equal rights for all as opposed to privilege for a ruling class.

While agreeing that they chose well for their day, Mr. Balfour says that the fiscal reformers fifty or sixty years ago made two mistakes. They failed to foresee that the world would reject free trade, and they failed to take full account of the commercial possibilities of the British empire. If they had succeeded in establishing imperial free trade, 'the protective tendencies of foreign nations would in the long run have been but of secondary importance.' The double error has established insular free trade with all its inevitable limitations, and left us bearing all the burdens, but enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to empire. Mr. Balfour accounts it a misfortune that the views of the great tariff reformers were not imperial. The most momentous, perhaps the most permanent, victory was won for free trade when, rather on national than on economic grounds, inter-state tariffs were forbidden in the United States. Mr. Balfour does not know whether sixty years since a like victory might have been won for the same cause within the limits of the British empire, but no attempt was made in that direction, and future efforts in that direction can under altered circumstances be only gradual and tentative. These considerations in Mr. Balfour's opinion narrow the issue down to this: 'Whether a fiscal system suited to a free trade

nation in a world of free trade remains suited in every detail to a free trade nation in a world of protectionists.' He then inquires into the precise nature of the injury done to a free trade country by the adoption of protection by its neighbors. He imagines a free trade country completely environed by a wall of protection, a wall high enough to make export first difficult and then impossible. He infers that such a free trade country would find imports first costly and then unattainable. But the conditions supposed, the industrial characteristics with which Mr. Balfour credits his imaginary free trade country are actually and potentially precisely those which surround Great Britain, and why does not she suffer all the ills with which the free trade country was threatened? In actual fact Great Britain is indeed hampered by foreign tariffs as high as the nations with which she deals dare make them; but her export trade increases rather than diminishes, in spite of hostile tariffs, and she has an import trade of unexampled magnitude.

Mr. Balfour does not ignore this fact, so contradictory to his conclusions, but undertakes to explain it. In the first place, he says, foreign countries owe Great Britain a great deal of money, which they pay by means of imports into the United Kingdom; then, large areas still remain which are not protected at all; and, existing protected areas are not completely protected. Mr. Balfour, however, dreads a time when more and more areas shall be tightly protected and he differs with the British commercial optimists. 'At first sight their case seems a good one. Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well-being of the country are greater than they have ever been. We are not only rich and prosperous in appearance, but also, I believe, in reality. I can find no evidence that we are "living on our capital," though in some respects we may be investing it badly.' If all this is true, what is the need for Mr. Balfour to disturb a system which has been so fruitful in happy results? He finds it in the study of tendencies—in the dynamics not the statics of trade and manufactures. In the injury which foreign protection is calculated to inflict on a free trade country; its need for open markets; the threatened contraction of existing free trade areas; the increasing severity of tariffs in protectionist areas; the building up of vested protected interests in new countries, which may be discouraged now, but not hereafter; the effect of this protection on the future British corn supply; the uncertainty and loss which tariff-protected trusts are inflicting, and may hereafter inflict upon British capital invested in Britain.

Mr. Balfour's conclusion is that Great Britain is bound to seek for some mitigation, and that it can be found only in one deduction: 'The source of all the difficulty being protective tariffs imposed by fiscally independent communities, it is plain that we can secure no concession in the direction of a freer exchange except by negotiation, and that our negotiators can but appeal to self-interest, or, as in the case of our colonies, to self-interest and sentiment combined.' The only thing left to do, he considers, is 'to do to foreign nations what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand.' Another conclusion of Mr. Balfour's is that 'it cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals, self-deprived of the only instrument by which their policy can conceivably be modified.' The return to protection, Mr. Balfour calls the getting 'rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves,' and the 'precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is an important, yet, after all, only a secondary issue.' All through, Mr. Balfour ignores the fact that free trade England is accorded as good or better terms than the protectionist nations afford one another, and also the fact that they are far more likely to retaliate upon her if she readopts protection than to lower duties in her favor. He ignores also the obvious fact that Britain could impose no duty anywhere without grievous injury to herself, to say nothing of the creation at home of those trusts which are regarded with so much terror abroad. How Britain which lives by manufacturing cheaply could maintain her ascendancy under more expensive conditions is a puzzle to which Mr. Balfour gives no satisfactory answer.

SOLID AGAINST PROTECTION.

The national protest of British working class leaders against preferential tariffs is most comprehensive. It contains the names of nine hundred and forty men and women, all of whom are acknowledged leaders of the industrial class. The signatures cover all the great groups of trades—building, mining, textile, engin-

earing and shipbuilding, food, clothing, furnishing, pottery, transport, etc.—and both the business and propagandist sides of co-operation are represented. Labor in parliament is so far solid against protection and the taxation of food, and so are the men who manage the enormous business of the British co-operative societies, which have 2,022,208 members, an aggregate capital of \$129,520,565, and which last year did a trade amounting to \$267,506,310. Altogether the protest is probably the most weighty free-trade declaration ever made by the working classes of Great Britain. Trade union officials, who organize labor, are at one with those who organize the capital of the working classes in denouncing protection, and women are also in evidence, and include a hundred and sixty members of the Women's Co-operative Guild. The protest declares that cheap food and raw materials have been such a blessing to the nation as a whole, and especially to the working classes, that the strongest objection is made at the earliest moment against any tampering with the free-trade policy of Great Britain. The abandonment of the bread tax by the Balfour ministry encouraged the working classes into the belief that that short-lived experiment in protection was not likely to be repeated, but that hope has been shattered by Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement. 'Protection is to be made a party cry by the most astute electioneer of our day,' declare the protesters, and in the name of the industrial classes they enter their protest against 'this attempt to increase the cost of living, to handicap trade, to reduce the area of employment and remuneration, and to foster the growth of trusts, which are native to the soil of protection.' The protesters also declare that Mr. Chamberlain himself is conscious of the economic weakness of his present propaganda, and so seeks to exploit on its behalf patriotism and poverty. 'Imperial unity is the bait for the one, and for the other the bribe of limited old age pensions. Mr. Chamberlain must know that protection would not achieve either object, but would only create international ill-will and domestic misery.' It will be seen that these national protesters are as sure of the beneficence of free trade, even with all its insular limitations, as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour are of the need of modifications. If we admit, however, with the protesters that Mr. Chamberlain is the most astute of politicians we must assume that he expects to change the people's mind for them, well as it is made up, and that he is not indulging this astounding hope without being in possession of means which he imagines to be equal to the task. With the working classes of England, Wales and Scotland against him in a body his cause would, of course, be hopeless. Old-age pensions are probably not the only bait he is going to offer them. Possibly the pauper labor cry will prove more fetching. His war horse will probably be exclusion of cheap labor and of the products of cheap labor. So far as appears he has an uphill road to travel with the British workman, and a still harder one with the Canadian manufacturer. The British workman will ask him what the colonies are going to do in the way of markets in return for his sacrifices. The answer he will get from the Canadian manufacturer will be, 'We will not lower any duty against Britain, and there are a number we must raise, but, having excluded you, we shall protect ourselves against other countries as much as you choose.' We must own that if Mr. Chamberlain fulfills his quest he will prove himself one of the mightiest of men.

**BRITAIN'S LOST TRADE.**

Mr. Chamberlain bases his whole position on the following condition, as he states it:—'Our exports are stationary in amount and character. We receive from competitors a large proportion of manufactured goods and send them a larger proportion of raw materials than we used to do. Our supremacy in what have always been regarded as our standard industries has been wrested from us or seriously menaced. One by one, markets once profitable and expanding are closed to us by hostile tariffs.' This is chiefly directed, apparently, at cases like that of Sheffield which has lost to Germany not only half its export trade but a considerable part of its home market. This is deplorable, and we may take it as perhaps the worst instance of what Mr. Chamberlain alleges. But we do not see how Mr. Chamberlain's method is going to mend the matter for Britain. As for the lost exports, the goods certainly will not be made cheaper or better by import duties. And as for the home market a duty could only retain it for Sheffield by making the United Kingdom pay more for its cutlery and tools. Sheffield is a place noted for many things besides shelf hardware, things which, taken together, may help account for its loss of trade. We have seen no recent statement on the subject, and we have no doubt that matters are vastly improved, but Sheffield used to be noted for workmen who work-

ed three or four days in the week, according as they got back to work on Tuesday or Wednesday, and yet demanded wages that enabled them to live in this spendthrift fashion. They used to have champagne, not because they liked it better than beer, but because it helped them spend their money. As we have said, we presume that the conditions are very greatly changed, but the public house is still a very heavy handicap on Great Britain's prosperity. A gentleman recently in Montreal, whose task it is to study economical conditions, deploring in very strong terms what he in private conversation spoke of as the brutal and degraded condition of the British workman when brought into comparison with the thrifty German with whom he comes into competition. We give this statement for what it is worth, but we are inclined to think that it is true thus far, that thrift is a virtue which the German respects, and which the Englishman of a certain class despises.

Another point of deep import is illustrated by a conversation which the present writer once had with a Sheffield manufacturer of hoes and other tools. Asking why it was that, while a hoe made in the United States was a light steel implement with a fine blade easily struck into the ground, or even into a deal plank, the English hoe was a mass of iron which took great strength to lift but did the work by its own weight, the answer was:—'If we were to begin making a hoe such as you describe our men would all strike.' This was a long time ago, and we presume the loss of export trade soon brought the Sheffield men to their senses in that particular; but it describes a condition of the British workman's mind which is still unconquered. We have heard similar stories of much more modern date where Sheffield manufacturers had to let work go by them because their foremen simply refused to work on the designs which the orders demanded and which were taking their markets from them. Indeed, an English trade paper sent a representative through Canada and the United States only a year or two ago to study the conditions of the tool and cutlery trade, and he found that the British makers' continued loss of trade was because of his stubborn conservatism and refusal to make what the Canadian user required. If the Sheffield workman's conservatism of his products we could respect him for it, but it is often the reverse. Those who look to education to mend some of Britain's failures seem to us to have a good deal more intelligence than those who propose to force Englishmen, if nobody else can be forced, to buy whatever the Sheffield workman chooses to make, at whatever price he puts upon his labor. We do not believe that with it all, Sheffield could live by the British market and the tariff system would only hasten its loss of the foreign. When Mr. Chamberlain says: 'Our exports are stationary in amount and character' he seems to confess too much for his purposes. If the character could be made progressive, the business might be made progressive, too.

**MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.**

As all roads used to lead to Rome, so nowadays the fiscal question is sure to be reached wherever two or three men are together. A point in the history of this discussion was reached on Thursday, when Mr. Balfour addressed the thirty-eighth annual conference of the Conservative Associations. His speech was a popular rendering of his pamphlet 'Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade,' and it narrowed the policy of the present remnant of the Unionist Government down to this, that it should have the power to retaliate. Mr. Balfour did not anticipate a general tariff war, but he thought, 'We might inform any foreign country that we thought was treating us with outrageous unfairness that unless they modified their policy we should take steps with regard to certain articles exported by them.' This is only the little finger of protectionism, perhaps; but such a policy earnestly carried out would certainly precipitate a general tariff war, and the serious question to ask is, to what advantage? Already, Great Britain receives the most favored nation treatment from the protected countries, that is to say, they treat her as well as, or better, than they treat one another, seeing that the protected nations have and use the power of retaliation for which Mr. Balfour hopes so much. Mr. Balfour admits with a sigh of regret that the country will not at this time tolerate a tax on food, although in one place, he says, 'undoubtedly it will be useful,' and in another place, that the policy he advocates will not be complete until a food tax is consented to by the people.

This tax on food, however, if the electors of the United Kingdom ever consented to it, would be solely for the benefit of the colonies, to be used towards them as a quid pro quo. Mr. Balfour

makes the interesting admission that the prominence of the 'fiscal reform' movement is due to the fact that Great Britain is in closer touch with the colonies as a result of the late war, as well as to the fact that there has been uneasiness among all parties as to the conditions of British trade in relation to the 'trade of the world.' The crux of the matter, however, is the past and present policy of the colonies, which is broadly, or rather narrowly, one of exclusion, not only of foreign products but of British products as well. Mr. Balfour sighingly says: 'Our own colonies, our own flesh and blood, the very sinews of the growing empire, are building up out of vested interests a system of protection which, when it reaches its logical conclusion, will make it as hard to export to them as to the United States and other protected countries.' That indeed, is more or less true now, and our Canadian Manufacturers' Association is determined that what Mr. Balfour fears shall fully come to pass. Germany and the United States, although protectionist, have, at least, established free trade within their own borders, where everything which can hamper production or limit the increase of wealth has been abolished by their patriotism and foresight. The British Empire, however, can point to no similar picture, and Mr. Balfour sadly surveys an empire where the 'great self-governing colonies, which we proudly boast are to be the great buttresses of our Empire'—where these great colonies protest loudly enough indeed to their vast loyalty and love of the 'Motherland,' but where there is no sign of any material support forthcoming to keep that empire intact and strong, whether by mutual sacrifice or otherwise. A policy of retaliation, such as Mr. Balfour proposes, and about the details of the carrying out of which he is very nebulous, would be, so far as we can see, by all the conditions upon which an opinion can be reached, a failure from the start. And until Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and other empire-builders, can persuade a majority of the electors of the self-governing colonies that free trade within the Empire is necessary to its preservation, no tinkering with tariffs will make any lasting difference to inter-imperial trade.

**THE BRITISH LOAF.**

Lord Strathcona has in his sunny way communicated to an interviewer his convictions upon pending trade questions. He says a duty of two shillings a quarter on wheat would not raise the price of bread a farthing. 'Not a farthing' usually means 'not at all'; but possibly His Lordship meant not a farthing on the quarter loaf, which would be a calculation for bakers. A farthing is always something on a loaf. Another possible explanation would be that the loss, whatever it was, would fall on the dealer and the baker and would never reach the consumer, as would seem to have been the case when there was a shilling duty on wheat during the Boer war. All that need be said on that score is that it would not be so if the parties in question could pass the burden on, and they would likely find means to do so. If, however, the expression means that breadstuffs would not cost the British any more, it is the old contention that the producer, not the consumer, pays the duty. This was certainly not the case when Canada enjoyed preferences before. When Britain had duties from foreign wheat and lumber and none on Canadian it was the Canadian producer who got the advantage, charging as much for these commodities as other countries got, plus the duty, so that where the English consumer did not pay the duty he paid the same amount in extra price to the producer. The collapse which fell upon Montreal trade when the British adopted free trade and the annexation fever, which suddenly became epidemic among our merchants, are testimonials to this fact.

The practical question is, would it be different now? If Canada could now furnish a more substantial portion of the necessary supply it is presumable that it might to that extent affect the price. If the colonies furnished a hundredth part of the whole supply, the price in England would be determined by the cost to her of the ninety-nine hundredths. The one-hundredth would not appreciably affect the price in England, and those who furnished that hundredth would profit by practically the whole of the duty. If, on the other hand, the colonies furnished one-tenth of the whole supply it is possible that it would affect the British price to the extent of one-tenth of the duty. Canada would then profit by the duty to the extent of nine-tenths of it, and the United States and other wheat countries would suffer to the extent of one-tenth of it. In purchasing from either, the British would pay nine-tenths of the duty. If the tax did not raise the price to the consuming country it could not raise the price to the producing country and the advantage to Canada in the way of stimulus and development would be nil. If Canada, on

the other hand, got an increased price, it must needs be the British who would have to pay it. But even Mr. Chamberlain, the great prophet of preferential trade, unguardedly says:—'I cannot deny that a tax on corn is incidentally of a protective nature. That will not be the intention, but the consequence of the tax. It will benefit agriculture and increase the British food supply.' And he also defends his proposals by the plea, 'If I can show the working men that in return for this tax they would get more than they paid, I might vindicate the suggested course.' Very evidently, then, Mr. Chamberlain, though he has since denied it, expects that the tax will raise the price of bread a 'farthing' or more, and we know that Mr. Balfour, another declared protectionist, or fiscal retaliator, to coin a phrase, is of the same opinion.

In another part of the same interview Lord Strathcona must have found it very difficult to restrain a laugh. He was asked if it was likely that the Canadian manufacturers would resent a preference on food stuffs only, which implies that they might be expected to kick up a rumpus if the British markets were not left open to them and a duty imposed upon foreign manufactures. Lord Strathcona, however, was soothing in his assurances to the Canadian Associated Press man who interviewed him, and said, 'He was sure the manufacturers would show themselves reasonable, and as rational, fair people he had not the slightest doubt they would consider the interests of Canada as a whole.' There is something Gilbertian in the humor of all this, and it also resembles in its philosophy the topsy-turvy stories of Anstey. Our manufacturers now send their goods into the British market free, while British goods entering our markets are heavily taxed, with the purpose of exclusion. According to the Tarte and Balfourian spirit of retaliation, of which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is such a powerful advocate, the first thing for the British Government to do, if it should adopt a policy of protection, would be to tax Canadian manufactures to the same extent that Canada taxes British manufactures. It would be rich, indeed if those who are very loudly demanding an increase of duties for the exclusion of British competition, should get angry if the British would not exclude foreign goods to enable these same Canadians, of all people, to compete freely with them in their own market. We think, with all their astonishing effrontery, we can join Lord Strathcona in giving the world the assurance that they are at least more reasonable than that.

**POLITICS AND THE PREFERENCE.**

Sir Thomas Lipton thinks that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of advocating a preferential tariff rate for the British colonies is entirely wrong. He has studied the question of supply and demand very carefully, as he had to, indeed, in his business, and he concludes that in the matter of food supply Great Britain has no choice—the United States is the only country in the world that is prepared to meet her wants. The London 'Times,' on the other hand, expresses the opinion that the colonies are capable of supplying nearly all Great Britain's requirements, and that they are also capable of keeping her factories in full and steady work. They may be capable of doing the latter, perhaps, but that is certainly not their present intention. The 'Times' also says that Great Britain's system of unrestricted imports was the policy of the 'Little Englanders,' but, whether or no, it has certainly made Great Britain rich. The 'Times' also charges that it was the 'Little Englanders,' or the Cobdens and Brights, who regarded the colonies as encumbrances; but was it not Lord Beaconsfield, that Oriental-minded director of the Empire's destinies, who cared less than nothing for Great Britain's overseas possessions, with the exception of India? Now, however, it is the fashion of everybody 'at home' to regard the colonies as the brightest jewels in the crown of empire; and, concludes the 'Times,' we plainly owe it to them as well as to ourselves to mark and accentuate a relationship which both sides may well be proud to claim. The 'Standard,' however, the official spokesman of the Conservative party, finds out that so far as appearances go the colonies are quite as anxious to develop their industries as Great Britain's foreign rivals, and it does not blame them. Many men, many minds, as Mr. Balfour found in his cabinet, which is still a torn garment, presently, perhaps, to be patched and mended up, somehow. It is said that the delay in settling the crisis is due to the indecision of the Duke of Devonshire, and that is not improbable. Considering that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are practically in agreement as to the adoption of a protectionist policy, it was expected that the Duke of Devonshire would have stepped out of the cabinet along with Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie.

As he did not do so, it was naturally concluded that he also had modified his fiscal views; but he may have concluded to stay in until the portfolios were rearranged. It is certainly time that some rearrangement was made, as the long delay in filling three of the most important cabinet seats is an object lesson of the difficulties that are besetting Mr. Balfour in his attempt to still carry on the King's government. We know that the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to Lord Milner and refused, and we may believe that other considerable statesmen have been reluctant to join Mr. Balfour's remnant at this time. The Prime Minister is making a great effort to avoid a dissolution until the electors have been educated somewhat, or at least have become more accustomed to Mr. Chamberlain's new battle-cry; but few would be surprised if he should fail. Whatever happens, British politics will be full of interest for a long time to come.

**THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.**

Several of the newspapers of Canada which pretend to be very solicitous upon occasion concerning the 'solidarity of the empire,' but which nevertheless are fighting the battle of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, whose rallying cry is 'Canada for the Canadians,' and down with any preference that shall increase British trade with us, have during the past weeks been trying to scare the public with such calamity announcements as the following: 'Sacrifice the woollen men for imperial preference'; 'Manufacturers are of opinion the protective tariff should be increased from twenty-three to thirty percent, the former rate'; 'Jobs lots in England at sacrifice prices'; 'Woollen industry in great danger'; 'Mills throughout Canada may all have to close'; 'Cheap labor in England makes it impossible to compete with Mother Country,' and so forth. One local newspaper went so far as to quote 'a local merchant,' whoever he may have been, to the effect that labor in Yorkshire was very cheap, because of the 'laborers being of the most ignorant and common type.' A Yorkshire woollen manufacturer, however, chanced to be in the city when this calumnious statement was published, and he indignantly replied that it was absolutely untrue and scandalous. He said: 'The work people of the West Riding of Yorkshire are a bright, intelligent, honest and respectable class of people, and I regret an excuse so contemptible should have been given for the depression of the woollen trade in Canada.' All self-respecting Canadians will share this gentleman's regret that such a cruelly unfounded charge should have been made, and will be glad to read the letter of a well-informed correspondent, 'J. McG.' who graphically relates the facts concerning the woollen industry. He finds the woollen industry depressed not only in Canada but in New England and old England as well, hundreds of mills having been closed down in Lancashire and other districts, whence operatives are seeking to emigrate. The cause of this state of things, our correspondent finds, is partly due to excessive plant, which induces over-production, but is chiefly due to the enormous disparity between the price of raw material and the manufactured article, a disparity which has obtained for some months past. Every right-minded person, as our correspondent says, wishes well to the woollen industry of this country, and, of course, every other industry, but no government can be expected to protect individuals or corporations from the consequences of unforeseen conditions or errors in their own judgment. If any trade in this country has been pampered, 'J. McG.' avers that it is the woollen trade, and he believes that there is some reason to fear that the coddling it has received has emasculated its stamina and rendered it unfit to stand the invigorating brush of a healthy competition. Our correspondent calculates that, even with the British preference, woollen goods to-day cost the person who imports the goods nearer thirty-five than thirty percent to lay down in Canada, and the Canadian consumer will surely consider that protection enough.

**A NATIONAL SONG.**

It is not easy to make a national song to order. It takes the popular jingle and the heart-stirring event to establish it in use. There are hymns which owe their abounding popularity to a single line. The hymn 'All hail the power of Jesus' name,' for instance, with the exception of that golden line and the refrain, conveys for the most part little meaning to most of those who sing it. The only instance of a song obtaining immediate recognition, on account of characteristic suitability, is that of 'Away down south in Dixie.' The United States has several national airs, but none of them are original. The oldest and best established is 'Yankee Doodle,' which was nothing but a Mother Goose rhyme. 'America,' which has attained considerable popularity, is merely other words to 'God save the King,' as 'The Red, White and Blue,' popular in its

day, was the old British song of the same name with 'Columbia' somewhat grotesquely substituted for 'Britannia' in the verses and an ignorant departure from the meaning of the words red, white and blue, which applied to the three squadrons of the British navy. Recently the United States Navy Department issued an order that 'The star-spangled banner' shall hereafter be the national anthem to be played on all state and ceremonial occasions, to the detriment, we suppose, of 'Yankee Doodle.' But that is not original either. It is the tune to which an old English drinking song, 'Anacreon in Heaven,' was sung two hundred years ago. The Free masons appropriated the melody and gave it other words. By them it was brought to the American colonies where, after the revolution, it served as an election campaign song with various adaptations of wording at different times, till, in 1814, Francis Scott Key bestowed upon it the verses of 'The star-spangled banner,' by which name it has ever since been known. The Navy Department has chosen wisely. The tune is American enough by adoption to make it national to the United States, and, after all, is only one of the many good things the Republic has inherited from the mother country. In Canada we have now 'The maple leaf forever,' which has found its way deep into the people's heart by reason of the tender associations of its baptism of fire in South Africa. Though the music has the same merit as the words, which are little better than doggerel, it has secured by its refrain a popularity from which only some equally deep national experience could dethrone it. The popularity of a song bears no relation to its literary or even artistic quality. This song lacks musical individuality, as well as the old associations and forest flavor of 'La Claire Fontaine,' which, though it may have been imported from France before the Conquest, is recognized everywhere as distinctively Canadian. An objection to that inspiring air, to which it should not be difficult to attach effective words, lies in the right conception that a national melody should have a hymnal movement. We think not only so, but the words should, if possible, be such as could be sung in church. To this end the Austrian national air bears the palm. But if it is difficult to think of 'Yankee Doodle' being adapted to any such purpose, we do not see why the 'Claire Fontaine' should not be. Here is a task fit for the ablest poet we have, but there is never any saying which poet will succeed.

**'WORLD WIDE.'**

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':

**ALL THE WORLD OVER.**

The English Dailies on the Ministerial Crisis—The 'Standard,' 'Morning Post,' 'Morning Leader,' 'Daily Chronicle' and 'Daily News,' London; Manchester 'Guardian.'

Mr. Balfour on 'Insular Free Trade'—The 'Times,' London.

The Fiscal Inquiry—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

Lord Rosebery's Plan—English Papers.

The China Problem—P.A.H., in the New York 'Evening Post.'

Whaling Fleet of the Banks—The New York 'Times.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A Byzantine Renaissance—By L. March Phillips, in the 'Speaker,' London.

Municipal Architects Wanted—The 'Ohio Architect and Builder.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Light and Shade.—Poem, by Laurence Housman, in the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' London.

To Electra.—Poem, by Robert Herrick.

The Miner's Poet—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

A Forgotten Lesson Book.—By Evelyn Sharp, in 'Academy and Literature,' London.

Mr. Pigou's Pamphlet—The 'Speaker,' London.

What Have They Read?—The 'Tribune,' New York.

The Smallest Among Peoples—The 'Pilot,' London.

The Splendor of Being Misunderstood.—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.

Ireland—Her Story Told by Justin McCarthy—The New York 'Times Saturday Review.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Eucalypts and the World's Fuel—The 'Scientific American.'

The Art of Fence—By H. H. W., in the 'Pilot,' London.

Copyright in China—The 'Academy and Literature,' London.

Science in the Pulpit—The 'Saturday Review,' London.

Be Wyse and Not Foolish—From the 'Breviary of Health.'

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

**MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING**

MR. J. D. BLACK, OF FREDERICTON 'GLENER' LYING AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Fredricton, N.B., Oct. 4.—Mr. John Douglas Black, city editor of the 'Fredericton Gleaner,' is lying at the point of death, in the Victoria Hospital, from a bullet wound inflicted last evening. Some think it was an accident, and others hold it an attempt at suicide. He was found on O'Dell street, about 9 o'clock, with a bullet hole an inch below his heart and the revolver lying at his feet.



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BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

A scandal has been caused at Eton by a corpse being allowed to remain on the river bank because of a dispute between local authorities as to which was responsible for its removal.

The new window in the City Temple in memory of the late Dr. Parker has been unveiled. It depicts St. Paul taking farewell of the brethren on his departure from Miletus for Rome.

A man who applied at Highgate Police Court the other day for a summons for assault and wilful damage said that when he went to put on his silk hat he found it full of beer. He got his summons.

By the will of Miss Marianne Frances Haker, the daughter of the late Rev. George Henry Haker, of St. Leonard-on-Sea, charitable institutions will benefit to the extent of about £100,000.

A fall of rock occurred recently at Dorothea Quarry, near Carnarvon, killing William Robert Thomas, Eiranai, Penygroes, and seriously injuring Thomas William Griffiths, County Road, Penygroes.

Burglars who entered the premises of the Rev. H. W. Mellows, Moravian minister of Swindon, carried off, in addition to a quantity of plate, a wedding cake. Mr. Mellows had just been married.

At a harvest festival gathering at Spalding, some of the famous Northern Star potatoes, given by a member of the congregation, were sold at auction by weight. The price realized worked out at £840 per ton.

Elizabeth Jane Anderson, a married woman, was sentenced at Old Bailey recently to three years' penal servitude for setting fire to a house at Walworth with a view to defrauding an insurance company.

At Greenwich Mr. Baggaley dismissed a summons against a cyclist for wheeling his bicycle on the footway, saying it was ridiculous to issue a summons in a case where, as admitted, no one was about, and the road was in a bad state.

Mrs. Jane Blower has just died at Wandsworth Infirmary at the age of 111. She was married in 1814, the year in which an ox was roasted on the Thames, and she and her husband walked on the ice from London Bridge to Greenwich.

At the show of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association at Chessham, four prizes of £2 each for long service by agricultural laborers, offered by Lord Rothschild, were won by men who had served on the same farm for forty-eight, forty-four, forty and thirty-eight years respectively.

Mr. Samuel Waugh, butler at Piercefield Park, St. Arvans, near Tintern, who had been in the employ of the Clay family for sixty-five years and died in their service last May, left personal estate which has been valued at £2,107, 8s. 6d. net.

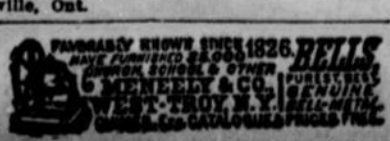
Three female servants and Sydney Hodge, a groom employed by the Hon.

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Mrs. Jervoise Smith, were returning home recently from Totnes races, when the horse shied and their trap overturned. They fell underneath the wheels of a passing brake, and Emily Bottle, housemaid, was killed, and Hodge, who was driving, had his leg fractured.

Two game-keepers, William Henry Utley and Robert Kenyon, were shot on Marsden Moor, near Huddersfield, one night last month. The murders are supposed to be the work of poachers, and Henry Buckley, a farmer, has been arrested in connection with the crime.

Mary Agnes Bennett, six years of age, who was recently shockingly injured through being hugged by a bear at Tuebrook, Liverpool, died in the Infirmary. The bear, which belonged to foreigners, who were camping on waste ground, rushed on the child suddenly, and before it could be beaten off fractured her skull and four of her ribs.

Lord Edward Cecil, fourth son of the late Lord Salisbury, has been selected for the appointment of Director of Intelligence and Agent for the Sirdar at Cairo, in the place of Count Gleichen, who becomes military attaché to the British embassy at Berlin. Lord Edward holds the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, and he has served in the Grenadier Guards for more than eighteen years. He has been for some time military secretary to Sir Reginald Wingate in Egypt.

One of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in the Lune Valley may now be seen at the Grassholme Waterworks, in course of construction. At the mouth of the tunnel now being formed—it is proposed to impound the waters of the Lune in the new undertaking—there are tons of salmon to be seen daily, piled one upon another, and many fish which have been literally squeezed out of the bed of the stream. The impediments to the passage of the salmon and its species up-stream are too formidable to be surmounted, hence the blockage. The watchers of the Tees Fishery Board are guarding the fish day and night.

Several gentlemen of foreign nationality presented themselves at Chatham Dockyard for the purpose of bidding for the warships now being sold out of the navy. They were promptly refused admission, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Admiralty. The armoured turret ship 'Indefatigable,' which took part in the bombardment of Alexandria, was sold for £20,100, to Mr. J. Ward, of Sheffield. The battleship 'Neptun,' originally built for the Brazilian navy, but acquired by the Admiralty, was knocked down for £18,000, about one-fourth of her cost. The harbor vessel 'Enterprise' and torpedo boat 72 were also sold.

The complete skeleton of a human giant has been found at Holbeach, a little Lincolnshire fen town between Lynn and Spalding, during excavations for the foundations of two new houses. Every bone was in perfect condition, and not a tooth was missing. The skeleton measured 7 feet 2 inches in length. A curious key, five inches long, with a triangular handle, was found near the bones. Stukeley, the famous antiquary, who was born at Holbeach, records that at the spot where the discovery has just been made a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, formerly stood. Other human remains have been previously unearthed on the same spot.

Mr. J. Stevens, at the King street, Covent Garden, Sale Rooms, had a collection of curiosities from all parts of the world. The most interesting was Nelson's wine flag, engraved on one side 'Nelson to Emma. In commemoration of the victory of the Nile. Vanguard, September 29, 1798. My fortieth birthday.' On the other side, wine flag, Admiral Bruceys, the bravest and best of sailors. Four times wounded, the first shot in twain, on board his ship 'L'Orion,' dying just before its explosion. At 59 guineas it was sold. A plan of the battle of Trafalgar, drawn from the only one in existence, making £3; the last 'Ordre du jour' issued by Lord Nelson on the 'Foudroyant,' £2 2s.

Harry McLaughlin, of Newark, who was remanded by the magistrates at Bakerswell on Tuesday charged with burglary, had a unique experience, according to the evidence. Late the previous night the wife of Mr. Brooks Taylor, clerk to the Bakerswell justices and colonel of the Derbyshire Volunteers, on going to her room was surprised to find the prisoner there. The lady acted with great coolness. She asked McLaughlin what his business was, and he said: 'I am a thief,' at the same time emptying his pockets of the jewelry he had appropriated. McLaughlin made no attempt to escape, and on the arrival of Mr. Taylor admitted that he was a burglar, adding that he would offer no violence. Mr. Taylor, pending the arrival of the police, ordered the man a substantial meal.

Mabel Truelove was recently charged at Crewe with travelling from Rugby to Crewe without a ticket. The police stated that the prisoner lived on the railway, and during the last five years had been before the magistrates seventy-seven times for railway offences alone. At nights she would enter railway trains and be carried all over the country. On Monday evening she went from Crewe to Rugby and back. Her excuse was that she got into the train to wash, and it started before she had time to get out. Two days previously she was locked up on suspicion of having men's clothing in her possession. She said she got some money from the Mayor of Crewe, purchased trousers and a jacket, found a hat, and intended applying to the railway company for a situation as office boy. The prisoner was committed to jail for fourteen days.

Large crowds assembled at Highgate Police Court, London, on Thursday, on the occasion of the hearing of 125 summonses issued for nonpayment of the education rate. There was a full bench of magistrates, the chairman of whom, at the outset, intimated that, though the defendants would be called before the Court and heard, all the summonses would be adjourned until after the decision in the West Ham appeal case.

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Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American people. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction the remedy is all that he says it is.

Advertisements.

The fact is Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity. Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. This is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements. Address The Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

Amongst the defendants were the Rev. Dr. Rowland, ex-chairman of the Congregational Union; the Rev. T. Law, secretary of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches; the Rev. Silas Hocking, the Rev. Carey Bonner, secretary of the Sunday-school Union, other Congregational and Baptist ministers, a number of Nonconformist laymen, and several ladies. The sentiments expressed by the defendants called for frequent demonstrations in court. After the formal adjournment of the cases a public meeting was held out of doors, at which the need of continued resistance was insisted on by Dr. Rowland and others.

The London 'Gazette' announces that the King has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Lieut. (now Captain) Wallace Duffield Wright for conspicuous bravery during the Kano-Sokoto expedition. Lieut. Wright, with only one officer and forty-four men, took up a position in the path of the advancing enemy, and sustained the determined charge of 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot for two hours, and when the enemy, after heavy losses, fell back in good order, Lieut. Wright continued to follow them up till they were in full retreat, his personal example and skilful leadership contributing largely to the brilliant success of this affair. He in no way infringed his orders by his daring initiative, as, though warned of the possibility of meeting large bodies of the enemy, he had been purposely left a free hand.

About a month ago the Cardiff police took into custody a strange-looking foreign seaman who was evidently suffering from mental aberration, and in his boxes they were astonished to find about 150 gold and silver watches, the former by Benson & Dent, and other well-known makers, and the latter by London, Birmingham, and other English firms, together with a remarkable collection of jewellery, dressing cases, handsome silver-mounted cigarette holders, meerschaum pipes, and many other valuable things. Information of the discovery was circulated throughout the country, the list of articles filling six pages of typewritten foolscap. Meanwhile the man was sent to a lunatic asylum. In reply to a correspondent, the Head Constable of Cardiff, writes:—"No owner could be found for the watches and jewellery, and they have been handed over to the relatives of the insane man, who is being conveyed by them back to Russia."

SCOTCH. Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg has consented to open the bazaar to be held from Nov. 18 to 21 in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, in aid of the Glasgow Samaritan Hospital.

Edinburgh is to have an international fruit and flower show to be held in September, 1905. The last occasion of an international show of the kind was in 1891, when £1,300 was offered in prizes. It is proposed that in the case of the show of 1905, a much larger sum should be offered.

Kaid Sir Henry MacLean, the Scotsman at the head of the army of the Sultan of Morocco, has, it is said, been deprived of his position. Sir Henry was a favorite with the Moorish soldiers, and his withdrawal from Morocco is fully ascribed to the belief of the Sultan that he must more and more discard European influence in his government.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Willoughby Jermy, Bishop of Brechin, and late Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, died at his residence, Forbes Court, West Ferry, last month. The late bishop, who was eighty-three years of age, had been ailing for about four years, and the last illness began about a fortnight previous.

The Burns Monument Hotel at Alloway is now open to the public as a tea garden and hotel to be run on the Gøthenburg system. The scheme is being run by a syndicate of gentlemen in the district, and the profits, after the expenses have been met, are to be devoted to social and educational systems in the locality. The hotel is licensed for excisable liquors.

James Petrie was remitted to the Sheriff from Glasgow Central Police Court on a charge of breaking into a dairy in South St. Mungo street with intent to steal. The dairymaids employed in the establishment heard noises inside the building upon their arrival early on Sunday morning, and one of them discovered the prisoner in the act of descending

from a window. She seized him, and held him till her companion arrived, and the two held him until they were reinforced by the proprietor. This is the second time within a few months that a capture of the kind has been effected by dairymaids in Glasgow.

In the Rothsay Town Council Provost Walker stated that he had received a letter from Mr. W. J. Windsor Stuart, factor on the Bute estate, intimating that he was directed by the Marquis of Bute to offer to the Town Council the fields known as the Meadows, extending to twelve and a half acres, for a public park and pleasure ground for the inhabitants of Rothsay, at a nominal rent of one shilling per annum, a condition being that no football be played there, although lighter games, like cricket, tennis, croquet, and quoiting, are not forbidden.

The death occurred recently at Earnock House of Sir John Watson, Bart., aged forty-three years. He had been seriously ill for months, and the end was not unexpected. Sir John succeeded his father, the first baronet, five years ago. He was educated at Cambridge University, graduating M.A., and for a time studied for the English Bar. For several years he was a lieutenant in the Queen's Own Yeomanry, and was interested in sport. He was a director of Joan Watson (Limited), and a justice of the peace, but took no part in public affairs. He is survived by Lady Watson, two sons and a daughter.

'Bill' Sang, the oldest inhabitant of St. Andrews, and who claimed to be 104 years of age, died in the home in St. Andrews maintained by the Parish Council for the aged poor. William Sang was at one time one of the best known trainers of horses for equestrian performances in the country, and for many years he was engaged in Sanger's Circus. Nearly fifty years ago he settled in St. Andrews, and was for a considerable number of years the tenant of the public baths and also kept a riding school. Lately he fell into destitute circumstances, but he was provided for by a number of friends who had known him in better days. It is not known definitely that he was as old as he claimed to be, but the Inspector of Poor states that there is evidence that Sang was at least a hundred years old.

A number of Portobello boys playing at Craigtintny Meadows, between Portobello and Leith, came upon a man of dusky hue lying upon the ground, naked and gnawing in a famishing manner at a piece of white soap. They ran home and reported what they had seen, and a laborer brought food and clothing to the man, who appeared to be dying. The police of Portobello were informed, and removed the unfortunate person, whom they transferred to the keeping of the parochial authorities, who lodged him in a room in Portobello maintained by them for such emergency cases. He could give no account of himself, having no knowledge of English, but in the course of Sunday two Indian medical students who reside at Portobello were informed, and undertook to interview him. At first the man would say nothing, but eventually he stated that his name was Fazal Deen, that he belonged to Rawul Pindi, and that he had come over to Leith as a seaman on board a steamer. He stated that, not feeling well, he had left the ship early that morning, and meant to go back when he got better. He complained of pains in the chest and back. He would not divulge the name of his ship, but he was next day claimed as one of the crew of the Hamburg steamer 'Emma.'

IRISH. The premises of Little & Sons, drapers, Longford, were destroyed by fire. Recent years have seen an increasing number of works of fiction dealing with life in Ireland. Notice has been given by Belfast employers of a reduction of wages in the engineering trades. Two thousand and fifty-five head of cattle, 1,229 sheep, 724 swine and 116 horses were exported from the port of Belfast during one week last month.

By his will Mr. Richard Hawkins Beauchamp, late of Dublin, whose personal estate has been valued at £423,926, left a large sum of money to charities. The most interesting place of pilgrim-

World Wide. A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost over twice as much as the quality of paper used during 1902 yet the subscription price remains at One Dollar a year.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal. P. S.—The 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' \$1.50 per annum.

age in Dublin is St. Michan's Church, where the organ is still to be seen upon which Handel is said to have composed his 'Messiah.' At Maghera Ellen McKie, late postmistress at Tubbermore, who was arrested in Canada, charged with embezzlement and forgery of savings bank accounts in the post-office, was committed for trial at Londonderry Assizes, bail being refused.

The 'Irish Times' of Sept. 19 gives a graphic description of the severe hurricane which visited Dublin Bay and the east coast on Sept. 17, causing great disaster to shipping, also to buildings and crops. A terrific sea ran in Yonghal harbor.

Mr. Patrick Cahill, the well-known optician, of 13 Wellington quay, Dublin, has just received a command from Rome to supply spectacles and pince-nez for His Holiness Pope Pius X. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Cahill fulfilled orders of a similar kind, as for many years he had the privilege of supplying the late Pope Leo with his spectacles.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has offered to sell his tenants, under the new Irish Land Act, his estate at Malahide, on the coast near Dublin. To this possession of the Talbots a unique history attaches. It is the only instance of a baronial estate in Ireland, at any rate—having continued for upwards of six and a half centuries in the male heirs and name of the original grantee, on whom it was conferred by Henry II.

The American who says he has let loose a dozen rattlesnakes in Ireland in order to see whether St. Patrick's edict of extermination is still in operation, has probably not heard the story of Sir Henry Hayes, says the 'Irish Times.' It is told in Mr. J. F. Hogan's 'History of the Irish in Australia.' Sir Henry was an Irish baronet, who, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, abducted a wealthy Quakeress, and was sentenced to death, but the penalty was commuted to transportation for life. Sir Henry received a ticket of leave on landing in Australia, and took up his abode at Vancluse, a beautiful spot near the entrance to Sydney harbor. But the place was infested with snakes, and so Sir Henry imported a ship-load of Irish soil, and scattered it all over his estate. Never afterwards, according to local tradition, was a snake seen near the place.

Two fishermen named English and Ena-a storm came on. By the violence of the storm came on. By the violence of the wind they were driven near the rock-bound shore of Dalkey Island. Unable to guide the boat to any of the coves, they decided to abandon her, and in the height of the storm were seen by the coastguards on the mainland to plunge into the sea and swim for Dalkey Island. For some hours their fate was unascertained, but some time after ten o'clock a volunteer crew of four who crossed the sound brought the news that both these plucky and resourceful men

had been found safe on Dalkey Island and were landed on the mainland.

Evictions were recently carried out on the O'Grady estate, in the County Roscommon, by Mr. Charles Dignam, Sub-Sheriff for Roscommon. The O'Grady estate adjoins the associated estates of Lord De Freyne, Mr. Murphy, etc. It appears all efforts at settlement were unavailing. There was a force of police present under Mr. Hetred, D.I., Balaghaderin. There were four evictions to be carried out, but owing to the illness of one of the parties to be evicted, the sheriff deemed it better not to carry out the eviction. The other three families were evicted, and their houses locked up. Everything passed off without any disturbance.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who was elected as a member of parliament while in Portland prison in 1882, is bringing out a new book to be named, it is understood, says the 'Westminster Gazette,' 'The fall of feudalism in Ireland.' It will be a history of the Irish land war told by the son of an Irish evicted tenant, who founded the Land League, and who has had an absolutely unique experience as political prisoner, journalist and member of parliament. When elected a member of parliament for County Meath in 1882 he could not take his seat; when he was elected for North Meath in 1892 he was unseated on petition; in 1893 he had to resign North-East Cork as a consequence of the petition in North Meath; and in 1895, when absent in Australia, he was elected for two constituencies, and resigned South Mayo, the seat he selected in 1899, when he left for South Africa to write a book on the Boer war.

I do not think any newspaper made mention of the fact, says a writer in the 'Irish Times,' that when the royal visitors were escorted over Maynooth College, the Queen looked curiously at a little crimson curtain which hung, apparently purposelessly, against the wall in the private dining-room, at the lower end of the apartment. Her clerical guide, noticing the august lady's interested expression, swept aside the curtain and revealed a small square door, contrived in the wall, about three feet above the flooring, and carefully unlocking it he revealed a deep niche in which stood a magnificent piece of sterling silver plate, representing an equestrian statue, and of workmanship the most exquisite and unique. 'This,' said the shower of the treasure, 'was presented to the college by Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria.' The Queen gazed intently at it, with a very grave face, and said, simply: 'It is very, very beautiful!' 'Yes, Madame, very,' was the equally grave response, 'and so was the lady who presented it.'

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

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

If we have communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

WASHING MILK UTENSILS

One of the chief ways in which bacteria get into the milk is through improper washing and cleaning of the utensils used in handling the milk. This is very likely one of the most fertile sources of contamination. If a little dirt remains in the corners of the cans or buckets, the bacteria will develop in great numbers and will spread through the milk as it is brought into contact with the can. The number of bacteria that can get into milk in this way is simply incalculable.

Utensils with deep seams are very difficult to clean thoroughly unless proper methods are followed, especially if the milk remaining becomes partially dried before cleaning is attempted. We have known milk to develop a taste that would preclude its use on the table from remaining only a few minutes in an improperly washed pail. In the first place utensils should be secured that have as few seams and corners as may be and then proper methods of washing employed.

The strainer, in particular, needs to be looked out for. A great many persons use cloth strainers. The meshes of the cloth hold a considerable quantity of milk which cannot be entirely washed out with cold or merely warm water. When this strainer is hung up in a warm place during the day, bacteria could not find a more favorable place to grow. For proof of this, notice the smell of an unsoaked strainer after a particularly warm day. It has an odor between sour milk and decaying cheese, which is caused by the spoiling of the milk left in the cloth. There are millions of bacteria there ready to go into the can with the fresh milk.

There is reason to believe that the insufficient washing given dairy utensils and strainers results in more harm to the keeping qualities of the milk than all other sources of contamination combined. The reason is not hard to explain. The most common way that milk spoils is, of course, by souring. This souring is caused by only three or four species of bacteria, as none of the many other kinds which get into milk have the power to act on the sugar and change it to an acid. It has been found within the last few years that but a very few of the bacteria which cause souring, get into the milk from the udder or from dirt clinging to the side and udder of the cow. There are, however, a great number of these lactic-acid-forming bacteria present in dirty cans and buckets, and they would, of course, get into the milk and cause it to sour decidedly quicker than it might otherwise.

To insure that tinware and strainers be free from bacteria requires something aside from clean washing. Good washing will remove the greater number of them, of course, but to get rid of all of them, or practically all, the utensils must be treated in some way to kill them outright. This can be done in three different ways. Turning tinware bottom up over a steam jet is the best, but very few farms have the convenience of steam.

Another way often practiced is to pour boiling water into the can. This would be sufficient if there was a plentiful supply of boiling water and it would stay at the boiling temperature. But where there are a number of cans to wash, the water becomes too cool to do good service before it gets to the last few cans. Taking into consideration, too, that not a very large quantity of water is used, as a rule, the conclusion is that the boiling water treatment is little better than no treatment at all, especially where there is any number of cans, buckets, and strainers to clean.

Where steam is not available, probably the best means of insuring the destruction of a majority of the bacteria in the utensils is by using a warm solution of some of the well-known washing powders. The efficiency of these compounds was worked out at this station and found satisfactory.

A good method to be followed in cleaning the tinware would be as follows: Wash first with water, at about ninety to a hundred degrees, with a stiff brush (never use a cloth for washing tinware of this sort). The brush will get into all corners, and when there are any dried particles of milk sticking to the sides it will scratch it loose. One precaution to always be observed is never to pour hot water into a can before it has been washed with warm water; rinse thoroughly with warm or hot water in which washing powder has

DISEASES OF FARM STOCK.

As with humanity in the great majority of cases, the illness and diseases of stock may be traced to stomach derangements, or the inability of the stomach to digest the food thrust into it. It would be as reasonable to expect a grain crusher to break stone as it is to expect an organism that was intended for the assimilation of food of a tasty aromatic nature to use up indiscriminately any rich, tasteless or coarse material entirely void of aroma that may be given it. It cannot be done, and the attempt means trouble just as surely as stones will bring disaster when fed to a grain crusher. Coarse and rich foods can be easily digested if Herbageum is fed with them. Herbageum changes their nature by supplying the aromatic qualities they lack, and stock that get it regularly with their winter food will be free from disease, and their natural functions will be performed as nature intended they should be. This means not only freedom from disease, but a rapid, healthy growth as well.

been dissolved at the rate of one pound to fifteen gallons of water.

After the vessels have been treated in this way, they should be rinsed out with a little cold water to free them of the washing powder solution. This treatment is much easier than it reads; in fact, it requires but very little more work than when the steam jet is used, and is nearly as efficient. The expense for washing powder is hardly worth considering. It might be stated in passing that where there is any disinfecting to do around a dairy, those washing powders are efficient and safe, and have none of the objectionable features attached to many of the other well-known disinfectants. A good sun bath is also a valuable agent in rendering these utensils sweet and free from germs, as many germs are destroyed by exposure to direct sunlight.

DEVELOPING DAIRY COW

In an address before a Mississippi farmers' institute, Mrs. Ada F. Howie, of Wisconsin, said that the first step taken in the improvement of any breed should be to develop the confidence of an animal. In order to do this one at all familiar with the rudiments of a breeder's knowledge has but to run a finger down the index of the bygone period until he comes to the magical words, 'centuries of gentle care,' containing a manifold meaning—for wisdom, steadfast purpose, pride and affection are all blended and condensed into those four expressive words—and then fall into line to do his duty to the best of his ability in the improvement of his cattle. A man may be endowed with skill, intelligence, perseverance and there may be added that most convenient commodity, wealth, and yet if in the management of his stock, the important requisite, gentle care, be lacking, his efforts cannot but result in disaster of a more or less serious nature.

Unquestionably there is much truth in the above statement. The meritorious qualities of the breed of animals found on the Island of Jersey may be traced to the almost loving care given them by the women of the island. The magnificent cows found in Holland also receive almost as much care as do the members of the families themselves. Their quarters are kept absolutely clean, while they are fed the choicest of foods. It is through such care and management that two of the best dairy breeds known to the world have been developed. It surely follows, therefore, that the matter of care cannot be overestimated by those who engage in the dairy industry. In this connection it is our opinion that there is no word in the dairyman's vocabulary that means quite so much as the word 'care.' It implies kindness to the animals, and no man can be kind in the right sense of the term unless this kindness is based on knowledge. We must know what the animal's needs are, not only in the way of shelter, but also the amount of food required and its quality. Good care implies thoughtfulness at milking time in order that the experience may be one of pleasure to the animal instead of pain. Good care implies nothing more or less than that affectionate regard which one member of a family shows toward another.—'Rural World.'

AUTUMN ROAD MAKING

It is a very common practice throughout the country districts, where the roads are still worked by the farmers, to put off this work, except such as is absolutely necessary to keep the roads passable, until the crops are out of the way and the farmer has a breathing spell during which the road supervisor will not be regarded as an enemy, says the 'Prairie Farmer.' This is not the best for the road, but so long as this system of road working is maintained this practice will likely continue. The farmers cannot as a rule leave their crops during the growing season except at much disadvantage and possibly loss to themselves. But while it remains necessary to do much of this work at the wrong time of year, it is not necessary to do it in the way in which it is largely done. It is not necessary to leave no grading or filling in the rough uneven condition in which it comes from the scraper. Such a condition facilitates the formation of ruts and the softening and working up of the road bed during any open weather that may occur during the winter and leaves such a piece of road unnecessarily rough when frozen. Neither is it necessary to run over long stretches of road with the grader, pull the sods and other trash all into the middle of the road and leave them lying loose and rough to be a source of vexation to every one who passes over the road for the entire winter. It is not conducive to pleasant thoughts to come upon such a piece of road when driving to catch a train or at any other time when facing a good stiff breeze from the north-west and the mercury a few degrees below zero. We have had such experiences and shall not forget them for a while. New filling should be done in a way to secure the greatest amount of tramping, dragged as smooth as possible when finished and where possible be thoroughly rolled. This will put the surface in the best condition for shedding the water. Fall work done by the grader should also be followed by the drag and roller. In some instances a disc harrow may also be used to advantage in getting the material in condition to drag and roll down smooth and hard. The centre of the grade is where the road should be, but with our present system on fall worked roads it is seldom possible to have it there, or in fact to have it there on any grader worked roads for some time after the working. Roads left in this condition in the fall, however, are especially abominable. Using the sloping sides of the grade for a road, unless it is on an unusually wide road bed, is hard on the road and also hard on both team and vehicle. Roads may, however, receive a dressing up in the fall to advantage where it is properly done even if they have been put in shape in the early part of the season. Any such work should be directed toward making the surface as smooth and hard and free from obstructions as possible, with an uninterrupted slope toward either side so that the rainfall and melting snow may be induced to run off instead of soaking into the road bed.

OCTOBER POULTRY NOTES

Dying nature will soon deprive the poultry of much of their natural food supply. For this reason the growing fowl, the fowl in moult and the laying hens should be better looked after day by day, says the 'Country Gentleman.' The coming of cold weather will kill or drive out of sight all signs of the insect life that has furnished the summer meat supply for the hens. If you wish them to continue to lay, make up this loss to them in meat food of some kind.

From now on your poultry must be supplied with all the animal and vegetable food needed for the egg supply. Eggs cannot be made in goodly number without such kinds of food. Unless the fowls are well provided in this way, eggs will be scarce and the keeping of the fowls unprofitable.

White Leghorn eggs were selling in the retail markets and egg stores of New York in mid-September for thirty-six to thirty-nine cents per dozen; brown eggs about two cents per dozen less. These prices were for strictly fresh-laid eggs; lower grades of table eggs were proportionately high. These prices tell plainly that eggs will be worth considerable this coming winter.

The most profitable farm products are fresh-laid eggs in winter. If every one who keeps hens on his farm would bestow upon them the care and attention that is continually suggested through our columns, there would never be the complaint put forth that the hens will not lay. If you will do your part, the hens will do theirs.

If you have neglected the proper preparation of your hen houses for the coming winter, do not delay any longer in putting them into the best of order. Thoroughly cleanse every crack, crevice, nest box and corner of the house; be sure that there is no chance for or sign of insect vermin. Provide good, dry earth or sand floors, over which the dry straw litter may be strewn when needed. Do not neglect any of these necessary elements of success.

If you have selected all the best pullets and the best one-year-old hens for your laying stock the coming winter, it is just as well to fatten up and sell off gradually to the best advantage all the surplus stock that will not be needed. They will be worth just as much now as ever, provided they are in good condition.

The selecting of hens and pullets for winter layers is of as much importance as the selection of the best of your grains for seed the coming spring. The well grown, most vigorous and most promising pullets should all be kept. In addition to this, all of the one-year-old hens that have proved to be good layers when pullets should be kept. It is seldom if ever that hens over one year old make profitable winter layers. We repeat that early-hatched pullets and the best of the one-year-old hens are the most profitable to keep over winter. If it is possible to have them, separated so as to have the old hens together in one house and the pullets themselves in another, you will find they will do better in this way.

Records show that pullets on the average, if properly grown and cared for, will produce from a fourth to a third more eggs than the average hens; but where a careful selection is made and the very best of the one-year-old hens are selected, the difference of the laying average between the selected hens and the pullets will not be so great as would be the difference between the entire lot of hens and the selected pullets. There is no danger of having either hens or pullets too good for the purpose. The very best of all that are grown are none too good for the producing of eggs during the winter months. Always have for this purpose the best of all you raise, continue this year after year, and gain the benefits that will come from the sale of the best all the time.

It is usual, or at least has been in past years throughout the country, to select and sell at market or to the hucksters the very best of all the poultry grown as fast as they become fully developed and begin to show a red comb and wattles. Such are preferred by the huckster and the buyers of poultry. Such should never be sold, but always kept for the winter laying hens. The early-hatched, quick-growing, strong and vigorous pullets usually make the best egg producers. This same strength and vigor carries them throughout the year in a continuous egg yield of from a hundred and forty to a hundred and sixty eggs each, helps them pass more quickly through the moult, and brings them back into full plumage as one-year-old hens ready to do almost as well the second winter.

So very much of success depends upon the constitution and condition of the fowls to do the work that it is always profitable and advantageous to select with care the laying hens and the hens that produce the eggs from which the supply of chickens are to be hatched. Nothing is better for the producer of the eggs for hatching than are the hens coming to two years old that have been good egg-producers for two winters past, that still retain their strength, vigor and constitutional ability to produce more eggs. Such hens will lay the eggs that will produce the best of your pullets. Always select the male birds from the sons of such hens. Follow this selection continually throughout the keeping of your fowls from year to year, and by so doing build up a flock that will gradually increase year by year in their beauty and egg production.

Their main support in the way of bugs and worms. Begin to feed the turkeys a little corn; cracked corn and wheat is the best for the smaller ones; a mixture of cracked and whole corn with a little wheat will keep them growing at the present time. If you wish to fatten them for market, gradually increase the ration of whole corn until you have reached the time when you wish to have them fattened faster, when you can have the entire grain diet of whole corn. It is not good to feed green corn too much at first either to fowls or turkeys. A little of the new corn will not be injurious at first, then gradually more and more of it can be fed to the fowls; but do not feed too much of it at first. Old, well-dried corn is better for them than too much of the young or new corn.

THE LAWN

The more attention we give our home grounds, the more attractive and dearer our home grows, said Mr. A. F. Coman before the Iowa Horticultural Society. The observing mind cannot help but notice the home surroundings while passing through the country. The beginner, sometimes struggling against adversity—in want of the luxuries and even necessities of life—may have a delightful home. You can see the sunlight of heaven in all the surroundings. One person may be adorned with costly apparel and be poorly dressed, while another may be clothed in common clothing without jewels and be well dressed. So the wealthy may spend considerable money for trees, shrubs and grasses, and his home surroundings be without form and comeliness. It is not necessary that we go to great expense to fit up our home surroundings. To make them attractive certain rules should always be observed in the decorations of any kind. The home must be the centre of attraction. The view of the highway or street must not be obstructed by trees or shrubs, or anything that will detract the view of the passerby. All pains should be taken to make a pleasing background. The outhouses should be hidden from view with vines and clumps of trees or evergreens. The barn should not be hidden from view but should be back, right or left of the residence for convenience, but all small buildings should be obscured from view.

I would grade the yard so that the ground would slope gently in all directions from the house. Then plough the ground deep; or, better still, subsoil, and be sure to make the surface fine, level and smooth. Then sow thickly with blue grass, and sow in oats at the rate of about one bushel per acre for a nurse crop, then rake or harrow after sowing. I would lay out the walk with a gentle curve or straight, to suit the surroundings, and make the walk about three feet wide and pave with brick, then plant grass pinks for a border. I would plant a few shrubs to the right and left and plant European larch or hard or sugar maple for a background and plant with a view of allowing free circulation of air and the beautiful sunlight of heaven around the home. When the oats are sowed the ground should be left in good condition, then rolled, so the surface will be smooth and firm to retain moisture. When the oats attain a height of three inches it should be dressed with a lawn mower and kept moist and cut once a week at least until after the oats begin to decline; then the blue grass will cover the ground. Before cold weather give the lawn a good dressing of well-rotted manure to feed and protect the young plants, and your lawn will be permanent and beautiful and will be a monument to your memory after you are gone.

FEED FOR SWINE

The following suggestions in swine feeding are from the pen of Prof. W. A. Henry: Among the grains ground wheat has been found to have the same feeding value as ground corn. Generally speaking, a bushel of wheat will produce twelve pounds of pork. Wheat for hogs should be ground and fed moistened either with water or milk. Dry whole wheat has not been fed satisfactorily. Even when soaked, a large percentage of the grain passes through the hogs and appears unbroken in the droppings. The best results have been obtained where wheat has been fed ground in a mixture with ground corn.

Ground barley has proved about eight percent less valuable for producing gain in hogs five to fourteen months old than ground corn. Pigs relish barley meal most when soaked in a comparatively large amount of water, at least three pounds of water to each pound of meal. Barley is thought especially desirable for growing hogs and to add variety to the ration. Oats in the proportion of one-third ground oats to two-thirds corn meal have been fed with good results. Whole oats scattered thinly on the floor is reported excellent for brood sows when maintenance and not rapid gain is desired. Sorghum-seed meal fed wet had a feeding value of about 55 percent of that of cornmeal. Hogs maintained themselves and made some gain on sorghum syrup skimmings alone. When fed with cornmeal, good gains were made.

Hogs did not relish pigeon-grass seed alone, but on one-third pigeon-grass to two-thirds cornmeal they made nearly as good gains as on cornmeal alone. When pigeon-grass seed was cooked, it appeared more palatable to pigs than when fed raw. When so prepared it may constitute two-thirds of the ration. Better gains were made on a ration of two-thirds cooked pigeon-grass seed and one-third cornmeal than on cornmeal alone.

BEEES AND HORSES

'A York County Bee-keeper' writes to the 'Canadian Bee Journal' relating an interesting incident: A few days ago it became necessary to draw in some grain from alongside of the home apiary of some hundred and sixty colonies. The bees were working hard at the time on buckwheat just west of the yard. Through over confidence, the men in charge of the horses (a spirited team) were told to drive right up against the apiary where the bees were flying by the thousands against a strong wind. A few bees at once attacked the horses who

Advertisements. YOU DON'T NEED A DICTIONARY To Understand the Merits of THE UNITED STATES SEPARATOR They are familiar to Dairy men For and Near. THE CLOSEST SKIMMER OF ALL SEPARATORS. MOST ECONOMICAL. CLEANEST AND EASIEST. MOST DURABLE. BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE. Sold by Our Agents and Bought by Discriminating Dairy Farmers Everywhere. VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY. BELLows FALLS, VT.

could not be induced to move, one throwing itself in the harness. The bees then literally poured out on the horses by the thousands, and the men after vainly trying to get the horses to go, and after receiving a lot of stings, concluded that 'twas better to fight and run away, and live to fight another day,' so accordingly took 'leg bail' on double quick time. Being only a short distance away at the time and hearing the noise the writer arrived on the scene of action bare headed and in his shirt sleeves. Needless to say he met with a very warm reception. After with great difficulty unhitching the horses by the assistance of a brother who had now arrived, and by the free use of the whip induced them to slowly leave the place, covered with swarms of angry bees.

IMPORTANT SALE FARM STOCK,

VALUABLE HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, HORSES, GRADE COWS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, etc. Sale by order of DR. ROBERT CRAIK, at his Farms, Petite Cote, close to Montreal. On WEDNESDAY Morning, 7th Oct., 1903 At 11 o'clock. Comprising Valuable Herd, Registered Holsteins, 20 Cows, Heifers, 5 Bulls, 20 High Grade Holstein Cows, 15 Draught and General Purpose Horses and Colts, 25 acres Ensilage Corn, 12 acres Turnips, Oats and Straw. Large quantity Hay, Farm Implements, 6 Horse-Power Oil Engine, etc. All for positive unreserved sale. Terms, CASH. Take Papineau avenue electric cars to Toll Gate. FRADER BROS., Auctioneers.

The poor brutes were literally stung over every inch of their bodies, and it was thought that they would certainly die. Salt was given to them as soon as possible, but owing to the way they kicked and plunged after being put in the stable hardly anything could be done by way of removing the stings. However they have pulled through and to-day (a week after the stinging) they appear to be improving nicely although their bodies are covered with lumps full of pus which are now discharging. While the writer received hundreds of stings on the head face and neck, aside from a severe pain in the head for about an hour, no serious effects were felt.

AUTUMN PLANTING

Messrs. Webster Bros., the well-known florists of Hamilton, Ont., have issued their annual autumn catalogue of bulbs, roses, decorative plants and shrubs and perennials for planting at this season of the year. The pamphlet contains much valuable information and is worth sending for. Messrs. Webster Bros. say of fall planting: 'Autumn planting has two things to recommend it to gardeners; first, if the shrub or tree is not of a tender or delicate nature, it will begin a new, vigorous and fibrous root growth if planted some time before the ground freezes. Second, in almost every garden there is more to be done in the spring than can be accomplished, and any planting, re-planting, manuring, etc., that can be done equally well in the fall, effects a material saving of time. A deep snowfall is a great factor in the matter, and many instances have come to our notice of even rather tender shrubs and perennial plants, planted in the fall in Quebec, northern Ontario, Manitoba and Assiniboia, where the mercury goes very low, and with equal or better success than could be obtained in this locality. When it is remembered that in many of these cold sections the first snow comes early, permitting but very little frost to enter the ground, the reason for successful fall planting is readily understood. Where the snow is heavy and remains till coming spring, it constitutes a protection not equalled by any substitute. In western Ontario and other sections where the snow is not to be depended upon, a covering or mulching at least should be provided; garden litter, straw, or strawy manure is useful. Where they can be procured, evergreen boughs (pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, etc.) afford the very best winter protection. In connection with the matter of mulching, we ask you to remember that an established plant possesses more hardiness than one newly planted, and that it is beneficial to mulch every fall, for a few years, all trees or shrubs as are of doubtful hardiness, using any of the above mentioned substances for the purpose.'

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER

To make good butter you must set your milk where the wind will not blow on it, for the wind dries the cream, and dried cream will not make butter. In warm weather keep your cream still, for if you want your cream to become sour stir it often. Very sour cream will not produce a good quality of butter. In cool or cold weather don't think that you must let your milk set until it is sour before you take off the cream. Forty-eight hours is sufficient length of time for milk to produce all the cream it is capable of producing. In a right temperature it will rise in less time. Much poor butter is the result of bad management of the cream. It is a good plan in warm weather to save strippings, about a quart night and morning from each cow, and churn every day. Churn your cream as cool as possible in warm weather. Much butter is spoiled by churning the cream too warm. If your butter comes rather warm, put in twice the salt you usually do, work your butter just enough to mix the salt well through it and set it away in a cool place for twenty-four hours, then take it up and work it over. Much of

the salt will be dissolved and will work out. Thoroughly cleanse your butter with salt. Use no cold water about your butter, for you cannot cleanse butter, or any other lump of grease, with water. Some women talk as though butter was not fit to eat unless it was first washed with cold water, when the fact is that cold water always damages butter. Butter that is washed with water is not fit to pack, for it will not keep. When the brine that oozes from your butter, as you work it, is clear, that is, clear from milk, it is worked enough; don't give it another stroke, except to get it into shape. Pack your butter in perfectly clean vessels, and keep it well covered with strong brine. When you use your butter, set it on the table just as you cut it out of the tub, for it is injured if worked after it has been packed. If all butter was made after this plan we would see but little that is poor.—Ella M. Hess, in 'Agricultural Epitome.'

GRASS AND FERTILIZERS

The last hay crops from the plots on which the different rotations are being carried out enable the Rhode Island experiment station to show final results for the season. On the plots having the six-year rotation in the order of corn, potatoes, rye, grass and clover, grass, and grass, the yields of grass have been as follows: That of the fourth year in the rotation was 3.23 tons per acre, the fifth year of the rotation 4.14 tons per acre, and the sixth year 3.8 tons per acre. The fertilizer applied to these plots has been at the rate per acre of: 350 pounds nitrate soda, 450 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds muriate of potash.

On another part of the station land, an experiment to determine the worth of different amounts of nitrogen has been carried on for the past ten years. One plot has received no nitrogen during that lapse of time. The second plot has received fertilizer, which contained the equivalent of 21 pounds nitrogen per acre. The third plot has received fertilizer which contained nitrogen at the rate of 63 pounds per acre. This is the fifth year this land has been in grass and the yield as shown by this year's crops are quite remarkable.

That from the plot which has received no nitrogen during the ten years was 1.1 tons per acre. That from the plot receiving one-third ration, or 21 pounds nitrogen, gave 1.7 tons per acre, while the third, which had received the full ration, or 63 pounds nitrogen per acre, give a yield of 3.75 tons per acre. Much the same results are being obtained by men throughout the state, who are top-dressing their grass lands with nitrogen more liberally than formerly.—'New England Homestead.'

AUTUMN OFFERS.

Attention is directed to the autumn offers to be found in this issue. The 'Daily Witness' is offered to Jan. 1, 1904, for only 50 cents to new subscribers, and the sender of a club of five receives a fountain pen free. The fountain pen is also offered for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or three renewals at one dollar each, or ten new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at 20 cents each, to Jan. 1, 1904. Subject to postal conditions, as announced.

Advertisements.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, scirrhus, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 558, Indianapolis, Ind.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

THE VALLEY OF SILENCE.

Mrs. M. Carter, Abbotsford, Que., kindly sends a copy of the poem asked for by 'Heart.' The author, Father Ryan, the 'pastor of the South,' was born in Virginia, in 1840, and died in Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1886. During the Civil War he served as chaplain in the Confederate Army.

I walk down the Valley of Silence— Down the dim, voiceless valley alone! And I hear not the faintest of a footstep Around me save God's and my own; And the hush of my heart is as holy As houses where angels have flown.

Long ago I was weary of voices Whose music my heart would not win; Long ago I was weary of noises That fretted my soul with their din; Long ago I was weary of places Where I met but the human and sin.

I walked in the world with the worldly; I craved what the world never gave, And I said: 'In the world each ideal, That shines like a star on life's wave, Is wrecked on the shore of the real, And sleeps like a dream in the grave.'

And still did I pine for the perfect And still found the false with the true; I sought 'mid the human for heaven, And caught a mere glimpse of its blue; And I wept when the clouds of the mortal Vellied eyes that glimpse from my view.

And I toiled, heart tired of the human, And I moaned 'mid the mazes of men, Till I knelt long ago at an altar And heard a voice call me. Since then I walk down the Valley of Silence That lies far beyond mortal men.

Do you ask what I found in the valley? 'In my trying-place with the Divine, And I fell at the feet of the Holy, And above me a voice said, 'Be mine.' And there rose from the depths of my spirit An echo—'My heart shall be thine.'

Do you ask how I live in the valley? I weep, and I dream, and I pray, But my tears are as sweet as the dew-drops That fall on the roses in May; And my prayer like a perfume from censers Ascendeth to God night and day.

In the hush of the Valley of Silence I dream all the songs that I sing, And the music floats down the dim valley Till each bird is wroth for a wing; That to hearts, like the dove of the deluge, A message of peace they may bring.

But far on the deep there are billows That never shall break on the beach; And I have heard songs in the silence That never shall float into speech; And I have had dreams in the valley Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen thoughts in the valley— Ah, me, how my spirit was stirred! And they wear holy veils on their faces, Their footsteps can hardly be heard; They pass through the valley like virgins Too pure for the touch of a word!

Do you ask me the place of that valley? Ye hearts that are hallowed by care? It lieth afar between mountains And God and His angels are there; And one is the dark mount of sorrow, And one the bright mountain of prayer.

LABOR DAY.

Subscriber.—Please give date of the establishment of Labor Day as a holiday in Canada? What led to its being made a holiday? Ans.—Labor Day was made a holiday in Canada by statute of 1894. Before that time labor organizations in different cities had kept a holiday once a year, the first labor holiday in Montreal being observed in 1888. The various unions of working men succeeded in 1894 in having a new legal holiday created, the first Monday in September of each year, to indicate 'the power, dignity, and worth of organized labor.'

OLD SONGS.

R.J., Ontario.—Please give the original version of 'Home, Sweet Home,' and 'Auld Lang Syne.' The two pieces have so many parodies and variations that I should like the correct versions. Ans.—'Home, Sweet Home' was written by J. Howard Payne, an American dramatist and author, born in New York, June 9, 1792; died at Tunis, where he was Consul, April 10, 1852. His remains were removed to Washington, 1853. Following is the poem:

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home; A charm from the sky seems to hallow us there Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home!

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain; O, give me my lowly thatched cottage again! The birds singing gaily, that came at my call— Give me them, and the peace of mind, dearer than all!

Home! home! sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home!

How sweet 'tis to sit 'neath a fond father's smile, And the cares of a mother to soothe and beguile! Let others delight 'mid new pleasures to roam, But give me, oh, give me the pleasures of home!

Home! home! sweet, sweet home! But give me, oh! give me, the pleasures of home.

To thee I'll return overburdened with care; The heart's dearest solace will smile on me there; No more from that cottage again will I roam; Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home!

Should never brought to mind! And auld acquaintance be forgot And days o' auld lang syne! Chorus: For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne.

We twa hae rin about the braes, And pu'd the gowans fine, But we've wandered mony a weary foot Sin' auld lang syne.

We twa hae paidl' t' the burn Frae morning sun till dine, But seas between us braid ha'e roared Sin' auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty frien', And gie' a hand o' thine; We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne.

PARACHUTE.

Ignoramus.—What is a parachute? Ans.—A parachute is a machine for the purpose of retarding the velocity of descent of any body through the air, and is employed by aeronauts as a means of descending from balloons. The original type was a gigantic umbrella, strongly made, and having the outer extremities of the rods, on which the canvas is stretched, firmly connected by ropes or stays to the lower part of the handle. It was recommended in 1783 at Lyons by Le Rozier as a means of escape from a house on fire, and was first used in ballooning by Blanchard in 1793.

MICHAELMAS.

Janet.—Is Sept. 29 always Michaelmas Day, or is it movable? Please tell me something about it. Ans.—Sept. 29, the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, is always called Michaelmas Day, and though the day may not now be celebrated with such joyous customs as in the long ago, in the Outer Hebrides some remnants of the old Michaelmas customs still linger. Occasionally the Michaelmas lamb is killed, and the Michaelmas cake is strained, but, curiously enough, the people have forgotten the significance of the customs. In the old days there was a distribution of food among the poor. Every husbandman was enjoined to give a 'peck of meal, a quarter of struan, a quarter of lamb, a quarter of cheese, and a platter of butter' to the alms-deserving. The process of distribution was accompanied by a beautiful and touching ritual. The Lord Mayor of London is always elected on Michaelmas Day. In England it is one of the four quarter-days of the year, on which rents are due. Among the curious manorial rites connected with this season is what is called the lawless court, held on King's Hill, near Rochford, in Essex, on the Wednesday following Michaelmas Day. The Michaelmas goose is an ancient institution.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

NON-DELIVERY OF WATCH SOLD. Enquirer.—About seven months ago a party offered to sell me a watch, and I bought the watch, but did not take delivery of it, but paid the purchase money in various amounts from time to time, and I also loaned the seller of the watch some money over and above the price of the watch. When I asked for the watch, he refused to give it to me, and also refused to return me any of the purchase money or borrowed money, and when I sent him an account he claimed that the dates given are not correct, and that I cannot collect it. I am positive as to the amounts, but am not sure of the dates. Can I collect the account by legal process, or can I prosecute him for obtaining money under false pretences? Ans.—It is not a case for criminal proceedings, but rather for civil action, and the latter we think you could effect full recovery. You should instruct a solicitor to act for you in taking such action, and also in respect of the necessary preliminary steps.

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with hot water. This removes the difficulty before next milking, but does not prevent its recurring. Lately, the milk has been more frequently clotted, and her bag at times seems hard and hot. What is the trouble, and can it be cured? Ans.—A very common cause of the trouble you refer to is imperfect milking; that is, not draining the udder perfectly, or irregular milking. The first thing you must do is to see that the cow is always milked by the same person at nearly the same time every day, and that she is milked quickly, and all the milk drawn. There may be some specific cause that can only be determined by an examination of the animal, but bad milking is by far the most common cause. There is frequently more or less inflammation of one or more quarters of the udder when the milk becomes clotted, and I would advise bathing the udder twice a day with quite warm water, both before and after milking, and drying with a soft towel. Give twice a day a tablespoonful of Epsom salts, and one-half a small teaspoonful of nitrate of potash.

HENS GOING BLIND. Ontario Subscriber.—One by one, my hens become blind. What can be the cause? Ans.—I think the trouble with the hens is due to the insanitary conditions of their surroundings, and would advise if there is any stagnant water around that the pools be either drained or filled with gravel, and the hen house or roosting-places of the hens be thoroughly cleaned, and walls, ceilings, floors, and roosts, lime-washed with fresh slaked lime.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATING AN ORCHARD.

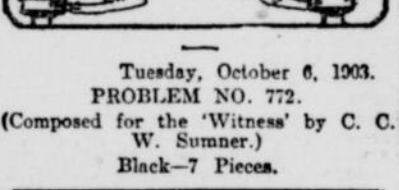
Enquirer.—What is the best kind of cultivator for an orchard? Ans.—The proper way to cultivate an orchard where the branches are too low to permit the team to go close to the apple tree is by using a side-draught cutaway harrow to stir up the soil. Then pulverize it with a chain harrow. The cost of each of these harrows will be about \$30.

FEEDING A COLT.

N.S., Newfoundland.—I have a colt, two months old. Please give me some general directions for feeding and rearing it. Ans. As this colt is so young it ought to run with its mother until the snow falls. In the meantime teach it to drink cow's milk and continue to give it cow's milk for out in a yard in fine weather, where it will stall where it can run loose is better than if tied with a halter, but it ought to be trained to lead with a halter. Let it run out in a yard in fine weather, where it will not be liable to being hurt by the horned cattle, and it will need very little grooming. The feed should be chiefly good hay, with a little oats daily, and an occasional feed of carrots. A feed of raw potatoes is sometimes a good thing, especially if the colt is troubled with worms.

CHESS.

Tuesday, October 6, 1903. PROBLEM NO. 772. (Composed for the 'Witness' by C. C. W. Sumner.) Black—7 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces. White to play and mate in 2 moves.



White—7 Pieces. White to play and mate in three moves. Solutions Oct. 24, must reach editor Oct. 17.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 766. Palmer. Two moves. Key: R-B 3. Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, G. Patterson, H. W. Barry, a cute little flirtation, St. Leon Water Chess Club. No. 767. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: K-Kt 3. Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, H.W. Barry, 'charming subtlety of key move; beautiful specimen of the great author's openwork handicraft'; George Patterson, St. Leon Water Chess Club.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. F. J. Pentelov.—Probably the second move you want in No. 767 is Q-Kt 5. P. Barry.—Am having some copies printed soon, and will send you one. At present, only one can be found which, naturally, we are anxious not to lose. There will probably be some important changes.—St. Leon Water Chess Club.—A cook is a solution to a problem other than the one intended by the composer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The members of the Montreal Chess Club are looking forward eagerly to the telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day. It is some years since they engaged

in a contest of this kind, and previous matches were with clubs much nearer at hand. The trifling distance of 1,400 odd miles will be bridged by a wire direct from room to room, and at an operator at each end will be kept busy, from 2.30 p.m. till a late hour, transmitting the moves of the players. Winnipeg is beating up its strongest team, and will probably have at first board Magnus Smith, the most recent champion of Canada. Mr. P. Barry, until this year one of the stand-bys of the Montreal Club, will also play for Winnipeg, where he now resides. The first six or seven places on the Montreal team can easily be filled with certainty, but for other boards there are a number of strong candidates between whom choice will not be easy. The event is to serve as an opening function for the coming winter season, and a large gathering of members and friends is anticipated. The local enthusiasm has been so much in evidence this year that last season has quite overlapped this one and, consequently, a large number of the habitués of the club rooms are in excellent form.

The consultation match between Messrs. Short and Jacobs and Messrs. Sawyer and Kurlie is being steadily and keenly carried on. We give below the first two games. The third is adjourned in a critical position.

'Aftonbladets' announces its fifth International Problem Tourney for three movers. Entries, under the usual conditions as regards mottoes, etc., are to be sent to R. Sahlgren, Marnskildsgatan, 11, Stockholm, before Dec. 31, 1903. Prizes of 1.0, 80, 60 and 40 marks are offered, and the Judges will be Messrs. R. Hahlberg, F. England and L. Collin. Some distinct novelties have been introduced into this tourney. The problem selected for the prize list should prove unobscured. It will be returned to the author, and he will have till March 1, 1904, to send a correct version. The result of the tourney will be made known about the end of March, 1904, and will remain open till May 1, 1904, for the purpose of lodging objections, etc. If during this period one of the prize problems turn out to be incorrect, the author will have to June 1 to amend it, and it will then be considered whether the amended version deserves to retain its place in the prize list.

We observed in a contemporary recently a problem with the legend 'White to play and mate in FOUR MONTHS.' What a splendid breaker this will make! But fancy poor Black's misery, knowing his fate four months ahead, and unable to avert it. Should this problem be considered cooked if it was discovered in three months, or if a way to mate in four months were discovered in three months?

Negotiations are in progress for a match by telegraph between the Boston Chess League and the Montreal Chess League, to take place on Christmas or New Year's Day. Boston was slow in coming to the scratch when this match was mooted last year, the communications of their representatives, when approached, being of a most vague and temporizing nature. This year, however, the enthusiasm of Mr. Scott Hutchinson, of Montreal, and Harvard, promises to help to bring about a merry meeting. Boston really ought not to be afraid. With J. F. Barry, Pillsbury, Sussman and F. A. Young (strictly alphabetical order), to lead them, they need not fear being 'whitewashed.'

Montreal is ready to play, and if no foe will take a beating gaily. To borrow casually from our prospective opponents' vocabulary, 'it's up to Boston.'

An international tournament is being planned for early next year at Cambridge Springs, Pa. The organizers are Hermann Helms and Hartwig Caspel. President Roosevelt has promised a trophy, and a reception to the foreign masters. Considerable funds have already been subscribed and invitations have actually been sent to Tarrasch, Maroczy, Lasker, Janowski, Teichgraber, Schlechter, Teichmann and Burn. Albino and Marco will be the next choice among foreigners. In addition eight American masters are to be invited, including Pillsbury, Marshall, Napier, Barry, Showalter, Lipschus and Hodges. We can see no valid reason for burdening the list with the last three names, but the intention is to have a one-round tournament with 16 players, eight foreign and eight American. A two-round affair with twelve players would be a far more satisfactory event. If there is a desire to include obvious second rates, why not have a minor tourney. J. F. Barry has done enough to justify his inclusion, but after him there is distinctly a gap, albeit not a wide one. The European selection is admirable, although we should like to see Atkins; it is hard to choose just learning from Marco, Mises, Burn and Atkins.

In Schachmoresken, a little collection of chess sketches by Ascharin, the author, tells an amusing adventure that occurred to him when visiting the Cafe Dominique, in St. Petersburg. One of the strong chess players who were in the habit of meeting at the cafe, had a nephew who was just learning the game and who had a higher opinion of his abilities than was justified by his performances. The uncle wagered that Ascharin could give the youngster a queen and two rooks and a beating. Ascharin goes on: 'At first I strongly protested against a match which offered me no prospect of winning anything, but I was obliged to yield, and the game began. Unusual conditions demand unusual methods. I had white (remove white's queen and his two rooks) and played 1. P-K R 4. My opponent pondered a while and answered with 1. P-K B 3.

What could such a move betoken? Suddenly an idea flashed through my head. Was it possible that his noble majesty intended to make war, in his own august person, upon my rash pawn. 2. P-K 4. 2. K-B 3. Truly I had guessed aright. 3. Kt-Q B 3. 3. K-Kt 4. 4. P-Q 4. 4. K-R 4. 5. Here my opponent hesitated. He cast a mistrustful look upon my white bishop, so that I feared I had already perturbed him. He raised his hand to seize the offered sacrifice, but let it fall again. This play was several times repeated. At last great confusion. The pawn fell and the black king bestrode the corpse. 6. B-K 2. 6. B-K 2. 7. P-Kt 3 ch. 7. P-Kt 3 ch.!!!

GAME NO. 724.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. W. Kurlie and C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

Black. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. P-Kt 3. 3. P-Q R 3. 4. P-Q Kt 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 4. 7. Kt-Q 5. 8. Kt x B. 9. B x P. 10. B-Kt 2. 11. Castles. 12. Kt-Q B 3. 13. Kt x Kt. 14. P-K B 4. 15. R x P. 16. R-B 3. 17. B x Kt. 18. Q x B 3. 19. P-Q B 3. 20. B-B 2. 21. Q-Kt 4. 22. Q x Q. 23. P x P. 24. B-Q 2. 25. B-B 3. 26. K-R-K. 27. P-Q R 3. 28. P-R Kt 3. 29. R-K 3. 30. K-B. 31. P-K 2. 32. R-R. 33. P-R 3. 34. R-K R. 35. R-B 4. 36. B-Q. 37. P-K B 4. 38. P-K Kt 4. 39. R x R. 40. B x B. 41. R x P ch. 42. R-R 5 ch. 43. R x R. 44. K-B 2.

White. W. Kurlie and C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

Black. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. P-Kt 3. 3. P-Q R 3. 4. P-Q Kt 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 4. 7. Kt-Q 5. 8. Kt x B. 9. B x P. 10. B-Kt 2. 11. Castles. 12. Kt-Q B 3. 13. Kt x Kt. 14. P-K B 4. 15. R x P. 16. R-B 3. 17. B x Kt. 18. Q x B 3. 19. P-Q B 3. 20. B-B 2. 21. Q-Kt 4. 22. Q x Q. 23. P x P. 24. B-Q 2. 25. B-B 3. 26. K-R-K. 27. P-Q R 3. 28. P-R Kt 3. 29. R-K 3. 30. K-B. 31. P-K 2. 32. R-R. 33. P-R 3. 34. R-K R. 35. R-B 4. 36. B-Q. 37. P-K B 4. 38. P-K Kt 4. 39. R x R. 40. B x B. 41. R x P ch. 42. R-R 5 ch. 43. R x R. 44. K-B 2.

White. W. Kurlie and C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

Black. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. P-Kt 3. 3. P-Q R 3. 4. P-Q Kt 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 4. 7. Kt-Q 5. 8. Kt x B. 9. B x P. 10. B-Kt 2. 11. Castles. 12. Kt-Q B 3. 13. Kt x Kt. 14. P-K B 4. 15. R x P. 16. R-B 3. 17. B x Kt. 18. Q x B 3. 19. P-Q B 3. 20. B-B 2. 21. Q-Kt 4. 22. Q x Q. 23. P x P. 24. B-Q 2. 25. B-B 3. 26. K-R-K. 27. P-Q R 3. 28. P-R Kt 3. 29. R-K 3. 30. K-B. 31. P-K 2. 32. R-R. 33. P-R 3. 34. R-K R. 35. R-B 4. 36. B-Q. 37. P-K B 4. 38. P-K Kt 4. 39. R x R. 40. B x B. 41. R x P ch. 42. R-R 5 ch. 43. R x R. 44. K-B 2.

White. W. Kurlie and C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

Black. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. P-Kt 3. 3. P-Q R 3. 4. P-Q Kt 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 4. 7. Kt-Q 5. 8. Kt x B. 9. B x P. 10. B-Kt 2. 11. Castles. 12. Kt-Q B 3. 13. Kt x Kt. 14. P-K B 4. 15. R x P. 16. R-B 3. 17. B x Kt. 18. Q x B 3. 19. P-Q B 3. 20. B-B 2. 21. Q-Kt 4. 22. Q x Q. 23. P x P. 24. B-Q 2. 25. B-B 3. 26. K-R-K. 27. P-Q R 3. 28. P-R Kt 3. 29. R-K 3. 30. K-B. 31. P-K 2. 32. R-R. 33. P-R 3. 34. R-K R. 35. R-B 4. 36. B-Q. 37. P-K B 4. 38. P-K Kt 4. 39. R x R. 40. B x B. 41. R x P ch. 42. R-R 5 ch. 43. R x R. 44. K-B 2.

White. W. Kurlie and C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

12. Kt-K 2. 13. P-K B 4. 14. P-Q B 3. 15. P x P. 16. B-B 2. 17. Kt-Kt 3. 18. Q-Q 2. 19. R-R-K. 20. P-Q 4. 21. P-B 5. 22. R-K 2. 23. K-R-K. 24. P-K 5. 25. P x P. 26. K-R. 27. Kt-K 4. 28. P-B 6 ch. 29. Kt x Kt P. 30. P x Kt. 31. R x R. 32. Kt-R 7.

GAME NO. 725.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

Black. W. Kurlie and J. Sawyer. 1. P-K 4. 2. P-Kt 3. 3. P-Q R 3. 4. P-Q Kt 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 4. 7. Kt-Q 5. 8. Kt x B. 9. B x P. 10. B-Kt 2. 11. Castles. 12. Kt-Q B 3. 13. Kt x Kt. 14. P-K B 4. 15. R x P. 16. R-B 3. 17. B x Kt. 18. Q x B 3. 19. P-Q B 3. 20. B-B 2. 21. Q-Kt 4. 22. R x Q. 23. R-Kt 5. 24. R-Q 5. 25. R-B 3. 26. K-R-K. 27. P-Q R 4. 28. P-R 4. 29. Q-R-Q. 30. P-Kt 4. 31. P-Kt 5. 32. K-Kt 3. 33. P x P. 34. R-K B. 35. R-B 4. 36. B-Q. 37. P-K B 4. 38. R x P. 39. P x R. 40. K x B. 41. K-Kt 4. 42. K x P. 43. P-B 6 ch. 44. K-B 2.

GAME NO. 726.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. W. Kurlie and J. Sawyer. 1. P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3. 3. B-Kt 5. 4. B-R 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 3. 7. Castles. 8. B-K 3. 9. P-K R 3. 10. B x Kt. 11. Kt x B.

Black. W. Kurlie and J. Sawyer. 1. P-K 4. 2. P-Kt 3. 3. P-Q R 3. 4. P-Q Kt 4. 5. Kt-B 3. 6. P-Q 4. 7. Kt-Q 5. 8. Kt x B. 9. B x P. 10. B-Kt 2. 11. Castles. 12. Kt-Q B 3. 13. Kt x Kt. 14. P-K B 4. 15. R x P. 16. R-B 3. 17. B x Kt. 18. Q x B 3. 19. P-Q B 3. 20. B-B 2. 21. Q-Kt 4. 22. R x Q. 23. R-Kt 5. 24. R-Q 5. 25. R-B 3. 26. K-R-K. 27. P-Q R 4. 28. P-R 4. 29. Q-R-Q. 30. P-Kt 4. 31. P-Kt 5. 32. K-Kt 3. 33. P x P. 34. R-K B. 35. R-B 4. 36. B-Q. 37. P-K B 4. 38. R x P. 39. P x R. 40. K x B. 41. K-Kt 4. 42. K x P. 43. P-B 6 ch. 44. Resigns.

A decisive game in the Plymouth Tourney (Class 1). Score and notes from the 'Standard.'

Queen's Gambit Declined.

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Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly twenty years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

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

## LETTERS FROM READERS.

### THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')  
Sir,—A local journal publishes a report that the 'Woollen trade is in great danger.' This announcement might cause considerable disquietude were the trading public not acquainted with the fact that the depression in question is due to causes which are abnormal and temporary. For some time the textile trade in New England has been flat. It has been in a condition that may correctly be called languishing. Curtailment of production has been the order of the day, and it is even hinted that manufacturers there have encouraged strikes to give them an excuse for shutting down. It is well known that in old England, scores of mills have for months past been running on short time. In Lancashire the situation has been going from bad to worse until it has culminated in a crisis that has closed hundreds of mills and cast thousands of operatives adrift on the public charity.

So serious have things become in the Manchester district that the home government has been urged to adopt measures of relief, by organizing an emigration scheme which would transfer the surplus labor to some other part of the imperial dominions. The cause of this state of things is in part due to excessive plant, which induces overproduction, but mostly due to the enormous disparity, for months, between the price of raw material and the manufactured article. Twelve months ago, Egyptian cotton stood at forty-eight percent lower than it does to-day; and people on this side of the Atlantic need not be told of the embarrassing vagaries of Americans during the same period. It will be naturally retorted, but what has this to do with woollens? It has everything in the world to do with woollens, for the simple reason that, in both cases, the same causes are at play.

Cross-bred wool, which cost sevenpence a pound last September, costs at this moment a shilling, and the end is not yet. All this time the price of finished goods in both cases, have undergone no proportionate change. This is notably so in the case of woollens, which, outside of merinos, have hardly at all participated in the raw advance. The situation in Yorkshire, as compared with Lancashire and Canada, is anomalous, and would be perfectly inexplicable, save on the supposition that the Yorkshire men, with more pluck and greater resources, covered themselves twelve months ago in a market at zero, with raw material, which is not yet exhausted, while Lancashire men and Canadians contented themselves to buy from hand to mouth and take the risk of being left out in the cold. Another cause which aggravates the present situation is the abundance of manufactured goods. Buyers are to-day under no immediate pressure to purchase. Indeed, it looks as if, with few exceptions, the general interest would not suffer materially if all the mills in the world were closed down for a couple of months. There is too much manufactured goods at the moment and too little raw material.

Corn, cotton and wool can find a ready market, while manufactured goods are a drug. The inference is obvious. When the situation of the market changes, manufacturers must change with it, otherwise it stands to reason that they will be left high and dry. People must adapt

themselves to new conditions if they wish to continue business. If the public taste with the caprice habitual to it, wants a change in style, it must be forthcoming, otherwise the caterers for the public must be prepared to face a falling off in their returns. If makers can supply what the public is eager to have, there will be no stinginess about the price, whereas a concession on an article that is not wanted, will not sell it. It has come to this, and it has greatly altered the situation. The value of an article now is more in the style than in the quality. This is particularly so in textiles. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Canadian woollen industry has sufficient inherent grit to withstand the temporary strain which the exigencies of a most peculiar market have put upon it. There is a good deal of capital invested in woollen mills in this country, and every right-minded person will be ready to deprecate any serious impairment of its effective use, but no government can be expected to protect individuals or corporations from the consequences of unforeseen conditions or errors in their own judgment.

If a man goes into business and fails, losing every cent he ever earned, that accident gives him no claim on the government. Enterprises of such magnitude as to assume national dimensions though no better off in this respect, often receive special protection from government until experience has acquired for them a skill and proficiency which will qualify them to hold their own against all comers with the other protected and unprotected industries of the country. Those who believe in moderate, temporary protection for certain industries in this country, by no means imply in this, that a government with a normal conflict of interests pressing upon it can be expected to be ready at a given signal, with a Chinese wall to tide over every unusual disturbance that has de-ranked business for a few months.

The original tariff of 1878 was, under the circumstances, a fair measure of protection till encumbered with those specific duties which levied an extra 40 percent on the laboring classes, and finally drove the country to revolt. If any trade in this country has been pampered it is the woollen trade. Indeed, there is some reason to fear that the coddling it has received has emasculated its stamina, and rendered it unfit to stand the bracing and invigorating brush of a healthy competition. To-day imported woollens in the net cost fully 30 percent to lay down. There is the duty, 22 percent; packing charges, inland carriage, handling at Liverpool, marine insurance, freight, interest on cash outlay on the various items aforesaid enumerated, all of which cost nearer 35 percent than 30 percent to the person who imports the goods. On certain classes of goods it can be verified that the packing charges are 2 1/2 percent of the value of the invoice; and these same, bulky goods, carried by a measurement and not a weight standard, must cost for freight alone five percent more. There is no romancing about this. It is all a question of figures, and, all things considered, it seems that an importer, to be sure he is on the right side, should not charge himself less than 35 percent to lay down British goods.

If, after nearly half a century of apprenticeship, and the steady improvement consequent on the perfecting of methods, an industry in this country cannot hold its own with a protection of 35 percent there is something radically wrong somewhere. For the oldest industry in this country to come first forward at this hour of the day, and admit that after forty years this is all it has been able to accomplish, is anything but encouraging to people who have reason to be proud of the general achievements of Canada. But no one expects the fate for these industries that their friends predict for them.

If this venerable industry has not even yet passed the state militant, let its friends in a straightforward way approach the government and give categorical reasons for the despair that is in them. They cannot expect that a mere announcement of their distress in a public journal will be accepted by the government as evidence in chief. If they can prevail upon the government to do anything, this must be done in the fierce light of other interests. The enrichers of this country for the last twenty years have not been manufacturers. The chief supporters of government and the largest contributors to the public treasury are the transportation systems of Canada, and its unsubsidized producers, not yet honored with the name of manufacturers. There is something loose and inaccurate in confining the name of manufacturers to a set of trades of a given description; corn, cheese, live stock, farm, garden and orchard products of all kinds—even forests, mines and fisheries are anything but raw materials. They all need capital, skillful exploitation, assiduous and laborious development, and are all liable to the risks from vicissitudes common to so-called manufacturers. These last have a double claim upon the government: first, because they are the very basis and foundation on which all the others rest; and second, because they are the largest contributors to the wealth of this nation.

A government, if it deserves the name, must be impartial. Before making a change in any one thing it has to consider how that change will affect a dozen other things. As every one is equal before the law, so every industry shall be equal before the government. There should be no favorites or pets in the family industrial. Each member should be advanced according to his claims, and his claims should be in ratio of his merits, and the standard of merit should be the measure of fitness to promote general utility, and the greatest good of the greatest number.

J. McG.

### WHAT THE G. T. PACIFIC RAILWAY MEANS TO CANADA AND ITS PEOPLE!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')  
Sir,—Perhaps it has never occurred to many people residing in Eastern Canada, the vastness of our country, and what a heritage we possess. To us who have never travelled west of the Great Lakes it is not conceivable that there lies a tract of country between Lake Winnipeg and the Peace River country greater in vastness and richer in soil than any tract in the known world. This valley is three hundred miles wide by one

thousand two hundred miles long; there is room there for millions of people, the soil being the richest in the known world; and Alberta coal will supply cheap fuel to this vast rich country for all future needs.

Now, it is the policy and hope of all loyal Canadians to secure Canada for Canadians. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a master stroke for Canada. But for that road the riches of Manitoba and the North-West would have been lost to Canada, into the United States. Railways would have been pushed across the border, like the feelers of a giant octopus. To-day trade and traffic would have gravitated into the country to the south.

Yes, the Canadian Pacific Railway is the greatest upbuilder Canada has to-day, not only as a commercial institution, but it has proved itself loyal through and through.

A great deal has been said and written about the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; some truth and more that is not true, and it has been my feeling that, what this question and the vast importance of another road through Canada means, is not fully understood and appreciated by the Eastern people, else there could be but one voice, and that for the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

If there were no settlers in the Saskatchewan and Peace River Valleys, by the time this road is in operation there would be all the trade it could take care of, at the present rate of emigration, but at the present time there are hundreds of thousands settled in that country, some of them hundreds of miles from any railway.

Of this vast country perhaps not one percent is settled or cultivated, and until railways reach its settlers they will be eiphers as wealth producers.

The same thing applies to the road from the east to Winnipeg. By the time it is ready for traffic, it will have all it can do, because, at the present time during the closing of navigation, a great deal of the trade goes east by the United States. Why? Because of the congested condition of the Canadian Railways at this time of year. Now, if trade is being lost to the United States when the west has hardly begun to be filled up what will it be from year to year in the future if more highways are not built from east to west in Canada?

True, we all look upon the eastern section of the proposed road as a barren waste, but just because our country is so geographically situated that we must sacrifice some to get the best for all, we are to sit tight and wait and see the riches of our country flow across the line. For, so sure as more highways are not made, connecting Canada's cattle and grain raising country with her eastern manufacturing centres by bands of steel, will her western trade gravitate, in a measure more or less, into the country to the south, and it needs no prophet to tell how much Canada gets from trade that goes into the United States.

The writer feels that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is not only a commercial need, but is a bond to further safeguard our country and preserve its trade for our people. If there is any thing above another that Canada requires in the west it is railways, and her next greatest need is a closer bond between her agricultural community in the west and her manufacturers in the east. This can only be got by another highway.

The writer is not a politician—far from it—but he has always voted the Conservative ticket. In the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill he can see a great good for Canada, and must support the measure because it appears to insure a present need for Canada quickly and with the least sacrifice.

Of course the time for great land grants to Railways in Canada has passed, but it may not be generally known that a land grant was given to the Canadian Northern Railway to the amount of many millions of dollars, and what did Canada get for it? A piece of road built through part of the garden of the west that would pay from the grass roots. Through this same section the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, according to the bill, will build its own road without any assistance.

The great objection that people seem to have to this Grand Trunk Pacific Bill appears to be that the government is in the dark; have no surveys of the country, and are, as it were, going it blind; in other words, dealing for a pig in a bag.

Of course, among the masses it is not known that there is the archives of the office at Ottawa, which contain all the surveys ever made across Canada, before and since the Canadian Pacific Railway. These comprise trial lines over many routes, giving the character of the country and all details of portions passed through. Then in addition to this, a great number of the engineers who actually made these surveys are now actively employed in government work to-day, so that it is childish to say the department is fogged and at sea. The fact of the matter is that the charge is hardly worth meeting, but for the many who may appreciate the foregoing information.

In travelling through the North-West to-day one cannot but be impressed by the large percentage of agricultural machinery shipped in there from the United States. You ask why it is? The farmer or dealer will at once say that the fulfilment and delivery of an order placed in the east is too indefinite. And why? The railways have too much to do. Then, it is cheaper, in the face of present duty, to buy American machinery.

There appears to be two things to be done to remedy this, and secure the full resources of Canada to Canadians: First, provide more highways to the west, so that goods can be delivered within a reasonable time; and, second, protect our manufacturers by a tariff that will be insurmountable.

Condensing this problem down to facts, the question before us to-day is: Are we to sit idly by and see the cream of our country drift across the line, and enrich the people of the United States? Are we to wait until the American people have such a hold on the garden of our country that it will be difficult to regain it; or shall we assert ourselves and prove our worthiness as Canadians by a unanimous support and endorsement of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill that will open up a country in the west capable of supporting twenty millions of people

and producing hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

This heritage rightfully belongs to us. Let us reach out and grasp it.

In view of the facts, that no land grant is made, and no cash bonus, except interest of the construction of the road for a term; that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway guarantees to put up \$24,000,000 and \$20,000,000 for rolling stock, it is my honest opinion (and I claim to be a loyal Canadian) that the measure is a good one for the interest of the country, and should be endorsed as such by all who have the interest of Canada at heart.

CHARLES FYFE.  
Montreal, Oct. 2, 1903.

### TEMPERANCE WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')  
Sir,—Of late I have been travelling in the interests of temperance work. I have also been receiving a good deal of correspondence on the question of temperance and prohibition. If you will kindly furnish me space, there are some few things I would like to say to the friends of our cause throughout the province.

That there is a growing aversion to the traffic in whiskey is not to be doubted. The conscience, the intelligence, and the religion of the country are being aroused more than ever in opposition to it. There is one fact the liquor men are clearly realizing, namely, that large numbers of the municipalities object to their trade, and will not tolerate the existence of licenses. Hence they are making frantic appeals to the government to force licenses in rural districts. The outrageous demand which they are now making is in effect that the will of the people shall be ignored in the matter of granting licenses. They demand that every municipal council shall be robbed of time-honored and constitutional rights, and that the government shall exercise a kind of imperious tyranny over the people, and compel them to submit to the nuisance of liquor license, whether they will or no. The truth is that the licensed tavern is the most prolific source of crime and misery in any community wherever it exists.

It would be a dire calamity if the Quebec Government should abuse its power in any way by increasing the number of licenses. We have far too many already. We should rather regard it as being the imperative duty of the government to diminish the number we now have.

The people of Ontario have said by very nearly a hundred thousand majority that the bar-room must go. More than half the municipalities in Quebec have done themselves honor by closing up the bar-room. It would be greatly to the advantage of the remaining half if they would follow such a good example.

Just now the temperance people of this province are face to face with very important circumstances. The time has come to sound the tocsin—to buckle on our armor—to fall into line; and to make a united and determined forward movement to fight the pernicious liquor license. It is a blot upon our civilization. It is a disgrace to our religion. It is a curse to our country.

Whenever you read the tragic story of some murder, some shooting, stabbing, fighting, brawling—some horrid cruelties perpetrated upon wife and children, these things do not in every instance come from drink, but an overwhelming majority of them are the direct results of liquor.

The next question, and a very important one, is, what is the work now to be done by temperance people? It may be that I am somewhat radical in my views, but I have a strong conviction that I am right. There should forthwith be an official protest against any further granting of licenses in every municipality in this province.

We have been content long enough to stand on the defensive. Let us assume an aggressive attitude. Old England has of late been carrying the war into Africa. The circumstances of the hour demand that the temperance electorate of Quebec carry war into Africa.

I do most earnestly appeal to my brethren of the Christian ministry of all the churches to unite in a mighty struggle against the curse of liquor license. Let the membership of our churches be a unit in the noble effort.

I appeal in the name and in the fear of God to my friends of the Alliance, to the Royal Templars—the Good Templars—the Sons of Temperance; and especially to the good sisters of the White Ribbon army to unite in a vigorous campaign for the overthrow of the accursed license system.

Personally, I would be pleased to forward the official blank forms for such a protest, and for the necessary signatures in opposition to license, and more than that, I would be willing as far as my time and strength will allow, to visit any municipality which may decide to make an effort to get rid of the license.

There are some few things which as temperance workers we are much in need of. It is essential that we have a better and more effective organization. A much larger harvest of success might be gathered if we were more closely united.

The liquor men have perfect organization. We have not. If we had we could make a pretty clean sweep of the rural counties and districts of the province.

Further, it seems to me that it would be wise if the Christian temperance people in every locality would promptly place themselves in communication with the government; and urge upon them that they do not sanction any further extension of the license system.

There is an important amendment to the license law which should be pressed upon the government, and which it seems to me the government should readily accept. It is this: The question of 'license or no license' for the sale of liquor should be placed upon every ballot paper, in every municipal election.

There is just one more point to which I deem it right to refer. The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance has been doing all that it can to cultivate and foster temperance sentiment—to oppose the granting of irregular and unnecessary licenses. It has rendered efficient help to our friends in Ontario in their recent struggle. It has done its best to prevent any adverse legislation, such as would be perilous to the cause of

### Advertisements.

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Are you a weak man? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Are you rheumatic and gouty? Have you Varicocele? These are all the result of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of electricity from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt going into the weak nerves for hours every night soon replaces all the lost energy and makes every nerve and muscle perfect. It cures permanently in every case.

No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of my

## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

which is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of nervous debility, weak stomach, kidney and liver troubles, lame back, sciatica, loss of power in the vital organs, and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail; it cannot fail, as it infuses in the weakened parts the force of life and strength.

If you are suffering with pains in the back, muscles or joints, come to me and I will cure you, and if I fail it won't cost you a cent. My confidence in my method enables me to make this offer to any man or woman who suffers pains or weakness from any cause. If they will give me evidence of their honesty by offering me reasonable security, they may use the Belt at my risk, and

## PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION—Beware of those concerns offering you Electric Belts free. There are many old style Belts on the market. They will offer you them for almost nothing. You cannot buy a gold dollar for fifty cents. Every man or woman who is seeking a cure should be willing to pay a reasonable price for it.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK.—If you can't call at my office, write for my beautiful illustrated book, which describes my method and gives prices. All letters are given prompt attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and, upon receipt of your symptoms, I will advise you fully whether my Belt will cure you, and the cost.

Dr. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.  
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

temperance and sobriety. It is being constantly called upon to meet many necessary expenses, and will require further outlay in the work and struggle that lies before it.

It has, however, been somewhat straitened for the lack of the sinews of war. It could do, and would do more and better work if it were more generously supplied with the means.

Much credit is due to many of the leading merchants and others of this great city for liberal and timely contributions. And some few gentlemen and ladies, and a few branches of the W. C. T. U. outside of Montreal have shown their sympathy by kindly remittances.

Further help is needed, and any contribution forwarded will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

G. G. HUXTABLE,  
Secretary Dominion Alliance,  
44 Prince Arthur street, Sept. 30, 1903.

### POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')  
Sir,—I notice by late papers that our government at Ottawa is about to increase the pay of the civil servants there. I hope its good work may not end in Ottawa and that it will not forget the ill-paid postmasters in the country who do a lot of work for next to nothing. Here is a sample: I keep a post-office in a country district. I have a daily mail to make up; mails for six other offices, three of them tri-weekly and three bi-weekly, in all we make up twenty-one mails a week, or one thousand and ninety-two a year; open that number, and keep a record of two hundred registered letters, more or less, that pass through our hands during the year; keep our office open from twelve to fourteen hours every working day, and receive the sum of thirty dollars per year or eight cents per day.

A. P. E. ISLAND POSTMASTER.

### THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Shaw, senior vice-president, was in the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members.

Very appreciative references were made to the excellent services rendered by the delegation from the parent society, the Rev. Archdeacon Madden, from Liverpool, and the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, the society's representative in China. During their brief visit to Montreal they addressed six meetings on Sunday, two on Monday, and one on Tuesday, at all of which they left excellent impressions, and rendered great help in preparing the way for the centennial celebrations in March next.

Intimation was made that Sir Algernon Coote, also a delegate from the parent society, would be in Montreal on Sunday, Nov. 1, and following days, and would be available for services.

A letter was read from Mr. I. Maxwell, barrister, of L'Original, informing the society that the late Malcolm McCung, of Vankleek Hill, had bequeathed \$3,700, payable on the death of his widow, for the aid of its work. A new version of the Scriptures in the Iroquois dialect was asked for. The Rev. Dr. Shaw and the Rev. Dr. Griffith were asked to inquire into the matter and report.

The reports of the general agent and the travelling secretary showed that the issues of Scriptures and income at the Bible House and from the branches for

the month of September were in advance of the same month last year.

The committees on the anniversary meeting and the nomination of a treasurer both reported progress. Upon application, a large grant of Bibles, New Testaments and portions was made to the Board of French Evangelization of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It was also agreed to secure certain portions of French Scripture in raised characters for the use of a blind man now an inmate of the Moore Home.

A request from the Y. M. C. A. of Point St. Charles was presented, through the Rev. Mr. Winter, to the effect that when their new building is opened a Bible depository be established in it with a view to supplying copies of the Scriptures to the railway men. The matter was referred to the Rev. Thomas Bennett, travelling secretary. It was also reported that steps would be taken to establish a branch of the society at Westmount.

### UNFERMENTED WINE

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE IT.

Grapes are plentiful this month and housekeepers will be preparing their year's supply of unfermented wine. Here is the recipe recommended by the W. C. T. U., and wine made from it is used in many of our city churches.

Pick only the perfectly sound berries from the stems of a twenty-pound basket of ordinary blue grapes. Crush with ordinary potato masher and put them over a brisk fire in a granite or brigit tin preserving pan, with a cupful or two of water to prevent burning, and scald until the skins and pulp separate. Then pour into a flannel jelly bag wrung out of hot water, and let drip. When it has stopped running empty the pulp, mix it thoroughly with a quart or so of boiling water and let drip again. Do not squeeze the bag, it only makes your grape juice muddy instead of clear, and stains your hands into the bargain. Wash your kettle, put your juice on with two to four pounds of white sugar (some people like it sweeter than others) bring it rapidly to just scalding heat, skim it thoroughly, bottle and seal. Self-sealing cans may be used. Half-pint sizes are best for small families. If bottles are used they should be thoroughly heated in a kettle of hot water. Have the corks well softened in hot water, drive them down tight, cut them off even with the neck of the bottle and seal by dipping the top of the bottle in melted sealing wax.

### 800 PERCENT PROFIT.

(London 'Daily Express'.)  
Some extraordinary evidence as to huge profits made in the gunsmith business came out at an inquiry which was held at Westminster recently. The case was a claim for compensation in respect to the premises and business of a gunsmith named Andrews, of 31 New-road, Woolwich, which the South-Eastern Railway Company are acquiring.

The claimant said that on many of the articles he sold he made 200 percent profit. The profit was even greater in some cases. An article known as the 'Simplex Wind Gauge' cost him 9s; the sale price was £2 14s. This was 500 percent profit. On gunpowder he made an average of 200 percent, and on certain articles with a small turnover he had made 800 percent.

NEWS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(Cable despatches of the Canadian Associated Press.)

CANADA'S LOYALTY.

London, Sept. 28.—Sir Horace Tozer has returned immensely impressed with the signs of development everywhere apparent in Canada.

that one of our colonies is in a position to redeem a debt falling due.

TRADE PROMOTION. London, Sept. 30.—A scheme for stimulating British trade has been initiated.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. London, Sept. 30.—A correspondent of the 'Imperial Colonist,' relating the romance of a young couple falling in love on a voyage to Canada, says a young girl should go to Canada without protection of some sort.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. London, Oct. 1.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says: 'It is gross abuse of public confidence for Mr. Chamberlain to refer to Sir Charles Tupper, the late leader of a beaten party, as a spokesman for Canadian opinion on the very issue which caused Sir Charles's downfall.'

CHAMBERLAIN CANNOT COME. London, Oct. 1.—The Canadian Associated Press correspondent has received the following telegram from the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in reply to a query whether the rumor was correct that he intended visiting Canada this coming winter: 'Regret, quite impossible to leave England this year.'

MR. BALFOUR AND CANADA. London, Oct. 3.—Referring to Mr. Balfour's remark regarding the denunciation of the German-Belgian treaties, the 'Spectator' says: 'The result of Canada's attempt to give us preferential treatment made us realize our helplessness. This was the keynote of the whole speech.'

At a meeting of the Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce yesterday replies were received from a leading member of the chamber on the effect of tariffs on the carpet and yarn trades.

CONGRESS UNANIMOUS. Lord Strathcona, proposing the health of the Lord Mayor and City Corporation at the luncheon to the city sheriffs, assured his hearers that the Montreal Congress was unanimous to do all in its power to uphold the dignity and honor of the empire.

TO BID HIM 'AU REVOIR.' It has been arranged that the agents-general of the colonies shall wait on Mr. Chamberlain for the purpose of a formal leave-taking before finally leaving office.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. According to a return issued to-day, the receipts of the Pacific cable for the year ending March last were £1,960,781. The parliamentary grant in its aid was £119,860.

LORD STRATHCONA. London, Sept. 29.—The Hon. Mr. Fielding's denial of any truth in the report that Lord Strathcona was resigning from the High Commissionership, is received here with the greatest satisfaction.

CANADIAN APPLES EXPECTED. Covent Garden fruit dealers say that if the fifteen thousand barrels of apples expected next week from Canada prove to be of the quality reported, good prices will be realized.

BLACK CORRESPONDENCE. London, Sept. 29.—A letter in the Liverpool 'Daily Post' says the only result of the publication of Mr. Black's correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain is to make more prominent the impudent attitude of Canadians towards their best friends, best customers and generous, because free, defenders.

LORD STRATHCONA SPEAKS. London, Sept. 29.—Lord Strathcona, interviewed on Canada's attitude toward Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, said that free trade within the Empire was not possible as far as the colonies were concerned.

Regarding the Canadian mail service, Lord Strathcona looks forward to a proposal being carried out at no distant date. The question of a fast steamship service could not be settled without taking the turbine into consideration.

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS. The 'Chronicle,' referring to Dr. Goldwin Smith's essay in the 'Monthly Review' on the fiscal question, says his warning against any violent attempt to interfere with the Dominion and the Republic need not be ignored.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVES. London, Sept. 29.—The Montreal Locomotive Company have asked to be allowed to tender for any contracts for engines which may be required for the Transvaal Railway.

PARTIAL PROMINENCE. A letter in the 'Standard' complains that the Canadian emigration office in London always brings forward the North-West as a desirable spot for settlers, quite ignoring the Maritime Provinces.

CANADIAN LOANS. The Canadian 4 percent loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government, for a million pounds sterling, and the unguaranteed loan of half a million pounds, will be paid to-morrow in cash to the Bank of Montreal.

CHILD IMMIGRATION. London, Sept. 30.—The State Children's Association, anxious to promote the emigration of children to Canada, points out that there are twenty-two thousand children in workhouses, and the cost of sending a child to Canada is £24, while the cost to keep and teach a child is £30 per annum.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION. The 'Westminster Gazette' referring to the payment of Canadian loans says it is very satisfactory in these times, so unpropitious for large borrowing operations.

WHERE IS MR. BOOTH?

POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS ANXIOUS TO LEARN HIS WHEREABOUTS.

A very plausible advertisement has been going the rounds of the city papers, including the 'Witness,' asking for comfortable homes for a number of Scotch boys and girls, ages ranging from 14 to 16 years, who would arrive in Montreal about the end of September.

The postal official inspectors are also on the lookout for Mr. Booth as they have at the present time nine registered letters and 198 ordinary letters addressed to him. These were seized by the inspectors at Mr. Booth's erstwhile residence.

BISHOP MATHESON ASSISTANT TO ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY IN RUPERT'S LAND.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Provincial Synod, of the Anglican diocese of Rupert's Land, held here to-day, the Very Rev. Dean Matheson, of this city, was elected as suffragan for Rupert's Land, to assist His Grace Archbishop Machray, primate of Canada, who is in ill-health.

The Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson is the descendant on his father's side of one of the Scotch settlers who were brought to the Red River by Lord Selkirk, (1812-14). He was born in Kildonan, Man., on Sept. 20, 1852.

LIEUT.-COL. KING DEAD

A DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN MILITIA OFFICER PASSES AWAY.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 2.—Lieut.-Col. Charles King died this afternoon at 3.15. He had been confined to his rooms at the Magog House for about two weeks past, suffering from bronchial trouble.

The late Lieut.-Col. Charles King, late of the Canadian militia service, and formerly of the imperial service, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1819, being the son of a captain of an East Indian merchantman.

At Inverness, Quebec, on Sept. 29, there passed away one who is believed to have been the oldest Orangeman in the Province of Quebec, probably in Canada.

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PROF. FALB DEAD

HE MADE MANY PREDICTIONS OF CATASTROPHES THAT WERE NOT REALIZED.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Prof. Rudolph Falb, the meteorologist, is dead.

Prof. Falb's name is associated with a number of predictions he made of approaching catastrophes, which were not realized.

Great consternation was created in Chili by prediction of a severe earthquake in 1895, and crowds flocked out of Valparaiso and took refuge in the foothills of the Andes, until the fatal day passed.

MISS WOOD DEAD

CANADIAN MISSIONARY PASSES AWAY IN CHINA.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—News has been received of the death of Miss Gertrude H. Wood, on Aug. 28, at Raocheo, Kiangsi, China.

MRS. KLOCK DEAD

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Jas. Klock, of Aylmer, aged 71 years, died to-night of injuries sustained in an accident at Shawville last week.

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A PIONEER GONE

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Mr. Wm. McMillan, a man who has attained the remarkable age of 103 years, and who was born and lived in this country all his life, died at his residence, St. James, this morning.

to Hanover. He married, in 1870, Mary, daughter of Joseph Kirkendall, Elora, Ont. He was elected to the House of Commons in the Liberal interests for South Grey at the general election of 1877, defeated at the general elections of 1878, 1887, 1892 and 1896; appointed to the Senate on Feb. 16, 1901.

Upon the adjournment of the Senate four weeks ago, Senator Landerkin came home, and almost immediately went to bed, feeling ill and complaining of headache, which no one at that time looked upon as anything serious.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE OLDEST ORANGEMAN IN THE PROVINCE.

At Inverness, Quebec, on Sept. 29, there passed away one who is believed to have been the oldest Orangeman in the Province of Quebec, probably in Canada.



THE LATE MR. JOHN KINGSBOROUGH.

Here they reared their family, of which six members are still living, Thomas, John, David, Mrs. C. H. Hodge, Mrs. S. Patterson, and Mrs. Leadbeater.

MR. CARGILL DEAD

MEMBER FOR EAST BRUCE PASSES AWAY IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

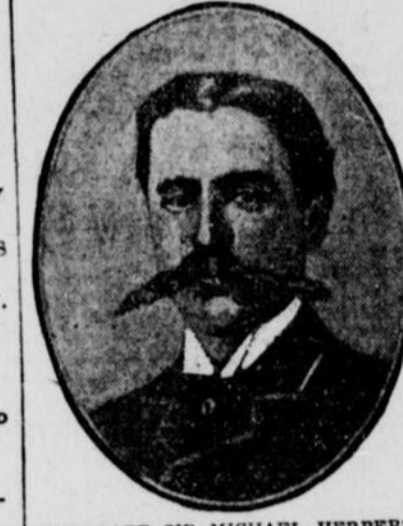
Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Mr. Henry Cargill, Conservative member for East Bruce, died in the House of Commons to-night. Late in the afternoon he was attacked with heart trouble when he concluded a fifteen minute speech in connection with the railway estimates.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The funeral of Mr. Henry Cargill, M.P., took place this morning from the Parliament Buildings to the Union station, whence the body will be taken up to Cargill, in Bruce county, for interment.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT DEAD.

British Ambassador to the United States Passes Away in Switzerland

Davos-Platz, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador to the United States, died at 1.30 this afternoon.



THE LATE SIR MICHAEL HERBERT.

Lady Herbert was devotedly nursing her delicate husband back to health at Davos-Platz.

CONSUMPTION THE CAUSE

London, Sept. 30.—The death of Sir Michael Herbert was announced at to-day's session of the Alaskan Boundary Commission by Chief Justice Alverstone.

Sir Michael Herbert was born on June 25, 1857. He was the fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sydney Herbert and Lady Herbert.

He acted as charge d'affaires at Washington in 1888, and was promoted to be secretary of legation in 1892, leaving Washington the following year for The Hague.

The Washington 'Star' said: 'The appointment of Sir Michael Henry Herbert evidences the care which the government at London is exercising to maintain the pleasant relations now existing between the two countries.'

The New York 'Evening Post' said: 'It has been, to England, at least—where the selections have been carefully made—a fortunate dispensation that has given us not diplomats, but engaging excursionists in diplomacy; since the expansiveness that our ministers at London now are required to maintain has generally brought them a sound personal popularity which has been more valuable than the treaties they have negotiated.'

Sir Michael received great praise from the British press for his success in a practical attempt to secure the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

SENATOR LANDERKIN DEAD

FORMER MEMBER FOR SOUTH GREY PASSES AWAY.

Hanover, Ont., Oct. 4.—The Hon. Geo. Landerkin, M.D., South Grey, died this afternoon.

Dr. Landerkin was a son of the late James Landerkin, a native of Nova Scotia, of Irish descent, and was born in 1830.



THE LATE SENATOR LANDERKIN.

July 20, 1830, in Simcoe. He was educated at the local school, obtained the degree of M.D. at Victoria College, Cobourg, in 1868, in which year he came

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

WHEAT MOVEMENT Toronto, Sept. 2.—Owing to the backward weather of mid-September in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, it is doubtful if as much wheat will reach Lake Superior terminal ports before the close of navigation as did last year.

Inspections on Monday were the heaviest for some time. Out of 521 cars, 254 were No. 2 Northern and 50 no grade.

Tuesday's inspections were 283 cars, of which 24 cars were no grade and 134 No. 2 Northern.

Last year's inspection for the same day were 252 cars, of which 163 graded No. 1 hard.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY  
If Negotiators Were Guided by  
Vancouver's Narrative British  
Contention is Upheld

A QUESTION AS TO WHOSE MAP  
THE NEGOTIATORS USED IN  
FRAMING THE TREATY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 29.—Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., counsel for Canada, continued his observations on the meaning of the treaty before the Alaskan Boundary Commission to-day. Discussing article seven, he said it meant reciprocal privileges in the lisiere, which implied that Great Britain had jurisdiction over certain inland waters. There it could not apply below 54.40, for Russia had got the right the previous year from the United States to trade south of that latitude, and it could not be supposed that she took the same privileges for the same coast from Great Britain. He compared articles one and seven, and argued that 'ocean' in the former related only to 'ocean' proper, and that article seven was supplementary to article one granting as regards 'inlets' what one granted as regards 'ocean,' thus showing that inlets were considered something different from 'ocean.'

Coming to the question of occupation, he said Russian occupation before 1867 was very slight, and only amounted to keeping Indians in order, to which Great Britain had no objection. From 1867 to 1880 the United States acts were from the decks of their ships, for the Indians would not let them land. He ridiculed the idea of the United States obtaining the allegiance of the natives. He said that with a bottle of whiskey and a blanket you can obtain the allegiance of any Indian. As to Canada's responsibility prior to 1871, he said we had no concern with that country, and until the Canadian Pacific was built, knew less of Alaska than of Egypt. He discussed the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, and said they were merely licensed traders. It was absurd to suppose that they could vary the territorial limits of the Empire. Discussing the repeated statements of the United States that they had no official knowledge of Great Britain's claims to the heads of inlets till 1888, he showed that ten years before Sir Charles Tupper had handed Mr. Bayard maps and memoranda by Mr. George Dawson, distinctly showing it. Mr. Bayard sent them to the President, who sent them to Congress, which published them for public information, the printing on the maps showing the conventional line proposed by Canada.

Mr. Taylor then addressed the court on behalf of the United States. Referring to the duties and powers of the tribunal and rules of evidence which should govern it, he said he proposed to deal with questions of international law rather than of fact.

MR. TAYLOR CONTINUES.  
London, Sept. 30.—Mr. Hannis Taylor, counsel for the United States, resuming his argument, said that Russia had three objects in making the treaty—one to obtain lisiere; two, that the British should obtain the same privileges of hunting and fishing as had been granted to the United States the previous year; three, that the southern boundary should be the same as that agreed upon with the United States. He dealt with the laws governing the interpretation of treaties, to which he denied common law rules apply.

The dominant purpose of the negotiators should first be ascertained and subordinate provisions interpreted harmoniously with it. He took up the question proposed to the tribunal, and argued that no affirmative evidence had been produced to show that the negotiators of the treaty of 1825 had Vancouver's narrative before them, but was willing to assume they had quoted Vancouver as styling Portland an 'Arm of the sea,' and Observatory Inlet 'a branch.' He argued therefrom that Vancouver considered the whole estuary as Portland Canal. The thalweg rule of taking the deepest channel must therefore apply to the northern channel claimed by Great Britain as narrow, rocky and tortuous, and showed that the British Admiralty did not consider it worth surveying.

Senator Lodge, one of the United States Commissioners, asked him where he got his authority for the statement that 'canal' is a technical word on the north-west coast for fjords, as distinct from channels.

Mr. Taylor promised to furnish it. Senator Lodge drew attention to the distinct statement of Vancouver that he called the whole body of water between the Point of Wales and Salmon Cove 'Observatory Inlet,' and the northern channel 'Portland Canal.'

Lord Alverstone, the president, and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, one of the Canadian counsel, also quoted precise and positive statements of Vancouver adverse to Mr. Taylor's argument, and altogether the tribunal did not seem impressed by this branch of it.

Taking question three, Mr. Taylor quoted twice, who states that the southern line between the possessions of Great Britain and Russia was fixed at 54.40. As to the fourth and fifth question he said they were not important, but cited twenty-eight maps to sustain the contention of the United States that the line after reaching the head of Portland Channel, should continue along the general direction of the valley to latitude 56.

Mr. Aylesworth asked if he considered the authority of the maps any higher than a narrative by the same parties.

Mr. Taylor said that depends on the writers' sources of information.

Mr. Aylesworth—'Exactly.'  
Referring to the liere Mr. Taylor discussed the question of the coast line and said there were two sorts of coast line, one the natural physical coast line, where salt water touched land, and the other, the political coast line, a creation of international law to provide against the nation's enemies.

the limit of salt water. The British case confuses the two and their argument consequently is unintelligible jargon. He briefly discussed the barrier theory and also the argument from acquiescence.

Sir Edward Carson, Solicitor-General, addressed the court for Great Britain. He began by assuming that the whole of the United States case was before the court. If any new matter was presented later he claimed the right to reply. He said he had listened to the long disquisitions on international law whose principles are much easier to state than to apply. Now he proposed to say something about the poor little neglected treaty itself, and only when he found difficulties would refer to ought else, either precedent or subsequent thereto. He took up the questions seriatim and said one was undisputed but the fact that the agreement thereon involved the admission of the United States that, for the purpose of starting, the parallel must be discarded, and that latitude was named for identifications, merely proved from the negotiations that the negotiators must have had Vancouver's narrative before them, and in view of the practical admission to that effect he characterized Mr. Taylor's statement that the narrative supported the United States contention as 'rather strong.' He showed from Vancouver's writings that he applied the name Portland Canal to the channel claimed by Great Britain, and that he called the channel claimed by the United States another name.

MAP UPSIDE DOWN.  
London, Oct. 1.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, Lord Alverstone read a telegram from the Earl of Pembroke, thanking the tribunal for its kind reference to the death of his brother, Sir Michael Herbert.

Sir Edward Carson, continuing his argument on the southern boundary, could not see why the United States insisted on 54.40 seeing that they admitted the point of commencement was not on that parallel and that that line did not enter any inlet, but struck the continent. Why get on in open ocean only to get off as the line approached an objective point. He said there could be no question as to Portland Canal, no other body of water was so known then or since. As to Mr. Watson's remarks that the British line from the head of Portland Canal went seawards, in seeking mountains on the 48th parallel, he said the statement was explained by the fact that Mr. Watson had the map upside down.

Lord Alverstone—I noticed the confusion at the time.  
Sir Edward Carson, in analyzing Mr. Watson's argument, disputed the latter's statement that Russia stipulated for a barrier in the sense indicated by Mr. Watson, and further joined issues with the United States that such a barrier should not include water. He criticized the position of the United States that it was necessary to find mountains on the ground corresponding to the negotiators' maps or else the mountain line must be altogether discarded for the ten leagues' line.

He said the negotiators well knew that the mountains on the maps were conventional signs, and that it was infinitely improbable they would be found to exist in nature exactly as depicted. No man knew this better than Canning. The treaty called for mountains, not a symmetrical range. Further, it was not the mountains, but a line along the summit of the mountains, thus disproving the necessity for continuity to be the boundary. Further, the Russians insisted on the summit for fear that if a base were taken the mountains might be so near to the coast as to afford no lisiere at all, which shows that they only contemplated a narrow strip, far different from that claimed by the United States, which goes up the narrow inlet seventy miles and extends thirty-five miles still further inland. He emphasized his contention that it is the treaty that is under discussion, and characterizing the maps into it as an outrage. He denied that continuity was implied by the use of the singular—'la cote des montagnes,' and quoted French authorities to prove that the singular was used to indicate individual summits, not one connected with the whole.

The President—An illustration occurs in the negotiations which speak of 'la base des montagnes.'

SIR EDWARD CONCLUDES.  
London, Oct. 2.—Sir Edward Carson resumed his argument on the meaning of the word 'coast.' Referring to Mr. Taylor's definition of 'political coast' and 'physical coast,' he said it was absurd to suppose that the negotiators of the treaty of 1825 had a professor of international law at their elbow to instruct them in such refinements. He said there was no question that the negotiators employed the word 'coast' to designate the edge of the ocean to which alone a line can be drawn parallel. It was impossible to draw a line parallel to inlets; therefore, inlets could not be included in the definition. He produced a photograph of the head of the Lynn Canal to show how utterly that narrow channel lacks the essential characteristics of the ocean, and showed how Nesselrode and other negotiators spoke of Portland Channel as having its mouth on the ocean and its head within the continent, and argued that the description was equally applicable to Lynn Canal, the head of which could not be the ocean. In discussing article seven of the treaty of 1825, which must refer either to the whole of the north-west coast or only to the lisiere, he said it could not possibly refer to the former, as Nesselrode distinctly refused to grant any trading privileges north of parallel 59. If it did not include any north of 59 it could not include south of 54.40, therefore, it applied only to the lisiere, and its reciprocal character recognized the British ownership portion of the inland waters therein.

After detailing various assertions of Great Britain's claim, Sir Edward Carson said they absolutely destroyed the argument based on subsequent acts of occupation by the United States. These acts, moreover, amounted to little in themselves. He quoted Mr. Watson, that the census of 1900 showed 20,000 of a population in Southern Alaska, but afterwards reduced this to 11,000, but analysis of the census showed less than 4,000 in the disputed territory, which number is decreasing every year. Dya

KIPLING'S LATEST VERSES.  
The 'Five Nations' was Published in London and New York  
Thursday Last.

New York, Oct. 1.—Twenty-five new poems from the pen of Rudyard Kipling, were published to-day. They appear in a volume entitled 'The Five Nations,' published simultaneously in New York and London, the American edition coming from the presses of Messrs. Doubleday, Page and Company. The poet gained inspiration for most of his new work in the South African war, and several of the poems take rank with the best service songs that he sang in India in by-gone years. One of the best of the poems is a tribute to the Boer under the title of 'Piet,' written in the same spirit that produced 'Fuzzy Wuzzy.' Here are two stanzas from it:—

'PIET.'  
I do not love my Empire's foes,  
Nor call 'em angels;  
Still,  
What is the sense of 'atin' those,  
'Oom you are paid to kill?  
So, barrin' all that foreign lot,  
Which only joined for spite,  
Myself, I'd just as soon as not,  
Respect the man I fight.

Ah, there, Piet—'Is troubles to 'is knee,  
'Is coat-tails 'lyin' level in the bullet-  
'E does not lose 'is rifle an' 'e does not lose  
'Is seat.

I've known a lot o' people ride a  
Dam sight worse than Piet.  
No more I'll 'ear 'is rifle crack.  
Along the block 'ouse fence—  
The beggar's on the peaceful tack,  
Regardless of expense.

For countin' what 'e eats an' draws;  
An' gifts an' loans as well,  
'E's gettin' 'alf the earth, because,  
'E didn't give us 'ell.

Ah, there, Piet! with your brand-new Eng-  
lish plough.  
Your gratts tents an' cattle, an' your most  
ungratful frow.  
You've made the British taxpayer  
Re-build your country seat—  
I've known some pet battalions  
Charge a dam' sight less than Piet.

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'PARTING OF THE COLUMNS.'  
The colonials who served in South  
Africa are praised in 'The Parting of  
the Columns.' Three verses from it  
follow:—

There isn't much we 'aven't shared, since  
Kruger cut our run,  
The same old work, the same old skoff, the  
Same old dust and sun;

The same old chance that laid us out, or  
Winked an' let us through;  
The same old life, the same old death. Good-  
Bye. Good luck to you;

Our blood 'as truly mixed with yours—all  
Down the Red Cross train,  
We've bit the same thermometer in Bloom-  
ing-tpoldstein.

We've 'ad the same old temperature—the  
same relapses too,  
The same old saw-backed fever chart.  
Good-bye—Good luck to you!

But 'twasn't merely this an' that (which all  
the world may know),  
'Twas how you talked an' looked at things  
which made us like you so,  
All independent, queer an' old, but most  
amazin' new.  
My word! you shook us up to rights. Good-  
bye. Good-luck to you!

(Copyrighted 1903, by Rudyard Kipling.)  
'THE TWO KOPJES.'  
There is some grim humor in 'The  
Two Kopjes,' which deals with the ex-  
perience of the British in figuring in the  
South African hills. Part of the poem  
follows:—

Only two African kopjes,  
Only the cart-tracks that wind,  
Empty and open between 'em,  
Only the Transvaal behind;  
Only an Aldershot column,  
Marching to conquer the land,  
Only a sudden and solemn,  
Visit, unarmed, to the Rand.

has declined to one hundred, Skagway to a thousand population of all ages, sexes and nationalities. These facts were very different from Mr. Watson's original statement, which was made with a view to influencing the tribunal against disturbing the allegiance of so many people.

Sir Edward Carson, concluding, said we were approaching the end of a long and arduous investigation, but the labor, time and cost would be well spent if the result should succeed in removing the sole ground of contention between the two great nations interested.

Lord Alverstone, in congratulating the Solicitor-General, remarked that, having conquered Ireland and annexed England, he has proceeded to appropriate our greatest colony, where his fine argument will be much appreciated. When, unfortunately, Mr. Blake's health compelled his retirement, it was felt that Canada had sustained a great loss, which Sir Edward has done so much to repair.

Mr. Jacob Dickinson, counsel for the United States, began by observing that it was a satisfaction to reflect that his remarks would bring this long debate to a close. He referred to the comprehensive speeches of Sir Robert Finlay and Sir Edward Carson, and the 'fascinating and elegant argument of Mr. Christopher Robinson, which was the admiration and despair of all who heard him.' He prefaced his remarks by stating that this treaty should be interpreted on broad lines; that the words should be read in their general sense, and not microscopically examined searching for subtle distinctions that never entered into the minds of the negotiators. He took up the questions seriatim. Regarding question two he argued that by Portland Channel was meant the Observatory Inlet of Vancouver.

London, Oct. 5.—One of the most important questions affecting the southern boundary is whether or not the negotiators of the treaty of 1825 had Vancouver's narrative before them. That work differentiates clearly between Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet, and if the negotiators were guided by it there can

Then scorn not the African kopje,  
The kopje that smiles in the heat,  
The wholly unoccupied kopje,  
The home of Cornelius and Piet.  
You can never be sure of your kopje,  
But of this be you blooming well sure,  
A kopje is always a kopje,  
And a boojer is always a boojer.

Then mock not the African kopje,  
But take off your hat to the same,  
The patient, impartial old kopje,  
The kopje that taught us the game.  
For all that we know in the columns,  
And all they've forgot on the staff,  
We learned at the fight o' two kopjes,  
Which lasted two years an' a half.

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'DIRGE OF DEAD SISTERS.'  
The 'Dirge of Dead Sisters' is a stately, solemn tribute to the women who nursed the sick and dying in South Africa. Some stanzas from the poem follow:—

Who recalls the twilight and the ranged  
Violets in order,  
(Violet peaks uplifted through the crystal  
evening air?)  
And the clink of iron teacups and the  
piteous, noble laughter,  
And the faces of the Sisters with the dust  
upon their hair?

(Now, and not hereafter, while the breath  
is in our nostrils,  
Now, and not hereafter, ere the meener  
years go by—  
Let us now remember many honorable  
women,  
Such as bade us turn again when we were  
like to die.)

(Till the pain was merciful and stunned us  
into silence—  
When each nerve cried out on God that  
made the misused clay;  
When the body triumphed, and the last poor  
shame departed—  
These abode our agonies and wiped the  
sweat away.)

Who recalls the noontide, and the funerals  
through the market,  
(Blanket-hidden bodies, flagless, followed  
by the fliers?)  
And the footstep, firing party, and the dus,  
And the stench and stinkiness,  
And the faces of the Sisters, and the glory  
in their eyes?

Bold behind the battle, in the open-camp  
— all-hallowed.)  
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'SOUTH AFRICA.'  
South Africa idealized as a wonderful  
woman is the theme of one of the  
most interesting poems in the volume.  
The following stanzas are quoted from  
the poem:—

Lived a woman wonderful,  
(May the Lord amend her),  
Neither simple, kind, nor true,  
But her pagan beauty drew,  
Christian gentlemen a few,  
Holly to attend her,  
Christian gentlemen a few.  
From Berwick unto Dover;  
For she was South Africa,  
And she was South Africa,  
She was our South Africa,  
Africa all over.

They esteemed her favor more,  
Than a throne's foundation;  
For the glory of her face,  
Bade farewell to breed and race—  
Yes, and made their burial place,  
The altar of a nation drew,  
Wherefore, being bought by blood,  
And by blood restored,  
To the arms that nearly lost,  
She, because of all the cost,  
Stands, a very woman, most  
Perfect and adored.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by Rudyard Kipling.)  
Included in 'The Five Nations' are  
twenty-seven of Mr. Kipling's published  
poems, including the 'Recessional,'  
'The White Man's Burden,' 'Our Lady  
of the Snows,' 'The Islanders,' 'The  
Truce of the Bear,' 'The Destroyers,'  
'The Cruisers,' 'The Wage Slaves,'  
'Bridge Guard in the Karroo,' 'Kitch-  
ener's School,' and 'The Lesson.'

Polly to be the most authentic, and it  
best illustrated the provisions of the  
treaty.  
Mr. Dickinson devoted the afternoon  
to a detailed examination of maps sub-  
sequent to the treaty of 1825, with the  
object of showing that their testimony  
favored the United States contention as  
to the southern channel.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR  
ANNUAL ONTARIO CONVENTION  
HELD AT STRATFORD.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 29.—The annual  
convention of the Ontario Christian En-  
deavor Union opened here this afternoon  
in the City Hall. There was a fair at-  
tendance of delegates at the opening ser-  
vices, and their numbers doubtless will be  
considerably augmented. Mr. V. H.  
Lyon, of Ottawa, president of the union,  
has the convention in charge, and the  
meetings will continue through Wednes-  
day and Thursday.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 1.—Officers of the  
Ontario Christian Endeavor Union were  
elected this morning as follows: Presi-  
dent, Rev. A. Ester, Toronto; vice-presi-  
dents, Dr. M. Steele, Tavistock; Rev.  
George S. Clendinning, Elgin; Rev. Geo.  
A. Mackenzie, Stratford; Rev. J. B.  
Reed, Hamilton; Councillors, A. T. Co-  
oper, Clinton; Rev. W. F. Wilson, Hamil-  
ton; Rev. W. O. Hehn, Chesley; Mr. H.  
C. Hunt, Belleville; Rev. T. Albert  
Moore, Hamilton; secretary, Dr. V. H.  
Lyon, Ottawa; treasurer, Thos. E. Clen-  
dinning, Ottawa.

DEGREE OF QUEEN'S  
THOSE WHO WILL BE HONORED  
AT FALL CONVOCATION.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 2.—At Queen's  
University fall convocation proceedings,  
which include the installation of Principals  
Gordon, several honorary degrees  
will be conferred. The Rev. Mr. Mc-  
Gillivray, M.A. of Chalmers Church,  
and the Rev. John Mackie, M.A., of  
St. Andrew's Church, will be given the  
degree of D.D.

An LL.D. degree will be conferred  
upon the Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of  
the Opposition in the Dominion House  
of Commons.  
Mr. T. Callander, M.A., of Aberdeen,  
has been appointed Professor of Greek  
at Queen's.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie  
L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to  
whom all questions should be sent. All  
questions answered through the 'Wit-  
ness.'

DISEASED DRACAENA.  
E.K.—Your case interests me very much,  
and I will write in a day or two. As for  
the Dracaena, or as it is sometimes called,  
the Dragon Tree, it is not always easy to  
tell the cause of the disease, but careful  
washing of the leaves, and good drainage  
is the best preventive.

It is no use to cut off the top, for it will  
not sprout the same again. Better give it  
more air and sunshine another season to  
harden and strengthen it. Evidently it  
has been allowed to grow too tall for its  
strength.

TREATMENT OF AN AZALEA.  
Lily.—The summer treatment of an azalea  
should be to sink the pot in the ground in  
bed of coal cinders, and in partial shade,  
keeping well watered as growth is made at  
that season of the year.

At present, if the plant is in the house,  
be sure to keep it cool and out of direct  
sunlight. Spray the leaves every day, and  
keep them moist in case of that enemy, the  
red spider, attacking it. Do not re-pot,  
and be sure to use peat and leaf mould,  
and never limestone, if putting on a little  
fresh earth.

RASPBERRIES IN AUTUMN.  
Mr. R. S.—You are quite right in setting  
out your raspberry plants in autumn, for  
it makes a growth underground so early  
that it is almost impossible to get it plant-  
ed early enough in spring, especially if it  
is an open winter.

These plants require some fibrous roots to  
keep them from heaving in spring, and  
should be cut back to eight or ten inches,  
if plants are not strong.

Let them be well mulched after the ground  
is frozen hard, and that will protect the  
rootlets through the first severe season.  
PLANTS FOR NAME.  
E.J.L.—Of the plants sent to be named,  
No. 1 is a dwarf perennial campanula that  
is considered hardy.

No. 2 is the impatiens Sulcata, some-  
times called greenhouse Balsam, as it is  
too tender to endure frost. The third is a  
leaf of a plant of the Mallow family, but  
so covered with scale insects on the under  
side as to be hard to recognize. Of the  
three Begonias that form the rest of the  
collection, No. 4 is Semperparva, while No.  
5 is called Begonia Sanguinea on account  
of the red under side of the leaf; and No. 6  
resembles Begonia Phyllomania, but it is  
not certain, for what looks like small  
growths on the dried specimen may in  
reality be only water blisters or diseases.  
It is very difficult to name Begonias, as  
there are so many varieties that resemble  
each other, and the florist often re-names  
them, so that there is a little confusion on  
the subject sometimes.

PERNS THAT ARE DISEASED.  
X.Y.Z.—It is so difficult to tell what is  
the matter with a fern without knowing its  
daily treatment, for so many things can  
do mischief. It may be a little too much  
sunshine, or a day of root drought. No  
use to tell you that it is a lack of chloro-  
phyll, but it appears to be a wateriness,  
so to speak, in the plants. Foggy condi-  
tions with want of light sometimes cause  
the trouble, but they ought to be safe in  
a Wardian case. Washing with weak al-  
cohol is the best remedy, and a little flow  
of sulphur dust into the soil sometimes  
proves effective as it is a corrective of all  
mildew.

Freezias should have been started long  
ago if for house culture, and they or grape  
hyacinths require the same treatment as  
hyacinths if to bloom in the window of  
greenhouse.

Thank you for kindly words. You would  
not enjoy my garden now for its glory had  
departed and its treasures have been remov-  
ed to safer quarters. But if your wish holds  
good till spring, do not attempt to wander  
by and peep in, but give me your name, and  
also that 'open sesame,' that you are a  
reader of the 'Witness,' and there being no  
gate you will soon find your way into the  
garden—though far from perfect, had in  
summer time its own dear charm.

TOMATOES THAT FAILED.  
E.G.—It is a common complaint this sea-  
son that tomatoes have failed to set fruit,  
or if setting have failed to ripen it early.  
The cool, wet summer after the heat, that  
tried the plants beyond endurance, is ac-  
countable for the shortage.

The only plan now is to take up the  
plants by the roots and hang them in a  
dry loft, where they will perhaps ripen  
some fruit before frost if the green tomat-  
oes are fully grown.

QUESTIONS ON SPRAYING.  
'A Farmer' asks if it is likely that these  
spraying mixtures will result in slow  
poison, and refers particularly to its use  
on grapes that have been bought showing  
the result of the application of Bordeaux  
mixture. Ans.—There is not any danger  
if the formula is followed, and the con-  
sumers would have to eat six tons of grapes,  
stems included, to get an effective dose of  
the copper salt. In the case of apples it has  
been ascertained that the Bordeaux mix-  
ture can be safely used to within one  
month of picking.

This dread of being poisoned by Ameri-  
can fruit has been a drawback to its ex-  
port to foreign countries, and some years  
ago a shipment of apples arrived in Eng-  
land that had been packed in second-hand  
four barrels and at first the flour remain-  
ing in the barrels was supposed to be white  
arsenic from American spraying mixtures.  
Your boy may eat his grapes in safety,  
though in market purchased grapes a cold  
water plunge is always a precaution and  
an improvement.

BERMUDA LILY.  
Mrs. M.—Probably your lily was diseased  
before you planted it last year, for it is  
an uncertain bulb in the hands of amate-  
urs. If you have a sound bulb plant it in  
a six-inch pot with rich soil and good  
drainage. Let it be at least three inches  
deep in the earth, because this lily throws  
out its best feeding roots from the stem  
just above the bulb. When growing it will  
need plenty of air and sunlight, and yet  
needs a cool shaded place till growth starts.

CLUB ROOT OR AMBURY.  
Gardener.—There is no doubt from your  
description that this is the disease attack-  
ing your plants. It is generally worse  
where the same crop is grown successively  
on the same ground, but it is too late to  
save your crop now. It is said to be more  
deleterious during dry seasons. The insect  
is a sort of weevil and the best remedy is  
a slight dressing of the surface soil with  
hydro-sulphate of lime that can be ob-  
tained from the gas works.

Powdered tobacco has been tried with  
partial success. If the dry sulphur  
is used, eight bushels to the acre can be  
spread by hand over the surface and harrowed  
in. The application of unslacked lime,  
deep tillage and rotation of crops are  
the most successful remedies.

Advertisements.

BIG LOVELY DRESSED DOLL FREE



Girls, do you want this  
lovely big jointed sleep-  
ing doll, a beautiful  
dressed imported German Doll, with long curly  
hair (dark or blonde) handsome bisque head,  
jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes,  
that open and shut, very stylishly dressed,  
lovely fancy dress, underwear with hat, shoes,  
stockings, etc.,—dress complete from head to  
shoes, an elegant and lovely doll, sweet and as  
pretty as a picture, she shuts her eyes and goes  
to sleep as natural as baby herself. Girls, do  
you desire to receive free of all charge and  
without a cent of cost this beautiful big  
sleeping jointed doll nearly

One-Half yard Tall

for a few hours work after school. In order to  
introduce Marvel Washing Blue in every home,  
we have decided to give away a number of  
big lovely dressed sleeping and jointed  
Dolls for selling only 15 packages of our  
Famous Marvel Blueing, at 10 cents a package.  
Don't send a cent. Order 15 packages to-day.  
We send them by mail, postage free. We will  
send you a cent a package, and with each pack-  
age sold you give a prize ticket, which en-  
titles each customer to receive a beautiful  
present from us, almost everybody buys.  
You can sell the 15 packages in a few hours,  
stockings, etc.,—dress complete from head to  
shoes, an elegant and lovely doll, sweet and as  
pretty as a picture, she shuts her eyes and goes  
to sleep as natural as baby herself. Girls, do  
you desire to receive free of all charge and  
without a cent of cost this beautiful big  
sleeping jointed doll nearly

ness. We also send you another lovely present besides the doll, a  
replanning. Don't delay, order the Marvel Blueing at once and be the first in your  
locality to receive these lovely Dolls. Marvel Blueing Co., Dept. 200 Toronto, Ont.

IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Borden's Proposition, Which was put Forward as Preferable to Government Trans-Continental Scheme, Rejected by the Commons.

THE PREMIER DECLARED THAT THE SCHEME OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION WAS UTTERLY IMPRACTICABLE.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The government resolution providing for increases in various branches of the civil service passed the House last night after a debate in which both sides called on the government to give these employees even larger benefits than the measure proposes. There is a matter of two thousand odd civil service votes to figure upon in Ottawa, and so the goodwill of these parties is a matter of decided concern to the party managers on both sides.

The House then went into supply on the remaining items of the main estimates for this year, passing a large number of miscellaneous appropriations. Upon the item for the High Commissioner's office, Colonel Sam Hughes asked if there is any foundation for the story that Lord Strathcona is retiring, to be succeeded by one of the cabinet ministers.

Mr. Fielding replied that when His Lordship was here the other day he was a pretty lively specimen of a high commissioner. He did not think he had the slightest idea of retiring. The government's desire was that he might long be spared to continue in the discharge of his present functions.

When items were taken up for improvements along the Intercolonial, Mr. Barker asked whether they were necessary, in view of the construction of the new transcontinental line, and the probable effect of that system upon the Intercolonial.

Mr. Fielding answered that the new transcontinental highway, in the government's opinion, would increase rather than injure the business prospects of the present government line.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW PETITIONS AGAINST THE G. T. P. Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Petitions for delay in the passage of the national transcontinental railway company bill are still coming in. A large number were presented in the House of Commons this morning. Mr. McCreary, Liberal, raised a laugh by presenting a petition from eight hundred North-Western farmers praying for relief in the C. P. R. rates on milk and cream and for increased transportation facilities.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's national transcontinental railway bill then came up for third reading. Mr. R. L. Borden began the discussion by reviewing the speeches of the Postmaster-General and others criticising his (Mr. Borden's) alternative scheme and ridiculing it, in comparison with the government proposal with regard to the government section from Moncton to Winnipeg.

He asked whether there was any other man in the House but the Postmaster-General who would dare get up seriously and tell them the government road could be built for \$28,000 a mile, when he and everyone else knew the Intercolonial, for construction through a country to a great extent similar in its character, had cost \$50,000 to \$60,000 per mile. Mr. Borden went at great length into the figures given by the Postmaster-General to minimize, as he (Mr. Borden) claimed, the estimated cost of the government section and exaggerate the cost of his (Mr. Borden's) alternative scheme. He recapitulated the arguments he had personally used in committee for the necessity of safeguards and preventives against the G. T. P. traffic and carrying it over American territory to American ports which instead of supporting, as he ought to have done, the Postmaster-General, he said, appeared to be terrified at the idea of the Intercolonial being extended west in rivalry with the G. T. R. and C. P. R., but he had already voted for the Drummond County Railway deal which made the Intercolonial Railway a rival of the two other companies.

It being one o'clock the House adjourned for lunch, Mr. Borden still having the floor. Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The proposition Mr. Borden submitted to parliament some weeks ago as preferable to the government's transcontinental railway policy, was formally rejected by the House of Commons last night after a very brief debate. The chief features of the Conservative party's policy was the acquisition of the Canada Atlantic Railway and the section of the Canadian Pacific between North Bay and Port Arthur.

The Premier replied. In rising, he remarked that the discussion had gone on so long now that there was nothing new to be said. The Opposition was not satisfied with the government policy but they could agree upon nothing else to take its place. The scheme they had evolved at last was utterly impracticable.

Mr. Borden's policy, in short, was impracticable from first to last. The Opposition leader had condemned the government proposal in toto, and then conscience asserted itself, and he had accepted the whole scheme piecemeal, for Mr. Borden was a man of conscience and of common sense. The other day he had allowed that the line from Moncton to Quebec was a desirable enterprise in itself. He allowed that the northern belt between Quebec and Winnipeg must have railway facilities to throw it open to settlement. He was satisfied with the prairie section. "Well," said the Premier, "if he accepts all this, what is there in our policy that he does not accept?" "What I desire," said Sir Wilfrid in summing up, "is to impress upon the people of Canada at this moment that the policy we have proposed is one which is imperative, and that we would go back upon our record if we were to go back upon the policy we have devised for the construction of this transcontinental railway. If my honorable friend thinks we must eventually have more than one line,

why should he not accept this immediately? We are just on the fringe of our obligations if we want to be true to our destiny. The nineteenth century has been remarkable for the marvellous development of the United States. During the whole cycle it has been the great centre of attraction for all the world, but a new star has arisen upon the horizon, a star not in the orbit of the American constellation, but a star standing by itself resplendent in the western sky, and it is towards that star that every immigrant, every traveller, every man who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself, now turns his gaze. We have now a duty in consequence to perform, a duty which is imperative. We must commence here and now, not to-morrow, nor the day after to-morrow, but at this moment if the Canadian people want to be true to the destinies of their nation, the construction of this railway. It will cost some money, but money is not an object at this moment. The treasury is affluent, and I think the energies of the Canadian people in the eastern provinces and in the west are adequate to provide all that is necessary to cope with this new problem, and it is with this object that I have for the last time to appeal to all who claim to be patriotic to stand by the policy which we have put before the House."

Sir Wilfrid's peroration was greeted with the enthusiastic applause of his following. After Dr. Sproule and the Hon. John Haggart had given their views in favor of the amendment, a vote was taken resulting in the defeat of Mr. Borden's proposition by 37 votes to 75. The division was on party lines.

Mr. Osler (Toronto) next proposed an amendment declaring that all material imported for the new road shall pay full customs duty. This was rejected by a vote of 39 to 78.

Mr. Alcorn, of Prince Edward, moved that the Grand Trunk should pay cash at par for the common stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This was voted down by 35 to 75.

Dr. Roche, of Marquette, moved that the rates on traffic east to the lakes should not exceed those charged by the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Northrup, of Hastings, put forward an amendment to tie the Grand Trunk Railway Company down to all the terms of the government's bargain with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

These last-named amendments were rejected on the same division as that recorded against Mr. Alcorn, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—There was a whole budget of petitions this morning against the passage of the transcontinental railway bill this session.

When they had been presented Mr. Talbot (Liberal, Bellechasse), asked the Speaker if members were responsible for the genuineness of the signatures upon petitions. He found in one submitted from Berthier yesterday that twenty-one of the twenty-five signatures were signed by the same hand and in the same ink without any witnesses as to their genuineness.

The Speaker quoted the rule in reply, that petitions must contain no improper matter.

WILL SIDE-TRACK MONTREAL. Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The House met this morning with a very slim attendance. With the Railway and Redirection bills out of the way twelve government bills remained on the order paper aside from the passage of supply. But the only item likely to cause any debate is that which concerns the dispute between the government and the auditor-general. The bill sanctioning loans without interest to the Government of the North-West passed the final stages. The House then passed into supply on the remaining items of the main estimates.

As usual a large proportion of the votes are for the improvement of our transportation facilities of lakes and rivers. The government, encouraged by the greater use made of the canals this season, prepares for further improvements to these highways. The capital votes include \$36,000 to complete the electrical lock-gate equipment on the Cornwall canal; \$125,000 for the enlargement of the Galop; \$30,000 to complete the North Channel; \$10,000 for installing electrical appliances for operating gates, weirs, and bridges, and \$11,000 for lock gate protection on the Lachine; \$88,826 for the Soulages, of which \$73,826 is to settle the outstanding claim of the contractor, Mr. George Goodwin; \$13,773 to pay contractors, Messrs. Carry and Lavergne, interest on increased prices awarded them by arbitrators for their work on the Trent canal; \$106,000 for the Welland, including \$50,000 to deepen portions of long level; \$20,000 to complete rock cut from Port Colborne to Humberstone; \$45,000 to provide an electric lighting plant, and \$40,000 for elevator foundations at Port Colborne.

There is \$151,715 for canals chargeable to income. The votes for harbors and rivers include \$313,770 for Nova Scotia, made up of a host of small figures for wharves and piers all over the province; \$86,800 for Prince Edward Island; \$98,400 for New Brunswick; \$437,700 for Quebec; \$455,050 for Ontario; \$1,000 for Manitoba; \$85,000 for British Columbia; and \$30,000 for the Yukon.

Under the head of capital account the government makes provision for dredging at Port Arthur and Fort William, totalling \$75,000, and \$46,000 to pay Messrs. Connolly & Co.'s claim in connection with Kingston graving dock. There is \$25,000 also for a south-eastern breakwater at Port Colborne.

Provision is made for many new public buildings and for repairs and improvements on existing properties, as follows:—Nova Scotia, \$37,500, including \$20,000 for a new public building at Halifax, and \$8,000 for a public building at Sydney Mines; Prince Edward Island, \$14,550; New Brunswick, \$49,100, including \$10,000 for St. John Drill Hall, and \$10,000 for St. John immigration building, and \$5,000 for a public building at Campbellton; Ontario, \$478,137, including \$10,000 each for armories at Belleville, Woodstock, Peterborough, Stratford, Gelf, Chatham, \$20,000 for Toronto Drill Hall, \$20,000 for Toronto Post Office, \$20,000 for St. Catharines public building, \$25,000 for Sault Ste. Marie public building, \$15,000 for Brantford Drill Hall, \$25,000 for additional postal station in Toronto, \$25,000 for an addition to the Toronto examining warehouse, and \$25,000 to provide more barracks room for the permanent corps at Kingston; Manitoba, \$121,600, including \$60,000 for a new immigration building and postal station, and \$40,000 for an addition to the Winnipeg public building; North-West Territories, \$75,080, including \$35,000 for Edmonton jail and \$10,000 to build barracks for the new permanent corps to be established in the Territories, known as Strathcona's Horse; \$122,810 for British Columbia, including \$60,000 for a public building at Vancouver; Yukon, \$5,000. There is also a general vote of \$55,000 for new armories at points not yet chosen.

Some of the other items of interest are as follows:—Seventy-eight thousand dollars for new dredging plant in Ontario and Quebec. Ten thousand dollars to provide for expenses in connection with investigations into railway accidents in Canada. Forty thousand dollars to pay salaries and expenses in connection with the new railway commission. Twenty-five thousand dollars to open a pack trail from Peace River to Pelly River. Fifteen thousand dollars to provide for a telegraph line from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing. Twelve thousand dollars for land line telegraph from Bessimis to Godbout, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Twenty-five thousand dollars for the expenses of the transportation commission. Twenty thousand dollars for surveys of headwaters of the Ottawa and tributaries, with a view to devising a scheme to regulate the water levels of the upper reaches of these streams so as to afford increased facilities for navigation purposes, the descent of timber, etc. One hundred thousand dollars to cover cost of the extension of the coast service and surveys on the northern coast of Canada. Seven thousand five hundred dollars for the expenses of an inquiry into the subject of a naval militia and school of navigation. Fifteen thousand dollars for maintenance of and repairs to lighthouses owing to the proposed establishment of gas lights and buoys above Montreal. Twenty-five thousand dollars for the equipment of wireless stations at Point Amour, Heath Point, Anticosti, Fame Point, Cape Race, Belle Isle and Sable Island. A hundred and eighty thousand dollars, further amount required for construction and aids to navigation, including the purchase and equipment of boats for sweeping channels between Platon and Montreal and Kingston; and the substitution of compressed gas for oil as illuminant for lighthouses, increasing the power of the lights below Montreal, and the establishment of a buoy depot for the upper lakes. A hundred and thirteen thousand, four hundred and ninety dollars for maintenance and construction of bridges in the Yukon. A hundred and thirteen thousand, five hundred dollars for public buildings and for roads in the Yukon. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, additional for schools, clerical assistance, printing, etc., in the North-West. Three hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars to recoup the North-West Government for rebuilding the Belly River bridge at Letbridge and Old Man's River bridge at Macleod. A hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, contribution by Canada to Queen Victoria memorial. Twenty-five thousand dollars towards the expenses of the Chambers of Commerce Congress in Montreal. A hundred and forty thousand dollars for expenses of Alaska Boundary Commission. Twelve thousand dollars compensation

for price of islands and improvements to be made on islands in the St. Lawrence river. Thirty-seven thousand dollars to provide for an increase of twenty-five cents a day to the wages of lock-masters, lockmen, bridge men and ferry men of the various canals. Two thousand dollars to provide for the salary of a junior judge in Nipissing. GLOOM IN THE HOUSE. Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Members have taken very much to heart the death of their late colleague, Mr. Cargill, of Bruce. There was a gloom over all the proceedings yesterday and conversation dwelt very much upon the many good qualities of the deceased. The day's work in the House consisted of passing a couple of minor government supplementary estimates.

The first item taken up in the afternoon was the bill to sanction a store's account up to a limit of \$1,500,000, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway up to \$100,000. This led to a long argument over the system of audit on the government lines in which the Opposition said the auditor-general should have a man trained in railway matters to audit the books and accounts at Moncton. Nobody else could do the work intelligently, and the Minister of Finance replied that Mr. McDonald had all the assistance he ever asked for.

The bill finally passed third reading. Mr. Prefontaine's bill to regulate swing bridges and ferry boats operated by cable received third reading. The leader of the Opposition voiced a bitter complaint against the bad ventilation of the Commons Chamber. Mr. John Charlton answered that matters would not be so bad if the doors were kept open.

The Deputy Speaker would not sanction the latter because it gave him cold feet. Upon the appropriation of \$70,000 for dredging at Port Arthur and Fort William the Minister of Public Works explained that the whole of the dredging contemplated to give twenty-one feet of water in Port Arthur would cost \$163,000 and in Fort Williams \$300,000. When this appropriation passed at half-past ten the House adjourned.

PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U. THE ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD AT QUEBEC. Quebec, Sept. 29.—The annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened today with a large number of delegates. Mrs. Geggie, in welcoming the delegates spoke of the advance in temperance sentiment since they had met here eleven years ago, and quoted the saying of the King that he was just as much honored by having his health drunk in water as in anything else.

LEGISLATIVE INACTIVITY. Quebec, Sept. 30.—The action of our legislators, or rather their lack of action in matters of temperance came in this morning, at the W. C. T. U. convention, for some strong criticism in the annual address of the president, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson. The Dominion, she said, had given a majority vote of thirteen thousand in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic yet our government had refused to give us the legislation called for. A resolution calling for a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the cigarette had been passed by a large majority in the Dominion House, yet so far all legislation had been blocked. Help might, however, come soon from our business men. Cigarette-smoking did not debar a boy or man from entering the professions or the ministry, but the business houses which refused to take in a boy who smokes cigarettes were rapidly increasing in number. In this conflict between right and wrong we were not apt to realize how well organized were those on the side of wrong. In our own province the Liquor Association had a man in every county whose special duty it was to bring influence to bear upon the member for that county, to shadow him, so to speak, and by any and every means to secure his vote in favor of the traffic. The struggle for the suppression of the liquor traffic was practically a warfare between the Church and the bar-room. The bar-room would suppress the Church if it could. The Church could suppress the bar-room if it would. Dr. Mackay, so long president of the Alliance in Ontario, had said that if the Methodists and Presbyterians would they could have prohibition in one year. The great sin of the Christian community was the sin of indifference. Lord Rosebery, on one occasion, had said that if the country did not control it, the liquor traffic would control the country—to which Lady Henry Somerset retorted, "The liquor traffic does control the country."

In England and on the Continent temperance principles were gradually, but surely, taking firm root. The World's Convention of June last in Geneva marked an epoch in their history. They had never before met outside of an English-speaking country. But a Swiss newspaper man had assured them that they had given Switzerland a twofold lesson—how to put technical knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the human body into practical use, and the part that women might take in the work.

Mrs. Sanderson also had a word to say of the "Mormon Peril." The leaflets published by the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service revealed in Utah a condition of things that belonged to a heathen rather than to a Christian country, and they must remember that in our own province of Alberta we had a large settlement of people holding these very principles.

The secretary (Mrs. McLachlan) reported an encouraging year's work. The treasurer (Mrs. Leet) reported receipts for the year \$1,519.36, and a balance on hand of \$902.03.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected this morning: President, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, Danville; vice-president, Mrs. S. Foster, Knowlton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal; recording secretary, Miss Bazin, Ormstown; treasurer, Mrs. S. P. Leet, Montreal.

ANTI-CIGARETTE. Quebec, Oct. 1.—The women of the Quebec Provincial W. C. T. U. are disappointed over the present situation of

the proposed anti-cigarette bill, but are not discouraged. As Miss McFadden, the superintendent of that department of the Union's work, announced, "We intend more determinedly than ever to work for the prohibition of the cigarette."

Quebec, Oct. 2.—Dr. Harper this morning, on being introduced to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, expressed the belief that just now, along the line of scientific temperance instruction in the schools the women might do a little urging with good effect. Some few years ago a good examination paper had been given on the subject, but of late there had been a little running away from the question, making temperance people believe that something was being done when it was not so. He spoke strongly of the value of the work being done by Dr. Chown, the temperance secretary of the Methodist Church.

The report of the resolutions committee occupied a large part of the morning, and put the Union on record on the following points:—Opposition to all forms of license of the liquor traffic; that increased emphasis should be put upon the Bible teaching of the observance of the Lord's Day; that they stand for equal purity for men and women, and for equal voting power in the state; that they are thankful for the resolution in the Dominion House recognizing the need of a bill for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of the cigarette and intend to work till that resolution shall develop into the needed prohibitory legislation. They urged that pressure be brought to bear on our revenue inspectors to suppress the sale of brandy chocolates.

A good deal of time was given to the subject of the amount of alcohol in some of the widely-advertised patent medicines. They also expressed their pleasure in the splendid majority for prohibition given in the Ontario Referendum in December last, and their indignation that the legislation which it called for had not been forthcoming.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Rice, of Massachusetts, gave a telling address on the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The marvel to her was that the business men of any community should quietly submit to such unequal competition as that offered by the saloons.

In New York city, for instance, there were eight hundred churches and some eight thousand saloons, yet every one of these saloons was permitted by law to keep open hours after other places of business were forced to close. In one year, in the city of Worcester, Mass., during which no license had been in force, the grocers of the city took in \$19,000 more than they had ever done in the same time before.

Vermont had repealed her prohibition law, but she was already sick of her bargain. How could the saloon possibly help business, as was so often alleged? It was utter nonsense. What chance had the grocer, the dry-goods man, the shoemaker, for the money of men who spent most of their wages in drink? Who pays the taxes? Not the drinking man. He is a dead weight on the respectable citizen. Eighty percent of the population of our jails were there because of drink and the respectable people had to support them.

In Massachusetts the other day \$50,000 of an appropriation was granted for more jails. Which would have been the better legislation—that or to shut up the saloons that made the jails necessary? Which is better, to build reformatories to reform drunkards, or to quit legalizing the manufacture of the drunkards? Was it because they were women that they could not see the logic of their law makers? The W. C. T. U. was no company of theorists and dreamers. For thirty years they had studied the subject and as soon as they found out any one truth they had translated it into hard solid work. There was something wrong with any government that failed to protect the children and what saloon ever protected a child? Think what it meant for a child to be reared in a drunkard's home.

Then we wanted more teaching in our public schools on the effects of alcohol on the human body. When children were properly instructed they would be lifted on a plane above temptation. We had plenty of temperance sentiment among us. The trouble was that it was not crystallized into law. How had Cambridge, Mass., secured her prohibition yearly for the last thirteen or fourteen years? Not by sitting down and wishing for it, but by solid, hard work every year, and every year that work might have to continue until the millennium. Every year the forces of the city were marshalled, the good on one side, the forces of evil on the other. Each person was forced to declare himself on one side or the other. And it was a drawn battle. The prohibitionists published an election sheet called "Frozen Truth." Every advantage Cambridge derived from prohibition was put down in black and white—there was no getting away from the figures. Catholics and Protestants all united and the whole city was thoroughly waked up. And any community that would thoroughly wake up could have prohibition, too. Talk of "regulation" was nonsense. How could a thing thoroughly be regulated into good? As well talk of regulating a mad dog. It was often said that Massachusetts had the best license system. And why was it the best? Simply because it had the most of prohibition in it. And wherein lay the much-talked of advantage of local option? Simply in the possibility of prohibition.

GLENGARRY W. C. T. U. Cornwall, Oct. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Glengarry County W. C. T. U., held in the MacLaren Hall, Alexandria, on Thursday, Mrs. A. H. Robertson, of Maxville, the county president, presided. Satisfactory reports were received from various branches. The following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. N. Morrison, Dominionville; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Weegar, Maxville; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill.

BURNED TO DEATH. Richford, Vt., Oct. 5.—Ada Bonneau, aged eight, was burned to death and the other members of the family had narrow escapes from a fire which yesterday destroyed the home of Moses Bonneau at Sutton, Que. Mrs. Bonneau was seriously burned.

QUIET AT THE 'SOO.'

Disturbing Element Awed by the Military.

Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 29.—All is quiet at the 'Soo.' The presence of the military has apparently awed the disturbers and the general opinion is that the worst is over.

The unrest of the mob which was evident during the early afternoon of yesterday, quieted down very materially towards evening, the men being furnished with comfortable quarters and fed at the Tagona Inn by Mr. Coyne, the assistant manager. The increased police force, as well as the detachment of the 97th Regiment, who were on duty throughout the town and around the works, had a very peaceful and quiet night. During the early morning a detachment of the 97th Thessalon Company arrived to relieve the local company. The report that has been circulated regarding the troops firing on the mob is entirely untrue. The 97th men have had no provocation to use bayonet or ball, though they are prepared to do so at any moment when occasion demands. The only shots fired yesterday were by the police and part of the office staff, when the mob began to stone the building. One, however, was hurt in this fusillade and those wounded by the police are doing nicely. The arrest and wounding of the leaders by the police seemed to put a quieting feeling on the mob. The employment agents from numerous outside points are employing all the men they can persuade to accept work. A number are going to work east on the C. P. R. Others are waiting for passage on boats going west to Port Arthur.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER. Toronto, Sept. 29.—The Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of Ontario, has issued the following statement to the press: "The government is most desirous that wage-earners and general creditors, including those of subsidiary companies, shall be protected, and reserve the right to use any power the government possesses by way of forfeiture or otherwise, the exercise of which may ensure to the creditors' advantage."

SALE POSTPONED. New York, Sept. 29.—P. F. Rothermal and S. M. Clement, jr., of Philadelphia, and John R. Dospassos, of New York, who represented the commission of Philadelphia stockholders in the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, had a conference to-day with Messrs. Guthrie and Henderson, counsel for Speyer & Co., and arranged to have the sale of the property, which had been set for Oct. 1, postponed until Oct. 8. In the meantime, negotiations will continue with a view of effecting a compromise.

TO TAKE PLACE. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2.—The plan of reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was formally announced to-night. It includes the raising of \$8,000,000 by means of an underwriting open to all stockholders. This sum will repay the Speyer loan, the floating indebtedness of the company, all expenses of reorganization, and leave about \$1,000,000 for working capital; the underwriters to reorganize a new corporation with \$40,000,000 capital, which corporation will take over all the property of the company under proper legal proceedings. The new corporation will issue \$10,000,000 first mortgage bonds, of which the underwriters will receive \$7,143,000, and which bonds it is proposed shall be issued by the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, to be secured also by deposit of the stocks and bonds of all the subsidiary companies, the unused \$2,857,000 of such bonds to remain in the treasury for the future use of the company. The bonds taken by underwriters are to be offered to all the stockholders at 70, with a stock bonus of 30 percent. Stock in the new company will be offered to each stockholder upon making a cash payment at reasonable times of \$3 per share for old stock, surrendered to the underwriters. One share of stock in the new company will be given for two shares of preferred stock of the old company, and one share of new stock for four shares of common stock of the old company.

WOODSMEN PAID, WHILE SOLDIERS GUARD WITH LOADED RIFLES. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 5.—Not more than 150 men were lined up in the pouring rain outside the Consolidated Lake Superior Power Company's head office on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, when the paymaster began to hand out cheques on the three local banks for money due on account of salary. Payments were made without any disturbance on the part of the men. A squad of local militia, with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles, kept good order. The men who received their money to-day were the woodsmen. Next week the miners, railway men, millmen, office hands, etc., will be paid in turn. It will take two or three weeks before all wages due are settled to date.

REGULARS HOME. Toronto, Oct. 3.—The regular soldiers from Stanley Barracks, including the R. C. D. and R. C. R., who have been doing duty at Sault Ste. Marie, arrived home to-day. They were continuously on duty from the time of their arrival on Tuesday until their departure yesterday. Officers and men express themselves as satisfied with quarters, rations and general treatment.

KILLED WHILE THRESHING. Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—Bert A. Knox, a former resident of Cobourg, was accidentally killed while threshing on the farm of Mr. D. W. Burke, of Eimore, N.W.T. It appears that young Knox was climbing on a load of sheaves. The horses jumped and he fell in front of the wagon, one of the front wheels passing over his head, killing him instantly.

CHINESE IN TORONTO. Toronto, Oct. 3.—The growth of Toronto's Chinese population is shown by the fact that to-day there are 196 licensed Chinese laundries in the city, as against only 140 in March last. This increase of 58 laundries means increase probably of two hundred in the Chinese population in this short time.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A lad named Napoleon Filion was killed by an electric car at Cornwall on Friday.

High School pupils of Minneapolis have been asked to go into the flour mills and work, owing to the millers' strike.

William Algie, of London, was killed at St. Thomas on Wednesday, in attempting to board a moving train.

Harry White, who was struck by an engine on the previous Saturday, died at Brockville, on Wednesday last.

The vote on the by-law for the city of Guelph to purchase the street railway resulted in a majority of 279 in its favor.

Mr. Carnegie has offered the town of St. Mary's five thousand dollars for a public library.

South Wellington Conservatives have nominated Mr. C. Kloepper, ex-M.P., to contest the riding at the general elections.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, of St. Andrew's Church, London, has been called to the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

In celebration of the centennial of Chicago, a great parade, which took three hours to pass a given point, filed through the streets on Wednesday.

Woodruff Brothers' foundry, known as the Port Arthur Iron Works, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$16,000; insurance, \$4,000.

Judge MacMahon has decided that there is no necessity for a writ of injunction to restrain Trinity from federating with Toronto University.

At a temperance convention in Hamilton on Tuesday the Rev. E. A. Henry commented strongly upon the neglect of the proper officials to enforce the license laws.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Great North Western Telegraph Company in Toronto last week, Mr. Isaac McMichael was appointed general manager.

William Gill, about thirty years of age, of 214 East Wood street, Hamilton, while working on the electric light wire in Sherman Park, came in contact with a live wire, and was instantly killed.

The new medical building of the University of Toronto was formally opened on Thursday last. Addresses were delivered by Professor Sherrington, of Liverpool, and Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore.

The Rev. W. T. Gunn, of Embro, has been released from his pastorate for six months, in order to perform the duties of field secretary of the Jubilee Debt Fund of the Congregational Church in Canada.

The barns of John McLeod, in Bosanquet township, about two miles from Forest, were burned while threshing. Loss, \$2,000, insurance \$1,000, in the London Mutual. The contents, owned by the tenant, A. E. Ridley, were also destroyed. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have caught from the engine.

Queen's University senate has approved the aim of the Minister of Education to simplify the public and high school courses and to raise the standard of the provincial education. The senate expressed the opinion that the proposed omission of all languages but English from the junior non-professional courses for teachers is inadvisable, and recommends that one foreign language be made compulsory, or at least voluntary.

At Toronto, for four hours and a half twelve hungry jurors doggedly held to their views regarding the guilt or innocence of Robert Hare and Edward O'Donnell, charged in the sessions with besetting the officials and employees of the Canada Foundry Company.

The twelve good men and true retired at noon, and at 4.30 the sheriff escorted them into court, where their foreman announced that they could not reach a verdict. The judge then dismissed them, and the accused were released on bail to appear at the next sittings of the court.

An accident occurred near Stratford on Wednesday morning, by which three men were killed. The scene was the Goderich branch of the G. T. R., about a mile west of the station. A gang of about twenty section men gathered from the district round about, riding on two hand cars on their way to put in a siding at Sebringville, met the train from Goderich due here at 8.35 a.m., near the bridge which crosses John street, and just where the line takes a curve. The occupants of the first car saw the train in time, and jumped to safety. Some of those on the second were not so fortunate, and three of their number, Neil McIntyre, of Parkhill, and Malcolm McLean and Harry Holmes, both at Ailsa Craig, were struck and killed. McIntyre lived a few minutes only, and the others were dead when picked up.

QUEBEC.

Dr. Taschereau was held up and robbed of forty dollars, his gold watch and his horse and buggy near Thetford Mines last week.

Peter Swanson, of Waterville, lost a valuable cow last week. It was apparently shot by an unknown hunter in mistake for a deer.

The premises of Lussier & Durocher, carriage builders and undertakers, Valleyfield, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The loss will amount to \$8,000.

The old Knowlton Academy, restored under the name of the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial, was opened on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Brome County Historical Society.

Mr. William Cullen, of Brysonville, has sold his general purpose team, which took first prize at St. Martin and Huntington fairs, to go to the Connecticut Agricultural College, the price paid being four hundred dollars, delivered in Montreal.

The water in the rivers throughout the Eastern Townships is reported as being extraordinarily low. As an instance, the Magog river at Sherbrooke is so low that difficulty is experienced in obtaining power for the first time since the river was so emptied. In some localities farmers are compelled to draw water for their stock.

A very sad fatality occurred in the parish of St. Damien, county of Berthier, a few days ago. The four-year-old child of Mr. Gedeon Ouimet was playing with his little brothers and sisters, when suddenly he ran to his mother, his face terribly congested. The much-alarmed

mother took him up in her arms, but before she could discover what was the matter the child had expired. An inquest was held and the autopsy revealed that the child had died from suffocation caused by an iron screw which he had swallowed.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

The safe in Messrs. Bell & McCaul's store, Emerson, was blown open one night last week. Nothing of value was secured.

The Shamrock lacrosse team, from Montreal, now in the west, were beaten by the New Westminsters, on Saturday last by a score of seven goals to three.

The sealing schooners Dora Stewart and Triumph arrived at Victoria from Copper Islands and Behring Sea, the former with 787 sealskins, and the latter with 696 skins and 300 pounds of whalebone, taken from the head of a whale found adrift near Yukutat.

Dr. A. C. Bourbeau, a young physician of Ste. Agathe, Man., and formerly of Montreal, died on Tuesday of typhoid fever. Dr. Bourbeau was born in Montreal. A medical course of great brilliancy was taken at Laval University, from which institution Dr. Bourbeau graduated with the examinations of 1902.

According to a telegram from Tientsin, Russia's armed forces in the Far East now number two hundred and fifty thousand men, who are distributed thus: Fifty thousand, with eighteen batteries of artillery, in Manchuria; 110,000 on the lines of communication between Port Arthur and the Amur river, and 30,000 in garrison at Port Arthur and Talienwan. Thirty forts have been erected at Port Arthur, and fifty more are being built. Eighty warships are at Talienwan, forty of which are kept constantly under steam.

Three well-known residents of the Bow River district, Staff-Sergt. Brooke, of the North-West Mounted Police; J. Beaupre, official Blackfoot interpreter, and Joseph Disbury, lumber merchant and justice of the peace, were drowned on the night of Sept. 26. They were fording the Bow river near the Dunbow Industrial School, on the Blackfoot reserve. Staff-Sergt. Brooke had been connected with the force for twenty years, and was one of the contingent which went to England for the coronation. The party were on their way to investigate the suspicious death of an Indian at High River.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Lord Dundonald, who is spending a week or two in the Maritime Provinces, visited the ruins of the Louisbourg fort on Wednesday.

Mr. John Ricketts, a Welsh shot firer, was instantly killed in the Phalen seam, Dominion No. 2 colliery, Sydney, Ricketts made the necessary preparations for the firing of the shot, lit a fuse, and retired to a safe distance. The shot hanging fire, he returned to investigate, when the shot went off, killing him instantly. The deceased was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in Wales.

Judge Landry, in the Circuit Court, Fredericton, sentenced Fred. Goodspeed to Dorchester penitentiary for two years, for his assault on Guard Marr, in the reformatory in an attempt to escape. Besides this he has about two and a half years of his reformatory term to serve and his transfer to Dorchester, there to serve this unexpired term, has been arranged.

A Halifax paper says:—Judge Meagher, of the Supreme Court, has retained Messrs. Borden, Ritchie and Chisholm to institute proceedings against the "Canada Law Times" for publishing an alleged libellous and slanderous article at the time of the convention of the Maritime Board of Trade in Sydney, where, it is alleged, the judge made use of ungentlemanly remarks towards the delegates to the convention.

A Digby despatch says:—Interesting from the navigator's point of view, is the finding of a bottle by Mr. John A. Cossaboom, of Rossway, at the head of St. Mary's Bay. The bottle was thrown from a steamer leaving Rockland on July 23 last, by Miss Queenie M. Benton, of New London, Conn., who enclosed a letter requesting the finder of the bottle to return it to her. In forty-six days the bottle travelled over one hundred and twenty miles into the Bay of Fundy, evidencing the truth of the assertion made by skippers of coasting vessels that the flood tide in the Bay of Fundy is about a third stronger than the ebb. Calculations based on the supposed equality in the strength of these tides have contributed to the casting away of more vessels than the fogs, which are so often railed against.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

The Czar of Russia visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna last week.

The Dowager Countess of Rosslyn is bankrupt. Her liabilities are said to exceed £50,000.

It is stated in Paris that Japan has decided to send two regiments of infantry to Corea.

Sir Edward Malet, writing to the "Times" says that for the British government to accede to the demands of the bishops would mean going to war.

Applications for upwards of fifty thousand tickets for Mr. Chamberlain's meeting at Glasgow to-night were received.

Nelson Boggino, twenty-four years of age, was convicted of murder at Buffalo last week. He shot Harvey P. Bender and cut his throat in his own house.

The British steamer "Laurel Branch," Captain Lee, has been lost off Stewart Bay, Chili. Twenty-eight of her passengers and crew were saved. The rest, it is feared, were drowned.

Queen Victoria's jubilee presents may not go to St. Louis after all. The railroads have declined to be responsible for the safety of the precious goods during transit.

The grand jury, Wilmington, Del., decided to ignore the bill against those charged with being concerned with the burning at the stake of George White, the negro who assaulted and murdered Miss Helen Bishop.

One person was burned to death and five were injured in a fire that destroyed the private sanatorium of Dr. E. E. Ralph, at Kansas City, Mo. The flames spread so quickly that the occupants were forced to jump from second story windows.

President Roosevelt at Washington informed the labor leaders that his decision not to dismiss a foreman of the Government Printing Bureau named Miller because he was a non-union man was final, and that the question of his personal fitness must be settled in the regular routine of administration.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of London, are in Boston, the guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of that city. On Friday, for the first time in many years, the British flag, guarded by British muskets, was borne through the streets of Boston.

Dr. John Huston Finlay, who left the faculty of Princeton to accept the presidency of the college of the city of New York, was installed in that office, a notable gathering of college presidents and other men of prominence participating in the installation ceremony. Seventy universities and colleges were represented.

At Pittsburg, George Worthington Garwood, a wealthy coal broker, sixty-five years old, shot and killed Hilda Vogel, twenty-two years old, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause of the deed. Garwood was formerly a farmer. His wife and nine children are still living.

A crowded meeting was held in St. James's Hall, London, on Tuesday night at which resolutions were adopted demanding that the direct rule of the Sultan in Macedonia cease, and urging more effective intervention by Great Britain. The Bishop of Worcester presided, supported by the Bishop of Hereford and ten Liberal members of parliament.

Because he pointed at a gun that he did not know was loaded, at his wife, Ignatz Klement, aged 22 years, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, a groom of two wheels, is a widower and a prisoner. Recently he and his seventeen-year-old bride returned from their wedding tour and began house-keeping. Yesterday he started out on a hunting trip. As he kissed his young bride good-bye at the gate she laughingly said something about his being unable to shoot, and that she would give him 'leave' to shoot her. He playfully raised the gun, pointed it at her, and it went off. She was only six feet distant, and the top of her head was blown away. He said that he did not know the gun was loaded. He was committed to the county jail, but will likely be released on bail.

some of the Conservative organs of the present made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by a group of friends, in 1901, the Hon. Senator Beique writes the 'Canada' and explains that this was not a gift of \$100,000 in cash, but the settlement of a modest annuity, to be paid by an insurance company. He then quotes the text of the resolution that was passed at the time, showing that the whole matter was a purely friendly affair, having no political meaning, and not open to criticism in any shape or form.

The present trip of the Leyland line SS. 'Tampican,' which arrived in port port at 7.30 Wednesday evening, is of more than ordinary interest to shippers, on account of her three thousand five hundred tons of general cargo from Germany entering the Dominion of Canada free of the surtax of one-third more duty.

If the boat had arrived next morning the extra tax would have been collected, and consequently the shipping officials and consignees are jubilant over the favorable passage made by the boat. The cargo comprises iron, cement, plate glass, girders and manufactured goods.

Judge Lafontaine has committed Camille Des Ormeaux for trial in the King's Bench Court on the charge of shooting his brother Alfred Des Ormeaux. The affair occurred in front of 1071 Cadieux street, where the brothers conducted a plumbing and gas-fitting establishment. Alfred was shot in the left shoulder and left arm, but the bullets were easily extracted and no complications resulted. The accused admitted the shooting to officers of No. 12 station, saying his brother's lax and even questionable business methods had angered him to the point of distraction.

THE THREE VAN WORMER BROTHERS EXECUTED.

Dannemora, N.Y., Oct. 1.—The Van Wormer brothers have been executed. Willis Van Wormer entered the death chamber at 11.33.30, the current was turned on to his body one minute later, and at 11.37 he was declared dead.

At 11.41.30 Frederick entered the death chamber, and at 11.42 the current was turned on. He was declared dead at 11.43.30.

Burton entered the death chamber at 11.47. The current was turned on at 11.47.30. He was declared dead at 11.48.30.

The entire proceedings, from the start of the first man from his cell to the doctors' declaration of the death of the last, consumed but fifteen and a half minutes, and no untoward incident marred the execution of the law.

In almost all respects, the tragedy which closed at Clinton prison with the death in the electric chair of the three brothers, Van Wormer, was unique in modern criminal history. Only once before in this state, it is recalled that three brothers have gone to their death together for a murder in which they were jointly concerned. Their death, with that of their victim, probably wipes out the blood of their line, fulfills the avowed desire of the entire community in which they spent their lives from infancy, and avenges a crime for which, in point of brutality, one might search far for a parallel. On Christmas Eve, 1901, with their cousin, Harvey Bruce, the three brothers, in a wagon hired for the purpose, drove from their home in Kinderhook, some fourteen miles to the town of Greendale, Columbia county, where lived Peter A. Hallenbeck, the uncle of the Van Wormers. When some distance from Greendale, they turned their coats inside out, put on false faces, or masks, and thus disguised proceeded to the scene of their crime. On the way they stopped at the Greendale Church, to see who, if any, of the household upon which they were descending might be in attendance at the Christmas Eve services. Here also they stole from the vehicles of the farmers a number of robes and whips.

Thence they went on to the Hallenbeck house, where Mr. Hallenbeck, his wife, and his aged mother, were sitting in the lamp light in their living room. Both of the women saw them drive past. A few moments later there was a knock at the door, and Mr. Hallenbeck answered it, to find the masked men in force before him, armed with revolvers and plainly bent on mischief. Burton Van Wormer led the way, and with him the old man grappled. At once all four began a fusillade of revolver shots, which fairly riddled the body of Mr. Hallenbeck.

Mrs. Hallenbeck, the wife, ran into the kitchen, where the affray was in progress, and the brothers shot at her, but failed to hit her. Her husband ordered her to flee and she did so, running upstairs, whither the older woman had preceded her. The trembling women barricaded themselves in the attic until long after the dead silence below assured them that the desperate deed had been finished.

The four young men were soon afterwards arrested, betrayed by their footprints in the snow around the house and because they were known to have harbored bitter feelings, and to have made threats against their uncle. Moreover, their reputation in the community was of the worst. They had terrorized the entire neighborhood by their depredations upon poultry yards and by other lawless acts, of which they boasted, with threats to do mischief to any one who might interfere with them.

They were brought to trial on March 20, 1902. Harvey Bruce turned state's evidence, and it was to a large extent upon his testimony that the conviction of the Van Wormer brothers was secured.

It was shown that the bitterness which the brothers felt toward their uncle was due chiefly to his having foreclosed a mortgage upon the property in Greendale owned by their stepmother, the loss of which compelled their removal to Kinderhook.

On April 10, all three were found guilty and sentenced to be put to death in the week ending May 30, 1902. Their appeal to the Court of Appeals acted as a stay, and the case went over to the present year pending the decision of the highest court upon the exceptions taken by their counsel. The Court of Appeals ruled unanimously in dismissing the appeal and affirming the judgment of con-

viction. The court fixed upon the week of July 6 for the carrying out of the death sentence, but the Van Wormers were twice respited by Governor Odell, to whom the accused men's counsel, Judge Cady, appealed for a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

Harvey Bruce, their fellow in the crime for which they died to-day, was tried alone and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PARTIAL RESULT OF ELECTIONS ON SATURDAY.

Vancouver, Oct. 4.—No relief for this province's disturbed political life has been found in the election held yesterday. The returns so far indicate that the parties are so evenly divided in representation that it will be practically impossible for either to form a government, although Mr. Dunsmuir's long terms of office with a majority of one might indicate that a similar level of power may be obtained by one of the parties as a result of yesterday's contest.

The returns so far received show:—Conservatives elected, 19; Liberals, 17; Socialists, 2; in doubt, 3.

The Liberals carried the whole ticket of four men in Victoria, while the Conservatives carried the five seats in Vancouver, where Joseph Martin, Liberal leader, was one of the defeated candidates. The Hon. Mr. McBride, Premier, won by a large majority in Dewdney, but his provincial secretary, the Hon. Mr. Goodeve, was badly beaten in Rossland.

Returns so far received give the following results:—

Table showing election results for Conservatives and Liberals across various locations like Atlin, Dewdney, Esquimalt, Fernie, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kaslo, Lillooet, Nelson, New Westminster, Okanagan, Revelstoke, Richmond, and Vancouver City.

LIBERALS.

Table showing Liberal candidates and their locations: Alberni, Cranbrook, Cariboo, Chilliwack, Columbia, Cowichan, Delta, Greenwood, Islands, Rossland, Saanich, Victoria City, Yale.

SOCIALISTS.

Table showing Socialist candidates: J. Hawksworth, Parker Williams.

IN DOUBT.

Table showing candidates in doubt: Skeena, Comox-Young, Similkameen.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE

Joint Letter From Russia and Austria

Vienna, Oct. 4.—As an outcome of the conferences between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Muerztag the governments of Austria and Russia have sent the following identical telegram to the ambassadors of those countries in Constantinople:

'You were recently instructed to declare that Austria-Hungary and Russia adhere to the task of pacification which they have undertaken, and are resolved to persevere with the programme drawn up at the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the difficulties hitherto opposed to its execution.'

'For, indeed, while on the one hand the revolutionary committees have provoked disturbances, and deterred the Christian population of the three vilayets from co-operating in the execution of the reforms, on the other hand, the reports of the Sublime Porte entrusted with their application have been generally wanting in the necessary zeal, and have not been imbued with the ideas which inspired these measures.'

'Both powers are united in the determination to show that it is their firm resolve to insist on the execution in their entirety of those reforms which were accepted by the Porte, and which are calculated to guarantee general security. In this connection you will receive detailed instructions without delay.'

'While the powers recognize to the full the Porte's right or duty to suppress the disorders festered by the insurrectionary agitation of the Macedonian committee they at the same time deplore the fact that this suppression was accompanied by excesses, and cruelties from which the peaceful inhabitants suffered. It, therefore, appears to them to be their urgent duty to come to the assistance of the victims of these regrettable occurrences, and the above mentioned instructions will acquaint you with the details of the humanitarian action which they deem necessary with the object of supporting the inhabitants who have been deprived of all means of existence facilitating their repatriation, and restoring the villages, churches and schools destroyed by fire.'

'The Austrian-Hungarian and Russian governments entertain the firm hope that their continued endeavors to establish a lasting peace in the sorely tried provinces will attain their object, and they are convinced that their impartial advice will be heeded by all to whom it is addressed in their own interests.'

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK

Oct. 6.—Jenny Lind, the celebrated Swedish singer, born at Stockholm, 1820. She studied in Paris and Germany, and sang in England, 1847-8, and in the United States, 1850-2. She was married in 1852 at Boston, Mass., to Otto Goldschmidt, a musical conductor and composer. From 1853 to 1886 she was professor of singing at the Royal College of Music, London. She died at Malvern in 1887.

Oct. 7.—William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Reading, Berkshire, 1573. Became Archbishop, 1633. Throughout the reign of Charles I. he was one of the foremost supporters of the King and most influential men of the state. He was impeached by the Long Parliament, Dec. 18, 1640, and committed to the Tower. He was executed Jan. 10, 1645.

Oct. 8.—John Walter, journalist, born in London, 1739. He was the founder of the 'Times,' the first issue of which appeared in 1788. He was also inventor of logography, or the art of printing with entire words or syllables.

Oct. 9.—Saavedra Cervantes, Spanish author, born in Alcalá de Henares, 1547. He was the author of 'Don Quixote.' He died on the same day as Shakespeare, April 23, 1616.

Giuseppe Verdi, composer, born in Parma, 1814.

Oct. 10.—Benjamin West, artist, born at Springfield, Pennsylvania, 1738. Early in life he took up his residence in London, and was patronized by George III. He succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792, and died March 11, 1820.

Hugh Miller, geologist, born at Cromarty, Scotland, 1802. He died by his own hand at Portobello, Dec. 26, 1856.

Oct. 12.—The Rev. Lyran Beecher, D.D., father of the noted Beecher family, born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12, 1775. His published sermons on temperance were widely circulated. He died on Jan. 10, 1863.

FIENDISH WORK

A LITTLE GIRL OUTRAGED AND MURDERED AT BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 30.—The body of Irene Cole, a little girl aged 9 years, daughter of Mr. Peter Cole, 190 Eagle avenue, expert for the Massey-Harris Company, was found on the river bank this evening shortly after 7 o'clock. Irene had not been going to school, as her arm was broken and in a sling. She had been playing on the bank of the mill race near its juncture with the river. She was last seen alive shortly after one o'clock. Her people became anxious about her, and not returning home after four o'clock, a search was instituted and some time later Reg. Fowler and her father found the lifeless body of the child near the willow on the river's bank, on the opposite side of the mill race.

The child's underclothing was torn and saturated with blood. Marks of violence were noticed and it is supposed she was ravished and bled to death, or perhaps strangled. A heavy set man was noticed loitering around the willows on the river bank. It is thought this man enticed the girl across the mill race or carried her over, as it is very shallow at that place. The body was brought to Mr. Wood's, the undertaker, and an inquest will be held. Searching parties are now out in all directions, looking for the culprit.

IS THIS THE MAN?

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 2.—Slowly, but surely a chain of circumstantial evidence is being welded around Joseph Kennedy, a young man, who was arrested at two o'clock yesterday morning, which points unerringly to him as the murderer of little Irene Cole in The Willows, near Eagle Place, on Wednesday afternoon. Kennedy was positively identified yesterday by the Potter children, Alberta, aged twelve, and Gordon, aged fourteen, as the man they saw loitering on the dike above 'The Willows,' near the Cole homestead about 12.30 on Wednesday. Little Irene left home about one o'clock. Kennedy was seen returning from 'The Willows' at four o'clock in the afternoon by Bruce Durward and Jessie Willoughby. That evening the mutilated remains of the innocent child were discovered in a lonely spot in the swamp by a searching party, headed by the murdered girl's father.

ARREST IN HAMILTON.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Detective Campbell, of Hamilton, placed under arrest in that city, on a charge of vagrancy, William White, of no particular address. It is suspected that he may know something about the murder.

White walked into police headquarters and gave himself up. He said that people had been following him all day threatening to kill him or have him arrested. He denied having been in Brantford, but admitted passing through Galt and Paris within the last few days. His description tallies with that of the man who is supposed to have committed the murder.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 2.—The coroner's inquest on the Irene Cole murder case opened to-night in the Police Court, before Coroner Fiset. Mr. A. J. Wilkes, K.C., appeared for the Crown. The evidence to-night went to prove that Jos. Kennedy was in the vicinity of the 'Willows,' where the body was found. The prisoner was positively identified by five witnesses. Two saw him on the dike, others saw him in the vicinity of the 'Willows' shortly after twelve o'clock. Two children identified Kennedy as being at the back of the Cole's place about one o'clock waving to some one. A man drawing gravel at the 'Willows' saw him there about three o'clock. The prisoner remains quiet. He has not yet secured a lawyer to take up his case. At ten o'clock to-night an adjournment was made until Monday night at 8 o'clock. The police are pretty certain they have the right man.

MAITRE LABORI.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Maitre Labort, the lawyer and defender of Dreyfus, has accepted an invitation to attend the international law congress at St. Louis Purchase Exhibition, and will read a paper.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

BETTER FEELING FOLLOWS HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

Witness' Office, Saturday Morning, Oct. 3, 1903.

The week began with heavy selling, both in New York and on the local stock exchange... The original cause of which seems to have been the slump in Pittsburg...

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Business in grain is very quiet locally. There is a demand for peas, but they are coming in very slowly...

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 5.

There were about 1,100 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 1,500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Oct. 2.

There were not quite so many farmers at the market this forenoon as on last Friday, but there was no scarcity in the supplies of grain and potatoes...

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Oct. 5.—Wheat, red, white or spring, 72c to 75c per bush; barley, 42c to 45c; corn, 32c to 35c...

plan day ports, and six cents more grinding it transit. Flour—There is a fair demand for export and home requirements...

Mill Feed—The market is steady for Ontario mill feed at \$17.50 for cars of shorts, and \$13.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freight.

Butter—The receipts of nearly all grades are quite liberal, and the demand is good, especially for choice rolls and prints.

Eggs—The receipts are not large; there is a good demand, and the market is steady. In a firm; 12c to 13c for strictly new laid, and 11c for fresh, gathered, and lined, are quoted at 10c to 12c.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—There was a very large attendance of farmers and gardeners on By-law market this morning and the offerings of farm produce were very large.

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Wheat, bush, Oct. 3, Sept. 23, 1902, 1903. 74,855 115,567 118,783. Corn, bush, Oct. 3, Sept. 23, 1902, 1903. 69,900 65,447 62,292.

WHEAT IN SIGHT, Oct. 5, '03. Sept. 23, '02. Oct. 6, '02. Flour, bush, Oct. 3, Sept. 23, 1902, 1903. 49,213 523,966.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS, For week ending Oct. 3. C.P.R. G.T.R. Canal. Wheat, bush, 49,213 523,966.

THE APPLE TRADE, Halifax, Oct. 3.—The steamer Gulf of Venice sailed yesterday for London with 23,000 barrels of apples, making 65,000 barrels for the season so far.

stock making \$1.50 to \$2. There have been some large sales this week at prices around \$2.50 for winters. Pears are in good demand again this week, making prices according to quality, from \$2 to \$6 per barrel.

CATTLE MARKETS, Chicago, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 27,000; including 5,000 westerns. Market steady; good to prime steers, \$4.25 to \$6; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.15; calves, \$1.40 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.40 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.40.

Hog—Receipts to-day, 22,000; market slow, steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; choice heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.15; rough hogs, \$3.25 to \$2.90; light, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.60 to \$7.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 40,000; sheep and lambs, steady to lower; good to choice wethers, \$2.25 to \$1.25; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.75.

East Buffalo, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; steady to strong. Prime steers, none here; shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers, \$4.15 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.00; calves, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; fresh cows and springers, steady. Good to choice, \$4.50 to \$7; medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; common, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Veals—Receipts, 1,072 head; \$4 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 22,100 head; fairly active, \$5 to \$10; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; light, \$4.25 to \$4.50; pigs, \$4 to \$6.15; roughs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; stags, \$4 to \$4.15; dairies and grassers, \$6.10 to \$6.40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 27,000 head; sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 15c lower; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$1.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Canada lambs, \$2.25 to \$3.75.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Trade was not so brisk at the Ontario Cattle market to-day, although there was a fairly good run of cattle offered. Yesterday's heavy receipts were pretty well taken up, and as a result there was no great demand for cattle to-day. The movement in nearly all lines was inclined to be slow, and the market had again an easy tone, although there is generally no change in the quotations. The run amounted to 44 cars, 495 cattle, 582 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs and 54 calves.

Export Cattle—The prices at which cattle have been selling lately have meant that they showed a disposition to hold their cattle for better figures. This the dealers were not inclined to pay, and during the morning the movement was slow. Most of the cattle were sold, however, before the end of the day. Prices all round were about on a level with those of yesterday, and quotations are unchanged. Extra choice cattle run at \$4.65 to \$4.80 per cwt.; choice at \$4.40 to \$4.60; others at \$4.20 to \$4.30, and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Butcher Cattle—There was a fairly good run of cattle, but the trade for them was inclined to drag. There have been so many inferior cattle offered lately that it had a bad effect upon the demand for all lines. The tone of the market was easier to-day, but only slightly so, and quotations show little change. Picked lots of cattle are quotable at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt.; and choice at \$4.10 to \$4.20; fair to good at \$3.75 to \$4.10; rough to common at \$2.25 to \$3.10, and cows at \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Receipts of the poorer classes of export cattle were again large, and trade was slightly drizzly. Quotations are unchanged, with an easy tone to the market. Stockers are quoted at \$2.25 to \$3.50 per cwt., and feeders at \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Milk Cows—The run was not so heavy, but trade was fairly good, and everything was sold. Quotations are about steady at \$25 to \$28 each.

gistered. The price since the opening of the season stands unequalled in any year save 1881. At the opening of the season the demand was keen. This resulted in exceptionally high prices being offered at the very first meeting of the Woodstock board, an throughout the season the selling price has been very satisfactory. The excellent value obtained for cheese last fall and during the early summer months enabled the farmers to increase their herds of cows. Consequently the number of dairymilk cattle in the pastures this year was larger than ever before.

Following is a tabulated statement showing the shipments from Montreal for the past three years:— Sheep, Cattle, Horses. 1902 .. 35,242 117,067 245

DAMAGE TO WHEAT, Threshing has been general throughout the week, and the movement of wheat to market is much larger, although still considerably less than it ought to be.

TWO QUESTIONS, 'WHO IS SELLING' AND 'WHY DON'T THE PUBLIC BUY?' The greatest mystery about the recent stock exchange liquidation in New York has been the complete inability of close observers to discover the source of the selling.

Waterbury, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Cheese sales, 3,000 at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c for large and small; 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c for twins.

St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 2.—Six factories offered 456 boxes of cheese 208 sold at 11c; balance unsold. Buyers: A. A. Ayrer & Co., Limited; N. Fraser, 25 for T. R. Williams; W. Keenan, 40 for A. W. Grant; J. A. Welsh, 36 for J. Alexander. Last year at this date 1,706 were sold at 10 to 15-18c to 11c.

Other cheese boards were: Date Offered Sold Price. Campbellford . 29 1,300 1,075 11 1/2-16c

MONTEAL TRADE, Dun's Bulletin of Oct. 3 says of Montreal trade: The failure list in the Montreal directory continues gratifyingly small, only three insolventcies being reported for the week, with liabilities not exceeding \$30,000.

CHEESE BOARDS, Ingersoll, Sept. 23.—Offerings, 545 boxes, September, make 11 1/2c; no sales. Salesmen missing 12c.

CATTLE EXPORTS, RAISING OF THE EMBARGO HAS NOT INFLUENCED LOCAL FREIGHT RATES. The embargo which was placed on live stock from the ports of Boston and Portland by the British Government...

Table with 4 columns: Item, Quantity, Price, Total. Rows for Sheep, Cattle, Horses for years 1902, 1903, 1901.

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SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



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THE BRIDGE AT ARUNDEL FORMAL OPENING TOOK PLACE

The new bridge at Arundel was formally opened Wednesday. The bridge is built over the River Rouge to connect the terminus of the Montreal Railway, now owned by the Great Northern Railway Company. Among those present were: Mayor Graham, of Arundel; the Hon. Mr. Lomer Gouin, M.P.; Mr. W. A. Weir, K.C., M.P.P.; Mr. H. Champagne, M.P.P.; Mr. Thomas Christie, M.P.; Mr. G. Bovin, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. J. E. Valois, and the Rev. Mr. Jenkins. Mr. J. E. Provost and Mr. L. O. Groth.

When the excursion train from Montreal reached Montfort the children of the orphanage presented flowers to the Hon. Mr. Gouin and his companions, and when Arundel was reached the whole party were entertained at dinner in the monastery. The Rev. Father Bouchet presented an address to the Minister of Public Works, thanking him and all those who helped in the construction of the bridge, and making special mention of the untiring efforts of the local member, Mr. Weir.

CATTLE EMBARGO ORDER OF LAST DECEMBER PROHIBITING ENTRY OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE EASTERN STATES WITHDRAWN.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—An Order-in-Council has passed withdrawing the order of December last, which prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep or other ruminants, swine and their skins, hides, horns or hoofs from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in these states. The Canadian government is satisfied that the disease is now stamped out.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for free, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c per line. The announcement of funeral services to death notices, 50c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketches of life, two cents per line extra—except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—per word.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS. ALEXANDER.—At 'Lanton Hill Farm,' St. Louis Station, Beauharnois Co., on Sept. 23, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander, a daughter. BOURNE.—At the rectory, Longueuil, Que., on Sept. 23, 1903, the wife of the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, of a son. CROSS.—At Cassburn, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund G. Cross, a son. DART.—In this city, on Sept. 1, 1903, the wife of Henry J. Dart, of a daughter. HOLLAND.—At St. Lambert, on Oct. 2, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Holland. HORSFALL.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, 1903, at St. Lambert, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horsfall, a son. JACKSON.—At Newport, Monmouthshire, England, on Sept. 24, 1903, the wife of Edwin Jackson, of a son. KETT.—At 130 Dorchester street, on Sept. 23, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kett. LEASK.—At Leaskdale, on Sept. 22, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Leask. MCKINNON.—At Pleasant View Ranch, Calif., on Sept. 21, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McKinnon. RITCHIE.—At Forest View Farm, Fertile Creek, on Sept. 22, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie. SCOTT.—At No. 553a Cadieux street, on Sept. 27, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott. SMILEY.—At 22 Gullbault street, on Sept. 30, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smiley.

MARRIED. ALLEN.—SWETT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, West Bolton, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, Harry Herbert Allen, to Margaret Snowdon Swett.

ARGUE.—FARNAM.—On Sept. 23, 1903, at the Methodist parsonage, Strathcona, Alberta, N.W.T., by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D., the Rev. Albert Benson Argue, of Vegreville, Alberta, and Miss Bertina Parmelia Farnam, of Farnam's Corners, Quebec.

ARNOLD.—MCGILL.—In the Presbyterian Church, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Ontario, N.D., Euphemia Marguerite McGill, only daughter of ex-Mayor McGill, to Ernest Alfred Arnold, of the G.N.W. Telegraph office, St. Catharines, Ont.

BARNES.—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Elora, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1903, by the Rev. W. R. McIntosh, Jennie E. S. Campbell (Dolly), daughter of William Campbell, to J. Frederick Barnes.

BRENT.—DEYELL.—At St. John's Church, Port Hope, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. Edwin Daniel, rector, Florence Beatrice (Daisie), second daughter of Robert Deyell, Esq., to William Charles, son of T. A. Breat, Esq., M.D., Toronto.

BOYLE.—BROWN.—At Christ Church Cathedral, on Sept. 29, 1903, by the Ven. Archbishop Norton, assisted by the Vicar, Dr. Symonds, Florence Salena, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Brown, Stoneleigh, the Cape, Quebec, to the Rev. Temple Stannage Boyle, Assistant Minister of Christ Church Cathedral, and youngest son of Mr. Horatio Boyle, of St. Catharines, Ont.

BROWNLOW.—NELLES.—On Sept. 26, 1903, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Baldwin, Chas. H. H. Brownlow to Eva Loretta Nelles, daughter of the late Jas. C. Nelles.

BUCHANAN.—FREEMAN.—At Maplehurst, Burlington, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1903, by the Rev. Wm. Buchanan, of Meaford, father of the groom, William A. Buchanan, of St. Thomas, to Alma Mary, elder daughter of Mr. E. B. Freeman.

BYERS.—DAVIS.—At Christ Church, Gananoque, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. J. R. Serson, rector, John Roddick Byers, M.D., to Sarah May, daughter of Alfred Davis.

CAMPBELL.—MCCURDY.—On Sept. 30, 1903, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. George G. McCurdy, 'Elm Hurst,' Spring Road, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., L. E. Adeline, daughter of the late Wm. McCurdy, to Mr. James R. Campbell, of Johnville, P.Q.

EDWARDS.—HAZLEWOOD.—In Wroxeter, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1903, by the Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. McKelvey, Annie Arletta, second daughter of W. C. Hazlewood, to Charles Francis Edwards.

FITSIMMONS.—HILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Westborough, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. A. H. Coleman, James Fitzsimmons, of Ottawa, to Emma J., youngest daughter of Samuel Hill, Esq.

GIROUARD.—SOLOMON.—On Sept. 10, 1903, at St. Alban's Cathedral, Pretoria, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Pretoria, assisted by the Rev. G. Gore-Brown, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., to Mary Greenwood, only child of the Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, G.C.M.G., C.B., K.C., Attorney-General of the Transvaal, and Lady Solomon.

HAMMOND.—PARNHAM.—At Deseronto, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1903, George Henry Hammond, Petrolia, to Miss Maud Parnham, eldest daughter of George A. Parnham, Deseronto.

HOUSTON.—MCINTOSH.—On Sept. 30, 1903, in the home of the bride's brother, Mr. George McIntosh, merchant, of Calumet, by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. J. Ernest Attie Houston, merchant, of L'Orignal, Ont., to Miss Florence M. Louisa McIntosh, of Calumet.

HUDSON.—GRAHAM.—On Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Lannon, assisted by the Rev. E. Thomas, at McGroves, Dr. H. P. Hudson, of Aymer, Que., to Miss Ida J. Graham, daughter of the late John Graham.

HUME.—MCQUAT.—At the residence of the bride's father, Hillhead, Que., on Sept. 2, 1903, by the Rev. James M. McLaren, Margaret Cunningham, second daughter of Mr. W. D. McQuat, to William Hunter Hume.

JOHNSTON.—MILFORD.—At the home of the mother of the bride, Rustis, Que., by the Rev. G. H. Crank, Mr. Frank Andrew Johnston, of Bulwer, Que., to Beatrice Alice, youngest daughter of Mrs. Alice Milford.

LINEJER.—FETHERSTONHAUGH.—At Ottawa, on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. Whelan, James Foster Linejer, to Jennie, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.

LIVINGSTON.—MACPHERSON.—On Sept. 23, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, 352 Ontario street, Toronto, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons and A. B. Winchester, Knox, Miss Edna Livingston to R. J. Macpherson, B.D., Winnipeg.

LOUCKS.—HANNAH.—At the residence of the bride's father, 289 Charlevoix street, by the Rev. S. T. Loucks, Dalton Allan, son of S. T. Loucks, of Auteuilville, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. D. Hannah, fuel agent, G.T.R.

LYMAN.—FLAWS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 58 Rose avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 24, 1903, by the Rev. Thos. Wardrope, D.D., Frank Dean Lyman, of Montreal, to Mary Louise Flaws.

MACCALLUM.—MCMASTER.—On Sept. 30, 1903, at the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. William McMaster, of Ottawa, Dr. James MacCallum to Cornelia Scott, daughter of the late Arthur R. McMaster.

MACLEOD.—AYOTTE.—On Sept. 26, 1903, at the manse, 99 Gilmour street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Robert Murdoch MacLeod to Miss Josephine, daughter of Joseph Ayotte, both of Ottawa.

MARSHALL.—MARTIN.—At Toronto, on Sept. 25, 1903, by the Rev. G. R. Faeken, John Marshall, third son of Alexander Marshall, contractor, Toronto, to Annie M. Martin, eldest daughter of V. Martin, of Pentangulshene.

MCADAM.—ROBINSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hemmingford, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, Hugh McAdam, of the city of New York, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Robinson.

MILLER.—CHESTER.—At Bendale, Scarborough, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. D. B. MacDonald, of St. Andrew's Church, Scarborough, William R. Miller, son of Wm. Miller, Esq., London, Ont., to Janet, daughter of James Chester, Esq., Scarborough.

NOBLE.—JOHNSON.—On Sept. 29, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Three Rivers, by the Rev. George C. Poyser, William James Noble, of Davelyville, Que., to Miss Adelaide A. Johnson.

OGDEN.—HODSON.—At Myrtle, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1903, by the Rev. J. B. McLaren, of Columbus, Ont., William E. Ogden, of Toronto, to Jessie R. Hodson, of Myrtle, daughter of F. W. Hodson, of Ottawa.

OLNEY.—CRACK.—At the Methodist Church, Danville, on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, Bertram Francis Olney, to Edith Crack, all of Danville.

RAY.—MILLSON.—At the residence of the bride's sister, 39 Blooms Grove avenue, Port Hope, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. T. R. Hull, Hugh A. Ray, Lindsay, to Ella Maud Millson, Port Hope.

ROBERTSON.—TELFER.—At Christ Church, Mimico, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Trenayne, on Sept. 24, 1903, Henry L. Robertson, of Richmond, Va., to Alice K. Telfer, daughter of Mrs. G. B. Telfer, Mimico.

SAMPSON.—WALKER.—On Sept. 23, 1903, at Brookville, Me., by the Rev. Mr. Drew, Mr. Robert William Sampson, of Quebec, to Miss Merle Winnifred, daughter of Mr. Winfield S. Walker, of Boston, Mass.

SCOTT.—FOX.—At 420 Metcalfe avenue, on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. W. Gould Henderson, Elizabeth Amy, eldest daughter of Thomas M. Fox, to James Barn Scott.

SITZER.—CALDWELL.—At Sunnyside, Milton, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1903, by the Rev. Robert Haddow, of Toronto, brother-in-law of the bride, Mattie, younger daughter of William Caldwell, Esq., to William E. Sitzer, M.D., of Ida, Mich.

SMALL.—SUTHERLAND.—On Sept. 30, 1903, at the home of the bride's parents, Beaver, Que., by the Rev. P. H. Hutchison, Mr. John Small, of Huntingdon, Que., to Miss Mary Sutherland, daughter of Mr. Donald Sutherland.

WADE.—TALT.—On Oct. 1, 1903, by the Rev. Canon Greene, of Orillia, Priestley H. Wade to Alberta Angela, daughter of Andrew Talt, both of Orillia.

WALDROFF.—MCGEE.—On Sept. 23, 1903, at Glen Bean, Que., by the Rev. Carl Allum, Mr. Allan Waldroff, of Sike's Farm, Que., to Miss Hattie McGee, only daughter of Mr. James McGee.

YOUNG.—BUDGE.—At the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on Sept. 30, 1903, by the Rev. Professor James Ross, D.D., Mr. William M. Young to Alice Isabel, second daughter of Mr. D. A. Budge, all of Montreal.

DEATHS. BOHL.—At 151 Laval avenue, on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1903, Miss Hedwig Bohl, beloved and only sister of Mrs. J. J. M. Martini.

BOND.—On Sept. 29, 1903, at 95 Laval avenue, W. P. Joseph Bond, Toronto papers please copy. BOTHWELL.—At Valleyfield, on Oct. 2, 1903, Agnes Selkirk, wife of the late John Bothwell, in her 73rd year. Deeply regretted by a large number of friends. Her end was peace, as her life always was.

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CARGILL.—At the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Oct. 1, 1903, Henry Cargill, M.P., aged 65 years.

CHARLTON.—At St. Johns, Que., on Oct. 3, 1903, Catherine Lightfoot Ready, wife of the late George Ridley Charlton, in her 77th year. Interred at St. Johns, Oct. 5th.

CLARKE.—On Sept. 25, 1903, at 288 Sherbourne street, Toronto, Emma W., daughter of the late Rev. John Shaw, B.D., and wife of Dr. W. H. Clarke, Lindsay.

DOUGHERTY.—At Elginburg, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1903, James Dougherty, aged 75 years.

DUGGAN.—At Quebec, on Sept. 25, 1903, after a long illness, James Duggan, in the 64th year of his age.

EARLEY.—At Seattle, on Sept. 26, 1903, Patrick Earley, stevedore, aged 52 years, of Quebec. Interment at Seattle.

ELSMERE.—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1903, at her late residence, 102 Clergy st., Elizabeth, relict of the late Alexander Elsmere, aged 74 years.

GARTON.—On Oct. 2, 1903, at her son's residence, 50 Macdonell avenue, Toronto, in her 97th year, Mary, relict of the late John Garton, of Thornhill.

GOODALE.—At Levent, Me., on Friday, Sept. 25, 1903, Lucy Ann Shaw, dearly beloved wife of Arnold Goodale, and sister of Frank Shaw, Melbourne Ridge, Que., in her 63rd year.

GORDON.—At his late residence, Jerusalem, Lachute, on Sept. 28, 1903, Robert Gordon, aged 10 years.

GRAY.—At North Lunenburg, on Sept. 21, 1903, Archie Gray, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gray, aged 3 months and 21 days.

HARRISON.—At Kingston Mills, on Oct. 2, 1903, Charles Harrison, aged 89 years.

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MORRANT.—In this city, on Oct. 1, 1903, Annie Louise, second and dearly beloved daughter of R. and J. Morrart, aged 21 years.

Hampshire (England) papers please copy. OLIVER.—At Ottawa, on Sept. 26, 1903, Olivia Lawlor Oliver.

PAXTON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday, Sept. 25, 1903, Thomas Chase, eldest son of the late Thomas Paxton, ex-M.P.P. for North Ontario, and only brother of Sheriff Paxton, Whitby, Ont.

PHILLIPS.—At Quebec, on Sept. 29, 1903, Wm. C. Phillips, civil engineer, son of the late W. F. Phillips, late of Quebec. Buried at Sorel.

ROSS.—At Honolulu City, H.I., on Sept. 24, 1903, George J. Ross, formerly of Ottawa, and Auditor-General of the late Hawaiian Kingdom, son of the late Roderick Ross, and brother of Mrs. Geo. Aird, of Ottawa.

ROSS.—Suddenly, at Teeswater, Ont., on Sept. 27, 1903, Caroline Peaceable Fulford, relict of the late David Ross, Esq., of Wingham, daughter of the late Jonathan Fulford, and granddaughter of the late Jonathan Fulford, Esq., United Empire Loyalist, of Elizabethtown, Leeds, Ont.

SIMPSON.—In Natal, South Africa, on Aug. 20, 1903, after a lingering illness, Peter Simpson, born in Elora, aged 46 years, late of Strathcona and 2nd Mounted Rifles.

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