Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Candidates Officially Nominated on Thursday.

SINGLE-HANDED FIGHT IN EACH OF THE CITY WARDS—SURPRISE IN ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

The following candidates were official-ly nominated on Thursday for the House of Commons. Voting takes place next Thursday :—

Ontario.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Algoma East	A. E. Dyment	B. H. Turner	
Algoma West	J. J. Kehoe	A. C. Boyce	
Brant	Hon. W. Paterson	A. G. Ludlow	
Brantford	C. B. Heyd	W. F. Cockshutt	
Brockville	D. Derbyshire	J. Culbert	
Bruce, North	J. E. Campbell	L. L. Bland	
Bruce, South	P. H. Mackenzie	J. J. Donnelly	
Carleton	J. E. Caldwell	E. Kidd	
Dufferin	J. Park	John Barr	
Dundas	Dr. Chamberlain	A. Broder	
Durham	A. B. Aylesworth	H. A. Ward	
Elgin, East	W. D. Hepburn	A. B. Ingram	
Elgin, West	P. Stewart	W. Jackson	
Essex, North	R. F. Sutherland	J. W. Hanna	
Essex, South	A. H. Clarke	L. Wigle	
Frontenac	W. J. Shibley	M. Avery	
Glengarry	J. T. Schell	D. R. McDonald	
Grenville	John Edwards	J. D. Reid	
Grey, East	C. W. Hartman	F. S. Sproule	
Grey, North	W. P. Telford	T. I. Thompson	
Grey, South	H. H. Miller	C. McKinnon	
Haldimand	A. T. Thompson	F. R. Lalor	
Halton	J. S. Deacon	D. Henderson	
Hamilton, East	J. M. Eastwood	F. C. Bruce	
Hamilton, West	A. Zimmerman	S. Barker	
Hastings, East	J. E. Deroche	W. B. Northrup	
Hastings, West	B. O. Lott	E. G. Porter	
Huron, East	P. Macdonald	Dr. T. Chisholm	
Huron, South	E. Fraser	B. B. Gunn	
Huron, West	R. Holmes	E. N. Lewis	
Kent, East	D. A. Gordon	B. Willson	
Kent, West	G. Stephens	H. S. Clements	
Kingston	W. Harty	Capt. John Gaskin	C. Graham
Lambton, East	John Cowan	J. E. Armstrong	
Lambton, West	T. G. Johnston	James Clancy	
Lanark, North	T. B. Caldwell	Dr. Preston	
Lanark, South	Dr. Dwyer	J. G. Haggart	
Leeds	W. J. Gibson	G. Taylor	
Lennox & Addington	H. Keech	U. Wilson	
Lincoln	E. J. Lovelace	E. A. Lancaster	
London	Hon. C. S. Hyman	W. Gray	
Middlesex, East	J. M. McEvoy	P. Elson	
Middlesex, North	R. Boston		V. Ratz
Middlesex, West	W. T. Calvert	George Stewart	
Muskoka	D. Marshall	W. Wright	
Nipissing	C. A. McCool	George Gordon	
Norfolk	H. B. Donly	Col. T. Tisdale	
Northumberland, East	J. H. Douglas	E. Cochrane	
Northumberland, West	J. B. McColl	E. Armour	
Ontario, North	G. D. Grant	G. A. Proctor	
Ontario, South	W. Ross	Peter Christie	
Ottawa	R. Stewart	Thos. Birkett	
Ottawa	N. A. Belcourt	N. Champagne	
Oxford, North	Hon. J. Sutherland	J. G. Wallace	
Oxford, South	M. S. Schell	J. C. Henderson	
Parry Sound	R. J. Watson	Dr. Freeborn	
Peel	W. E. Milner	R. Blain	
Perth, North	J. P. Mabee	A. F. McLaren	
Perth, South	G. H. McIntyre	Dr. Steele	
Peterborough, East	J. Finlay	J. A. Sexsmith	
Peterborough, West	R. R. Hall	Jas. Kendry	
Prescott	E. Proulx	L. Charbonneau	
Prince Edward	G. N. Rose	G. O. Alcorn	
Renfrew, North	T. Mackie	Hon. P. White	
Renfrew, South	A. A. Wright	J. Mackay	
Russell	N. Wilson	J. E. Askwith	M. Shaver
Simcoe, East	D. D. Gunn	W. H. Bennett	
Simcoe, North		Major Currie	L. G. McCarthy
Simcoe, South	W. C. Henry	H. Lennox	
Stormont	R. Smith	R. A. Pringle	
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	James Conmee	G. T. Marks	L. L. Pelletier (L.)
Toronto, Centre	T. C. Robinette	E. F. Clarke	
Toronto, East	J. K. Leslie	A. E. Kemp	
Toronto, North	T. Urquhart	Hon. G. E. Foster	
Toronto, South	H. H. Dewar	A. C. Macdonnell	
Toronto, West	A. T. Hunter	E. B. Osler	
Victoria-Haliburton	R. McLaughlin	S. Hughes	
Waterloo, North	E. P. Clement	J. E. Seagram	
Waterloo, South	G. Laird	G. A. Clare	
Welland	W. M. German		
Wellington, North	Thos. Martin		W. Upper
Wellington, South	H. Guthrie	John McGowan	
Wentworth	W. O. Sealey	C. Kloepfer	
York, Centre	A. Campbell	E. D. Smith	
York, North	Sir Wm. Mulock	W. H. Pugsley	
York, South	A. J. Anderson	F. J. Roche	
		W. F. McLean	

Quebec.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Argenteuil	T. Christie	G. H. Perley	
Bagot	J. E. Marcil	F. X. Lajoie	
Beauce	H. S. Beland	Dr. Cloutier	
Beauharnois	G. M. Loy	J. G. H. Bergeron	
Bellechasse	O. E. Talbot	J. Fradette	
Berthier	P. E. Archambault	T. Michaud	
Bonaventure	C. Marcil	C. Crockett	
Brome	Hon. S. A. Fisher	E. P. Stevens	
Chambly-Vercheres	V. Geoffrion	J. B. Archambault	
Champlain	J. A. Rousseau	Dr. Marcotte	
Charlevoix	C. Angers	F. Forget	
Chateauguay	J. P. Brown	G. Bryson	
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	E. Savard		Girard
Compton	A. B. Hunt	R. H. Pope	
Dorchester	Dr. Vaillancourt	J. B. Morin	
Drummond-Artha	L. Lavergne	M. Montplaisir	
Gaspe	Hon. R. Lemieux	A. Beaudry	
Hochelaga	L. A. Rivet	Dr. A. A. Bernard	
Huntingdon	W. S. Maclaren	R. M. Walsh	
Jacques Cartier	L. A. Boyer	F. D. Monk	
Joliette	Dr. A. A. Dubeau	Renaud	
Kamouraska	J. Lapointe		M. Langlois
Labelle	H. Bourassa	Dugal	A. D. Cameron
Laprairie-Napierville	R. Lanctot	M. Coupal	
L'Assomption	C. Laurier	H. S. M. Caron	
Laval	C. Paquette	J. Leonard	
Levis	L. J. Demers	J. J. Lavery	
L'Islet	O. Carbonneau	Dr. E. Paquet	
Lotbiniere	E. Fortier		
Maisonneuve	Hon. R. Prefontaine	S. D. Vallieres	
Maskinonge	H. Mayrand	Comeau	Tisdale
Megantic	E. T. Lavoie	L. J. Frechette	
Missisquoi	D. B. Meigs	Dr. J. B. Comeau	
Montcalm	F. O. Dugas	J. E. Marien	
Montmagny	A. Lavergne	H. Price	
Montmorenci	G. Parent	T. C. Casgrain	
Montreal, St. Ann's	D. Gallery	M. J. Morrison	
Montreal, St. Antoine	Peter Lyall	H. B. Ames	
Montreal, St. James	H. Gervais	J. T. Cardinal	
Montreal, St. Lawrence	R. Bickerdike	Campbell Lane	
Montreal, St. Mary's	Camille Piche	L. T. Marechal	
Nicolet	R. Lemieux	G. Bali	
Pontiac	Fred. Hodgins	G. Brabazon	
Portneuf	M. S. Delisle	Dr. Vespar	D. Arcand
Quebec, Centre	A. Malouin	Dr. W. A. Verge	
Quebec, East	Sir W. Laurier	M. Fiset, M.D.	
Quebec, West	W. Power	L. Stafford	
Quebec County	Hon. C. Fitzpatrick	O. Frageau	
Richelieu	A. A. Bruneau	R. Leclair	
Richmond-Wolfe	E. W. Tobin	M. O. Bready	
Rimouski	J. A. Ross	W. Price	
Rouville	Hon. L. P. Brodeur	J. A. Nadeau	
St. Hyacinthe	A. M. Beaupariant	Tache	
St. Johns-Iberville	L. P. Demers	J. Lavoie	
Shefford	C. H. Parmelee	Munro Hayes	
Sherbrooke	C. C. Knight	D. A. N. Worthington	
Soulanges	A. Bourbonnais	Dr. Seguin	
Stanstead	H. Lovell	M. F Hackett	
Temiscouata	C. A. Gauvreau	Grandbois	
Terebonne	S. Desjardins	B. Nantel	
Three Rivers St. Maurice	J. Bureau	Duplessis	
Two Mountains	J. A. C. Ethier	G. N. Fauteux	
Vaudreuil	Dr. Boyer	F. De Bastien	
Wright	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	T. A. Labelle	
Yamaska	O. Gladu	E. Pelissier	

Nova Scotia.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Annapolis	W. W. Pickup	L. B. Shafner	
Antigonish	C. F. McIsaac	H. Cameron	
Cape Breton and Victoria	E. Mackenzie	J. McCormick	
Cape Breton South	A. Johnston	W. McKay	S. McNeill
Colchester	Hon. F. A. Lawrence	S. E. Gourley	
Cumberland	H. J. Logan	T. S. Rogers	
Digby	A. J. S. Copp	J. A. Grierson	N. C. Comeau
Guysborough	J. H. Sinclair	J. S. Wells	
Halifax	W. Roche	R. L. Borden	
Halifax	M. Carney	J. C. O'Mullin	
Hants	Dr. J. B. Black	F. W. Hanright	
Inverness	A. A. McLennan	J. H. Jamieson	Dr. Chisholm
King's	Sir F. W. Borden	J. W. Ryan	
Lunenburg	A. K. McLean	C. E. Kaulbach	
Pictou	E. M. McDonald	A. C. Bell	
Richmond	D. Finlayson	J. A. Gillies	
Shelburne-Queen's	Hon. W. S. Fielding	J. J. Ritchie	
Yarmouth	B. B. Law	T. E. Corning	

New Brunswick.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Carleton	F. B. Carvell	F. H. Hale	
Charlotte	D. Gilmore	G. W. Ganong	
Gloucester	O. Turgeon	Blanchard	
Kent	O. J. Leblanc	G. V. McInerney	P. Hebert
King's and Albert	A. S. White	G. W. Fowler	
Northumberland	W. S. Loggie	James Robinson	
Restigouche	James Reid	W. A. Mott	
St. John City	R. O'Brien	J. W. Daniel	
St. John City & County	H. A. McKeown	A. A. Stockton	
Sunbury and Queen's	Dr. Hay	R. D. Wilmot	
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan	S. Tibits	
Westmoreland	Hon. H. R. Emmerson	H. A. Powell	
York	A. Gibson	O. Crockett	

Prince Edward Island.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
King's	J. J. Hughes	J. McLean	
Prince	J. W. Richards	A. A. Lefurgey	
Queen's	A. N. Warburton	Alex. Martin	
Queen's	C. E. Prowse	A. A. McLean	

Manitoba.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Brandon	Hon. Clifford Sifton		R. L. Richardson
Winnipeg	D. W. Bole	W. S. Evans	A. W. Puttee
Souris	George Patterson	Dr. Schaffer	
Selkirk	S. J. Jackson	W. W. Coleman	
Lisgar	Hon. T. Greenway	W. H. Sharp	
Portage La Prairie	J. Crawford	N. Boyd	
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows	Glen Campbell	
Marquette	S. L. Head	Dr. W. J. Roche	
Provencher	J. E. Cyr	A. A. C. Lariviere	
Macdonald	J. Riddell	W. D. Staples	

North-West Territories.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Alberta	J. A. Herron	R. Mackenzie	
Qu'Appelle	L. Thompson	R. S. Lake	
Assiniboia East	J. G. Turriff	J. R. Bingham	
Assiniboia West	Walter Scott	G. W. Annable	
Calgary	Dr. C. J. Stewart	L. McCarthy	
Strathcona	P. Talbot	O. Bush	
Edmonton	Frank Oliver	M Macauley	
Saskatchewan	J. H. Lamont	Thomas McKay	
Humbolt	A. G. Adamson	J. McDonald	
Yorkton	Dr. Cash	Dr. Patrick	

British Columbia.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Commox-Atlin	W. Sloan		
Kootenay	W. A. Galliher	C. H. Mackintosh	E. Mills
Nanaimo	Ralph Smith	Capt. Wooley	Fenton
New Westminster	J. B. Kennedy	J. D. Taylor	
Vancouver City	R. G. Macpherson	R. B. Ellis	J. C. Greer
Victoria	G. Riley	Col. E. G. Prior	J. C. Watters
Yale-Cariboo	D. Ross	M. Berrill	

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

VISIT TO THE CITY.

The great event of the past week in the political world was the visit of the Premier to the city. Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived on Monday evening at the Bonaventure Station and was accorded a magnificent reception. Before the arrival of the Premier's train there was a dense mass of people in front of the station and extending a long way up Windsor street, good-humored, orderly and patient, in spite of the long wait in crowded quarters.

He was met on the platform by Lady Laurier, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Mrs. Casgrain and the Misses Casgrain, while all the leading Liberal politicians assembled to welcome their adored leader. The streets were lined with an enthusiastic crowd as a remarkable procession escorted him to the Monument National.

The theatre was packed from floor to ceiling, and standing room could not be obtained by an immense number who vainly sought admittance. The entrance of the orator of the evening was the signal for a demonstration, the spontaneous heartiness of which was obvious. The cheers and acclamations continued for some minutes.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Beique and Dr. Finnie.

When Sir Wilfrid began to speak a fear crossed a good many minds that his voice was weak, and the audience hushed to hear him, but it was only the art of the experienced speaker to secure attention. He thanked them, and complimented them, played on their sense of humor and swayed the vast audience as he would. His well-known power as an orator was greatly displayed, but he had a sympathetic and intelligent and responsive audience. His points were seen at once and cheered, but the audience hung on the words of the speaker and seemed to check and restrain their applause lest they should miss anything of what he had to say. His voice, at first low, quickly strengthened, and, never loud, although sometimes emphatic and even impassioned, filled every corner of the large hall, so that every one could hear without straining to listen.

SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his address by comparing the present demonstration with the enthusiastic receptions given him in Ontario and in his own constituency of Quebec East, and declared that, as impressive as these were, they must now take second rank in the face of the present immense Liberal rally. This was a good omen, and he had no doubt that on Nov. 3, their hearts would beat as they had beaten on June 23, 1896, and on Nov. 7, 1900. Why should it be otherwise, when there was no reason for a change? He was ready to admit faults and mistakes in some details of management, but, as regards the general administration of the country, the record of the present government was before the country, and neither friend nor foe could find therein anything calculated to bring a blush to his face, or that of his colleagues. Of course, it was not in itself a matter of merit to be honest, every man being expected to be so, but when he compared the present administration with those preceding it, he felt proud to exclaim, 'In our record you will find no scandal.'

Besides, added Sir Wilfrid, had not the policy of the present government transformed the country within the past eight years, and brought it from the rank of a simple colony to that of a sovereign nation? This revolution, or, rather, evolution, took place gradually, by means of a series of bold and new measures, about which no one had previously thought, and which opened new fields for the country's development.

The first of these measures was the tariff reform of 1879, and the preference in behalf of Great Britain accompanying it. He was now speaking before a mostly French audience, but he had but one and the same language, whether addressing French-speaking or English-speaking Canadians. This question of preference towards Great Britain had not always been well understood, especially with the narrow views of their adversaries, who could never see the economical side, so important, nevertheless, for Canada, since it doubled our exports to England, which, after all, is our best market. Those exports, which were sixty-one millions in 1896, have reached the large figure of a hundred and thirty-four millions in 1904. (Applause.)

The narrow view of the Conservatives, he said, further prevented them from grasping the diplomatic importance of that measure, which marked the date when the great progress of Canada, as before mentioned, first commenced.

At the time when this preference was granted, Canada had been hampered for years in her commercial relations by the treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and Germany. Previous governments, and even the Canadian Parliament had repeatedly requested Great Britain to abrogate those treaties, but to no avail.

Why this persistent refusal? Simply because Great Britain found her own advantage in those treaties.

But when, in 1897, the British nation was placed in a position to choose between Canadian preference and the treaties referred to, then the question took a different aspect.

Sir Wilfrid then went on to relate how his declaration in Liverpool, on June 12, 1897, 'Either England must advance, or Canada must recede,' had brought on the cancellation of the Belgian and German treaties on the following first of August. (Applause.) This caused a great commotion throughout the whole of Europe, where Canada was not known. People asked, 'Where, and what is, Canada?' This was in 1897. But go to Europe now, and you will find millions and millions of people who not only know Canada, but turn their eyes towards that new star in the west. (Applause.)

The preference granted England was the date when the knowledge of Canada commenced.

The Premier then related the difficulties that followed with Germany. That country fixed an exceptional tariff against Canada, and in the face of persistent refusal to revoke such exception, Canada, in her turn, retaliated by imposing an exceptional tariff on German goods, in 1903. The following day, the press of the whole world was forced to recognize that Canada was a manly nation, which, if it could not do more, knew at least how to command respect. (Great applause.)

Taking up then the attitude of the Conservatives on this question of preference, Sir Wilfrid declared that their policy was sectional and not national. They approved it in Ontario and denounced it in Quebec. There was one manner of judging a party, and that was by its language in parliament. The Conservatives never attacked the question of preference towards Great Britain in the House of Commons, because they knew that there the political capital in behalf of one province, might injure them in another. The Conservative party was not a national party, and it had not the courage to speak a language that could be spoken from ocean to ocean, as the one now used by the speaker. (Prolonged applause.)

AT SOHMER PARK.

The Premier, after his speech at the Monument National, drove to Sohmer Park, where the auditorium had been filled since seven o'clock. When Sir Wilfrid entered he was received with an enthusiasm which was embarrassing, and the excitement was so great that he spoke only briefly. He knew, he said, that the demonstration was directed to the principles that he represented, and not to himself personally. He had just returned from the Province of Ontario, where he reckoned, as he did in the Province of Quebec, on the Liberal party being returned with a good majority. He urged them to vote for the supporters of the government in the Montreal divisions on Nov. 3.

The Hon. R. Prefontaine, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur and the Hon. Senator Dandurand spoke, and the meeting closed with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Premier visted the Eastern Townships and returned to the city again the last of the week, speaking at St. Henri on Thursday and to the electors in St. Antoine ward at the Windsor Hall on Friday evening.

MR. BORDEN'S PLATFORM.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, has issued the following message:—

'Halifax, N.S., Oct. 24, 1904.

'To the People of Canada:—

'Parliament is now dissolved, and political parties must submit themselves, their actions and their policy to the judgment of the people.

'Since my election to the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative party, it has been my privilege to address audiences in every province and territory of the Dominion, the Yukon excepted, and with my colleagues to discuss in parliament many subjects affecting the public weal. Our policy has been clear, defined and consistent, the same in every quarter, alike to every class.

'The records of parliament show where we stand on the public questions which have been before the country since the last elections. These cannot all be discussed in this message, but in regard to some of the principal issues involved in this contest I submit in a few words from the platform on which we appeal for your judgment.

'The subject of most immediate concern is transportation. Having regard to the enormous obligations which would be imposed upon the people by the government's rash transcontinental projects, to the certainty that its adoption by you would shut out for a century government ownership of railways, to the vital importance of controlling our own traffic and commerce, this question is the most momentous and far-reaching that has ever been submitted to the electorate of Canada. The immense territory and ever-increasing products of Canada demand the best and most economical transportation. We know that the people are willing to provide generously whatever money may be necessary for the development of the Dominion, and our policy is to extend and improve its transportation facilities by land and by water. But we insist that what the people pay for, the people should own and control; that public money should be used for Canada, for its people, and not to promote the trade and wealth of foreign ports.

We fully realize the country's need for increased facilities of transportation. Efficient service and reasonable rates must be assured. In utilizing the public credit for these purposes we must thoroughly guard against the diversion of our trade into the hands of foreign competitors.

The government seeks to impose upon the people liabilities amounting to at least $150,000,000, for the construction of a transcontinental railway under conditions which absolutely fail to safeguard our national interests. The important and immediately profitable western division is to be owned and the whole is to be absolutely controlled by a corporation interested in diverting our trade away from our own ports. We oppose to this our declared policy of constructing the new transcontinental railway as a public work to be owned and controlled by the people, and to remain a national highway in the truest sense. I beg you clearly to understand that it is still open to you to decide whether this shall be done. Do not be misled by any assertions to the contrary.

'We affirm that the management of the Intercolonial Railway and of other railways operated by the government should be freed from partisan interference and from party political control.

'We also confirm the necessity of thoroughly equipping our national ports and of developing and extending our system of canals and inland waterways.

'The principles upon which Sir John A. Macdonald based his fiscal policy in 1878 guide us to-day. We maintain and we will develop that policy for the advancement of the whole Dominion. It is a stable policy avowed openly without reserve. It is a practical business policy, adjustable to the needs of the time. Our aim is so to apply it for the common good of the people and for the conservation of the Canadian market for the Canadian producer, that honest industry in every legitimate calling may receive a just reward, that the toiler may enjoy in his own land full employment under conditions which ensure a just wage, that capital may be attracted to and may be safely invested in our industries, that articles and commodities required for the use of our people may be produced as far as is reasonably possible in this country.

'We believe that any extension of our markets by means of reciprocal trade arrangements should be sought among those within the empire who are our chief customers, rather than in foreign countries. A preference for our products in British markets would lead to an immediate enormous development of our resources. Such a preference the Conservative party will endeavor to obtain on favorable terms.

'In making appointments to public offices we shall place personal character and capacity above considerations of party service, and such additional safeguards will be provided as may be found necessary for the full protection of the public treasury.

'More efficient means will be devised to guard against corrupt practices at elections and to protect the electorate from fraudulent devices by which the will of the people has been so often thwarted, and the name of Canada degraded.

'Inspired with an abiding faith in the justice and wisdom of our policy, and with an earnest confidence that it will prevail, we now submit it for your consideration, believing that it merits and that it will receive your approval.

'ROBERT L. BORDEN.'

THAT DEMOCRATIC YARN.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The 'Evening Journal' published an interview last night with Mr. M. P. Davis, whose name has been mentioned in some newspapers as having visited Judge Parker, democratic candidate for the presidency, with a view of securing financial aid for the Liberal party in Canada. Mr. Davis, says, he did call on Judge Parker but just as a privileged guest, having been in Esopus to join his family who were visiting Mr. Sheehan, Democratic organizer. They have been friends of the Sheehans for many years. Mr. Davis ridiculed the story that he asked for funds and also the story that he is in charge of the Liberal campaign fund.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

BRITISH PRESS CONFIDENT OF HIS RETURN TO POWER.

The London 'Standard,' the leading Conservative newspaper in Britain, in an editorial on the Dominion elections, says: 'We may be sure that the general success which has attended Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy and his personal eminence will count for much with his fellow-countrymen.'

The Aberdeen 'Free Press,' Liberal-Unionist, one of the chief papers in Scotland, says editorially: 'The position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government is in fact as strong as that of Mr. Balfour's seems weak, and he has appealed to the country, not because he has to but because he deems his prestige such as to ensure his return for another parliament. Apart altogether from his policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier commands the respect of his fellow-countymen in a remarkable degree and no estimate of a Canadian election would be complete which ignored this personal consideration.' The editorial states that the Grand Trunk Pacific is the main issue and then adds: 'The Opposition have fought it with energy and persistence, but the alternative schemes which have been submitted have lacked comprehensiveness, and no single one of them united in its favor such a wide range of interests as the government one. The Grand Trunk Pacific is as popular in Quebec as it is in Manitoba; in the near east as in the far west.'

Speaking of the fiscal question, the 'Free Press' says that the Opposition's chances are no better on this question than on the railway issue. 'In this respect as in others, the government holds a very strong position and to observers on this side of the Atlantic it is difficult to see where the Opposition can very successfully assail Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party.'

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the second week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24. Full particulars of the competition will be found in this issue.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

CHAPTER LXXXIV.—(Continued.)

Meadows tried to catch his eye and prevail on him to say nothing; but Crawley, who had not heard Levi's evidence, made sure of saving himself by means of Meadows's reputation.

'I had them from Mr. Meadows,' he cried; 'and what about it? It is not the first time he has trusted me with much larger sums than that.'

'Or! you had them from Mr. Meadows?'

'Yes, I had!'

'Mr. Meadows, I am sorry to say I must commit you; but I still hope you will clear yourself elsewhere.'

'I have not the least uneasiness about that, sir, thank you. You will admit me to bail, of course?'

'Impossible! Wood, here is a warrant, I will sign it.'

While the magistrate was signing the warrant, Meadows's head fell upon his breast; he seemed to collapse standing.

Isaac Levi eyed him scornfully. 'You had no mercy on the old Jew. You took his house from him, not for your need but for hate. So he made that house a trap and caught you in your villany.'

'Yes! you have caught me,' cried Meadows, 'but you will never cage me!' and in a moment his pistol was at his own temple and he pulled the trigger—the cap failed; he pulled the other trigger, the other cap failed. He gave a yell like a wounded tiger, and stood at bay gnashing his teeth with rage and despair. Half-a-dozen men threw themselves upon him, and a struggle ensued that almost baffles description. He dragged those six men about up and down, some clinging to his legs, some to his body. He whirled nearly every one of them to the ground in turn; and when by pulling at his legs they got him down, he fought like a badger on his back, seized two by the throat, and putting his feet under another drove him into the air doubled up like a ball, and he fell on Levi and sent the old man into Mr. Williams's arms who sat down with a Jew in his lap to the derangement of his magisterial dignity.

At last he was mastered, and his hands tied behind him with two handkerchiefs.

'Take the rascal to jail!' cried Williams in a passion. Meadows groaned. 'Ay! take me,' said he, 'you can't make me live there. I've lived respected all these years, and now I shall be called a felon. Take me where I may hide my head and die!' and the wretched man moved away with feeble steps, his strength and spirit crushed now his hands were tied.

Then Crawley followed him abusing and reviling him. So this is the end of all your manoeuvring! Oh, what a fool I was to side with such a bungler as you against Mr. Levi. Here am I, an innocent man, ruined through knowing a thief—ah! you don't like that word, but what else are you but a thief?' And so he followed his late idol and heaped reproaches and insults on him, till at last Meadows turned round and cast a vague look of mute despair, as much as to say 'How am I fallen, when this can trample me!'

One of the company saw this look and understood it. Yielding to an impulse he took three steps, and laid his hand on Crawley. 'Ye little snake,' said he, 'let the man alone!' and he sent Crawley spinning like a teetotum; then turned on his own heel and came away, looking a little red and ashamed of what he had done. My readers shall guess which of the company this was.

Half way to the county jail Meadows and Crawley met William Fielding coming back.

It took hours and hours to realize all the happiness that had fallen on two loving hearts. First had to pass away many a spasm of terror at the wrongs they had suffered, the danger they had escaped, the long misery they had grazed. They remained rooted to the narrow spot of ground where such great and strange events had passed in a few minutes, and their destinies had fluctuated so violently, and all ended in joy unspeakable. And everybody put questions to everybody, and all compared notes, and the hours fled while they unravelled their own strange story. And Susan and George almost worshipped Isaac Levi; and Susan kissed him and called him her father, and hung upon his neck, all gratitude. And he passed his hand over her chestnut hair, and said: 'Go to, foolish child,' but his deep, rich voice trembled a little, and wonderful tenderness and benevolence glistened in that fiery eye.

He would now have left them, but nobody there would part with him; behoved him to stay and eat fish and pudding with them—the meat they would excuse him if he would be good and not talk about going again. And after dinner George and Tom must tell their whole story, and as they told their eventful lives, it was observed that the hearers were far more agitated than the narrators. The latter had been in a gold mine; had supped so full of adventures and crimes and horrors that nothing astonished them, and they were made sensible of the tremendous scenes they had been through by the loud ejaculation, the pallor, the excitement of their hearers. As for Susan, again and again during the men's narratives the tears streamed down her face, and once she was taken faint at George's peril, and the story had to be interrupted and water sprinkled on her, and the men in their innocence were for not going on with their part, but she peremptorily insisted, and sneered at them for being so foolish as to take any notice of her foolishness—she would have every word; and after all was he not there alive and well, sent back to her safe after so many perils, never, never, to leave England again!

'Oh, giorno felice!' A day to be imagined; or described by a pen a thousand times greater and subtler than mine, but of this be sure—it was a day, such as, neither to Susan nor George, nor to you nor me, nor to any man or woman upon earth, has ever come twice between the cradle and the grave.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

A month of Elysium. And then one day George asked Susan plump when it would be agreeable to her to marry him.

'Marry you, George?' replied Susan, opening her eyes; 'why, never! I shall never marry any one after—you must be well aware of that.' Susan proceeded to inform George that, though foolishness was a part of her character, selfishness was not; recent events had destroyed an agreeable delusion under which she had imagined herself worthy to be Mrs. George Fielding; she therefore, though with some reluctance, intended to resign that situation to some wiser and better woman than she had turned out. In this agreeable resolution she persisted, varying it occasionally with little showers of tears unaccompanied by the slightest convulsion of the muscles of the face. But as I am not like George Fielding, in love with Susan Merton, or with self-deception (another's), I spare the reader all the pretty things this young lady said and believed and did to postpone her inevitable happiness. Yes, inevitable, for this sort of thing never yet kept lovers long apart since the world was. I will but relate how that fine fellow George dried 'these foolish drops' on one occasion.

'Susan,' said he, 'if I had found you going to be married to another man with the roses on your cheek, I should have turned on my heel and back to Australia: but a look in your face was enough; you were miserable, and any fool could see your heart was dead against it; look at you now blooming like a rose, so what is the use of us two fighting against human nature, we can't be happy apart—let us come together.'

'Ah! George, if I thought your happiness depended on having—a foolish wife—'

'Why, you know it does,' replied the inadvertent Agricola.

'That alters the case; sooner than you should be unhappy, I think—I—.'

'Name the day then.'

In short the bells rang a merry peal, and to reconcile Susan to her unavoidable happiness, Mr. Eden came down and gave an additional weight (in her way of viewing things) to the marriage ceremony by officiating. It must be owned that this favorable circumstance cost her a few tears too.

How so, Mr. Reade?

Marry sir, thus: Mr. Eden was what they call eccentric; among his other deviations from usage he delivered the meaning of sentences in church along with the words.

This was a thunderclap to poor Susan. She had often heard a chaunting machine utter the marriage service all on one note, and heard it with a certain smile of unintelligent complacency her sex wear out of politeness, but when the man Eden told her at the altar with simple earnestness what a high and deep and solemn contract she was making then and there with God and man, she began to cry and wept like April through the ceremony.

I have not quite done with this pair, but leave them a few minutes, for some words are due to other characters, and to none, I think, more than to this very Mr. Eden, whose zeal and wisdom brought our hero and unheroine happily together through the subtle sequence of causes I have related, the prime thread a converted thief.

Mr. Eden's strength broke down under the prodigious effort to defeat the effect of separate confinement on the bodies and souls of his prisoners. Dr. Gulson ordered him abroad. Having now since the removal of Hawes given the separate and silent system a long and impartial trial, his last public act was to write at the foot of his report a solemn protest against it, as an impious and mad attempt to defy God's will as written on the face of man's nature; to crush, too, those very instincts from which rise communities, cities, laws, prisons, churches, civilization; and to wreck souls and bodies under pretence of curing souls, not by knowledge, wisdom, patience, Christian love, or any great moral effort, but by the easy and physical expedient of turning one key on each prisoner instead of on a score.

'These,' said Mr. Eden, 'are the dreams of selfish, lazy, heartless dunces, and reckless bigots, dwarf Robespierres, with self-deceiving hearts that dream philanthropy, fluent lips that cant philanthropy, and hands swift to shed blood—which is not blood to them—because they are mere sensual brutes so low in intelligence that although men are murdered and die before their eyes, they cannot see it was murder, because there was no knocking on the head or cutting of throats.'

The reverend gentleman then formally washed his hands of the bloodshed and reasoned of the separate system, and resigned his office, earnestly requesting at the same time that as soon as the government should come round to his opinion, they would permit him to cooperate in any enlightened experiment where God should no longer be defied by a lot of worms as in —— jail.

Then he went abroad, but though professedly hunting health he visited and inspected half the principal prisons in Europe. After many months events justified his prediction; the government started a large prison on common sense and humanity, and Mr. Lacy's interest procured Mr. Eden the place of its chaplain.

This prison was what every prison in the English provinces will be in five years' time—a well-ordered community, an epitome of the world at large, for which a prison is to prepare men, not unfit them as frenzied dunces would do; it was also a self-sustaining community like the world. The prisoner ate prisoner-grown corn and meat, wore prisoner-made clothes and bedding, were lighted by gas made in the prison, etc., etc., etc., etc. The agricultural laborers had out-door work suited to their future destiny, and mechanical trades were zealously ransacked for the city rogues. Anti-theft reigned triumphant. No idleness, no wicked waste of sweat. The members of this community sleep in separate cells, as men do in other well-ordered communities, but they do not pine and wither and die in cells for offences committed outside the prison walls. Here, if you see a man caged like a wild beast all day, you may be sure he is there not so much for his own good, as for that of the little community in which he has proved himself unworthy to mix pro tem. Foul language and contamination are checkmated here not by the lazy, selfish, cruel expedient of universal solitude, but by Argus-like surveillance. Officers, sufficient in number, listen with sharp ears and look with keen eyes. The contaminator is sure to be seized and confined till prudence if not virtue ties his tongue; thus he is disarmed, and the better-disposed encourage one another. Compare this legitimate and necessary use of that most terrible of tortures the cell, with the tigro-asinine use of it in seven English prisons out of nine at the present date. It is just the difference between arsenic as used by a good physician and by a poisoner. It is the difference between a razor-bladed needle-pointed knife in the hands of a Christian, a philosopher, a skilled surgeon, and the same knife in the hands of a savage, a brute, a scoundrel, or a fanatical idiot.

Mr. Eden had returned from abroad but a fortnight when he was called on to unite George and Susan.

I have little more to add than that he was very hard worked and supremely happy in his new position, and that I have failed to do him justice in these pages. But he shall have justice one day, when pitiless asses will find themselves more foul in the eyes of the All-pure than the thieves they crushed under four walls, and 'The just shall shine forth as the sun, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.'

Thomas Robinson did not stay long at village that wounded him. Ill-repute Grassmere. Things were said in the will not stop directly ill-conduct does. He went to see Mr. Eden, sent his name in as Mr. Sinclair, was received with open arms, and gave the good man a glow of happiness such as most of us, I fear, go to the grave without feeling—or earning. He presented him a massive gold ring he had hammered out of a nugget. Mr. Eden had never worn a ring in his life, but he wore this with an innocent pride, and showed it people, and valued it more than he would the Pitt diamond, which a French king bought of an English subject, and the price was so heavy he paid for it by instalments spread over many years.

Robinson very wisely went back to Australia, and more wisely still, married Jenny, with whom he had corresponded ever since he left her.

I have no fear that he will ever break the eighth commandment again. His heart was touched long ago, and ever since then his understanding had received conviction upon conviction; for Oh! the blaze of light that enters our souls when our fate puts us in his place—in her place—in their place—whom we used to strike, never realizing how it hurt them. He is respected for his intelligence and good nature; he is sober, industrious, pushing, and punctilious in business. One trait of the Bohemian remains: about every four months a restlessness comes over him; then the wise Jenny of her own accord proposes a trip. Poor Tom's eyes sparkle directly; off they go together. A foolish wife would have made him go alone. They come back, and my lord goes to his duties with fresh zest till the periodical fit comes again. No harm ever comes of it.

Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount in the colony; hence a domestic phenomenon, which my English readers can hardly conceive, but I am told my American friends have a faint glimpse of it in the occasional deportment of their 'helps' in out of the way places.

Now, as Tom and especially Jenny had looked forward to reigning in their own house, it was, therefore, a disappointment when they found themselves snubbed and treated with hauteur, and Jenny revolted against servant after servant, who straightway abdicated and left her forlorn. At last their advertisement was answered by a male candidate for menial authority, who proved to be Mr. Miles, their late master. Tom and Jenny colored up and both agreed it was out of the question—they should feel too ashamed. Mr. Miles answered by offering to bet a crown he should make them the best servant in the street, and, strange to say, the bargain was struck, and he did turn out a model servant. He was civil and respectful, especially in public, and never abused his situation. Comparing his conduct with his predecessors it really appeared that a gentleman can beat snobs in various relations of life. As Tom's master and Jenny's, he had never descended to servility, nor was he betrayed into arrogance now that he had risen to be their servant.

A word about Jacky.

After the meal off the scented rabbit in the bush, Robinson said slily to George, 'I thought you promised Jacky a hiding—well, here he is.'

'Now, Tom,' replied the other, coloring up, 'is it reasonable, and he has just saved our two lives; but if you think that I won't take him to task you are much mistaken.'

George then remonstrated with the chief for spoiling Abner with his tomahawk. Jacky opened his eyes with astonishment and admiration. Here was another instance of the white fellow's wonderful power of seeing things a good way behind him. He half closed his eyes and tried in humble imitation to peer back into the past. Yes! he could just manage to see himself very indistinctly giving Abner a crack; but stop! let him see, it was impossible to be positive, but was not there also some small trifle of insolence, ingratitude, and above all bungality, on the part of this Abner. When the distance had become too great to see the whole of a transaction, why strain the eyes looking at a part. Finally Jacky submitted that these microscopic researches cost a good deal of trouble, and on the whole his tribe were wiser than the white fellows in this, that they revelled in the present, and looked on the past as a period that never had been, and the future as one that never would be. On this George resigned the moral culture of his friend. 'Soil is not altogther bad,' said Agricola, 'but bless your heart it isn't a quarter of an inch deep.'

On George's departure, Jacky being under the temporary impression of his words, collected together a mixed company of blacks, and marched them to his possessions. Arrived he harangued them on the cleverness of the white fellows, and invited them to play at Europeans.

'Behold this ingenious structure,' said he, in Australian; 'this is called a house; its use is to protect us from the weather at night; all you have to do is to notice which way the wind blows, and go and lie down on the opposite side of the house and there you are. Then, again, when you are cold, you will find a number of wooden articles in the house. You go in, you bring them out and burn them and are warm. He then produced what he had always considered the chef d'oeuvre of the white races, a box of lucifer matches; this too was a present from George, 'See what clever fellows they are,' said he, 'they carry about fire, which is fire or not at the fortunate possessor's will'—and he let off a lucifer. These the tribe admired, but doubted whether all those little sticks had the same marvellous property, and would become fire in the hour of need: Jacky sneered at their incredulity, and let them all off one by one in a series of preliminary experiments; this impaired their future usefulness. In short they settled there: one or two heads had to be broken for killing the breeders for dinner, and that practice stopped; but the pot-bellied youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by spearing it.

They slept on the lee side of the house, warmed at night by the chairs and tables, etc., which they lighted. They got on very nicely, only one fine morning, without the slightest warning, whirr-r-r they all went off to the woods, Jacky and all, and never returned. The remaining bullocks strayed devious, and the douce McLauchlan blandly absorbed the sheep.

Hasty and imperfect as my sketch of this Jacky is, give it a place in your note-book of sketches, for in a few years the Australian savage will breathe only in these pages, and the Saxon plough will erase his very grave, his milmeridien.

brutus lived; but the form and strength he had abused were gone—he is the shape of a note of interrogation, and by a coincidence is now an 'asker,' i. e., he begs, receives alms, and sets on a gang of burglars with whom he is in league, to rob the good Christians that show him pity.

mephistopheles came suddenly to grief; when gold was found in Victoria he crossed over to that port and robbed. One day he robbed the tent of an old man, a native of the colony, who was digging there with his son, a lad of fifteen. Now these currency lads are very sharp and determined; the youngster caught a glimpse of the retiring thief, and followed him and saw him enter a tent. He watched at the entrance, and when mephistopheles came out again, he put a pistol to the man's breast and shot him dead without a word of remonstrance, accusation, or explanation.

A few diggers ran out of their claims. 'If our gold is not on him,' says the youngster, 'I have made a mistake.'

The gold was found on the carcass, and the diggers went coolly back to their work.

The youngster went directly to the commissioner and told him what he had done. 'I don't see that I am called on to interfere,' replied that functionary, 'he was taken in the act; you have buried him, of course.'

'Not I. I let him lie for whoever chose to own him.'

'You let him lie? What, when there is a printed order from the government stuck over the whole mine that nobody is to leave carrion about! You go off directly and bury your carrion or you will get into trouble, young man.' And the official's manner became harsh and threatening.

If ever a man was 'shot like a dog,' surely the assassin of Carlo was.

Mr. Meadows, in the prison, refused his food, and fell into a deep depression; but the third day he revived and fell to scheming again. He sent to Mr. Levi and offered to give him a long lease of his old house if he would be but absent from the trial. This was a sore temptation to the old man. But meantime stronger measures were taken in his defence and without consulting him.

One evening that Susan and George were in the garden at Grassmere, suddenly an old woman came towards them with slow and hesitating steps. Susan fled at the sight of her—she hated the very name this old woman bore. George stood his ground, looking sheepish, the old woman stood before him trembling violently and fighting against her tears. She could not speak, but held out a letter to him. He took it, the ink was rusty, it was written twenty years ago; it was from his mother to her neighbor, Mrs. Meadows, then on a visit at Newborough, telling her how young John had fought for and protected her against a band of drunken ruffians and how grateful she was. 'And I do hope, dame, he will be as good friends with my lads when they are men as you and I have been this many a day.'

George did not speak for a long time. He held the letter, and it trembled a little in his hand. He looked at the old woman standing a piteous silent supplicant. 'Mrs. Meadows,' said he, scarce above a whisper, 'give me this letter if you will be so good. I have not got her handwriting except our names in the Bible.'

She gave him the letter half-reluctantly, and looked fearfully and inquiringly in his face. He smiled kindly, and a sort of proud curl came for a moment to his lip, and the woman read the man. His royal rustic would not have taken the letter if he had not granted the mother's unspoken prayer.

'God bless you both!' said she, and went on her way.

The assizes came, and Meadows's two plaintiffs both were absent. Robinson gone to Australia, and George forfeited his recognizances and paid a hundred pound for it. The defendants were freed. Then Isaac Levi said to himself, 'He will not keep faith with me. But he did not know his man. Meadows had a conscience, though an oblique one. A promise from him was sacred in his own eyes. A man came to Grassthere and left a hundred pounds in a letter for George Fielding. Then he went on to Levi and gave him a parcel and a note. The parcel contained the title-deeds of the house, and the note said, 'Take the house and the furniture, and pay me what you consider they are worth. And, old man, I think you might take your curse off me, for I have never known a heart at rest since you laid it on me, and you see now our case is altered—you have a home now and John Meadows has none.'

Then the old man was softened, and he wrote a line in reply, and said:—'Three just men shall value the house and furniture, and I will pay, etc., etc. Put now adversity to profit—repent and prosper. Isaac Levi wishes you no ill from this day, but rather good.' Thus died, as mortal feelings are apt to die, an enmity its owners thought immortal.

A steam-vessel glided down the Thames bound for Port Philip. On the deck were to be seen a little girl crying bitterly—this was Hannah, a stalwart figure, who stood unmoved as the shores glided by,

Omne solum forti patria.

and an old woman who held his arm as if she needed to feel him at the moment of leaving her native land. This old woman had hated and denounced his sins, and there was scarce a point of morality on which she thoroughly agreed with him. Yet at three score years and ten she left her native land with two sole objects—to comfort this stout man and win him to repentance.

'He shall repent,' said she to herself. Even now his eyes are opening, his heart is softening. Three times he has said to me, "That George Fielding is a better man than I am." He will repent. Again he said to me, "I have thought too little of you, and too much where it was a sin for me even to look." He will repent—his voice is softer—he bears no malice—he blames none but himself. It is never too late to mend. He will repent, and I shall see him happy and lay my old bones to rest contented, though not where I thought to lay them, in Grassmere churchyard.'

Ah, you do well to hold that quaint little old figure with that strong arm closer to you than you have done this many years, ay, since you were a curly-headed boy. It is a good sign, John; on neither side of the equator shall you ever find a friend like her.

'All other love is mockery and deceit,
'Tis like the mirage of the desert that appears,
A cool, refreshing water, and allures
The thirsty traveller, but flies anon,
And leaves him disappointed wondering
So fair a vision should so futile prove,
A mother's love is like unto a well
Sealed and kept secret, a deep-hidden fount
That flows when every other spring is dry.'

Peter Crawley, left to his own resources, practices at the County Courts in his old neighborhood, and all his clients are of the lowest imaginable order. Like Scipio, he is never less alone than when alone; with this difference, that the companions of P. C.'s solitude do not add to the pleasure of his existence. Unless somebody can make him see that it is never too late to mend this little rogue, fool, and sot will 'shut up like a knife some day,' (so says a medical friend), and then it will be too late.

. . . . . .

It is nine in the evening. A little party is collected of farmers and their wives and daughters. Mrs. George Fielding rises and says, 'Now, I must go home.' Remonstrance of hostess. 'George will be at home by now.'

'Well, wait till he comes for you.'

'Oh, he won't come, for fear of shortening my pleasure.'

Susan then explains that George is so fullish that he never will go into the house when she is not in it. 'And here is a drizzle come on, and there he will be sitting out in it, I know, if I don't go and drive him in.'

Events justify the prediction. The good wife finds her husband sitting on the gate kicking his heels quite contented and peaceable, only he would not pay the house the compliment of going into it when she was not there. He told her once he looked on it as no better than a coal-hole when she was not shining up and down it.—N.B. They have been some years married. A calm but very tender conjugal love sits at this innocent hearth.

George has made a great concession for an Englishman. He has solemnly deposited before witnesses his sobriquet of 'Unlucky George,' not (he was careful to explain) because he found the great nugget, nor because the meadow he bought in Bathurst for two hundred pounds has just been sold by Robinson for twelve thousand pounds, but on account of his being Susan's husband.

And Susan is very happy. Besides the pleasure of loving and being loved, she is in her place in creation. The class of woman (a very large one), to which she belongs, comes into the world to make others happy. Susan is skilful at this and very successful. She makes the man she loves happy, and that is delightful.

My reader shall laugh at her; my unfriendly critic shall sneer at her. As a heroine of a novel she deserves it; but I hope for their own sakes neither will undervalue the original in their passage through life. These average women are not the spice of fiction, but they are the salt of real life.

William Fielding is god-father to Susan's little boy.

He can stand by his brother's side and look without compunction on Annie Fielding's grave, and think without an unmanly shudder of his own.

(The End.)

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The Boys' Page.

Shorty.

(H. Annette Poole, in the 'Homestead.')

He was not much to look at, freckled and snub-nosed, shabby to the last degree as to his clothes, and with the latest slang phrase at his tongue's end. And yet Shorty had his good points. He was scrupulously honest, and no one could be kinder-hearted. He was clean, or at least cleaner than one might expect him to be, and although the patches on knees and elbows might vary startlingly in color from the groundwork of the garment they adorned, still the patches were there in a majority of the places where they were needed. His red hair was soft and wavy, and his blue eyes looked the world squarely in the face.

A boy who is thrust out into the world as Shorty had been, to snatch his living as best he may, learns to be sharp and distrustful, and it is much to Shorty's credit that he retained his honesty intact, and had even a remnant of kindly feeling. Small blame to him if he had snatched at every penny, honestly or otherwise, and had harbored a rooted distrust of everybody and everything.

As to his living, he earned it by selling papers on the train. The day of neatly unformed newsboys had not yet dawned. As to his abode—well, nobody knew exactly where Shorty did live, that is, nobody who came in contact with him from day to day. In reality he lived with his sister Johanna up ever so many flights of stairs, where when Shorty ran up at his top speed, whistling merrily, one door after another would open, and heads would be thrust out with admonitions to 'stow that noise,' to which commands it must be confessed Shorty paid very little attention.

Once upstairs there were two rooms; one which served for kitchen, dining-room and parlor, and a stuffy, closet-like place where Johanna slept. As for Shorty, he curled up at night on an old lounge in the kitchen, seldom going through the formality of removing anything more than his shoes; in the winter it was warmer and in the summer it was convenient.

Johanna used to say: 'I misdoubt me, Terry, but you're a good deal of a pig,' for Shorty's name as it stood on the baptismal record of the church was Terence Muldoon. Life was rather hard for Johanna Muldoon, for when she climbed painfully upstairs she clasped one knee in both hands and lifted her foot from step to step, and when she went down, she sat down and slid from one step to another, so she went down as seldom as possible. She made buttonholes and sewed on buttons on a cheap grade of clothing, but work was not always plenty and she had many anxious hours.

Shorty, however, never worried; it was not in his nature. He was always on hand with the morning paper as the early train pulled out of the station. He used to ride down to the next stopping place and come back on the first train up, having regular customers on them both.

The train ran through a pretty stretch of country, with flower gardens and apple orchards on both sides, and the train hands knew by sight all the people in the different houses they passed. In one, an old lady always sat at the window, with a pleased, interested face. In others, little children waved chubby hands. The engineer and conductor bowed to people daily, for years, without knowing their names. For a time, the governor of the state lived on the line and went home at every week's end to sing in the choir and teach a class of boys in Sunday-school. Shorty sold him a paper regularly on Monday morning for a long time. 'He's a good feller, that guv'nor,' said Shorty.

One little fellow about three years old was always out to see the train go by. He wore a little white sunbonnet and his favorite possession seemed to be a little red cart. One day, just as the train passed the house, Shorty, passing from one car to another, tossed a big red apple to the child, whose delight was unbounded. After that Shorty had something for the little fellow nearly every day, a bright little picture book, a banana, or a stick of candy. The child would stretch his chubby hands up to catch the gift, and dance a funny little jig, while his sister would hang on to his skirts as if to keep him from flying away altogether. Train hands and passengers all learned to look for 'the kid,' as Shorty called him, on every morning trip.

But one bright morning in early summer the train was very late. The train from the west was delayed by an accident, and the southbound local had orders to wait for it. As it passed the house where the little boy lived Shorty came out on the platform as usual, but the child was not in sight. The lad glanced about, fearful lest the little one might have wandered on to the track.

Sure enough, there was the little red cart on the other track, right in the path of the up train, which could now be seen just leaving the station below. Shorty's heart came into his mouth at the sight, for where was that baby?

Not on the track, but on the sloping bank that led from the railway ditch up to the fence, the little white bonnet was bobbing up and down as its wearer trotted gleefully from one clump of daisies to another. Just as Shorty caught sight of him, he dropped down on his chubby knees and crawled under the fence after a particularly fascinating bunch on the other side. He was safely out of the way now if only he did not take it into his head to return.

'If he sees the train he'll be comin' back after the cart, sure, and then he'll be killed,' thought Shorty. 'An' the cart'll be smashed anyhow, an' then the kid'll break his heart. Guess I can yank it off. Here goes, anyhow!'

With boyish recklessness, he swung himself off the bottom step, facing in the direction the train was going, and throwing himself toward the other track as he thought of the cruel wheels behind him. But the momentum was greater than he had supposed, and running rapidly forward with no power to stop himself, he tumbled ignominiously upon his nose, and with the consciousness that one foot 'wouldn't go,' he seized the little red cart and rolled with it down the bank, feeling as he went the jar of the train as it thundered by and came to a standstill. When Shorty opened his eyes the engineer was on his knees close by his head.

'You little fool!' said he, but with a queer twist in his voice that belied his words. Shorty opened his mouth to reply, but emitted instead a howl of pain. Somebody was manipulating his ankle in a way he did not like at all, and a calm, measured voice, somewhere in the vicinity of his feet, was saying: 'There are no bones broken, but it is a bad sprain, and he must be kept off his feet for some time to come.'

'That's the doctor feller what comes up every mornin',' thought Shorty, 'an' that chap writin' in a little book is that newspaper feller. It'll be in the paper to-night how I took a tumble.' And then he became aware of 'the kid' dashing joyously up and down the bank with the red cart, and jamming it recklessly against the shins of everybody within reach. It was half full of daisies.

'Well,' said the engineer, 'we can't hang 'round here all day,' and he lifted Shorty in his arms and carried him up the bank to the car. Shorty could speak right into his ear.

'I owe the feller with red whiskers what alwers sits on the left side, two cents,' said he. 'He's the feller what's alwers kickin' 'coz the cars is too hot or too cold. The conductor'll know. But, anyhow, I saved the kid's cart!'

'And the kid,'' the engineer whispered back, 'he was just coming up the bank!' But Shorty had fainted quite away.

Stamp Collectors.

WHERE STAMP COLLECTORS ARE MULCTED.

The 'speculative stamp' is one of the sources of income of the cheap-John republics of this hemisphere, to the great disgust of the philatelic, or stamp-collecting guild. Since 1859 the United States of Colombia has issued nearly 1,200 varieties of postage stamps. During the same period Russia issued no fewer than 100 varieties. The United States has of late years come perilously near, in several instances, to countenancing the issue of stamps for profit, but its postal officials now promise to guard the subject more carefully.

A speculative stamp, according to philatelists, is one for which no legitimate postal need exists. If the Department should issue a 19 1-2 cent stamp, this would be regarded by stamp collectors as simply a bid for their money, since the public could make no use of such a stamp. Philatelists would be the only possible buyers, and the United States would not, except in rare instances, be called upon to render any service for the money received. This is an extreme illustration.

In 1896 the 'periodical' stamp was abolished. This was something affixed to the stubs of receipts for second-class matter, and issued in denominations from one cent to $100. The public never saw it. When the discontinuance of these stamps was ordered, approximately 50,000 complete sets of all denominations were found on hand. This fact was printed in philatelic journals, and many collectors wrote to the Department requesting that a nominal price be placed on sets the face value of which was about $200, and that they be sold direct to collectors, who it was suggested, would willingly pay $5 per set and probably absorb the entire stock of remainders. Here was a chance to put $250,000 into the treasury, an amount sufficient to pay for the printing bill of all the postage stamps used in the United States for a year, and after considering the subject at some length, the Department gave the order to make the remaining periodical stamps into complete sets, and offer them at $5 each.

While it is true that collectors were the instigators of the plan to sell the stamps, the great body of philatelists throughout the world, and particularly those in Europe, protested against the order in most vehement terms. Uncle Sam was characterized as a speculator, even below the level of the Central American countries. Foreign philatelic journals roundly denounced the Post-office Department and incidentally American collectors, for permitting such a rank violation of the ethics of the business. But the worst was to come. In making up the sets it was found that the stock of the $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100 stamps was short, and additional supplies of these denomination, called reprints by collectors, were brought out to complete the 50,000 sets. This information fortunately did not reach the philatelists for some time.

Meanwhile orders for sets, accompanied by the cash, poured into the post office. In spite of the outcry against the speculative side of it, collectors here and abroad bought the stamps to complete their holdings, and within a week 30,000 sets had been sold. This large sale, with hints that 50,000 sets would be inadequate to supply the demand, aroused a speculative ambition in collectors, who laid in supplies. A number of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington men bought them by the hundred sets. One enthusiast in Washington invested $5,000.

About this time the information leaked out that reprints of the higher denominations had been made to complete the 50,000 sets. Then the philatelists felt themselves tricked and began to protest vigorously. The demand for these sets came to a standstill, after 40,000 had been sold. The rest was burned. Since that time the sets in circulation have steadily lost in favor, the price declining until they may be bought now for $2.50, and it is said the Washington investor already alluded to, unloaded his holdings at an even lower figure.

The Department unofficially explained its position and protested its innocence. It had been its original purpose to destroy the remainders, as usual, until collectors urged the plan of selling them, and in acquiescing the Department had been moved solely by a desire to please philatelists. In view of its record this explanation was generally accepted, although the speculators who had loaded up with extra sets never wholly forgave the Government.

A second lapse from postal propriety occurred when Capt. Richard P. Leary was appointed governor of Guam. Before leaving for his post he was supplied with a few thousand postage stamps, for the use of the American forces on the island. These stamps were the current issue of the 1, 2, and 5 cent denominations, but with the word 'Guam' printed in black ink across the face of each stamp. The day before Capt. Leary sailed, the fact that he was carrying these in his valise became known. Political and social influences were exerted by stamp dealers to get some of this stock from him. But he refused all overtures. The steamer on which he took passage carried hundreds of letters from stamp dealers and stamp collectors to Guam, containing money orders for the purchase of Guam stamps as soon as they arrived. The next steamer brought a further avalanche of orders, which, of course, could not be filled; in fact, the supply had been intended only for actual use and was not superabundant.

Captain Leary soon discovered that money would be a very great convenience on the island, and decided to accept the generous contributions of philatelists. By first return steamer he made requisition on the Post-office Department for thousands of each denomination of the entire list of United States stamps, from one cent to one dollar, including the special delivery. The department officials were surprised by the size of the order, and hesitated in filling it, under the impression that Leary had made a mistake; but there was no cable, and so no opportunity to discuss the matter; the order was promptly filled. In the meantime orders for the stamps had continued to arrive by the bushel, and Captain Leary detailed a soldier to act as philatelic clerk, and all letters were filed, awaiting the new supply. Captain Leary deposited not far from $20,000 as a result of this transaction.

The course of the Department in filling this tremendous order for stamps for which no postal demand existed called down upon its head the wrath of philatelists. It was declared that the surcharging of the special delivery stamp for Guam, when mails came only once a month and everybody was on hand to await the opening of the mail bag, was a prima facie case of fraud on the part of this government, and that the whole scheme was devised for the purpose of getting money for which no equivalent would be rendered. Unofficially the department retorted that it had filled the requisition of Capt. Leary in the ordinary course of business, and that he had sold the stamps in the usual way and at current rates. However, when Leary made another large requisition for surcharged stamps to supply orders from philatelists, the requisition was cut down and filled with current United States stamps without the word Guam appended. This action of the department had the effect of re-establishing the United States in the favor of the stamp collecting world, and the refusal of General Madden to order a series of commemorative stamps for the Lewis and Clark Exposition strengthened the good feeling.

It is the practice of certain Central and South American and African countries to replenish regularly a depleted treasury by issuing series of highly colored stamps, in many denominations. The actual demand for them is small, but thousands of collectors buy the sets, and as the stamps never do postal duty the revenue received is clear profit. When the demand for a new series falls off, with all the collectors supplied, the government will suddenly discover that certain values are running low and meet the deficit by surcharging denominations of which there is a surplus, with the figure representing the denomination exhausted. In this way a 'provisional' issue is created, which, of course, collectors must have, and business is brisk again.

Such countries as Russia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, and Norway and Sweden are in high favor with philatelists because their stamps are issued only to supply actual postal demands, and new series are issued only at long intervals. On the other hand, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Colombia are in bad repute.

NOV. 2 THE SICILIAN CHILD'S CHRISTMAS.

The Day of the Dead, Nov. 2, is the Sicilian Christmas. Only, instead of Santa Claus, it is the child's dead relatives, his grandfather and grandmother, his uncles and aunts, who come in the night to bring him presents.

It is an eerie sort of idea for a children's festival. The ghosts of one's ancestors sweeping silently out of the great hereafter with presents in their shadowy hands, seem distinctly less cheerful than jolly old St. Nick with his reindeer. But Sicilian children do not seem to care about that phase of the matter.

The Sicilians of New York are getting ready for the festival. In a few confectionery store windows, as one walks down Elizabeth street, may be seen candy imitations of all manner of fruits. They are of the actual size and color, and so natural that they almost deceive the uninitiated eye.

To the passer-by who has happened to be in Palermo on the Day of the Dead this candy speaks volumes. It is the famous fruit of Martoruna, which has been a Palerman specialty for centuries. It takes its name from the ancient monastery of Martoruna, which since the Middle Ages has made a specialty of this candy fruit.

The fruit of Martoruna imitates every fruit and vegetable known in Sicily, and sometimes other things as well, as, for instance, a little frying pan containing two fried eggs, a small dish holding slices of ham or cheese, a dish of macaroni, or anything else good to eat.

This stuff is the salient feature of the Sicilian child's presents on the Day of the Dead. In the candy store window, too, are the sugar statuettes which are to form the central and crowning gift of every collection.

These statuettes are a foot high and are made by pouring the boiling sugar into a mould. When it is hard it is painted in appropriate colors, after which it is not very hygienic, but is exceedingly gratifying to the juvenile eye and imagination. The figures represent kings, queens, cavaliers, dancing girls, prominent men, like Crispi or Verdi, and every Italian type, actual or imaginary, as well as all kinds of animals.

The same traditions are told to Sicilian children as have maligned Santa Claus for ages. The dead, say the parents, will not bring presents to naughty children, and it behooves them to mind their manners. Sometimes the children pray fervently to their dead relatives, beseeching them to remember them on their great day and buy them a fine statuette, and promising all kinds of good behavior.

When the night of Nov. 1 comes the children are all hustled early to bed, with the warning that the dead will not come till they are sound asleep. The tradition runs that the dead wait till all is quiet, then creep in through cracks and keyholes and seal the children's eyes with wax so that they cannot possibly open them to peep. Then they hide the gifts, remove the wax and vanish, softly singing the 'Miserere.'

The little Sicilian gets his presents not in his stocking, but in a basket or tray. In the centre of this the parents place the statuette. Around it is heaped the fruit of Martoruna, and about that the 'calia' ('nothing'), dried or fresh fruits, nuts or roast peas, the chick peas of Mulberry or Elizabeth streets. If the parents be rich, gold or silver coins or ornaments or handsome toys may be added.

The day itself has its own ceremonial. On Nov. 2 every family in Sicily sends some member to the cemetery to deck the graves of the dead relatives.

CLOTHES DON'T MAKE A MAN, BUT THEY HELP.

There are men who spend $100 or less per year for their clothes, and always look well dressed. There are men who spend ten times as much for their clothes and never look well dressed. The secret of good dressing is attention to the small things. An expensive suit, supplemented with soiled linen and unpolished shoes, looks shabby. A comparatively cheap suit, set off with shining shoes and immaculate collar and cuffs, gives the wearer the appearance of being well groomed. Old trousers carefully pressed and cleaned look better than newer trousers which are soiled and baggy. A spotless last year's hat looks better than a this year's tile which has upon it all this year's dirt. To appear well dressed costs pains rather than money. Personal neatness has a commercial as well as an aesthetic value. An employer does not like to have about him men who look unkempt and seedy. They make it appear that he either will not or cannot pay good wages or salaries—that he is either close-fisted or unprosperous—and thereby his business is injured. Other things equal, the young clerk or bookkeeper or salesman who, no matter how small his pay, always keeps himself looking clean and well dressed, is the one who will be selected for promotion. Clothes don't make the man. They have helped in the making of many men. —Chicago 'Tribune.'

Puzzles.

DIAMONDS.

1. A third of hat, a fowl, fine, a flower, cinders, a color, a third of red.

2. A letter in scar, an article in grammar, to wait upon, worn by prisoners, a favorite holiday, little household pets, toilet articles, to press gently, a letter in scar.

THE BEST CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a miss not as good as a mile? Because a miss has only two feet, and a mile has 5,280.

What is that which is so easily broken that the mere mention of it breaks it. Silence.

If a man's horse has lost his tail, why should he sell him wholesale? It is impossible to retail him.

Why is a button-hole like a cloudy day? Because it is overcast.

When may a man be considered to be really over head and ears in debt? When he owes for his wig.

Which is heavier, a half or full moon? The half, because the full is as light again as the half.

Why is an avaricious man like one with a short memory? Because he is always forgetting.

What will turn without moving? Milk.

An old woman in a red cloak was crossing a field in which a goat was feeding; what strange transformation suddnely took place? The goat turned to butter, and the old woman became a scarlet runner.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Ans.—Buried Poets.—Milton, Bryant, Cowper, Hood, Keats, Campbell, Meredith, Longfellow, Pope, Dryden.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

My Lady Long Tail.

(Alberta Field, in 'The Homestead.'

They came first to me in a perforated tin box, travelling all night, some wee Ajax caterpillars. They brought their luncheon with them, too, for they were well wrapped up in luxuriant pawpaw leaves, and so fastidious are these fellows that no other food will satisfy them, and they also have the courage of their convictions, for they will starve to death rather than admit a change of diet.

The Ajax larvae are the least worm-like of any of the caterpillars of the lepidoptera, and are very jewel-like in their appearance as well as humble and undemonstrative in their general behavior. They are also remarkably slow to anger, and only as a last resort, when annoyed beyond endurance, will they shoot forth from the top of their heads their tiny, orange-colored osmateria or scent organs and emit a strong odor, which doubtless is very offensive to their enemies.

The markings of the Ajax larvae are extremely handsome, consisting of a series of yellow and bluish-green bands, and around their neck or thorax is a conspicuous orange and black collar, and on the third segment, a wider band of the same velvety color. These caterpillars have a funny, nervous motion when crawling, and if they take it into their small noddles to go some place, seem always in a great hurry to get there.

Of my five, one died the first day. Then another turned all sorts of colors like a livid bruise, hurried up to the top of the box and hastily wove a silken mat into which it attached its hindermost pair of legs. It then spun itself a silken girdle and leaned back into it, quietly cast its last skin and became an inactive but animate chrysalis.

The others took a much longer time about it, and ate and ate unceasingly for several days, retaining their green color to the end, though usually the last act is to eject the chlorophyll from the system. But I find that this is more characteristic of the individual than of the species.

Desiring to try the effect of color and light upon the chrysalids, I enticed one caterpillar into a box of red glass, but either the crimson light or some ill that I knew not of, caused the pupa to be abortive and resulted in nothing. Another larva 'hung up' under a strong yellow light, while the other was allowed to develop under the purple of a bit of silk.

BIRTH OF ML LADY LONG TAIL.

The caterpillar under yellow proved precocious and remained in the pupa state but two weeks, and on account of its sex and extremely voluminous caudal appendage, upon its advent it was at once named 'My Lady Long-tail.' Slowly and carefully she crawled out of her pale green chrysalis, leaving only a transparent case, and stepped cautiously on to a fold of the lace curtain at her window. There she rested for a few moments, and then began to unfold the rosettes on her shoulders, which resolved themselves into a pair of gorgeously striped wings, which she waved to and fro until the air and nervous forces developed the circulation. She then shook off some drops of honey-colored liquid that she had secreted to soften the end of the chrysalis and make her exit more easy, and there she hung, a beauty in black and white, with a stylish dot and a distinct line parallel with the inner margin of each wing in rich crimson, to indicate that she was a Papilia ajax, variety abbotti, or black and white swallow-tail.

Right here might have ended the life history of My Lady but for a series of unusual events in butterfly existence. As I had provided plenty of long-throated flowers for her to probe with her long, court plaster. On these were fastened well for a few days until an unfortunate mix-up of a cat, a window sash and butterfly occurred, resulting, before I could arrive to the rescue, in the breaking off of about one-half of her fore wings, rendering her almost helpless so far as flight was concerned. There seemed then to be no other resource but the poison jar, though I had intended to set her ladyship at liberty as soon as the heavy rain was over.

MENDING A BUTTERFLY'S WING.

She soon became unconscious, however, under the fumes of cyanide, and with as careful a touch as possible I 'reduced 'her wing fracture by setting on the broken corner, holding it in place by means of some wee squares of black court plaster. Os these were fastened on the under side of the wing, the disfigurement showed only as a paint line on the upper side surface, and I laid her on a card to dry, preparatory to becoming a specimen. But the end was not yet, for in a few moments I noticed a slight quivering of her antennae, then her wings lifted slowly, and finally her legs regained their powers of locomotion and within an hour she had recovered from the effects of the poison and was flitting up and down the window as good as new, and quite ready for a square meal.

To my astonishment, I saw that the mended wing was performing its functions as readily as the other. I must admit that I was delighted at the success of the operation, and with her return to life. After keeping her for another day to note the progress of her fracture, I took her to the garden and gave her freedom. She at once dived into a morning glory's blue depths for her breakfast, then, after a few false movements, as though endeavoring to catch her bearings (could she have any instinctive knowledge of the pawpaw grove in the valley a mile away?) she floated off over the buildings and I saw her no more.

AN INDUSTRIOUS MOUSE.

A number of white-footed mice which I had in captivity, says a writer in 'Country Life in America,' escaped from their cage to a cupboard in the kitchen, and thence through a hole in the plaster and between the laths, to the walls of the house. Every night they came out for food. One evening I saw a mouse come out of the cupboard. He found a hickory nut on the floor and attempted to carry it up the wall twelve inches to the hole in the plaster, but, alas! the crack between the laths was too narrow, and after fumbling with his burden for a minute or two he dropped it to the floor. Next he tried to push it in ahead of him, and failing in that, he went in himself, turned round and attempted to pull it in after him. Occasionally it would slip out of his paws and roll upon the kitchen floor, and then out he would come and repeat the whole performance. He tried it again and again, but with no better success; he kept at it until far into the night, and when I awoke at seven o'clock the next morning, the first thing that I heard was that mouse or another one fumbling and dropping the hickory nut. Since then I have kept them well supplied with nuts, and although they still spend hours in carrying them to the crack in the laths and letting them fall, they are always forced in the end to eat them in the cupboard. There is plainly a lack of ingenuity, because ten minutes' gnawing would have solved the problem. Had the aperture in either case been too narrow to admit themselves, they would have quickly widened it with their teeth, but to apply the same principle to get the nut through seemed to be a piece of reasoning entirely beyond them.

MAKING PETS OF HORNETS.

The female hornet has a rapid-fire armament with a recoverable projectile. It uses it for both attack and defence, and with remarkable aim and efficiency. The first stroke of a hornet is as penetrating as an electric shock. At the base of its sharp sting there is a sack containing poison, which, when injected into the substance of its enemy, causes pain, swelling and discomfort, facts to which most persons are able to testify by experience. Should the injection be upon the end of the thumb or nose, or upon the tongue, there is danger from it. Strong ammonia applied to the wound is the best antidote. Yet the hornet when treated politely and with gentle ceremony, is as docile as a butterfly.

In the fountains of West Virginia I had a wire fly trap which, by the seductive influence of molasses, persuaded the house flies infesting my stave-built office to enter. Once within it they remain incarcerated until hot-water cured. For several days a very persistent black-and-white striped hornet amused me by its futile endeavors to seize flies from the buzzing horde of prisoners. At last it found its way in, and to my astonishment, after capturing a fly, found its way out. It had remembered the way of its entrance even in the excitement of the chase. It did not paralyze its prey, as does the mud wasp and other species. It did not stop to eat a single fly, so far as my observation extended. It had a victualling job on hand, and attended faithfully to it. Such selfishness excited admiration.

During one of its absences I placed my hand over the trap entrance, and upon it laid a piece of ripe peach. Upon the hornet's return it lit upon my hand and ran confusedly over it, yet soon tried to get under the covering fingers. Failing, it went to the peach and took a hearty meal. While it was eating I quietly moved my hand from the opening. After preening itself the hornet entered and continued its fly raid.

After many dozens of trips it brought a comrade with it, and personally conducted it into the fly pound. Thereafter they always worked together. To be sure of this, by slow approaches of an affectionate finger I was enabled to stroke them while lunching. I marked them both with a spot of red ink. Many continued experiences convinced me that hornets work in pairs, like detectives. Several other hornets from the same nest visited the cage, tried to enter it, but found the problem too much for them. In no instance did the pair offer these instruction or pay any attention to them. They all partook of my lunches freely and in harmony. But the favored pair guarded their secret. Were they selfish? Did they receive special plaudits at the home nest for their phenomenal success in fly capture? Or were they simply governed by hornet manners?

I grew fond of these winged warriors. I introduced them to my several fingers by placing tempting sweets upon them. They learned to come to me after they had emptied the trap of prisoners, and gradually became very companionable.

Following the direction of their home flight, and noting the range of trees, their nest was easily found. It hung on the end of a branch of mountain rhododendron. The glossy, green leaves overhanging it were undisturbed in their position, but were so built into the outer layer of papier-maché covering as to give the nest natural concealment. Whether this was intentional or not, or whether the leaves simply became an obstruction as the nest was increased in size by dismantling the inside and building upon the outside, I do not know, but the evidence was in favor of engineering, reason, intention, rather than accident. Hornets were the first users of wood pulp for paper manufacture. They make it from wood and leaf fibre, and there are both forethought and economy in tearing out the insides of their nest to make room for larger tiers of cells in which to raise their young, and in using the material to enlarge the nursery.—'Farm and Fireside.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

The earlier work of Rudyard Kipling had an individuality that marked it off as art. His field of India was his own, and his humorously picturesque style introduced a new order of story-telling. Now that his work has to bear comparison, both in matter and manner, with that of many imitators, it still shows a forcefulness hardly to be rivalled. 'Traffics and Discoveries' (Morang, Toronto) contains eleven stories each sufficiently intense in its presentation of a single interest, such as the study of national character, or of subtlety in contest, or of sheer horse-play in a horseless carriage, not to need the occasional spice of profane allusion in which practice has brought Mr. Kipling such skill. The thing of permanent importance in this book is its criticism of British methods in the army and in civil government. The slovenliness and pride of privilege among officials are constantly contrasted with the ability and reasonableness of men who have to deal with boats, machinery or other objects that cannot be subdued with mere words. In the story called 'Below the mill-dam' the mill-wheel which has been leisurely turning for centuries, repeating portions of the Domesday book, represents the best type of the fine old English gentleman. Though he gravely and bombastically refuses at first to recognize the new régime which has poured upon him the floods of common waters from far and near in order to run an electric light plant, yet a short experience of usefulness makes him look forward enthusiastically to being turned into turbines. The cat of the mill is a picture of the grand lady looking sharply enough after all the luxuries which have come to be her due, yet neglecting the rôle of which these privileges were once the natural concomitant, the woman who insists on having delicacies of all kinds, but has no true delicacy of feeling. In the cat's company flourishes that polished gentleman, the black rat, who, with her, deplores the unrefined activity forced upon the mill-wheel by the multitude of waters.

'In order,' the rat said, 'that you may throw raw and unnecessary illumination upon all the unloveliness in the world. Unloveliness which we shall—er—always have with us? At the same time you will riotously neglect the so-called little but vital graces that make up Life.'

'Yes, Life,' said the Cat, 'with its dim delicious half-tones and veiled indeterminate distances. Its surprisals, escapes, encounters, and dizzying leaps—its full-throated choruses in honor of the morning star, and its melting reveries beneath the sun-warmed wall.'

. . . . . .

'Well,' said the Cat, who, after a little proud seclusion, had returned to her place impenitent as ever. 'Praised be Pasht and the Old Gods, that whatever may have happened, I, at least, have preserved the Spirit of the mill!'

She looked round as expecting her faithful ally, the Black Rat; but that very week the Engineer had caught and stuffed him, and had put him in a glass case; he being a genuine old English black rat. That breed, the report says, is rapidly diminishing before the incursions of the brown variety.

'The army of a dream' describes an army very different from the actual army of Great Britain. All boys learning their drill at school and feeding a highly trained regular force that makes no mistakes and uses the old hunting grounds for practice in scouting—this is evidently a dream, and the author tells it as a pleasant one. A more immediately feasible scheme of army reform, if more cold-blooded, was that of a general who talks to Mr. Zigler, an American with a gun of his own inventing, whose remarks on things British enliven the first story of the book. The general takes things up thoroughly, and makes but little count of men and years, looking to the progress rather of regiments and centuries.

'As far as I'm concerned I'd like this war to last another five years. We'd have an army then. It's just this way, Mr. Zigler,' he says, 'our people are brimful of patriotism, but they've been born and brought up between houses, and England ain't big enough to train 'em—not if you expect to preserve.'

'Preserve what?' I says, 'England?'

'No, the game,' he says, 'and that reminds me, gentlemen, we haven't drunk the King and Foxhunting.'

So they drank the King and Foxhunting. I drank the King because there's something about Edward that tickles me—he's so blame British; but I rather stood out on the Foxhunting. I've ridden wolves in the cattle-country and needed a drink pretty bad afterwards, but it never struck me as I ought to drink about it—he-red-it-arily.

The most striking story of South Africa is perhaps the one called 'The Sahib's War,' in which a Hindoo tells his adventures with 'the Boer-log.' The colonial troops are mentioned appreciatively, rather for their natural qualities, of course, than for any moral superiority. Canadians may not recognize themselves at first when the Hindoo says, 'Notably there was one congregation of hard-bitten horse-thieves.'

They wore each man a vine-leaf upon their uniforms, and they rode like Rajputs. Nay, they rode like Sikhs. They rode like the Ustrelyahs. The Ustrelyahs, whom we met later, also spoke through their noses not a little, and they were tall, dark men, with grey, clear eyes, heavily eyelashed like camel's eyes—very proper men—a new brand of Sahib to me. They said on all occasions, 'No fee-ah,' at which in our tongue means 'Durro mut' ('Do not be afraid') so we called them the 'Durro Muts.' Dark, tall men, most excellent horsemen, hot and angry, waging war as war, and drinking tea as a sandhill drinks water. Thieves? A little, Sahib. Sikander Khan swore to me; and he comes of a horse-stealing clan for ten generations; he swore a Pathan was a babe beside a Durro Mut in regard to horse-lifting. The Durro Muts cannot walk on their feet at all. They are like hens on the high road. Therefore they must have horses.

A more unusual line for Kipling is followed in the pathetic story, 'They.' In an automobile journey he finds an old house and garden where there are evidently children at play, but the little ones will not come where he can see their faces plainly. A blind lady, the mistress of the house, tells him how she loves these children though they are not her own. After various incidents we find that the automobile is on haunted ground, and only favored ones can hear the rustle of the children's garments. The visitor sits in the evening by the hearth with the blind lady thinking that the children, if taken no notice of, will shortly come from behind the screen. Meanwhile a tenant farmer is shown in and argues with his landlady about the building of a shed though he seems frightened for no obvious reason:

I could not but admire the intensity of his greed, when I saw him out-facing for its sake whatever terror it was that ran wet on his forehead.

I ceased to tap the leather—was, indeed, calculating the cost of the shed—when I felt my relaxed hand taken and turned softly between the soft hands of a child. So at last I had triumphed. In a moment I would turn and acquaint myself with those quick-footed wanderers.

The little brushing kiss fell in the centre of my palm—as a gift on which the fingers were, once, expected to close; as the all faithful, half-reproachful signal of a waiting child not used to neglect even when grown-ups were busiest—a fragment of the mute code devised very long ago.

Then I knew. And it was as though I had known from the first day when I looked across the lawn at the high window.

Price $1.50.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUALS.

The Boy's Own Paper' in its annual volume shows the same attractions as ever. 'My experiences before the mast,' 'Will Aylmer, a tale of the Australian bush,' and 'Sandy Costello, a story of the Solomon Islands,' show that boys are still fond of reading about adventures, while school stories also hold their own. Throughout are also plenty of good things, covering such subjects as woodcarving, conjuring and cricket conundrums. (Price, eight shillings.)

The 'Girl's Own Annual' is a handsome volume, very English, but very entertaining. 'A maiden of dreams' is one of the principal serials. It tells how the maiden learned to be more practical, but she is charming through all. 'Music as a profession for girls' is a subject to which considerable space is devoted and other practical themes are treated in an attractive way. The numerous full-page pictures, some of them colored, are of a good quality. (Religious Tract Society. Price eight shillings.)

LITERARY NOTES.

'London in the Time of the Tudors,' a companion volume to 'London in the Eighteenth Century' and London in the Time of the Stuarts,' has been issued from the voluminous notes of the late Sir Walter Besant. It is as pleasant and instructive reading as the others, says the London Daily Telegraph, packed full of information cunningly chosen and put together, and above all things, never dull,—a delightful medley of sound history, partly political and partly religious, but mainly social. The book is adorned with plentiful illustrations—and good as plentiful—drawn wholly from contemporary sources.

Everyone knows how London, in the old days, used to be devastated periodically by the plague and other violent epidemics, which claimed thousands of victims. In Henry VIII.'s reign the sweating sickness raged in 1518 and 1528; the plague was prevalent from 1519 to 1522, and returned in 1543. No one, apparently, suspected the true cause—the foulness of the streets and the prevailing insanitary conditions.

From the beginning of the sixteenth century to the Great Fire of 1666, London, crowded and confined, abounded with courts and slums of the worst possible kind; it swarmed with rogues and tramps and masterless men, who lived as they could, like swine. There were no great fires to cleanse the City. The condition of the ground, with its numberless cesspools, its narrow lanes into which, despite laws, everything was thrown; its frequent laystalls; the refuse and remains of all the workshops; the putrifying blood of the slaughtered beasts sinking into the earth—must have been truly terrible had the people realized it; but they did not.

Yet in this reign the status of doctors was greatly improved. In 1512 it was ordained that no one should practice medicine in the city or seven miles outside the walls without a license from the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's, obtainable after proper examination. In 1519 the physicians were granted a charter of incorporation, and thus became a City Company.

In Queen Elizabeth's day Londoners were very jealous and suspicious of the large numbers of aliens settled in London, many of whom were religious refugees. A census taken in 1567 disclosed 2,735 foreigners, of whom 2,030 were Dutch. In 1580 the figures had risen to 6,462, including 1,838 French and 1,542 English born of foreign parents. In 1593 the number had fallen to 5,259. It was the apprentices who were loudest in denouncing the foreigner, and an abortive conspiracy was set on foot for a general massacre. The Queen kept her executioners busy. Between 1563 and 1586 there were sixty-four executions at which 228 persons suffered. These including seventy rebels on two occasions, seventy-six cases of high treason, one of adultery, and twenty-nine cases of piracy. Public opinion was not shocked at this shedding of blood, and there is no trace whatever of sympathy with the sufferers.

There are interesting chapters on what people ate and drank. Rhubarb, then called Patience—one wonders why—was introduced from China in 1573. Turnip-leaves were eaten as a salad. Pigeons were stuffed with sour grapes or green gooseberries. Peacocks were roasted. Honey was poured over all meats. The dinner hour varied from ten to twelve. Working people took no breakfast save a draught of small ale. All liquors were fermented; you could buy Bordeaux at 8d a gallon and Spanish wine for a shilling a gallon. The dinner tables were set on trestles, and the diners sat on stools. Supper was at six. There were good digestions in those days. On July 30, 1557, a company of citizens met for a feast in the cellar of Master Smyth and Master Gylton in Amber-lane at eight in the morning. They ate half a bushel of oysters with onions, and drank hard red ale, claret, muscatel, and malmsey.

Dress was most elaborate and extravagant, and the men were just as lavish and foppish as the women.

They wore earrings; they wore costly brooches in their hats; the great nobles wore strings of pearls. They had thumb rings; they carried jewelled daggers and their own napkins to the taverns; they had a favorite lock of hair, which they curled and treated tenderly, tying a rose to it or a bunch of ribbons; they wore their hair and their beards in fantastic ways, either after the French, Italian or Spanish manner.

It was a dancing age. 'Everybody danced; the Queen at Whitehall danced the brawl; the kitchenmaid in the street danced the hey.' What these were Sir Walter does not explain, nor would a modern Master of Ceremonies be at home with the pavane, the coranto, the galliard, the fancy or the cassamezzo. So with card games. Trumps were the original of whist, but what were gleek and gresso, noddy and pace?

It is often supposed that excessive smoking is a modern evil, and that juvenile smoking was unknown in England until the introduction of the cigarette. As usual, one has only to look about in the records to find that our ancestors were quite as bad in this respect as ourselves. Sir Walter says:

'At the theatre a young fellow called for his pipe and for tobacco, and began to smoke; presently he rose, and, walking over to the boxes, presented his pipe to any lady of his acquaintance. People went to bed with tobacco-box and pipe and candle, in case they might wake up in the night and feel inclined for tobacco. After supper in a middle-class family all the men and women smoked together. Nay, it is even stated that the very children in school took a pipe of tobacco instead of breakfast, the masters smoking with them, and instructing them how to bring the smoke through the nostrils in the fashion of the day. Tobacco was bought and sold in pennyworths. Every man carried a "tobacco-box, steel, and touch." Early in the seventeenth century there are said to have been 7,000 tobacconists' shops in London. This seems incredible. Perhaps there were 7,000 shops in which tobacco was sold. For instance, all apothecaries sold tobacco. Many of the tobacco shops were of handsome appearance. A tobacco shop had a maple block for cutting a leaf, tongs for holding the coals, and a fire of juniper at which the pipes were lighted. Tobacco was so cheap that a man might fill his pocket with it for twopence.'

The city of London used to be full of gardens, in the North even more than in the South. Very few private ones now remain—one in St. Helen's Place, one behind the Rectory of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, and the Drapers' Gardens. City extension was very slow, the reason being that the city was encircled by manors and estates mostly belonging to the Church. Finsbury, Shoreditch, Hoxton, Iselden, St. Pancras, and Willesden belonged to St. Paul's. The manor of St. Peter's, Westminster, stretched from Millbank to the Fleet river, and from the Thames to Holborn.

'In English Homes,' says the New York 'Tribune,' is a beautiful picture book. The text undoubtedly counts for something, since the brief notes of which it consists convey useful bits of information; but the main thing is Mr. Latham's collection of photographs, reproduced on a generous scale in faultless half-tones. To turn these pages is to make, as it were, a tour of England, to enter scores of stately mansions and to obtain a very good idea of their artistic and social meaning.

Take, for example, the question of these superb halls which lend grandeur to places like Longleat and Hatfield. Mr. Latham points out that the hall was a great feature of a country castle or manor, not only in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but later:

'Here . . . . the host received his visitors and here meals were eaten in common, the nobleman, his family and his guests sitting above the salt and the meaner people below. Often at the upper end of the hall was a high table for the master and his family upon the dais, with a tall bay window on one side, developing into great beauty in later times, with an approach to other parts of the house behind. At the lower end was a screen separating the hall from the lobby, which opened at one end to the courtyard, and sometimes at the other to the second court, where there was one, and beyond it the kitchens and domestic offices.

For a long time the hall possessed a character of peculiar importance. If, as Mr. Latham notes, 'it was customary for ladies to receive their visitors of both sexes in their bedrooms,' this was because the bedroom was the only apartment, after the hall, built on an ample scale and furnished with special care. Amid all the subsequent changes in the domestic architecture of England, which added to the convenience and charm of every room in the house, the hall retained its pride of place as the focus of family life. Englishmen of all classes have had a way with them of building houses for use, of making decoration subordinate to the sentiment of home, and there were some owners, like the Cecils, who were themselves men of great taste and understanding in architecture and the arts, who gave the impress of their personality to the houses they built. Sir William Cecil, for example, devoted ceaseless attention to the building of Burghley House. He secured from Venice twelve statues of the Emperors, and marble pillars arrived from Hamburg, while a crowd of masons carried on the work under his instructions. In the same way did Hatfield arise, and Charlecote, begun in 1558, and other great houses, were built upon the same plan. Upon Longleat, Audley End and Hengrave Hall the impress of the owners is strong, and it is known, or believed that they were themselves very largely concerned in the design and construction of those great places.

In short, there is nothing professional, fashionable or freakish about these homes. One result of the sterling simplicity and rationality upon which they founded their homes is that the main lines of what they left behind them are to this day all that could be desired, and their descendants can leave their heritage untouched. It is a delight to observe from these photographs that the heritage is left untouched, Save for certain pieces of furniture, certain rugs and so on, which have been placed in the rooms, there is nothing in the latter to shock the ghost of some old Englishman returned to earth to see what manner of life is being led by those for whom he built a roof centuries ago. He could feel perfectly at home, for while the electric light might puzzle him he would otherwise have round him the same atmosphere that he knew when he was in the flesh.

J. M. Dent & Co. are preparing a new series of illustrated Shakespeare stories for children, simple versions of dramas like 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'The Tempest,' etc., in which the literary work will be done by Miss Spencer Hoffman, and the pictures by Walter Crane, Anning Bell and others.

'The Life of Principal Grant' is being issued by the Toronto house of Morang & Co. To this Canadian firm also belongs the credit of having issued within the year several volumes of 'The Makers of Canada' series, a two-volume edition of 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party,' and a 'Life of Gladstone,' in three volumes.

There is no more painful sign of modern 'hustle,' says the London 'Globe,' than the ever-decreasing lease of life allotted to novels nowadays. An interesting interview with a publisher in a monthly magazine which devotes itself to the fortunes of books, shows what an expert thinks of the matter. 'Few people,' he says, 'realize how short the life of an average book is. Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of every four are as dead as mutton in three months.' No wonder, with these facts staring them in the face, that modern writers are apt to scamp their work, and to take to the manufacture of short stories for the magazines, as both easier and more profitable than the planning and writing of long novels. Yet there is a small section of the public which prefers to read books after the first demand for them has ceased. Hazlitt, it may be remembered, mentions in one of his essays that he preferred his books when they had become, as it were, mellowed. There is something soothing and restful about reading a book which has been forgotten by the multitude. About the newly published novel, with its bright cover and crisp pages, there is an air of unreality. It is somehow more like an enlarged magazine than a novel. It is only when the cover begins to grow duller that the interior begins to grow more interesting.

Here is a bit of Scotch humor from Sir Archibald Geikie, which shows the heckler 'in his own plate':

Mr. Henry George, the American, held a meeting at Forfar. After he had made his oration, he invited questions, and an old farmer, rising, said:

'Ye'll hae land o' yer ain, Maister George?'

'No, indeed,' was the reply, 'I am not a landlord.'

'Ye'll be a tenant o' land, Maister George?'

'Not I. I am no man's tenant.'

'Ye'll be an agent for land, Maister George—ye'll manage it for some else?'

'Not at all. I am not an agent. I have nothing to do with land.'

'I thocht so,' said the questioner, as he resumed his seat.

Mr. Bliss Carman's 'The Friendship of Art' should have appeared in August, but has been delayed, and will not come until October. It is to have a photogravure portrait of the author, to be bound in the same style as 'The Kinship of Nature,' and it is whimsically dedicated to 'Moonshine,' a summer home at which he has found solace and refreshment. In accounting for this bit of whimsicality he inquires why it may not be believed that every abode is pervaded by its distinct and individual tutelary presence, as the Greeks believed was the case with every shrine, and, truly, the picture which he makes of Moonshine as a home with an atmosphere and distinction all its own; the music and song and merrymaking which he describes as having filled it may well have given it a soul. The volume contains twenty-five little essays, a few of which have appeared in the 'Literary World.' Two of them, one on 'Personal rhythm,' the other 'On tradition,' are sure to provoke lively discussion.

Another story of intimate animal life from the pen of Ernest Thompson Seton and illustrated by him is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for publication about the first of next month. It is entitled 'Monarch, the big bear of Talac.' In it the author is said to return to his earlier method pursued in 'Wild Animals I Have Known.' He has made eight full page wash drawings and nearly a hundred characteristic marginal sketches for the book which contains the longest animal story that the author has ever written. It will appear in small quarto form, profusely decorated, and printed in two colors.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Those who think well of the 'Witness' type of journalism will take a real pleasure in introducing it to their friends. For this purpose sample copies of all our publications will be mailed to any address free of charge, or the remarkably low year-end offers set forth on another page may be availed of.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

Fuddy—How do you account for Bingley's sudden disappearance? Do you think his mind is unbalanced?

Duddy—It is generally supposed, I believe, that it is his books that will not balance.

Do Not Delay.—Do not let a cold or a cough fasten upon you, as it will, if neglected. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will break up a cold and cure a cough and should be resorted to at once when the first symptoms appear. It can be disguised so that any unpleasant taste it may have will be imperceptible to the delicate. Try it, and be convinced.

Harry—I hate to say it, but I don't believe there ever was a woman who would tell the truth about her age.

Harriet—Well, that's only a personal matter. It is a different thing, you know, when a man lies about the age of his horse.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

A little boy came home very proud because he had taken part in organizing a small club. His mother asked: 'Are you the president?' 'No.' 'The secretary?' 'No.' 'The treasurer?' 'No.' 'What are you, then?' 'I'm the boss of the whole thing; I'm the majority.'

In Nature's Storehouse there are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

Uncle Silas, at the grocery shop—'Well, Jack, did you pick up any new ideas while you was in the big city?'

Jack, just returned—'Yes, I found out that it costs you twenty shillings to salute a policeman.'

A Cure for Costiveness. — Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes, usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach, and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

Mamma (to a friend who is lunching with her)—'I don't know why it is, but I always eat more when we have company than when we're alone.'

Tommy (helping himself to a third piece of cake)—'I know why it is. 'Cause we have better things to eat.'

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold, or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it, as it is as pleasant as syrup.

Ponsonby (somewhat boastfully)—'I may say, Miss Blitlerwick, that I am quite an adept at athletics. I can row, ride—either horse or bike—swim, spar, jump and run.'

Miss Blitlerwick (sweetly)—'Here comes papa. Do let me see you jump and run.'

There are a number of varieties of corns, Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

'Well,' said the young lawyer, after he had heard his new client's story,' your claim appears to be good. I think we can secure a verdict without much trouble.'

'That's what I told my wife, and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first-class lawyer.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
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'Bridget, you must be more careful with your dusting. I declare I could write my name upon the piano.' ''Deed, ma'am, it's yesilf has the gran' eddycashun.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Advertisements.

$2.25 CHINA SILK WAIST DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY.

Supplied in any shade. It's a regular $4.00 waist. Is lined, has a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side, small tucks between, tucked back, new sleeve, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed in fancy buttons. Same waist in Black Taffeta Silk $2.95

All other shades, $2.50; all shades Lustre, $2.50; all shades French Flannel, $1.75; Black Sateen 95c. Any shade Velvet $1.95. Add 15 cents for postage. Give Bust Size. Send to-day.

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Advertisements.

NEURALGIC PAINS

ARE THE CRY OF THE NERVES FOR BETTER BLOOD.

Enrich the Blood and Neuralgia will Disappear— It Is Only Those Whose Blood is Poor and Watery That Suffer.

No part of the human system is more sensitive than the nerves. Many of the most excruciating pains that afflict mankind come from weak, shaky, shattered nerves, and among the nerve pains there is perhaps none causes more intense suffering than neuralgia, which generally attacks the nerves of the face and head, sometimes causing swift, darting, agonizing pains—at other times a dull, heavy aching feeling which makes life miserable. There is only one way to get rid of neuralgia and other nervous troubles, and that is through the blood. Poor, watery blood makes the nerves shaky and invite disease. Rich, red blood makes the nerves strong and banishes all nerve troubles. No medicine in the world can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic; every dose helps to make rich, red blood, and every drop of this new blood feeds and strengthens the nerves and banishes all nerve aches and pains. Among those who offer strong proof of this is Mr. John McDermott, Bond Head, Ont., who says: 'A few years ago while working as a carpenter in Buffalo I got wet. I neglected to change my clothes, and next morning I awoke with cramps and pains throughout my entire body. I was unable to go to work, so called in a doctor. I followed his treatment, but it did not help me. As I was unable to work, I returned to my home at Bond Head. Here I consulted a doctor, who said I was suffering from neuralgia, but though he treated me for some time, he also failed to help me. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so decided to try them. I had not used more than three boxes before I felt they were helping me. From that on I gained day by day, and after I had used some ten boxes I had fully recovered my old-time strength, and have since been able to work at my trade without any trouble. The pains and aches no longer torture me, and I have gained in weight. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an invaluable medicine, and shall always have a good word to say for them.'

Neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, and the many other blood and nerve troubles all vanish when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used—but you must get the genuine, bearing the full name, 'D. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around every box. Sold by druggists or direct by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

In order to obviate the possibilities of suicide by gas, electric light has been installed in four hundred cells in Holloway jail.

A motor-cyclist wearing a morning coat has been summoned at Birmingham because his coat tails hid the number of his machine from a constable's view.

The poultry sales in connection with the London Dairy Show realized nearly £1,000. Fifty pounds was paid for the first prize partridge Wyandotte cockerel.

A £30 diamond ring found in a 'bus by Alice Pelling, a servant girl, having been advertised without result, the Bow Street magistrate has instructed the police to give the ring to the girl.

As a passive resister, the Rev. S. S. Henshaw, of Leeds, spent three days in Armley jail. He now states that he was treated so considerately by the warders that he invited two of them to have tea with him.

Hares have become very numerous near Hungerford recently, and several have been seen in the principal streets. Three have been killed within a few yards of the Town Hall.

The memorial tablet unveiled in York Minster to the memory of the officers and men of the York and Lancaster Regiment contained the single word, 'Remember,' followed by the names of the fallen.

Lord Rothschild, Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, has consented to unveil on the highest peak of the Chiltern Hills the Bucks war memorial, erected in honor of those who fell in the South African war.

When Yarmouth had an autumn mackerel fleet there were no fish to be caught, and the voyage was dropped. This autumn the North Sea is so full of mackerel that they are being caught in large numbers in the herring nets.

Mr. George Alington Charsley, of Beaconsfield Bucks, one of the oldest coroners in England, is resigning the appointment. He has in his possession a Testament that has been used at inquests in that division for over a century.

Owing to the deafness of a bride, married at Tiverton Wesleyan Church, the officiating clergyman wrote out for her the questions in the marriage service, and pointed to the writing as he paused for the replies.

Dr. Walford Davies has a tactful way of advising people not to sing out of tune in church. 'Sing heartily only what you can sing,' he said, 'and when you can't, then, be content to follow St. Paul's advice and make melody in your hearts unto the Lord.'

'Firework clubs,' to provide funds for crackers and catherine-wheels for Guy Fawkes's day, are now flourishing in the East End schools in London. Some of these clubs have over a hundred members, and each youth collects for the common fund.

In connection with the Princes Risborough (Bucks) Agricultural Show, equal first prizes were given to Matthew Markham and John Henry Gomme, two farm laborers, who have been with one employer, and on the same farm, each for forty-three years.

The members of the Lancashire county police force have presented to the various townships over which they have jurisdiction forty-six handsome ambulance carriages, many of them costing over £100. The money for these has been raised by means of football matches and sports.

Lady Belhaven still pursues her work of inducing the drivers of pit ponies to take special care of their charges. She entertained a gathering of the drivers recently, and the report submitted showed that some of the ponies were better kept and more comfortably housed than some of those which work above ground.

The greatest show of potatoes ever held has been on view at the Crystal Palace, when the National Potato Society had its first exhibition. Mr. Findlay, who had his latest novelties on view, recently sold five tubers of the 'Mairsland Queen,' weighing about one pound, for £100.

One by one London's old landmarks are disappearing. The latest sacrifice to the progressive spirit of the age is a famous old hostelry in Highgate, the Red Lion Inn, which used to be much frequented by travellers on the Great North Road, and by graziers and cattle drovers on the last stage of their journey to the Smithfield cattle market.

The memorial to the late Duke of Clarence in the Albert Chapel at Windsor Castle, is now receiving its finishing touches. It is a striking piece of work of great delicacy, abounding in artistic detail. Small symbolical figures, one of them a knight in full armor worked in ivory and silver, stud the body of the monument, which is surmounted by a kneeling winged figure.

An Anglian Cross, which has been erected on the cliffs at Roker, Sunderland, as a memorial of 'The Venerable Bede,' was unveiled recently in the presence of a large and distinguished company by the Archbishop of York. The cross, a remarkably fine piece of work, was designed by Mr. Charles Clement Hodges, of Hexham, Northumberland, and sculptured by Mr. George W. Milburn, of York.

A remarkable agricultural feat has been performed by a one-armed man named William Hancocks at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, who won the first prize in a competition for cutting and laying a hedge, ten yards long, as a bullock fence, within four and a half hours. There were eleven other competitors, but the winner, although handicapped by the loss of his right arm, performed the task as quickly as any.

To mark the fact that Mr. Choate has served a longer term as ambassador at the Court of St. James's than any of his predecessors since the retirement, thirty-five years ago, of the late Mr. Charles Francis Adams, it has been decided to present him with a portrait of himself, to be painted by Mr. Herkomer, and also to place a replica of the portrait in the Embassy. The subscribers are restricted to Americans residing, or having interests, in England.

SCOTCH.

Falkirk October Tryst at Stenhousemuir was opened the other day, but no cattle were brought to the stance for the first time in its history.

The ratepayers of the burgh of Kinning Park decided on the 29th ult. in favor of annexation to Glasgow by a ballot vote of 640 against 498.

A sheep's head was bought from a Mr. Kirk, butcher, Leslie, and all the teeth were found to be covered with gold. The sheep was bred and grazed on the Strathendrick estate.

Ex-Provost Moncur, of Dundee, has presented the managers of the Royal Victoria Hospital there with the sum of £5,500 to build and equip a cancer ward in the institution.

Six centuries of a continuous tenancy of a small landed property in the uplands of Dumfriesshire comes to an end by the retirement of Mr. Robert E. Moffat from the farm of Midknock, on the Duke of Buccleuch's Eskdale estate.

It is stated that the old Free Church party has decided on retaining the Free Church Theological Hall in Edinburgh, and that the Free Church colleges at Glasgow and Aberdeen are to be offered to the United Free Church at an annual rent.

The Rev. Archibald McEwen, M.A., who retired from the incumbency of St. John's Episcopal Church, Dumfries, in 1883, after a tenure of thirty-seven years, has just died at Carlisle in his eighty-eighth year.

From the North comes a pretty story relating to the King's visit to Glenquoich. An invalid daughter of one of Lord Burton's gardeners was anxious to see His Majesty, but was unable to gratify her wish. The King, learning of the matter, proceeded to the gardener's cottage, where the door was opened by the invalid's mother. His Majesty shook hands with her, and asked if he might see her daughter, with whom he conversed for a few minutes, expressing the hope that she might soon recover. Before leaving the King went into the 'parlor' and inspected the photographs. His Majesty presented a souvenir of his visit to the invalid, and afterwards sent a signed photograph of himself to her mother.

IRISH.

The experiment of giving temperance lectures to prisoners is to be tried in some of the Irish jails.

Betty Meagher, who died in County Sligo, aged, it is said, 125 years, was wont to rail cruelly at her seventy-five-year-old daughter for her gadabout propensities.

At a public meeting in Drogheda, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to present the freedom of the city to Mr. John Redmond, on his return from America.

The local yawls and seine boats in Coomscune Harbor, County Kerry, have been very successful at the mackerel fishing lately. The takes of mackerel ranged from six thousand to twenty-five thousand each boat.

The memorial to the late Lord Dufferin, which is to be erected in front of the new City Hall in Belfast, will not be completed before June, 1905. The two figures representing India and Canada are to form part of the work, and have been on exhibition in London for some time, where they have been much admired by all who have seen them.

The porter at the Bank of Ireland was showing a visitor named Forrester and a young lady over the armory, which contained a number of old flint lock guns and two small cannon. Forrester pulled the trigger of one of the old guns and a spark from the flint exploded a number of cartridges in an open bin. All the occupants of the room were seriously injured.

At Newtownmountkennedy Petty Sessions on Friday District-Inspector Triscott, Bray, charged Joseph Bundley, Rose Cottage, Dalkey, with having, on Sept. 27, at Bellevue, Delgany, driven a motor car recklessly and negligently, and at a speed and in a manner contrary to the Act of Parliament. Defendant was fined one pound and costs, the conviction to be endorsed on his license.

Belfast may be looked upon as the 'headquarters of handkerchiefs,' as one of the most flourishing industries of that go-ahead city is that of handkerchief-making. Competent authorities estimate the number of hands employed in Belfast and the North of Ireland at this industry at about thirty thousand. Only about one percent of these belongs to the male sex. It is a light remunerative industry, and at the same time one of the most pleasant in which women can engage. It is especially applicable to those handworkers (embroideries, etc.) in the country districts.

JAPANESE ARMY DOCTORS.

At the International Congress of Military Surgeons, now in session in St. Louis, Major Louis Livingstone Seaman, U.S.V.E., who has just returned from the scene of the Russo-Japanese war, gives some very important information about the wonderful success attending the operations of the medical department of the Japanese army. He said: 'If the testimony of those conversant with the facts can be accepted, supplemented by my own limited observation, the loss from preventable disease in the first six months of this terrible conflict will be but a fraction of one percent. This, too, in a country notoriously insanitary. Compare this with the fearful losses of the British army from preventable diseases in South Africa—or, worse—with our own losses in the Spanish-American war—where, in a campaign the actual hostilities of which lasted only six weeks, the mortality from bullets and wounds was 258, whilst that from disease reached the appalling number of 3,852. Regarding the ultimate outcome of this terrible war, history will never again furnish a more convincing demonstration of the benefit of a medical, sanitary and commissary department, thoroughly organized, equipped and empowered to overcome the silent foe.' The Japanese are the first to recognize the true value of medical corps. Care of the sick and wounded consumes but a small part of their time. The solution of the greater problem, preserving the health and fighting value of the army in the field—by preventing disease, by careful supervision of the smallest details of subsisting, clothing, and sheltering the units, is their first and most important duty. Their capacity for detail is something phenomenal, nothing seems too small to escape their vigilance, or too tedious to weary their patience, and everywhere—in the field with scouts, or in the base hospitals at home, the one great prevailing idea is the prevention of disease. The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where, in an American or British army, he has no place. He is as much in the front as in the rear. He is with the first screen of scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labelling wells, so that the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a town he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so the approaching column is warned and no soldier is billeted where danger exists. Bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every divisional headquarters.'

LORD KITCHENER DID AS HE WAS TOLD.

From an Indian correspondent comes the following amusing story of Lord Kitchener and a determined little lady of three or four summers. It happened on board the ship conveying Lord Kitchener to India. One afternoon 'K. of K.' was dozing in his deck-chair, for even Homer nods a while, when the small maiden in question, playing with her ball, perhaps by accident, perhaps by design, let it fly into his lordship's face, whence it rolled to his feet. Lord Kitchener woke up and turned upon the child, who by this time had approached him, that basilisk gaze before which the hearts of strong men have often turned to water.

But the child was in no wise abashed. 'Pick up my ball,' she said imperatively. Lord Kitchener frowned and answered not.

'Pick up my ball,' reiterated the small damsel insistently.

'Haven't you got a nurse?' said Lord Kitchener in an awful voice.

The interrogative mood was answered by the imperative.

'Pick up my ball!'

Lord Kitchener looked round despairingly, but reinforcements were not in sight. 'Where is your mother?' he said weakly.

'Pick—up—my—ball!' The ultimatum was delivered in crescendo tones which suggested the imminence of something worse to follow, and Lord Kitchener meekly complied. Then he fled incontinently to the smoking room.—M. A. P.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'FAITHFUL CARLO.'

('Australian Spectator.')

They had been sitting there for nearly an hour, when Carlo jumped up and gave a short growl. Tom knew there was something strange about, and looking round saw the buggy, with his father and cousin in it just about to pull into the yard. He was up like a shot, and over to the yard, followed by Carlo. As he reached it, the trap pulled in, and his cousin jumped out.

It was a happy moment for Tom when he looked for the first time upon the boy who was to be his companion for the next two weeks. He hardly ever saw a stranger in the bush where he lived, and to him, his cousin's visit was a red-letter day in his life.

Jack was just about Tom's height and age, but was not nearly as broad as him. Tom's shoulders would nearly have made two of Jack's. He smiled at his white face, and soft hands; they were very much different to his own sunburnt ones, and he asked Jack with a smile if he always wore gloves on his face as well as his hands. Jack laughed back at him, and said he supposed they would be as brown as his before he left.

A week had slipped quickly by since Jack's arrival at the homestead. In that short time he had progressed very well in the art of bushmanship. He could now ride Topsy fairly well, and shoot nearly as well as Tom himself. The only thing he could not yet manage was swimming, and many were the duckings he got before he could swim a yard.

One time, on a hot afternoon, when he was having another try, Tom got him to get on his back, while he swam across with him. When they got near the middle Tom took a dive and went under, taking Jack with him. It was the greatest ducking he ever had, and he said he would never go in the creek again, if his cousin went, too.

They were up every morning before sunrise, and over at the white cliffs shooting. Every time they got a rabbit, and sometimes two; but they began to get scarcer and scarcer, and Tom saw very well that they would have to go further away, if they wanted to have any more shots. Many a morning they went a long way into the bush, and never arrived home till nearly dinner time. At first Tom's mother got anxious, but when they came home safe every time she got used to it, and even gave them permission to have a whole day out shooting before Jack went home.

They planned their great hunt for the second last day of Jack's holiday. It was a beautiful morning, and not too hot. They were up, as usual, before sunrise, and had Mary up, too, to cut their lunch. Each one carried his own in a big bag across his back. Tom, of course, had his rifle, but in place of one, Jack carried a small pick to dig out any small burrows that they might hunt any rabbits into. Carlo was there, too, and as the sun was just beginning to poke his head above the horizon these two boys might have been seen walking quickly towards the white cliffs, each armed with a weapon to fight the big army of rabbits which they hoped to meet before the day was out.

They climbed down the cliffs, and walked along the river bank till they came to a convenient place to cross. They had not to go far before they came to a part over which they crossed without scarcely wetting their feet. Then they struck into the bush, and in the direction of a place where Tom knew there was always plenty of game; but they seemed scarcer than usual, and when they got to it, they hardly saw one. Tom was a bit disappointed, for in his imagination he had seen them running about like sheep, and pictured them shooting them down as quickly as they could load the rifle.

They wandered about among the rocks and gullies till dinner-time without seeing one near enough to shoot out. Jack was for going home, but Tom said they would have one more try on the other side of the hill, where some miners had once been at work in an old tunnel, driven right into the hill. So, after dinner they set out again, and soon reached the place.

When they were about a hundred yards from the tunnel Jack, who was carrying the rifle, saw a rabbit poke up his head out of the long grass just about thirty yards in front of him. He stopped and examined the rifle to make sure it was ready for firing.

'What's up, Jack?' said Tom, who was walking behind, followed by Carlo.

'There's such a big fellow in the grass, about thirty yards in front. I saw him poke his head up.'

'Where? I don't see him; you must be mistaken.'

'No, I am not. You look there for a minute,' pointing in the direction with his finger, 'and see if I am.'

Tom looked for a moment without seeing anything; but just as he was about to take his eyes off the spot, up went the head again.

'You are right, Jack; mind you kill him. If he gets away we might not get another shot.'

Jack lifted the rifle to his shoulder and carefully sighted it on the head of the rabbit. It poked its ears up as if suspecting something, and was just about to run when Tom called out:

'Shoot, Jack! You'll be too late in a minute.' Here, Carlo, come back, and wait till he has fired.'

Carlo had taken a bound forward when he had caught sight of the pointed rifle, and would have run out if Tom had not stopped him.

The next moment there was a sharp crack, and a small cloud of smoke, but the rabbit was not killed; it was hit in the back leg, and was making for the old tunnel as hard as it could.

'We'll get him yet!' yelled Jack, as he bounded forward, followed by Tom. 'Here, Carlo, after him.'

At the word of command the dog took a leap forward, and ran after the wounded animal. He gained on it fast, and both boys thought he would catch it before it reached the tunnel. They stood in their excitement watching the chase. Carlo was getting nearer and nearer, and they thought he would get it in the next bound; but he didn't, for he made his bound just as the rabbit disappeared in its burrow, just inside the mouth of the tunnel.

The dog stuck his head as far into the burrow as he could, and held it there for a moment; then he pulled it out again, and started whining, and scratching at the mouth of it. Tom saw it, and calling out to Jack to follow ran quickly to the tunnel. Carlo's behaviour told him it was only a short burrow, and the way he was pulling out the earth told him also it was easy ground to dig.

Jack came along and picked up the pick, and started to dig; but Tom saw him, and frightened the wits out of him, by the excited way he called out: 'Hold on, Jack; don't dig yet.'

'Why, Tom?' answered Jack, in surprise.

'Because there's no need to dig all the way up,' and he abruptly turned into the thick bush behind him, and in a minute returned with a long, straight stick.

'What are you going to do with that?' said Jack, as he came again to the burrow with it.

'You wait a minute and you'll see,' answered Tom, with a smile, and pushing the stick as far as he could get it into the burrow.

'Now, Jack,' he went on again, 'when you hear this **stick tapping**, just make a mark with the pick.

Jack answered all right, and stood with the pick upraised waiting. In a second he heard the noise, and stuck the pick into the ground above it. Tom left the mouth of the burrow, and took up the pick and started digging desperately. After digging for a minute he came into the burrow, dropped the pick and got on his knees, and cleaned out the hole he had made. Then he put in his hand and felt which way it turned. It went toward the other wall, and as far as he could guess, only went about six feet further.

'Do you see what I did it for now, Jack?' asked he, as he again picked up the stick.

'Quite well,' answered Jack. 'It saves a lot of work, but I should never have thought of it.'

'Well, you will know next time,' answered Tom, as he started digging desperately again.

He very soon opened up the little underground tunnel, and when he inserted the stick again declared he could feel the rabbit. He looked at the end of the stick when he drew it out, and grew quite excited when he saw some of its grey fur sticking on the end of it.

'He's not far now, Jack,' said he, excitedly. 'We will have him in a few minutes, but we'll have to shift this pole first,' as he found he could go no further till the obstruction was removed.

'That will be easy enough,' answered Jack. 'Let me dig around the bottom of it, and then we can lift it out.'

(To be Continued.)

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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Home Department.

The Grace of Cheerfulness

I said, I will be glad to-day!
The rain-clouds drift along the hills,
The grass is drowned in lakes and rills,
The birds of song are chilled and mute,
The dreariness seems absolute;
And yet I will be glad to-day!

I will be glad, be glad to-day,
Though many tiresome tasks are set
My patient hands, I will forget
The frets that trouble and depress,
And think on things of pleasantness;
And so I will be glad to-day!

I will be glad to-day, to-day;
For summer suns again will shine,
The air will thrill like tonic wine,
The birds will sing as ne'er before,
And with these blisses yet in store
Why should I not be glad to-day?
—'Christian Endeavor World.'

A Hallowe'en Party.

(By Elizabeth M. McCarty, in the 'Gentlewoman.')

No other occasion offers to the young hostess so good an opportunity fo rentertaining her unmarried friends in a pleasing, novel and inexpensive way as Halloween. The most delightful Halloween party I ever attended was given by a friend living in a country house just outside one of the central cities in New York State.

The invitations were a novelty in themselves, and excited much sport. The narrow strip of paper on which the invitation was written was closely rolled and tucked into the emptied shell of an English walnut, after which the halves were tightly glued together. The nut (for us to crack) was then tied up into two square pieces of tissue paper, green outside and white inside. The nut was placed on end in the centre of the paper, which was gathered up around it and tied with a narrow white ribbon. The corners were smoothed out and turned back, showing the white lining. Tiny cards were attached to each, bearing the recipient's name.

The night was dark, and when we neared the house, which stood on a large lawn, it seemed surrounded by demons, for, dancing, swaying everywhere, were huge jack-o'-lanterns attached to the boughs of the trees by strings. Each of the tall gateposts had a face perched upon it—one a large, round face, all upward curves, and the other a long, doleful face, all downward curves—and when we reached the porch, there, from over the door, glaring down upon us, was the most dreadful face of all.

We were all well into the spirit of the evening by this time, and each guest came in laughing to greet the hostess. We found no light in the upper hall, as we went to the cloak room, except another hideous face on the hall table. Downstairs everything in the way of decorations was beautiful. The balustrade was woven in and out with evergreen boughs, giving a very pretty effect. Chrysanthemums in crocks, were everywhere. The portieres were trimmed with vines, and growing ferns were upon the piano and small tables. Three ears of corn, one of which was red, were suspended in one of the large doorways, and our hostess explained that this had the same significance as the mistletoe bough.

The evening was spent very pleasantly—Halloween games and jokes abounding. Among the new ideas were the following: Our hostess entered early in the evening, bearing a small, round pumpkin on an old pewter platter, that had been in our host's family for generations. The letters of the alphabet were carved promiscuously over the whole surface of the pumpkin. One by one the young people were blindfolded, provided with a hat pin, and led up to the pumpkin, where they were expected to stick the pin into an initial, indicating the name of their future life partner. Several young ladies were asked to kneel before a narrow mirror, hung lengthwise about three feet from the floor, and were assured that by looking steadily into it they would see their future husbands' faces. When they insisted that they saw only their own faces, they were told that those would belong to their husbands when they were married.

Just before supper we were all gathered into the big parlor and seated on the floor in a circle. The lights had been turned out, and our hostess brought in a plate of salt, wet with alcohol; this was lighted, and set on the table in our midst, giving a weird, ghostly light. We listened to ghost stories told by different ranconteurs, and finally all took part in one started by our host, by each adding a sentence or two, and stopping abruptly for the next to continue.

Supper was served in the dining-room. The table, containing forty covers, was laid in the form of an L, running into an alcove to accommodate more in a limited space. It was decorated with the glossy green leaves of American holly and late nasturtium blossoms, lighted by candles in old-fashioned silver candlesticks, which, together with the silver, cut glass and other dainty appointments, made it a dream of beauty.

The supper was served in five courses, and we inwardly thanked our hostess for something so elaborate, as the hour was late and our ride had given us an appetite.

When the cakes were served, a whole cake in which a wedding ring had been baked was passed around, and each of us cut a slice for ourselves, endeavoring to get the piece containing the ring.

Just before leaving the table, the guests, beginning, with our hostess, numbered from one to thirteen, then commenced with one again, and so on until all had been numbered. The unlucky number thirteens were declared fated to remain maids or bachelors, as the case might be.

After more games and renewed efforts by some of the young men to obtain a bite of an apple suspended by a string, from the ceiling, we somewhat reluctantly prepared for departure. As the carriages rolled away, our hostess playfully called after us, 'The goblins'll get ye if ye don't watch out.'

Often this pleasant evening is recalled upon entering a friend's room and seeing one of the pretty invitations hanging in a conspicuous place, for most of us have kept them as souvenirs.

A WITCH PARTY, WITH GHOSTS AND WEIRD OBSERVANCES.

There is no night in all the year so altogether delightful for an evening party as the eve of All Saints', for, though the day is supposed to be one of prayer in memory of the dead, the evening before it has been devoted to revelry since long back in the centuries.

One cannot be formal with ghosts, as no books of etiquette have prescribed a proper course of conduct to be followed when one sees them. So, naturally, a party given on Hallowe'en is distinguished by its informality and its jollity, even though the guests engage in the fateful occupation of learning whether they are to have the career of old maid, happy wife or widow, or their masculine equivalents.

A Hallowe'en party should not be large. Twenty are as many as will find fun together in it, and the company should be friends rather than acquaintances merely. One can have the oldtime party, devoted to burning chestnuts, bobbing for apples, and the better known ceremonies, or one can try something new. It may be for instance, a witches' party, with guests clothed in the traditional witches' garb. For this consult Mother Goose and copy the costume of the old woman who went to sweep cobwebs out of the sky. The men can wear any weird costume which suggests wizardry, and the costumes are a great aid in turning the course of events along uncanny lines. One caution should be give, though it is supposed that every one understands that all is illusion. Abnormally nervous persons should not have dealings even with pretended spooks, and sometimes one's nerves do get a little shaken by the observance of Halloween.

The invitations may be cut in the form of the witch, or she may be sketched on one end of the invitation card, or several witches may fly on broomsticks across it. These drawings can easily be made by tracing the outline over carbon paper on the card, then marking over the tracing lines with pen and ink. It is interesting to have all the cards different. If the invitation is given by word of mouth, this form of ornamentation may be used for the supper cards, with a couplet appropriate to the occasion, either original or quoted. The supper cards may be held by tiny witch dolls, and will make amusing souvenirs.

The party to be a greater success should be held where there may be an open fire, and should last into the small hours, when ghosts and astral bodies are travelling about, for on this night it is given to ordinary eyes to behold the astral body that each has but seldom makes known to another. If it were not so how would the future true love make himself visible?

Some little time may be spent merrily in the usual rites which need not be described here, but one of the first things to be done is to make the cake of fate so that it may be baked for supper, and there is no reason why this should not be as delicious as if it told no secrets. Each of the trinkets which are its reason for being should be wrapped in oil paper. There will be a ring to show who will first be married, a thimble for the spinster, a wheel for the traveller who is never to rest in a home, and there may be a tiny ship also, a pen for the author or her who will wed one, a sixpence or a dime for the individual who is to know riches, a tiny doll for the future opponent of race suicide. Any trifle suggestive of an occupation may be baked in the cake, and indicate that she who gets it will have for her future partner one whose trade is carried on by such tool. These things must be very small, so that they may not be found too easily. One person may put together the ingredients, but each individual must give a stir to the dough, and from the time the compounding is begun until the cake is in the oven not a word must be spoken or the spell is broken. The difficulty of following this one direction explains why the charm so often fails of its effect, and is an additional reason of having everything well in hand before the company takes a part. The baketin will be greased, everything measured, butter and sugar creamed, eggs beaten, etc. Any recipe may serve for the cake, and it is allowable for the maid to watch its baking.

A pretty trick, which is not common, is that of finding one's true love by bits of candles in boats made of nutshells. Take halves of English walnuts and fasten in them, by softening the bottom, little candles, the smallest to be found. These fairy boats, with their freight, are placed gently upon tubs of water, and each is named, one for each guest, and one for his or her choice, which, of course, need not be told. A guest may even have several boats if she desires, and is of a nature to 'be happy with either.' The surface of the water will look charming when the candles are lighted. There should be no other light in the room. The bits of ships must not be stirred by a breath, and there is a meaning in everything connected with their voyage, and sometimes one will pair immediately with a neighbor, and sometimes one will resolutely hold aloof from companionship. It is quite amusing to watch their vagaries.

If the candle does not light readily there is supposed to be trouble brewing.

Another test with candles is intended to reveal what the coming year has in store. Use for these the half-length size, and arrange them some distance apart on the floor. Each candle typifies a month. The trick is to jump over them in turn without extinguishing any. If one can do this the year has only good in store. Each light that goes out means one unlucky month.

After this the guests will probably be ready to consult the oracle, who may be a man or woman, but whose personality must be unknown. The costume should be of the weirdest possible, and the face should be veiled. The abode of the oracle should be a room not seen until the time for consulting her has arrived. There should be no light other than from candles, and by putting green or blue shades over them one may produce a light that only a spook would willingly patronize. Cabalistic symbols may be hung about the closet, or tent, that is given over to this use, and the more uncanny the better the effect will be. Only one may enter at a time, and the dictum must be given in a deep hollow tone, as spookish as possible. It does not matter whether the oracle uses cards, the hand or crystal gazing, or invents something else for her story of the future, but she must be a person who will not tell horrors even in play, for many of those who openly scorn all superstitions are in reality deeply influenced thereby.

After all who wish have heard the decrees of the oracle there will be supper. Any menu made up quite considerably of nuts and apples will be appropriate. There may be nut sandwiches, nut and apple salad, nut cakes, and the cake of fate. The supper should give more than courtesy refreshments, because the evening will be long.

After supper all will proceed to the room with the open fire. Here, without deliberate purpose, the guests will soon find themselves sitting meditatively about the fire, and then some one will begin to tell a story. That is the effect the open fire has on humankind, so the hostess will turn this disposition to her purpose. There will be no other light in the room, and that in the fireplace will flicker and become low, so that it will give great effect to the ghost stories.

Perhaps the hostess may have gathered beachwood for the fire. If she has, she will have the most beautiful blues, gold and greens in the flames. If beachwood cannot be found there is a chemical imitation which is nearly as brilliant,and which is just the light for telling ghost stories in: As there will be twenty in the room, even if the story-telling does become 'scary,' it will not be too severe a strain even upon the most nervous, but it does produce an effect which is out of the ordinary on these young men and women half disguised by their quaint costumes in the dim light of the fire, and it adds thrills to stories that might not be moving were they told in the sunlight.

If preferred, the oracle may be introduced at this point instead of earlier. When the tension of the party is at its highest nervous pitch let her appear, silently and unexpectedly, clothed in shapeless white (two sheets), a pointed cap on her head, from which a long drapery may hang (another sheet), and her arms outspread. After uttering her decrees let her vanish as quietly as she came.

When this is over it will be well to turn on the lights and have some jolly, rollicking games like 'roll the cover,' so that the nervous tension may be removed before all start for home. The old-fashioned games are the best for this purpose, as the action dispels nervousness and causes laughter, thus putting everyone in a cheerful frame of mind, and blotting out the half terror left by the ghost stories.—New York 'Times.'

MAKING THE BEST OF ONE ANOTHER.

We may, if we choose, make the worst of one another. Every one has his weak points; every one has his faults; we may make the worst of these; we may fix our attention constantly upon these. But we may also make the best of one another. We may forgive even as we hope to be forgiven. We may put ourselves in the place of others, and ask what we should wish to be done with us, and thought of us, were we in their place. By loving whatever is lovable in those around us, love will flow back from them to us, and life will become a pleasure instead of a pain; and earth will become like heaven; and we shall become not unworthy followers of him whose name is Love.

There is a story of a German baron who made a great Eolian harp by stretching wires from tower to tower of his castle. When the harp was ready he listened for the music. But it was in the calm of summer, and in the still air the wires hung silent. Autumn came, with its gentle breezes and there were faint whispers of song. At length the winter winds swept over the castle, and now the harp answered in majestic music.

Such a harp is the human heart. It does not yield its noblest music in the summer days of joy, but in the winter of trial. The sweetest songs on earth have been sung in sorrow. The richest things in character have been reached through pain. Even of Jesus we read that he was made perfect through suffering.

The child of poverty and vice was still within him, however overlaid by the sins of ancestry, a germ of good that is capable of growth, if reached in time. Let us stretch out a tender, strong hand, and, touching that poor germ of good lifting its feeble head in a wilderness of evil, help it to live and thrive and grow.—Dean Stanley.

TAKE A FORTNIGHT.

There is a story of an old New England physician to the effect that a woman once rushed to him—probably as he was making his round of visits—with the inquiry:

'Doctor, what shall I take for a cold?'

'Take a fortnight, madam; take a fortnight,' answered the doctor, serenely; 'and if that doesn't cure it, take another one.'

Whatever may be the thought of the prescription for the case in hand, it is a very sensible one for many another ill, physical, mental, and spiritual. We are so impatient of discomfort of any sort that we run here and there in search of remedies for troubles that would heal themselves with a little wholesome letting alone. Half the worries that spoil the days and make restless nights, half the dangers that we foresee for ourselves or our loved ones, half the changed demeanor in friends over which we grieve, are imaginary, or but flitting clouds that will pass with a little time; they need only to be given a fortnight. There is wondrous healing in rest and patience, and a depth of meaning we have never yet fathomed in the words of the prophet: 'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength.'—'Forward.'

Ideas New and Old.

RIBBON AND MUSLIN.

Ribbon work on muslin is very popular at present, and in the various country houses one sees very pretty specimens of it, cushion and satin nightdress case covers, table centres, bed coverlets, and afternoon tea cloths, as well as smaller things such as handkerchiefs, glove, veil, and tie cases and lavender sachets.

Soft book muslin is used, and one of the favorite designs is scattered violets, with a spray or cluster at one or more corners, according to fancy, says the 'Queen.' The stalks and straws are done in silks or crewels. To those who like the work designs will suggest themselves. The cushion covers may have frills or not. The other things are usually edged with a fall of imitation Valenciennes lace over a frill of thin colored silk. Monograms or initial letters are also carried out in the ribbon work. 'Baby' on a coverlid in forget-me-nots or rosebuds has a very pretty effect.

A BABY-WALKER.

A convenient and inexpensive 'babywalker' can be made at home from an old chair. Take out the perforated seat and cut off the back. Shorten the legs, if necessary, so that the edge of the frame will come just under the baby's arms when standing. Put small castors on the legs. Make a triangle (about 14 inches on the edges) of ticking for the seat. Suspend this seat from the frame so that the child can just touch its feet when sitting astride of one strap. In this contrivance baby learns to use his feet without resting his full weight too soon, and soon learns to propel his walker at his own sweet will, thus amusing himself many an hour when otherwise he would want to be 'danced' on his feet. It saves mother's back, as well, for it can be pushed from one room to another without taking baby out, and daintily enamelled and neatly made will be a gift much appreciated by busy mother.

With the Children.

KEEPING HOLD OF THE BOYS.

There were once two boys in a home I know, and after a few happy years one was taken into the Shepherd's arms.

The two boys and their mother had always knelt together for the bedroom prayer, and each had offered a simple petition. The first night there were only two to kneel, the sobbing voice of the lonely brother uttered one sentence, 'Dear Lord, keep mother and me intimate.'

Said the mother, years after, 'I consecrated my life to answer that prayer.'

Did she have to give up anything? Yes; receptions and calls were secondary matters when the boys' friends needed entertaining.

Embroidered doilies and hand-painted screens were of no account whatever beside the cultivation of intimacy with her boy and the answering of his prayer. 'Always give me the first chance to help you, dear,' she would say; and he did. Whatever was dear to his boyish heart found glad sympathy in her.

Perhaps mothers do not always realize how soon a boy begins to think toward manhood, and so they treat him like a child, to be watched and scolded instead of being helped and trusted.

This mother's boy was just as active and self-willed as you will find; but she had a few rules that helped wonderfully. Shall I copy them for you?

1. I shall pray and work to be patient.
2. I will strive to 'grow in grace and in the knowledge of God.'
3. No matter what happens, I will try to hold my temper and my tongue.
4. I will try never to scold and never to reprove or punish in anger.
5. I will listen patiently and tenderly to my boy's side of a grievance.

You will notice that these rules are to govern the mother instead of the boy; and is not that the secret of success? Mother, do you want to keep your boy? Then control yourself. Not the fashionable attempt at stoicism that says it is not 'good form' to display emotion, but the real holding of one's self in hand.

Fashion would tie the mettlesome steed fast. Control harnesses him to life and lets Christ hold the reins.

This mother's boy made many a blunder; he had his days of waywardness and times of unreasonableness, but never a time when he was not sure that his mother was ready to listen, advise and help. There were times when his impulsiveness made him sore trouble, but the first place he turned for help was to the tender, loyal 'mother friend,' and he was sure of comfort.

Do you think it paid? When she reads in the papers the theories on 'How to get hold of the boys,' she thanks God she has never lost hold on hers. And in the answering of the boyish prayer the mother has not only grown more and more intimate with him, but both have grown intimate with Christ. Mother, you have no 'charge to keep' half so sacred as the heart of your boy. Are you true to trust?—'Christian Work.'

Our Correspondents.

Dear Friends,—It has just occurred to me that perhaps I might write a few thoughts on 'The blessing of cheerfulness.' I have just returned from a visit with a friend who is indeed of a 'cheerful countenance.' It seems to me that he lives in the sunlight of heaven, a glimpse of his face always does me good. His life has not been without cares and trials, yet I never see him but I feel that I can see something of the image of Jesus shining out of that face.

When I am travelling I always look out for the bright faces; it does my heart good to see them. Some one has said (and rightly, I think) that next to the sunlight of heaven is a cheerful face.

Then let us learn to 'give the world the sunshine, and tell Jesus the rest.' It is the little daily trials and cares that make up life, and here often instead of taking them to the 'Great Burden Bearer' and leaving them there, we try to bear them ourselves, and the result is after a time these things tell upon our faces.

We need to remember the words of the Lord in I. Peter v., 7, 'Casting all your care upon Him for He careth for you. We go to our Father with the great trials of life, because we feel that we cannot bear them alone, and he is just as anxious that we should go to him with all the little things that worry and vex us. I think if we were more thankful we should be more cheerful. A thankful heart, I believe, is always a glad heart. It might be well to study the Psalms and mark the words 'give thanks also rejoice and be glad.'

'Let our hearts be always cheerful
Why should murmuring enter there,
When our kind and loving Father
Makes us children of His care.'

Your sincere friend,
ELIZABETH.

For the Housekeeper.

AIDING NATURE BY ART.

The vessel in which you put your flowers has much to do with their effect. Long stemmed ones of stately habit, like the lily, will be spoiled if low vases are used. Flowers with short stems are always unsatisfactory in anything but low bowls or shallow vessels.

Color must also be taken into consideration. A blue china bowl may be pleasing when filled with yellow roses, but put pink roses into it, and you get a discord. As a general thing, a crysal vase or a cut glass bowl will be found more satisfactory than any colored vessel, because when these are used there can be no clash of color—no striving for predominance in hue or tone between the flowers and their receptacle. Where colored vessels are used great care must be taken to secure proper contrast and entire harmony.

CARE OF THE FLOORS.

The care of the various floors of the house is not the least of a housewife's duties. On the contrary, special thought must be given to each floor covering, whether oiled, polished or carpeted. A variety of opinions exist regarding the best sort for the kitchen. Tiling is hard for the feet of the servants and the same complaint is made of hard woods. Many people prefer linoleum, because of its springy quality, and its durability. When linoleum is used, however, the best quality is sure to pay, even before the proverbial end, because the colors will retain their hues far longer than the cheaper varieties. A plain linoleum is not infrequently used, but in this case a coat of varnish is usually given. When anything is spilled upon a floor of hard wood it can be wiped or brushed up at once. Cover grease spots on wood or stone with flour, starch or powdered chalk, which will absorb the grease. Cold water poured upon grease as soon as it is spilled will harden it; the greater part may then be scraped off. Before beginning to sweep, see that no food is left uncovered in the room. Sweep from the edges of the room toward the centre. Sweep with short strokes, keeping the broom close to the floor. Never sweep dust from one room in to another. Soft wood floors must be scrubbed. Look for grease spots and take them out first. After the floor has become wet you cannot see where they are. On a hardwood floor use little water, or none at all. Wipe it with a cloth moistened with a little kerosene—a teaspoon or two to begin with, and as much more when that has evaporated. Rub hard with another cloth until the wood is perfectly dry. Window sills and all hardwood finish may be cleaned in the same way. Wash oilcloth with warm water and milk—one cup of skim milk to one gallon of water—and wipe dry with a clean cloth.—Exchange.

Advertisements.

AN AID TO MOTHERS.

It doesn't help a sick baby to give it 'soothing' drugs. On the contrary, it lessens a baby's chance of recovery. If your little one shows any signs of being unwell promptly give Baby's Own Tablets and see how speedily they will be bright, cheerful, well and happy. This medicine is sold under a guarantee that it contains no poisonous soothing stuff, or hurtful drug, and it cures all the little ills of babyhood and childhood. Mrs. W. H. Austin, Farmington, N.S., says: 'Baby's Own Tablets are just what every mother needs when her little ones are cutting their teeth. When my little one cries I give him a Tablet and it helps him at once. I who use the Tablets will have no trouble with their babies.' Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

COOKING SWEET POTATOES.

The art of cooking a sweet potato is a subject treated in a brochure by D. M. Nesbit, and issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. He declares that the delicate flavor of a sweet potato is lost if it is not cooked properly. Steaming develops and preserves the flavor better than boiling, and baking is better than steaming. A sweet potato cooked quickly is not well cooked. Time is an essential element. Twenty minutes may serve to bake a sweet potato so that a hungry man can eat it, but if flavor is an object it should be kept in the oven an hour. The negroes in the South have a way of baking sweet potatoes in ashes covered with coals. The potatoes are often put into the ashes after one meal and left there while the negroes are working in the field, so as to be ready for the next meal. Hence their fine flavor.

Here is a recipe for sweet potato pie which bears the stamp of government approval: 'Boil in skins; when tender, remove skins, mash and beat until light; to each pint add a pint of milk and four eggs; season and bake as pumpkin pie.'

Mr. Nesbit's recipe for baking sweet potatoes is as follows: 'Bake like white potatoes without breaking the skins. When done, break the skins in one place in the form of a cross, forcing the meat partly out; cap with butter and serve.'

Croquettes may be made of sweet potatoes in the following manner: 'Take two cupfuls of mashed, boiled, steamed, or baked sweet potatoes, add the beaten yolks of two eggs and season to taste; stir over the fire until the mass parts from the sides of the pan. When cold, form into small croquettes, roll in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard to an amber color. Serve on napkins. The croquette mixture may be made into balls enclosing minced meat. When used in this way, serve with sauce.'

DAINTY CREAM BISCUIT.

These biscuits are liked for luncheon or for serving with a cup of tea instead of the little crackers which are becoming tiresome. Sift two cups of flour measured after sifting with four level teaspoons of baking powder and a saltspoon of salt. Mix with one-half cup of sweet cream, and one well beaten egg. Make up into tiny rolls or cakes, handling as little as possible, and bake in a quick oven. The cutter should not be larger round than a silver dollar.

[For the 'Witness.'

AUTUMN.

The grass is withering—brown and sere
'Tis turned—its drooping head can hear
The tread of the withdrawing year.
The grass is withering, and I
Some day must die.

The flower is fading, which so late
Could scarce support its regal weight
Of honor—fallen is its state.
The flower is fading now, and I
Some day must die.

The leaves are falling, dying—how
They clustered thick about the bough,
Which naked, groans and shivers now!
The leaves are dying—like them I
Ere long must die.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

INTRODUCTIONS WANTED.

Any friend of the 'Witness' will find that his friends would be glad to know of the year-end offers set forth on another page, and especially if the aforesaid friend of the 'Witness' would be so good as to undertake to forward the trifling year-end subscriptions from several of his or her friends. This little attention will be received by the publisher as a real compliment on the part of subscribers, and will help greatly to extend both circulation and the sphere of usefulness.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Much regret is felt at the sudden death of Miss Mitchell, B.A., for twenty-nine years mistress in Victoria College, Belfast, Ireland. Miss Mitchell took a keen and practical interest in all branches of philanthropy, especially work among outcast and inebriate women.

A special meeting of West African merchants, held at Liverpool, passed a resolution in favor of abolishing the salt tax in West Africa and transferring it to spirits. Sir Alfred Jones, in recommending the proposed change, said he did so on the ground of promoting temperance among the natives.

'One of the judges in Sappora,' writes a missionary in Japan, 'is the husband of one of our Aoyama school girls. This man, not a Christian, says: "I think my wife is the finest woman in Japan, and that Christianity has made her so. If ever I become a Christian, it will be owing to her influence." We believe he will yet come to Christ. Everywhere we go, we find strong Christian women who are graduates of our own schools.'

Sir James Fairfax invited the members and friends of the Sydney Young Men's Christian Association (N. S. W.) to a luncheon to meet Mr. D. A. Budge, of the Montreal Association, who had arrived in Sydney for the jubilee of the Association. Mr. Budge urged that every town of 10,000 inhabitants or over should have its association, and said there was no reason why business men should not make investments in such a way as to make such a scheme possible.

The Bishop of Durham, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. J. Gregory Mantle and other well-known ministers and clergymen have signed an appeal 'to all who believe in the power of prayer' to observe Tuesday, Nov. 1, or some other day in the same week, as a day of prayer for a great spiritual revival throughout the Church of Christ. Leaders of 'prayer circles' are specially urged to organize one or more prayer-meetings on that day.

Native Basuto Christians have sent a donation of £170 to the Bible Society's Centenary Fund. The Rev. Alfred Casalis writes from Morija that this will shortly be made up to £200. 'Many of our people,' he adds, 'have made a great effort to subscribe. I will only give you one instance. In a small, recently-organized church, under the charge of a young native pastor, where there are very few men and about sixty women, they have given £8. If you knew how the heathen husbands of these Christian women grudge them any money for church purposes, and how they have to work hard and long to earn a few pence that they can call their own and give freely to God's work, you would certainly appreciate, as we do, the £8 thus subscribed.'

Miss Weston, the 'Mother of the British navy,' has a great notion for making a teetotal navy. The grog habit is dying out among jack tars, and she is optimistic enough to believe that if the government would make it worth a man's while to forego his grog (by allowing him 2d a day in lieu of it, instead of the present farthing), there would be an almost unanimous response. Miss Weston (who throws out this suggestion in an interview in 'The Sunday Strand') declares that thousands of men in the navy forego their grog allowance now—they must not throw it away or give it to their comrades—and, if inducements were offered, their numbers would be vastly greater. Apart from her teetotal standpoint, Miss Weston urges that this course would make for efficiency. The fact that she is down on grog does not keep the naval men away from her Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth, where alcoholic liquor is tabooed.

INCIDENTS FROM THE BOLTON REVIVAL.

Dr. Torrey's meetings in Bolton, England, have been very successful. From the London 'Christian World' we cull the following incidents:—

'Sometimes word comes to hand that whole families have been led to decide for Christ during the meetings. A pale-faced factory girl rose at one of the gatherings, and in a clear, thin voice told the following: "I am glad to say that last Sunday night I brought my sister to the meeting in this hall, and at the close of the meeting I led her to Christ. When we went home we told our mother what had happened. She was not a Christian, but I have been praying for her for many years. When she was told that my sister had given her heart to God, she broke down, and that night I had the joy of leading her also to the Saviour. Last Saturday I was rejoiced at seeing six of my Sunday-school scholars decide for Christ, and yesterday afternoon the remaining five came over the line." Quite a number of boys have been noticed amongst the converts during the past few nights. A son of one of the local ministers was amongst the converts one night. He seemed very clear as to the step he was taking, and, when questioned by his father at home, gave evidence of having indeed come out on the Lord's side. A few days after his conversion, the boy came home from school and said to his father: "I had a great temptation to-day." "What was it, my boy?" asked his parent, anxious to help his son. "I was tempted to copy in school to-day, father, but I didn't. I asked Jesus to keep me honest, and he did."

'Such is the hold that the Alexander hymns have obtained in Bolton that one hears them whistled and sung on the streets, in the shops and factories. In a certain factory is a manager who is greatly opposed to the mission. A number of the factory girls have been in the habit of attending the meetings in the Drill Hall, and there they have learned many of the catchy choruses. All day long the looms are humming harmoniously to the accompaniment of Gospel songs. A few mornings ago, when the manager came into the factory, such was the volume of sound coming from the singers that he announced that no more singing would be permitted. For a short time this warning proved effectual, but before long the singing went on as usual. At last the distracted manager was puzzled as to the wisest course to adopt to check the singers. He thought for some time, and at last decided that it was useless endeavoring to stop the music. "You are mission mad," he said to some of the employees, "but it's better to be singing those songs than some you used to sing. Keep on singing."

'Bolton abounds in bleaching works. The employees from these factories form in every evening service a fair proportion of the audience. In a certain factory was a fireman who had the reputation of being the worst blasphemer on the premises. Hardly a sentence could he utter without using some profane word. Even when a fellow-workman invited him to the meetings in the Drill Hall he could not restrain his vile language. He promised to go one night to the mission and hear the singing. That night he decided for Christ. His conversion was genuine, and it proved itself within a very few days at the factory. He was anxious, after he had taken Christ, for his old comrades at the works to follow his example, but all his entreaties were of no effect. "I tell you, fellows," he said, in his anxiety to see them attend the meetings, "this religion is good. You know how I have been a hard swearer for years, and you know that for the least little thing I used to say bad words, but you also know that since last Saturday you have not heard me use one vile word. What could make me like this? Nothing but the saving power of Jesus." As the men listened, they were convinced that what the fireman was saying was true, and they were led to promise to attend the mission.'

CONSIDER THE POLICEMAN.

(By Mary S. Janes in the 'Sunday-school Times.')

On a recent Sunday afternoon it was pleasant to attend a meeting at the New York Christian Police Association rooms. Policemen and their wives were present; also Christians from five or six different denominations. It was certainly a union meeting.

They were addressed by a city pastor, by a lawyer, and others. But the most effective words were from the policemen themselves. They bore glad testimony to the power of prayer, to God's sustaining grace in times of great difficulty. Some are making definite lists of companions whom they hope to win for Christ.

Consider the policemen! Too many of us seem to think no good thing can come from a police force. From one of our periodicals let me quote a minister's words:—'Why should the churches call for missionaries only in frontier or foreign fields? Cannot a man do Christian service in enforcing the laws of his city and country? . . . . . The churches might save themselves many denunciations of the service by devoting their inspiring energies to building it up. And this must mean, in turn, the periodic refreshment of the policeman's nature by the influences of his home, his church, and such other cultural restraints and inspirations as are necessary to every citizen. He sees so much of wrong-doing that he needs especial inspirations if he is not to assimilate himself to the worst, instead of to the best, in our city's life.'

In one of our metropolitan churches 'the supply,' from a suburban parish, remembered quite earnestly in his prayer our city's policemen and firemen. The writer repeated this remembrance to the founder and sustainer of the 'New York Branch of the International Christian Police Association.' She seemed greatly pleased and encouraged. Later she was heard to repeat the good news to the missionary working among the policemen.

Their responsibilities are so heavy, their perils so great, their temptations so numerous, and so self-denying are they ofttimes, that it ought not to be very remarkable if they are singled out in remembrance from the general petition for 'all classes and conditions of men.'

The New York Branch has issued dainty little calendars for the police. Besides giving the address of the 'rooms,' the little folder has a verse from the Gospel (John ii., 16). Some policemen treasure these calendars, and ask for them to give to their friends. It is a more fruitful form of seed by the wayside than that mentioned in the Bible. Literally, 'by the wayside,' as many are given to those who pilot us so carefuly across the dangerous highways. In these days of automobiles and rapid transit in the superlative degree the almost ubiquitous policeman should receive the gratitude he merits.

When one tried to thank him for services, he said: 'We are called a hard set.' Have we considered and given our words of appreciation.

At the tenth anniversary of the New York Branch, the Rev. George Soltau addressed the meeting. His subject was, 'How the head of the detective force was run in.' This account has been published by the American Tract Society, and is being circulated among policemen.

The story is a remarkable illustration of susceptibility to Gospel truth by 'even a detective,' and emphasizes the injunction found in a recent Sunday-school lesson text:—'Consider what you do.'

THE S.S. PARADE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Eight thousand Sunday-school children, marching four abreast through the main plaza of the Exhibition grounds on St. Louis Day, Sept. 15, attracted the attention of the four hundred thousand visitors of that day. With music and banners and waving flags they made an impressive procession from the Lindell avenue entrance to Festival Hall, where a special programme had been arranged. All seats had been reserved for those who were in the parade, yet less than half could be accommodated in the great hall. The exercises were planned under the direction of the St. Louis City Sunday-school Association. Some of its leading men and the great chorus occupied the large platform. The singing, led by the well-drilled chorus, in which the children joined, made the building ring.

After preliminary remarks by Mr. Frank P. Hayes, president of the State Sunday-school Association, Mrs. Mary F. Bryner spoke on 'The Great Sunday-school Army.'

Special privileges were granted to all who assisted in the parade, including free admission to 'Jerusalem,' and all its attractions. During the early hours of the afternoon, 'Jerusalem' was crowded. There was a short service of song in the open space near the 'Most of Omar,' which brought to mind the lines:

'I heard the children singing,
And ever as they sang
Methought the voice of angels
From heaven in answer rang:
Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Lift up your gates and sing,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King.'

—Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, in 'S.S. Times.'

A VISIT TO A CHINESE PRISON.

(Arthur T. Polhill, in 'China's Millions.')

It came about in a very unexpected way. I wanted to get a photograph of a prisoner in a 'cangue,' or collar, so my boy informed the Ting-li Yamen, where the key is kept, and Mr. Chang, the official, came himself and escorted me over. There are four or five different wards. Dr. Clark and I went first over the main prison, containing thirty-five prisoners. You enter on the left side of the second court of the Yamen, or official's residence. The entrance is not inviting—a narrow circular stone gateway, with a heavy door faces you, having a round window in the centre of it, through which, usually, a prisoner is looking, probably contrasting his captivity with the free life outside. After some delay, the rusty key is turned and the heavy prison door swings on its hinges. On entering the prison court, a creepy feeling comes over one as one finds himself surrounded by a crowd of men who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment varying from a few days to a lifetime. A not uncommon severe sentence is, 'imprisonment until the prison is empty'—that is, at the death of an emperor. A general reprieve is granted on the accession of a new emperor. Not a few are looking forward to the death of the present emperor with considerable interest. As, however, he is only about thirty (in spite of having reigned twenty-nine years) they may still have a good many years of captivity before them. Of the five separate wards each has a different name and a different degree of confinement.

We first entered the best wards—first-class misdemeanor. No handcuffs or manacles are to be seen, and you cannot tell any difference between the prisoners and the men outside. I took a group of the thirty-five, and then a group of the head prison superintendents—old criminals—one a murderer, another a highwayman. We next proceeded to a small court and ward of felons. One saw at once the difference. Several wore the heavy single wooden collars day and night, and others the more awful double collars—a contrivance something like a heavy door with two holes cut in it, by means of which two criminals are bracketed together and are thus held fast, frequently day and night.

There are other punishments less frequently employed, such as the long cage, with a hole for the neck, and with chains to which very heavy iron weights are attached. We entered another ward—dark, gloomy and filthy. Haggard faces were looking through the prison bars. To think that once these men were bright, happy boys, enfolded in a mother's arms! Truly, 'the way of the transgressor is hard.' Some wards were darker and more foul than others—utterly insanitary. I took my photographs and came away, after speaking a few words of pity, and distributing a little cash. One felt, here is suffering humanity; here are many suffering from bodily ailments beside the prison bitterness. So Dr. Clark and I decided to go on an errand of mercy and give medicine to the sick. Dysentery and diarrhoea were some of the commonest ailments, brought on by the damp earth floor. Several, too, were suffering from fever. It was very sad to see those in the 'cangues,' suffering also from fever and moaning with pain, and prevented by the huge collar from lying down properly. They were grateful for the medicine, and of course we used the opportunity to preach and exhort to repentance. To judge from their remarks, you would imagine them to be the most innocent and injured set of men you ever saw, and that this wicked world had conspired against them with a certain amount of success. Some looked cheerful, others looked sad. I tried to impress them with the fact that they might start life afresh and become reformed characters—by a new power coming to change their hearts—then sought to point them to Jesus. After two months of systematic visiting, about twice a week, I feel almost as much at home there as they do. We generally get very respectful treatment, and the prisoners are glad to see us. As we left, after our last visit, they used the usual polite formula in bidding us farewell: 'Go slowly—excuse our escorting you further!' The words sounded strangely ironical.

My story must now pass to the arrival of the new mandarin—a young man of twenty-eight, tall, brisk and full of life and vigor. He has a brother studying in Japan. He is nick-named 'Mr. Chang of the straw shoes,' because of his detective proclivities. He goes out disguised in the evening to tea shops and opium dens, finds out all that is going on, and then has up evil characters to be punished. In a house close to us here he discovered a man keeping an opium den and brothel. He had all in the house summoned and the head man and woman beaten five hundred stripes, and their door, which is opposite to us, sealed up. These are only a few of his reforms, during his first month. He called on me last week, and I returned his call to-day. He is a charming fellow, and might almost have been a young Cambridge student, so free and unconventional, and simply delighted with everything foreign. I supplied him with some books and magazines, and he has been most anxious to return presents. First, he sent his card and some expensive native perfume and a packet of tea. Then to-day he wrote me eight copies of my Chinese name on visiting cards and had the block cut for stamping, and also gave me a packet of special Ch'entu aristocratic visiting cards to use.

We talked over many things—prison reforms, street reforms, opium reforms, and so on. He fully approved of my suggestions that prisons should be cleaner, lighter, and more sanitary, that prisoners should work and not be kept idle all day, and taught a trade or some honest way of making a livelihood. It is encouraging to me to hear him say he intends to build some model prisons. We discussed also punishments and treatment. One story in the Bible—the incident of the woman taken in sin, where Jesus says to her accusers, 'He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone,'—impressed him, showing, he said, Christ's desire to vindicate the law, and yet be compassionate.

He is also full of military ardor. Last year, at Pengthe, he led the troops in person to meet the Boxers at Tai-ho Chen, and over one hundred of them were killed, and he is to be decorated for it at Pekin.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND THE GOSPEL.

(J. M. Holland, in the London 'Christian.')

In no Christian country is more freedom allowed to preach the Gospel than in Japan. During the exceedingly quiet and orderly exodus of soldiers to the war, the very railway stations and trains have been used as preaching-rooms, the presiding military officers aiding in the matter by their hearty recognition of the benefit to the soldiers. I have been allowed to sit in their bureau, and also to leave books, tracts, and organs in their care, all information about timetables and numbers in each train being supplied to me. While the general public in Osaka are discouraged from coming, and entrance 'by ticket only' is enforced, the Christians are requested to come.

Almost all trains are allowed from one and a half to three hours' rest at Osaka for the soldiers passing through, who are entertained in a large dining-hall by the Osaka corporation. When dinner is over, they have a nice time of leisure, which they generally use to the best advantage. They delight in learning hymn-tunes and in hearing the Gospel message. I have had to do with about seventy thousand men, and have never once experienced rudeness; as a rule, they are gentle and courteous. There is a good sprinkling of earnest Christians; in one regiment only there are thirty, and many of the soldiers besides have heard preaching and are inclined to become Christians.

Now and then a soldier says aloud to his comrades, 'If I die, I die happy; I have given my soul to Christ to keep.' Or, 'If I die, my soul is safe forever. Praise to God!'

Many seem intensely interested when the plan of salvation and the necessity of immediate acceptance is put plainly before them. Sometimes for hours together I have continued telling out the joyful news of God's love, the free gift of eternal life, duly explaining the conditions for its reception. To show them what a dreadful thing sin is, I speak of the sins which have brought about this terrible war on the part of the enemy—such as pride, unlawful ambition, tyranny and deceit—regarded thus from their point of view; and then prove to them that these very sins are in their hearts also, and God sees what the outcome will be. Many are thus convinced of the evil of sin itself, and the necessity of being saved from it.

I also meet the trains of the Red Cross Society, and give books or cards to the sick and wounded. As a rule, those who are bound for Tokio spend the night in the hostels near the station, and the next day leave at 9 a.m. One can then be with the soldiers for about an hour as they slowly file into the carriages. They allow me in these corridor trains to sing hymns to the wounded from carriage to carriage, and to talk with them until the trains leave.

The Gospel addresses are listened to with manifest interest by most of the men. As the officers and doctors belonging to the train, and also the Osaka officers, walk up and down in and out of the carriages, I have to be careful not to be in their way as they look after the men; but they often listen to themselves to what I am saying. Now and then opportunity offers for conversations with the officers who are on their way to Manchuria, and to some of the heads of departments. I have been specially introduced to Field Marshal Oyama, who was practically the organizer of the Japanese army, and to whom I presented a small silk Union Jack. He expressed himself as being much pleased with my efforts for the good of the soldiers. I have stayed at the station speaking, singing, and giving away booklets, Gospels, etc., without cessation, sometimes, for twelve hours.

Will friends pray that the Holy Spirit may work in the hearts of the hearers and teachers that there may be a succession of true conversions to God, and that the lives of the soldiers may be purified and ennobled by the Word of God! One Buddhist priest meets most of the trains; he belongs to the Hongwanji, and wears some laymen's dress. He is a Christianized individual, and before long will, I hope, become a true believer. He has attended the Christian English classes in lay dress, and is always very cordial. Very rarely does any other priest visit the soldiers in the station.

The Patriotic Society representatives give me their aid in folding papers and distributing them. What a remarkable country this is! May it speedily become Christian in very deed!

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 13.

JOASH REPAIRS THE TEMPLE.

(II. Kings xii., 4-14.)

Golden Text.—We will not forsake the house of our God. (Neh. x., 39.)

(Geikie's Hours with the Bible.)

Jehoiada now strove to restore Jehovah-worship to its former glory. The courses of priests and Levites were reorganized on the footing established by David, and the services of the temple re-established. But the general feeling prevented the high places sacred to Jehovah, throughout the land, from being destroyed, notwithstanding the command in the law that sacrifice and incense should be offered only in the temple. Even it, however, had been in part mutilated to furnish materials for the house of Baal, but measures were now taken to repair it. These unfortunately were not carried out, for after twenty-three years it still lay in partial ruins. The priests had been instructed to devote to its restoration the money received in payment of vows, or as free gifts, but nothing had been done. Vested interests had been affected by the arrangement; work outside their sphere had been laid on them; the people had no satisfactory proof that the money given was laid out as they wished, and contributions fell off. Above all, there was no leading spirit to infuse life and zeal into the priesthood at large. They had been ordered to collect the special tax of half a shekel a head, appointed by Moses to be made for the Tabernacle. (Exodus xxx., 12-16.) But they put off the task. Another arrangement was consequently made. Depriving them of all control of the funds, Jehovah himself and the King's scribe undertook to check the temple receipts for which a chest, provided with a slit to allow coin to enter was placed near the altar. The 'trespass money' and 'sin money' alone were left to the priests. A proclamation calling on all to pay the temple tax, which the Levites had neglected to gather, resulted in its being brought to Jerusalem. Honest superintendents paid the workmen directly; energy was infused into the undertaking, and the restoration was at last rapidly accomplished. Other measures were taken to provide the gold and silver needed for the service, and after a long delay, the people saw the sanctuary once more in its full glory.

Meanwhile the small heathen party, though crushed for the time, kept together; but it could do nothing so long as Jehoiada lived. An organized temple guard appointed by him protected the sacred building from surprise or injury. At his death, however, things altered greatly. Honored by a grand funeral and a burial in the city of David among the kings whose race he had served so well, the influence he had exercised on Jehovah passed away with his life. The 'princes' of Judah, that is the heads of the courtly families, had supported Athaliah in her devotion to Baal worship. While Jehoiada lived, they had stood aloof. At his death, however, they once more raised their heads, and having given in their adhesion to Jehoash, were restored to their old influence and authority. Their return to favor was fatal to Jehoiada's reformation. Heathenism once more enjoyed the support of the crown.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 7.—II. Kings xii., 4-15.
Tuesday, Nov. 8.—II. Chron. xxiv., 15-26.
Wednesday, Nov. 9.—II. Chron. xxxiii., 3-17.
Thursday, Nov. 10.—II. Kings xxii., 3-14.
Friday, Nov. 11.—II. Chron. xxiv., 3-13.
Saturday, Nov. 12.—II. Chron. iii., 1-13.
Sunday, Nov. 13.—II. Chron. xxiv., 1-14.

THE FIRST UMBRELLAS.

Those who suppose that the umbrella is a modern contrivance will be surprised to learn that umbrellas may be found sculptured on some of the Egyptian monuments and on the Nineveh ruins. That umbrellas bearing a close resemblance to those of to-day were in use long before the Christian era is shown by their representation in the designs on ancient Greek vases. The umbrella made its first appearance in London about the middle of the eighteenth century, when one Jonas Hanway, it is said, thus protected himself from the weather at the cost of much ridicule.—'Harper's Weekly.'

SUPERIORITY OF KNEE BREECHES.

(London 'News.')

The long trouser has every fault which it is possible to combine in a single garment. It rubs at the ankle—which is not true of the knickerbocker. If you turn up the trouser, then you create a horizontal crease which is just as bad as the rubbing of the edge. A band of leather does not really save the trouser from attrition against the boot.

Then, consider the knees. No amount of pressing or stretching will really save a pair of trousers from becoming baggy at this singularly inopportune joint. The man who is true to his trousers must never sit and must never run. Only by standing still, or at most walking slowly, can he preserve the contour of his costume.

Here, again, knickerbockers solve the problem. The chief beauty of knickerbockers is that they are baggy at the knees. Their virtue is the trousers' vice. And there are other advantages.

On a muddy day a man with long trousers finds that they are covered with mud. He cannot send them to the wash, and has to trust entirely to the clothes brush or vacuum cleaner. But in the case of stockings, all he has to do is to put on a clean pair next morning.

It is therefore no wonder that two pairs of trousers are necessary to last out one 'coat and vest,' whereas two 'coats and vests' are necessary to last out one pair of knee breeches.

BOOKS OF DOCTORS.

(Louisville 'Courier-Journal.')

'The largest part of a doctor's equipment is his books,' said A. D. Patten, of New York. 'Physicians usually keep more closely up with the procession from the viewpoint of books than lawyers. The doctors have got to do it, because much of their reputation among their associates depends upon the accuracy and the modern finish of their knowledge. A lawyer can more easily dispense with new law books than a doctor with the late medical books. An up-to-date doctor has a much more expensive library, as a rule, than a minister, and it is almost as expensive, I judge, as a lawyer's, the difference being that a lawyer's whole equipment is books, while a doctor must have a laboratory and a full complement of instruments. Reading is the principal thing in all three professions, with the exception of actual experience.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE OVERCOMING LAMB.

That means the conquering one, who cannot be overcome. The conqueror over sin, Satan, the world and death (Rev. vi., 2; xvii., 14; I. Cor. xv., 25, 26). All His enemies are to be under His feet (Heb. x., 13). I. What is this all-conquering one? A lamb. Think of a lamb resisting and overcoming every foe to God and man. Truly a wonderful lamb. He takes away the sin of the world. He puts to flight all the forces of evil, all the powers of darkness, and leads in triumph the whole redeemed Church of God. All the armies of heaven follow this Lamb to final victory (Rev. vii., 9, 10, 11, 15). Yes, God's own precious Lamb, unresistantly led by its destroyers to death, although one word would have brought over seventy thousand angels to its rescue (Isa. liii., 7). II. Jesus is the overcomer in the believer (I. John v., 4). It is He that fights for us, gives the victory, ever making us more than conquerors (Rom. viii., 37; I. Cor. xv., 57). The Christian's worst foe is the one within him. Jesus alone can give them victory (I. John iv., 4). III. Jesus is leading the whole church to final victory. There are two things essential; the blood of the Lamb and the Church's testimony (Rev. xii., 11). All that war against His Church fight against 'the Lamb,' but the Lamb shall overcome and His people shall triumph with Him (Rev. xvii., 14; Luke x., xix.; II. Cor. ii., 14). For the glory of this triumph read Rev. xxi., 22, to verse 5 of chap. xxii.

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

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New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscribers, $1.50.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1904

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

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the second week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24. Full particulars of the competition will be found in this issue.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

A thing that the people of Canada, forty years hence, will look back upon with wonder and shame is the imprisonment of respectable Chinamen in transit through the country. This outrage has just been committed, under our laws, upon a number of respectable families, possibly British subjects, the younger members of which were born under the British flag and speak only English, on their way from British Guiana to Hong kong, another British colony. When China shall have passed through that transformation which is imminent she will demand that her people shall be treated with the respect that is due to human beings, and her demand will be heeded.

The remarkable expansion of Canadian trade under the Laurier regime has been described in various ways, but perhaps as graphic a way as any to show how large our oversea trade now appears in the world is to state the fact that the imports and exports of Canada for the past fiscal year exceeded a half of the over-sea trade of all the countries of South America, comprising Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Guiana, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, with a total estimated population of about forty millions. And the population of Canada is under six millions.

The whole of the property of the late Free Church of Scotland is to be handed over to the pitiful remnant of impracticables nicknamed the Wee Frees. Hopeful people, a few weeks ago, thought that substantial justice would be done by the two Christian bodies in the dispute getting together and coming to an agreement which parliament would of course ratify, but no one who contemplated the moral nature of the demand of the people who had now the handle end of the whip, to say nothing of the intolerance which marked their utterances, could hope for anything at all from that method. The compromise proposal of that body was as great an insult to equity as was its first claim. The people generally have not yet begun to apprehend the possibility that even in free Britain, with an omnipotent parliament to right all wrongs, it is possible for law, working honestly, to perpetrate so vast an iniquity. There are those who still assume that though the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh has ordered the judgment of the Lords to be carried out forthwith it is still possible to interpose delays until the matter can be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament. The awkward position in which the United Free Church finds itself is due, as the Rev. Dr. Hill, of St. Andrew's, pointed out to the Montreal Ministerial Association, to their unwillingness, at the formation of their new body, to apply to parliament for the necessary authorizing act. This was no doubt carrying out their views as to the freedom of the church; but it was carrying them far too far. To use Scottish ecclesiastical parlance, the matter was properly in the realm of Caesar. They failed to render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's, with the dire result that has followed. This gigantic material loss will be a tremendous material blow to the Church that has been plundered, but it will be spiritual ruin to the church upon which have been conferred 'temporalities' which it is unable to administer. Unless it speedily realizes this and hands those funds over to the purposes for which they were contributed the time is not far off when a man, whether minister or layman, of the remnant church, will be ashamed to walk the streets and have the fact known that he belongs to that body.

THE WAR.

In the midst of the general lull between the two vast armies south of Mukden there has been desperate fighting for possession of a shan or hill lying between them, called Wai tan or Wai tao. It was taken by the Japanese after the most desperate fighting in the trenches, costing the Russians a loss of two hundred men and the Japanese of a hundred and seventy. Accounts are not plain as to whether there was any result at all from this desperate sacrifice. The Russians say the Japanese, assailed by their artillery, were unable to hold the position, but do not say that they re-took it. The Japanese say that they did not get far enough to count the Russian dead at the foot of the hill, and leave the final results of the fight untold. Both of these accounts would seem to imply that if the Japanese made any gain at all it was in holding the side of the hill that was safe from the Russian guns. Whether this was the beginning of a forward movement or only a sporadic preliminary, we shall presently know. The Japanese would seem to have made some real progress at Port Arthur, having advanced their positions somewhat on the Er-lung or Rih-lung hill, northeast of the fortress, and having got still heavier guns wherewith to assail the town and harbor. A good deal of mischief is supposed to have been done within the town, which has probably lost heart considerably since the repulse of Kuropatkin's astonishing relief movement, and since the detention of the Baltic fleet on which the garrison still hung threads of hope.

WISDOM RULES.

The dangerous strain that arose between Britain and Russia—or, rather, between the British and the Russians, for in these days wars are usually people's wars, governments being for the most part calming forces—has apparently come to an end, as there seems to be every assurance that the matter will be referred for enquiry and adjudication to The Hague tribunal. This is a triumph for the twentieth century principle of peaceful settlements, and will be a source of great rejoicing to the Czar. This news has put the following article out of date, but it remains a more vivid review of the conditions which have eventuated so happily than anything that could be written, now that the sun again shines:

When John Bull gets angry he sometimes takes a good while to get on the boil, but then he boils bravely. He is just now in full ebullition and at that point where one is liable to forget his dignity and even to do things which he afterwards regrets, or which, if he does not regret, he should. We must remember that the temptation is great to go and crush the Russian fleet, surcharged as it is with anti-British hate, and hated accordingly, now that it has got to sea and is entirely at our mercy. We cannot but think that the helplessness of Spain and the temptingness of her islands had a share in the explosion of United States 'dander' which precipitated the Spanish war, after feeling had got gradually worked up to the bursting point over a one-sided investigation. This boiling over was chiefly the work of the popular 'satanic' press—such was the older and perhaps the truer name for what is now called yellow; and it is to be remembered that Britain has now a Harmsworth yellow press in full blast. It cannot be said that the helplessness of an enemy or the temptingness of probable spoils adds anything to the honor of the aggressive party in such a war, or wins from history an honorable blazon on the victor's escutcheon. The British navy is no doubt spoiling for a fight, but Britain could never feel proud of having attacked Russia in her extremity, and the more easy the task the less she would like herself for it. The present state of things is one that calls for calmness, delay and investigation. The British people almost to a man regard Admiral Rojestvensky's story about two foreign torpedo boats as a pure fabrication, either of his exculpatory invention or of a disordered brain. On the other hand, the Russian people to a man believe in this double apparition, and they hold this view as honestly and at least as absolutely as the British hold the other. Indeed, they have some color for their belief, having heard much of the ill-will of the British people towards them as expressed almost unanimously in their press, and having been warned against such waylaying. Such being the case, it would be a crime for the two nations to get locked in mortal embrace until they have examined the matter impartially. To do so would be to act the part of the two fabled knights who fought and killed each other over a dispute as to whether a certain shield was gold or silver. When they were both dead it was shown that one side of the shield was gold and the other silver, and that each knight had seen but one. A little investigation would have saved two fine men, and a little investigation just now will save two mighty nations from mutual destruction. It is reassuring to learn that Russia has not refused any demand of the British Government, as that government has not made the demand that has been said to have been refused, namely, that the guilty officers should be punished. It has demanded nothing but an investigation. The publication of this demand and of its refusal, by the Associated Press, has done infinite mischief, not only in the overheating of British feeling but in the evoking of a contrary feeling in other countries, and particularly in France, where Russia is admired, and where the whale story is believed. That story which looks so silly, and which may be a wilful invention, would seem, in spite of the irritation it has aroused, to be about to serve the ends of peace by rendering a joint investigation necessary, pending which both countries may be able in calmness to consider the seriousness of a quarrel and may possibly get the length of applying to this one those methods of which the one country has been inconsistently the champion, and the other the brightest exemplar.

VOTE FOR LAURIER.

The appeals that the protectionist politicians and newspapers are making to the electors for an increase in the tariff are likely to arouse little sympathy among those who know the facts. Occasionally, we read of a beggar being arrested or dying who is found to be possessed of considerable fortune, which he has acquired by whining and false pretences. The manufacturers are in like case. They whine and they pretend that they are ruined—especially at gorgeous banquets such as not even Lucullus could have matched. It was at one of these banquets, where 'Made in Canada' was the most prominent motto, and 'What we want we make' another, that an invited guest, a member of parliament, asked those present the embarrassing question, 'How many of you gentlemen are wearing cloth that was manufactured in this country?' We read at the time that no one could reply in the affirmative, and that the question was resented as not being 'good form.' So much for truth and consistency. In spite of their pitiful cry for more protection, the Canadian manufacturer is really in a splendid position. Small as the market is to which by their system they have confined themselves, yet, such is their hold on it, that, firm for firm, business for business, the manufacturing industry of Canada compares very favorably, indeed, with that of any other country. We find by the official census returns, the most recent official figures available, that the manufacturing industry of this country is basking in the full enjoyment of exceptional prosperity. The census tables for 1901 show that in this industry for that year there were $96,644,827 invested in real estate, $112,733,811 in machinery, implements and motive power, and there was $237,537,849 of working capital, or a total of $446,916,487. The raw materials of manufacturers are articles known with some exactness, and their value in the census year is given as $266,527,858. The rent of offices and works is $14,072,185, the cost of wages and salaries is $102,984,668, and power and heat, fuel and light and contract work amounted to $8,891,142. The total expenditure for materials, wages, rent, and so forth, is, therefore, $392,475,853. The total value of products is $481,053,375, and the ascertained surplus is $88,577,522, which gives a return of very nearly twenty per cent on the total capital employed. Twenty percent return on all the capital employed, including enterprises good, bad and indifferent, in the experimental stage and what not; surely that is a pretty prosperous condition for an industry to be in.

And yet some of our manufacturers through their powerful association cry aloud to the electors, almost in the words of the beggar in the old spelling book: 'Pity the sorrows of a poor old 'man, whose trembling limbs have 'borne him to your door, whose days 'are dwindled to the shortest span; 'Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bless 'your store.' It calls to mind the agitation and misery of a millionnaire miller just before the elections of 1896. He declared to a group of very sceptical brokers and merchants and newspaper men on 'Change that if the Liberals were returned to power it would ruin the milling business and that he should immediately close his mills and take up his abode in the Old Country. However, the Liberals did come into power, and instead of the Great Miller shutting up his shop, his trade increased enormously. Only recently this business was sold to a company and the price paid for it was several million dollars. How much of real truth there is in the calamity cry of the manufacturers and how much of pretence may be gauged from the following extract from the report of the parliamentary committee of the Canadian Manuacturers' Association, which appears in the October number of 'Industrial Canada,' the official organ of the Association. Speaking of the efforts of trade unions to prevent the immigration of operatives, it says: 'One of the most regrettable circum-'stances in connection with these con-'ditions is the fact that, so far 'as known, no steps have been 'taken by parliament either to con-'tradict slanderous reports concerning 'Canada or to relieve the stringency 'from which employers in Canada are 'suffering.' The Association is hard up for skilled labor, and the report states that in January last members of the Association, who are only a small part of the total employers in Canada, required 6,717 hands. All the facts, indeed, show that it would be the height of folly for the electors next Thursday to dismiss the present government, under which it has been so prosperous, and to elect a party to office which will dislocate trade as far as possible, impose heavier and heavier burdens upon the people, and invite a return to the lean years of the old Conservative regime.

'LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.'

Whatever may be the result of the elections on Thursday, two tired men, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Robert Laird Borden, will be heartily glad that they are over. They have both worked harder during the past few weeks than the majority of us would like to do, and they must be 'tired to death.' There are only two more clear days before the electors will have to decide the momentous question as to what set of men and principles are to govern Canada during the next few years. The result is in the future, but there are many reasons for supposing that the electors will retain the present party in power. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, for instance, is a statesman of whom any country could be proud. History will probably long accord him the first place in Canadian statesmanship. A gentleman, 'sans peur et sans reproche,' with the highest ideals and the broadest sympathies he 'sees life clearly and sees it whole,' so far as it is given only to the few to do, and he deservedly is loved and admired at home and admired and respected abroad. His advent to the leadership of the Liberal party was one of the greatest blessings the country ever received, if only for the reason that it taught our fellow-countrymen of French origin that Canadians of British extraction were quite willing to be led by one of them if he were intellectually and morally worthy. Such Sir Wilfrid was eminently found to be, and since he has worn the mantle of power he has done all that he could to make citizenship in Canada national instead of sectional. In this he has been successful in wonderful measure, so much so, that when an orator to-day, from policy or constitutional narrowness, appeals to the rural electors on the grounds of racial or religious prejudice, if it is discovered to the world through the newspapers, those guilty are ashamed and either try to minimize or deny it altogether. Not so very long ago, racial and religious prejudices were the politician's most prominent weapons, which he carried about with him as ostentatiously as Sir Lucius O'Trigger carried about his duelling principles and paraphernalia. It is a great and beneficent change.

In Mr. Borden the country would have a good man, but one untried politically, and, so far as appears, little if any tried ministerial material to choose from that would be acceptable to the country. A ministry formed by Mr. Borden would indeed resemble somewhat the reconstructed cabinet of Mr. Balfour, whose members have never impressed the country with their personality or gained its confidence. We might imagine Mr. Borden himself to be a great man if we did not think him honest. A really prescient man might adopt the moribund policy of protection as in his view the most popular at the moment. But a man who was both prescient and disinterested could not be led into thinking that it was the best for the country. The great objection to a government led by Mr. Borden is the fact that it would be frankly a government of privilege, and a government of privilege has never long escaped the blight of corruption in the history of nations. The Conservative party was the party of privilege in the past, having to its discredit the Canadian Pacific scandal, the McGreevy-Langevin scandal, the Curran scandal, and an Augean stable of minor misdeeds. The Liberal party, though far from what it should be, has had no such discreditable transactions. The Liberal party, so far as we can see is certainly much better off for present and prospective ministerial material than the Conservatives, and the past and present members of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's two governments have been largely men whom the country has admired, and those governments have been held pretty well in hand by his own powerful restraining influence. Our conclusion, after the most careful weighing of pros and cons, most decidedly is that the country is better off and will continue to be better off under a Liberal than under a Conservative government.

A MONITOR.

When doctors differ who shall decide? Mr. Borden, the present leader of the Opposition, has issued a circular to the electors, with his signature in facsimile, in which he says, 'I am sure you will 'be glad to hear that there is every 'indication that the Conservative party 'is to be returned to power.' Some who have received the circular fail to see the indications and would not be glad if they did. The circular goes on to assert that the Conservative party 'is 'receiving not only the support of the 'regular Conservatives, but of the great 'mass of independent voters, and of a 'considerable number of Liberals, who 'evidently see that the interests of the 'country are superior to those of a 'party, and that the present is a time 'to teach all concerned that the electo-'rate will require in the future higher 'standards and truer types in the pub-'lic life of Canada.' Thus the present leader of the Opposition, like all showmen, warns us against the trickery of the competitive booth. 'In this show, 'everything is above board,' he declaims, 'you see me place the pea under the 'thimble, and—there y'are!' Or, like that famous showman of Dickens, 'Cod-'lin's the friend, not Short,' he pleads; so 'bank with Borden and not with 'Laurier.' Mr. Henry Dalby, formerly chief editor of the 'Star,' whence he was promoted in Sir Charles Tupper's time, on account of his rare wisdom and prescience, to the position of chief Conservative organizer, is now editor of a weekly entitled the 'Argus,' which means all-seeing. He does not seem to see eye to eye with the chief of his party. In the 'Argus' of last week, for instance, he tells the public that 'One 'reason why Conservative attacks upon 'Liberal misdoings fail to reach the mark 'is the fact that they come from a party 'which invented most of the political 'crimes now condemned. An opposition 'must show sincerity of purpose before 'it can get the country to take it seri-'ously.' As an excuse for the Liberal party there can be none meaner or more discouraging to the country than the 'You're another' argument. It only means that the whole country is rotten and that corrupt ways cannot therefore be avoided. But as an admonition from one of their own prophets it is a hopeful sign, even though it implies small share in Mr. Borden's optimism with regard to the present election. Mr. Borden is an honest man, but unfortunately when his party preaches virtue and deplores corruption, the Pacific, McGreevy and Curran bridge scandals and other jobs more or less criminal come to mind. The party washes its hands of those crimes of which it has perforce been guiltless for eight years, but its repentance is not manifest to the people when it finds that the party sees only the crimes of its opponents. It is not the party which proposes a gigantic raid upon the pockets of the people on behalf of a privileged class that is likely to be the first to purify in politics. The 'Argus' further declares that the 'best men 'in the Conservative party are practi-'cally out of the arena' now, including, as appears the magnetic leader of 1896, and infers that the side Mr. Borden is playing with is only the weak tail of an uforetime strong team. In election matters especially, it is always safer to prophecy after you know, but, those who believe the 'Argus' are not likely to take much stock in Mr. Borden's optimism, or to vote for his candidates.

THE DUMPING CLAUSE.

We publish a letter elsewhere strongly condemning the 'dumping' clauses of the tariff. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and other British chambers of commerce have condemned them, as we have ourselves, in the strongest terms. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is hopeful that the Canadian Government will remove, or modify, the dumping clauses so as to make it possible for British merchants to continue their legitimate trade with Canada. Our correspondent, who is a supporter of the government, has the same hope. At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which our correspondent happily describes as 'an active body of busi-'ness men, the key of legitimate com-'merce between Mother Country and 'her colonies'—at which the dumping clauses were condemned, the chairman pointed out that 'it was somewhat re-'markable that Canada in protecting her-'self from the evil of dumping should 'put the Mother Country in such a strait 'jacket, and so make it almost impossi-'ble to continue her trade with Canada.' This was the more remarkable, he said, considering that Canada assisted Canadian manufacturers to dump in Great Britain, by giving bounties to her iron and steel manufacturers, enabling them to supply the Mother Country below the cost of production. But the most remarkable thing about the dumping clauses is, that they were conceived and enforced at the instance of those very manufactuerrs of iron and steel whom the government bonuses, and who use those bonuses for the purpose of dumping in Great Britain more pig iron than the United States, Germany and Belgium put together. The dumping duties were imposed because the Dominion Iron & Steel Company pretended that the United States Steel Corporation intended to put it out of business by underselling in Canada.

What the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and those who supported its pre-

tensions, were really aiming at was permanently higher duties, not only against the United States, but against Britain and the world. They got the dumping clauses instead. If the Conservatives are returned to power they will get the higher duties. Then they will be in a better position than ever to dump their goods abroad, because they will be able to charge higher and higher prices to Canadian consumers. The dumping duties are immoral in half a dozen ways. For one thing, they encourage lying and every other form of dishonesty. The importer without a conscience can deal with a foreign merchant or manufacturer of the same kidney just as freely today as ever he could, in many lines of commerce. It is the honest importer who is handicapped. This is the most serious immorality of the dumping clauses; but is it not unfair, and, therefore, immoral, to prevent a Canadian importer buying reasonably? Often there are job lines that a foreign manufacturer is glad to clear out at a bargain, to the benefit of the Canadian importer and his customers; but the government now prevents the honest importer from purchasing bargains. The Canadian merchant is further handicapped, as compared with the United States merchant, in this way. It is the custom of United States manufacturers to pay freight to certain points, such as New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, and so forth. Hitherto, the Winnipeg merchants who have bought, say, jewellery, at, say, Attleboro, have had the freight paid to St. Paul, but the government will not allow this to be done any more. Therefore, the St. Paul merchant can compete unfairly with the Winnipeg merchant, and it is the same in other cities and in other lines of manufactures. Our correspondent says:—'As we all expect, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's 'Government will be returned to power, 'and we all feel confident that the first 'actions of his government will be to 'cement the union between the Mother 'Country and Canada, through further 'consideration from this side.' We hope that such will be the case, as the preference we have already given to England has been Canada's finest asset so far. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself has proclaimed that fact in meeting after meeting. Therefore, we shall hope and have confidence that the Liberal Government will abrogate the dumping clauses of the tariff immediately after the elections, seeing that they have proved to be of the nature of a boomerang, and instead of being thrown to strike the enemy have returned to injure our best friends and customers, as well as ourselves.

PARTYISM AND SPOILS.

One of the matters which call for more exact thinking is brought before us in the timely letter of Mr. Judd, who deplores the fact that people who, at a plebiscite, vote decidedly for prohibition will not always vote for a prohibition candidate. As a rule electors with whom the principle of prohibition is supreme manage to convince themselves that the candidate they vote for will do more for the cause than the one they vote against, and it is often the case that their preference jumps with their party leanings. The result of this is that prohibitionists on either side of politics are liable to think of those on the other as traitors; while those who cast party aside as an unclean thing denounce partyism as the great curse of the country. These last are no doubt right, if attachment to party is to be understood as Mr. Judd understands it. Mr. Judd puts party and spoils on the one side, and temperance on the other. Those votes that are not given for prohibition he assumes are given for party and spoils. This is the assumption which underlies a great deal of platform denunciation of partyism. It is assumed that nobody has a conscience on any other question. If men do not vote on the basis of prohibition they must be voting for the personal advantage that comes of being on the winning side. Now is this fair? Partyism is no doubt a great snare. A large proportion of those who are prominent in politics may have a side glance towards personal advantage. Those of this class who have not claimed office or some other material reward for their allegiance may be few. But does any one, however cynical, imagine that all the votes cast are given for this reason? Why, then, all this arguing and speechifying before the country? Politicians are practical men, and it is not just before an election that they waste time and energy. It is true that they do not always appeal to the highest instincts of their hearers, but they do lay before them the questions that are before the country, and they do assume that it is upon those questions, and upon the all important one of probity of administration, that they will judge between the parties.

Prohibition is one of the most important questions that can come before parliament. But it is not the only important question, and such questions as protection and state ownership necessarily become important to the voter when it becomes clear that his vote will count upon these and will not count on the greater question that is dearer to him. How to get prohibition into politics is the one study of prohibitionists as such. Some think the right way is to disfranchise themselves on all other questions, and, by voting only on this one, force the parties to acknowledge it as a factor in politics and take some stand on the subject. When it came to this the leaders would have to decide what stand they would take. Their action is liable to be based on which side they regard as politically the stronger. When both parties, as we have recently seen, practically announce that they are convinced that liquor is still politically the stronger, this disfranchisement is protracted indefinitely. The difficulty of making a telling impression is the fact alluded to above that, when the prohibition question is not before the country as an issue, honest men and enthusiastic prohibitionists will often vote against each other, believing on both sides that they are doing the best for their sacred cause. The path of those who are ready to sacrifice all other issues to prohibition, to religious liberty, to the silver standard, to the single tax, or to any other principle which they look on as of sufficient importance to warrant such sacrifice would be greatly smoothed if men were not fined for proposing candidates other than the party ones. As our correspondent 'Canadian' points out, the parties often give the voter a choice between two bad men. In such case a voter who condemns both is forced to humiliate himself or throw away his vote, whereas he should be free to write any name he chooses on his ballot as a protest and as a true statement of his electoral mandate. By counting such bi-products the party leaders would learn much to their edification. It is not every good citizen, however, who sees his way clear to vote only on one issue. There are good men who think they have a duty to their country on all great questions, and particularly on the questions which are at a given moment up for decision. It is impossible to condemn the attitude of these. Let neither set of good men condemn the other.

McGILL'S NEW DOCTOR.

On Wednesday, McGill honored John Morley, and in so doing honored itself. No more illustrious name is ever likely to appear upon the rolls of the University. As Principal Peterson said, John Morley is one of the foremost men in the world of letters and politics, and his career has been always marked by an undying love of truth, sincerity, and courage. We are pleased to quote here the exact words of McGill's esteemed and learned principal in conferring the degree upon Mr. Morley:—'John Mor-'ley,' he said, 'essayist, biographer, and 'statesman, may I add welcome and 'lovable guest, because you have striven 'with your pen to uphold high ideals of 'truth and righteousness; because you 'have worked for the elevation of na-'tional character and for the best im-'provement of the people; because you 'have in your public career sought at 'all times to promote what you believe 'to be in the public welfare, without 'fear or favor, this university admits 'you, through me, its executive officer, 'to the honorary degree of doctor of 'laws.' It has been the fashion of the jingo element of our Empire stupidly and falsely to describe John Morley and many other eminent British statesmen as 'Little Englanders,' who do not care anything about the permanence of the union of the Mother Country and her colonies. Mr. Morley, however, in his speech at McGill, defied such calumniators, to find anything in his abundant speeches and writings of the past twenty or thirty years which did not commit him to the fullest extent to maintaining for all ages a profound unity of interest and community of allegiance between the Mother Country and all those who came from her shores. Mr. Morley does, however, believe that 'the affection on 'the two sides would be safest if the 'bonds uniting them were not artificial, 'not a political arrangement on this side 'or that.' And there is very much to be said for this point of view. Among the words of wisdom which fell from McGill's new doctor of laws we should like everybody to read this gem and ponder over it:—'If you want 'me to say one single thing that you 'may carry away with you I will tell you 'what I find in my pretty long life ex-'perience of the world in many aspects 'of it. Whether as starting as young 'men or as young women, the important 'thing is to know when a statement is 'proved and when it is not. It is des-'perate to think how in the entire ab-'sence of proof statements are accepted, 'arguments are swallowed and truth is 'not served thereby. Let me beg of 'you to cultivate rather a Socratic tem-'per of mind even as to what is read 'in the newspapers, both as to state-'ments of fact and chains of arguments 'conected with those facts.'

We cannot thank Mr. Morley too warmly for this good advice to young Canada, so different from what we should have had from any one else, and yet so exactly what we need, namely, that we should learn to think truly. We, ceaselessly hear exhortations based on assumptions which have become current coin through iteration, but which a little analysis would show to have no real foundation. There are no truths so high but what we should ask ourselves why we hold them, though it would, of course, be a very wrong application of the doctrine of exact thinking were we to assume the negative of all propositions which we cannot think out. Worse logic could not be. There is no greater source of error in reasoning than personal conceit, and there could be no higher act of conceit than to assume that man must be able to understand all high things and that what he does not understand is not so. We all rightly believe many things we do not understand, and it is as much a duty of exact thinking to have a reason for refusing to believe as to have a reason for believing. The hazy lazy attitude of mind that reads the papers and accepts whatever maxims may be afloat, no matter how false, is perhaps more characteristic of the present day of bustle than of those days when men read less and pondered more. It is certainly characteristic of new communities all immersed in material things; and in dealing with the trade problem, the liquor problem, the labor problem and others before the country, our people could not have had better advice.

LABOR CHALLENGES CAPITAL TO CO-OPERATION.

Arrangements are maturing, pursuant to an invitation, extended by the recent International Labor Congress to the Manufacturers' Association, which met at the same time, for a meeting between the representatives of the two bodies dwith a view to seeking out and removing the causes of antagonism between them. This is a very hopeful movement. Warmly as we hail gatherings of nations to discuss the things that make for peace surely equally to be welcomed is such a conference between the contending social forces of our day to enquire what may be the essence of their difference and, if possible, to remove it. Of course we can imagine these two great combinations 'getting together' just as two rival combinations in business get together only to make themselves the stronger against the public. Even so, we cannot but regard such attempt as in the line of necessary evolution and as promoting the final end of mutual understanding. That great entity, the public, stands ever in the background of such councils, and though it seems inert will be the final arbiter of all agreements. The arrangement that is in progress to so good an object is the outcome of a letter addressed by the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council to the Manufacturers' Association, which letter and invitation were afterwards endorsed by the International Congress which met here in Montreal. The letter purports to be a succinct statement of the creed, grievances and aspirations of the labor men, and we should have gladly hailed it as such. It proved, however, to be not a labor manifesto at all, but a repetition of the familiar song of the ever-intrusive single-taxer, who is everywhere instant, in season and out of season, to proclaim the Georgian philosophy. The writer of that letter had ingeniously plaited his own creed with that of the labor man, with curious results, should the letter be made the basis of whatever conference may be held. The two subjects are both interesting and important, but can much better be dealt with separately. When this single-taxer is on his own subject he is cogent, when he is on that which is foreign to him, he is a failure.

The document adopted by the labor men starts out by deploring the feud that exists between employers and employed, whose interests are really one. They ask if its existence does not prove that somewhere in our social mechanism there is a lack 'of proper adjustment,' and invite the parties addressed to join them in seeking for the cause of this antagonism. For the most part the letter makes out that the cause of this antagonism lies in a system of land tenure which enables certain persons to grow rich out of the earnings of the toiler, while they themselves toil not, neither do they spin. This is an interesting subject by itself, as we have said. It would certainly be far fairer that the tax burden should fall upon the unearned increment in the value of landed possessions than that it should fall on what the poor man eats and wears. We say the poor man, for in all customs taxation the poor man pays much more than his share, and in protective customs taxation this inequality is much intensified. What the poor man eats and wears he has had to work for, and the law should not make him pay more for it, whether to the custom house or to a protected manufacturer. Making him pay an extra price to the manufacturer is pure robbery, taking money by force from one man and giving it to another. Making him give the increased price to the government is taking it out of the toiler's earnings. This would be all right if done equitably, but for the objection set forth in the letter on which we comment, namely, that there are people, to wit the owners of land, who are making gains not by their own industry, but by that of the community, which adds daily to the value of their land without any effort of theirs. This gratuitous gift from the public to a privileged class, is surely the first thing to lay hands on. It should not be possible for persons and religious corporations who are not improving their property, and who are actually impeding the growth of the place, to become rich by so doing. At least it is clear that here is a very available object of taxation.

All this, however, does not seem to have much to do with the antagonism between employer and employed, which is the matter which the Toronto District Labor Council calls on the manufacturers to help in removing. The only connection discoverable in the letter is that the Labor Council cannot recall a single instance in which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has uttered the shadow of a whisper against this unjust exaction. That is no doubt true as the matter is not in its line. Probably the members of the Manufacturers' Association hold diverse views on the single tax theory. Certainly they are most of them intensely interested in promoting another and much more oppressive form of taxation. We are not sure, however, that the Labor Council has ever before pronounced on the subject itself. The recent congress at Montreal, for instance, passed without the 'shadow of a whisper' of any declaration in favor of the single tax. What is more significant still, neither the Toronto Council nor the Montreal Congress made 'a shadow of a whisper' of protest against a far more direct and artificial evil, namely, the taking of one man's money to give it to another to help him carry on an unprofitable business and make it artificially profitable. It will be answered that the question of 'free trade or protection' is not the question at issue between employers and employed; but still less is the land tax.

Here, however, is what the Council says in its letter of invitation on the question which that letter raises, namely, the antagonism between labor and employers. 'We ask you,' it says, 'to 'look at the condition of the laboring 'classes, the people who have to work 'often at heavy toil eight, nine, ten or 'more hours daily year after year.' This melancholy picture loses in effectiveness when presented to men who, if their office hours are not as long, still put through or have put through in their struggling days an amount of intensity of mental application and anxiety compared with which ten hours of routine with small strain would be a holiday. We are certain that the daily work of Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, is many times greater than that of the man in the Grand Trunk shops who watches a milling machine or a planer do for the most part its own work, and who, in some countries, objects to looking after more machines than one, not because he could not easily do it, but because it is a principle to do as little as possible. Very difficult, indeed, is the task of the driver of a locomotive with a train load of human lives at his back. Here is a man who may well be classed with the real toilers. The ten hour craftsman is often far fresher for evening enjoyment than many a seven hour worker who has the anxieties and sometimes the terrors of a business overshadowing him. Still we are in sympathy with the shortening of hours, seeing that the specialization of labor has a narrowing effect on the mind, and it is desirable that if not at his work, then at his play, the man should have something to think of.

Is it not unquestionably true, says the Toronto Council, that these parties—the wage-earners—are the principal factor in maintaining the abundance of wealth in the world. This seems like an axiomatic proposition from a material point of view. Yet, even from that, will it hold water? Let us drive the reasoning one step further, and, assuming that a machine enables one man to do four men's work, we might ask, is it not unquestionably true that machinery is the principal factor in maintaining the abundance of the wealth in the world? The answer is ready, that the machine can do nothing without the man, but that reasoning also holds good a step further, and it has to be added that the man can do nothing without the employer. But may it not at least be said that the employer cannot get on without the toiler. Yet that is the very thing which every regulation of organized labor devotes itself to disproving. The one object of all labor regulations is to prevent some one else doing the work more cheaply. If the hand-worker is the principal factor of wealth then all the laws for the exclusion of foreigners are working directly against the wealth of the country, for we have only to open our doors and wealth will pour in. We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that this statement that wealth is made by the hand-worker has no bearing on the economic question.

'Whether right or wrong,' we are told, 'the laboring men believe 'that it is due very largely to their 'industry that the nations enjoy their 'great prosperity and at the same time 'they hold with equal firmness the be-'lief that 'they do not receive anything 'like their proper share.' But how are we to determine what is his 'proper share'? So long as there are millions of men willing to do the work, should the present workers leave it, it is a little hard to find or fix any principle by which to determine what the laborer's proper share is, other than what the other man is willing to do it for. If a man really wants to add to the wealth of his country let him start an industry of his own, or let him combine with others to start an industry, and let him produce whatever he produces at the smallest cost at which it can be produced. That is the way to add to the general wealth, and if foreigners can do the work more cheaply than Canadians, then the country will be all the richer by employing them. Let us not be afraid of not having a market. There is always a market if the thing is only made cheap enough to be within everybody's reach. It is this artificial enhancement of prices that makes over-production, or rather under-consumption. It is this which reserves for the few things that ought to be within the reach of the many.

AN APPEAL TO THE BLIND.

The 'Gazette' and other protectionist newspapers are trying to make political capital against the government out of the closing down of one or two woollen mills and the slackness of trade in textile manufactures generally. The cause for this depression in Canadian trade is ascribed by protectionist reasoners, if we may so call them, to the preferential tariff. They forget or conceal the fact that there has been equal or greater depression alike in free trade England and under the extreme protection of the United States. This reveals either utter ignorance or utter lack of candor. The woollen mills increased so fast in the days of higher duties as almost to devour one another. Under these circumstances they have not been able during the past decade to keep pace with the improved methods of the day, and their cry has been that they should be saved from the natural consequences of not being up to date by making Canadians pay higher prices for their goods. The tariff on woollens was raised to a minimum of thirty percent in Mr. Fielding's last budget. If an industry cannot live by making our clothing stuffs that much dearer, most people will be inclined to think it time the people were saved from the burden of it. The Canadian manufacturer of cottons was protected from twenty-five to thirty-five percent until the British preference, which reduced this protection a third. So great were the profits that the manufacturers were afraid to show them, lest public opinion should make even a Tory government reduce the tariff. The cotton companies therefore 'watered' their stock, two or three times over, and gave it to their shareholders for nominal payment. Thereafter, the cotton mills had, of course, to earn interest on both the actual capital and the watered increases. Quite apart from the question of protection, the fact that the population of Valleyfield has decreased somewhat during the past year or so can be more than matched both in England, where there is no protection at all, and in the New England States, where there is as much as can be piled on. One reason is that there was an actual shortage of the United States cotton crop, and that the shortage was aggravated by the Sully corner. And added to the exorbitant price of the raw material, was the fact that the enormous output of the mills during the past five or six years had glutted the markets of the world. It is a case now of shutting down the mills, or working shorter time, until consumption catches up with production again.

BLOW TO UNDERWRITING.

The action of a majority of the shareholders of the Chartered Company of Rhodesia, in refusing to sanction the underwriting arrangements of the directors for an increase of capital, has caused a sensation among the financial fraternity the world over. It is held to be a blow to a system that has often been turned to wrong purposes. Every year the Chartered Company has had to face a deficit too large to be concealed by skilful bookkeeping. The utmost endeavor to make both ends meet in Southern Rhodesia has been without avail, and for the present fiscal year the expenditure amounted to $3,690,500, while the receipts amounted to only $2,174,000. The deficit in Eastern Rhodesia amounted to $150,000 for the same period, and that in Northwestern Rhodesia to $300,000. The shareholders of the Chartered Company numbered thirty-five thousand in 1899, and they have never received a cent of dividend. Nevertheless, it appears that they are willing to raise another five million dollars. But the shareholders and the financial magnates differed as to how this was to be accomplished. In the new issue of a million shares of a pound sterling each the directors proposed to the shareholders that certain underwriters should be empowered to take any shares up to half a million pounds not subscribed for by the shareholders at the issue price of twenty-one shillings, with a commission of ninepence and three pence brokerage per share, the scheme also limiting the number of shares which shareholders could take up. When this arrangement was first made shares stood at 32s. 6d.; when the official circular was published the price had fallen to 26s. 3d, a fall due, it is alleged, to the underwriters 'bearing' the stock with a view to frightening the shareholders and so increasing the number of shares they would be able to obtain at the low issue price. Says a London financial authority: 'Whether this was done, 'whether or how far the directors and 'their friends behind the underwriters 'speculated in the stock of the company, 'cannot be proved; but it was generally 'believed by the shareholders, and that 'it is one of the possible motives in 'this discreditable game is certain.' The shareholders, however, upset the deal and the new stock must now be distributed pro rata among them. In the United States, until recently, such transparent deals, and on an enormous scale, were of almost weekly occurrence. The same sort of thing has not been unknown in Canada.

'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.

Bombardment of the British Trawlers—A Falstaffian Fleet—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Russian Rally—The 'Sun,' New York.
John Morley, English Liberal—Special Correspondence of the Springfield 'Republican.'
Judge Parker Wrong—The 'Sun,' New York.
Cleveland Sounds Democracy's Call—American Papers.
Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain—What do their Recent Speeches Mean?—The 'Spectator,' London.
Chumbi the Key to Thibet—An Indispensable Trade Route—Correspondence of the London 'Times.'
The Church Congress at Liverpool—The Decline in Church Attendance — The 'Church Times,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Celebrated Glee Composers—William Horsley—By Arthur Pearson, in the 'Musical Opinion' and 'Music Trade Review,' London.
Find of 'Old Masters' — The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
John La Farge—His Latest Book—The 'Outlook,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Firelight—Poem, by Will H. Ogilvie, in the 'Spectator,' London.
An American Impressionist—Lafcadio Hearn—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Mistaken Views of the Orient—Lafcadio Hearn's Last Book—The 'Nation,' New York.
Mandell Creighton—A Biography Without One Dull Page—C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Story of 'Treasure Island' — 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Educational Problems the Same Everywhere—Addresses at the Meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction—The Providence 'Journal.'
Education a Fetish—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Yves Guyot on Socialism—Two Kinds, One Visionary, the Other Dangerous—The New York 'Times.'
A Remarkable Lecture by Prof. Harnack—His Attitude Toward the Divinity of Christ—The 'Independent,' New York.
The Butterfly's Wings—New Theories of Animal Colors—The 'Transcript,' Boston.
Sour Milk for Long Life—Metchnikoff's Elixir—The 'Literary Digest.'

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers in the three last issues. The result of the second week's competition is published this week. The weekly competition continues to Dec. 24.

OSTRICH FARMING PAYING

CALIFORNIA RAISERS OF THE BIRDS NOW MAKING MONEY.

After twenty-odd years of constant financial loss in ostrich farming and the swallowing up of several Englishmen's fortunes of $200,000 and $250,000 each the industry has become one of the most profitable in this region. The South Pasadena ostrich farm, which used to be a loser by about fifteen thousand dollars a year, has become a moneymaker. Its owner, Edwin Cawston, formerly of England, cleared over forty-five thousand dollars during the year ended Sept. 1.

Most people have an idea that an ostrich is plucked of its plumage by holding the giant bird down with straps and ropes, while an attendant pulls the feathers indiscriminately from the bird's back and wings. But harvesting ostrich feathers is a scientific operation that demands experience and care lest birds costing from eight hundred and seventeen hundred dollars be ruined for wealth production.

When a plume is ready for its plucking it is known as ripe. The ostrich expert goes over the flock, carefully selecting from it birds whose feathers show that the ripening of the plumes has set in. Then the birds are separated into flocks of twelve and fourteen and confined in little inclosures, where they may not run about and damage their valuable plumage. When all is ready for the season of feather plucking each ostrich is cajoled by a basket of food held before it out of the inclosure with its mates into a narrow passageway built of heavy boards. Front and rear gates are closed and the great bird is a prisoner between walls of planks that reach to its back and where there is no room for it to move in any direction. A cloth bag is thrown over the ostrich's head and the creature is fast in the toils of the feather harvester.

About half an hour is spent in plucking each ostrich. There are three men in each plucking crew. They stand upon a platform outside the pen where the ostrich is held fast, and with a dozen odd-shaped scissors and appliances for stanching blood that may flow from the bird's torn flesh work diligently. Care is taken to leave enough feathers to protect the smaller feathers, which will grow into plumes by the next plucking. In the early days of ostrich farming in Southern California little attention was given to these details, and in consequence many birds died.

Most of the tail feathers are pulled, not cut off, because they reproduce better than in other parts of the ostrich, and because they are so short that the extra inch or two gained by not snipping the feather is a matter of several dollars more profit. Each plume when cut or pulled is laid in a clean box.

While the feather harvest is proceeding the ostrich keeps up an incessant low roaring, and but for the tightness of the pen it would kick the heavy planks into slivers. At last when the pluckers have done the gates are opened and the bird rushes out into the inclosure to join its mates. Then another ostrich is cajoled into the narrow pen, and the gathering of other feathers goes on.

The plumage of the older birds is denominated second class in the markets. The older ostriches are kept largely for breeding purposes. A few ostriches in Southern California are more than thirty years old, and there are records of Nubian ostriches that have lived seventy and more years.

Ostrich farming is unusually prosperous these days. All the Southern California ostrich farms that were losing money steadily a few years ago, have doubled and trebled their number of ostriches and increased their land holdings. Some seven hundred thousand dollars is now invested in ostrich farming in this region, and the annual output of feathers has grown to be over a hundred thousand dollars.

The success of California ostrich farming has come largely from an invention of an ostrich incubator by a young woman in 1894. In ostrich domestic economy the male sits upon the nest of eggs laid in the sand, occasionally relieved by the female.

In the hot Nubian deserts this plan works admirably, but on a little farm in the colder climate of California, where the birds flock together, the sitter has so much to distract it from the nest that the eggs are frequently allowed to get cold at night. Therefore a whole annual setting has often been lost. The incubators have remedied all this, and now the percentage of loss by infertile eggs is less than ten percent.

The best ostriches for plumes come from Nubia. The California farms now have a new home-bred ostrich that it is believed will be the finest plume producer ever known.

The first ostriches in America were brought to Los Angeles from Capetown in 1882. There were thirty-four in the flock when they were shipped. Eleven died at sea, and all but six died here a year after they arrived. The pioneer in the California ostrich farming lost thirty thousand dollars in that investment.

But he started back to Capetown for another flock. With these he had better luck, but while he was learning how to adapt South African ostrich farming to California and trying to grow marketable feathers, he lost from six to eight thousand dollars annually for several years. A dozen men were ruined by ostrich farming in this region in those experimental days, but now all is changed. The ostrich farmers are making large profits.—Pomona (Cal.) 'Review.'

LIFE IN A PRAIRIE SODHOUSE

IT GOES FORWARD IN PRIMITIVE AND SOLITARY FASHION.

(Stanley Raymond, in 'The Pilgrim.')

Life in a sodhouse away out on the plains, where for months at a time there is not a thing in nature to cheer the eye or vary the silent monotony, is certainly close to first principles. When the corn waves on thousands of acres, or when the plain is green with growing wheat, there is something to interest the sodhouse dwellers, but from October to May no class of intelligent Americans live more dreary lives than these. One wonders what livelihood, what future prosperity or pleasure can repay a man and wife to live in such huge sameness. The shifting clouds by day and a sky of fine stars at night are for weeks at a time the only sights to be seen. Yet some of the most contented and aspiring people we have ever seen are men and women who live amid such flat surroundings and dead solitude for years.

To realize in how primitive and solitary a fashion people can live and be happy one has only to imagine a man and wife in a sodhouse, fifteen miles from the nearest village, in one of the sparsely settled districts of Western Nebraska or Kansas. For days, and in some seasons for weeks, they see no human beings outside of their own household. Even begging Indians and tramps are almost unknown in this country. Prairie dogs cast up their mounds and found towns in the unmolested spots about the place; gophers and field mice burrow through the sod walls of the house; not infrequently snakes swing themselves down from the rafters inside, or crawl in at the door to get at any milk pans standing about. At night coyotes and some of the gray wolves come up through the canyons, and skulk about the poultry yard or howl close to the windows. Through the day, while the man is in the fields, the herding usually falls to the woman's lot. Probably each takes a noon luncheon in a paper, to save coming back to the house until night.

The woman attends to her necessary household duties, throws a gunnysack over her broncho's back, jumps astride, rounds up her cattle, and drives them down the canyons to graze on the steep sides, or in a low strip beside a creek. Canyons are not sociable places; one can scarcely have a conception of the primeval unless he has walked through a canyon; he thinks of the dawn of creation, of the races of extinct mammoths, and wonders if centaurs have not merely retired into the inner caverns. What the sodhouse woman thinks about all day long in solitude like that is hard to tell—probably, the mortgage on the farm, disease among the stock, the prospects of crops, the time when they can put up their frame dwelling, the hard, unadorned facts in the treadmill of her life, new plans for the work, work, work which is her sole law of existence. Perhaps she has memories of another time, other surroundings, but they must seem vague and far away. Even the weather is monotonous; there is practically always the cloudless sky, the brilliant sun, the strong, dry wind that curls the leaves of the young corn, and turns the buffalo grass brown.

Living on the dreary plains and amid such monotony with never a thing to appeal to one's aesthetic, social, or literary nature, is wearing upon most settlers, even if they are contented. The life makes women, particularly, prematurely old. A few years of residence apart from their sex usually makes them careless of their appearance, dulls their ambitions and creates a sordidness. Such a life must have its inevitable mental and moral effect. All the sensitive, the aesthetic, sometimes the moral sense itself, becomes atrophied. The tragedies of a city are unearthed and brought to light, but the silent tragedies of these desolate lives are swallowed up and lost in the remoteness and immensity of the prairie wastes.

ELEPHANT ROCK.

A GIANT LANDMARK IN EASTERN OREGON THAT THE INDIANS REVERE.

(Portland 'Oregonian.')

Elephant Rock, the last remaining and the most colossal idol of the fast fading Western Indian, stands out against the sky a few miles south-east of Meacham in the Blue Mountains, where it is a landmark to the whites and a symbol to the Indians of the power of their gods and a sign of their ancient greatness.

The tourist, in making the journey through the mountains by the old stage road, can look above him and see the giant elephant, moulded in the rugged and crumbling stone, as he juts out against the skyline, perfect in every part, and he will wonder as he gazes at the likeness, the perfect lines of the great hulk, at its natural attitude as it stands stretching longingly toward the north, and if he is a friend of the aged Indian who may be camped by the roadside he may hear the legend of Elephant Rock.

An old and tottering chief, upon whose matted, grizzled head the suns of countless summers have beaten until the brightness of their glare has burned out the light from the sunken eyes, and has turned the world from day to night, knows the story better than all the rest, for he is the descendant of those to whom the secret was imparted by the good god Coyote, the chief deity of the Cayuses, he who has always had the good of man in his heart and whose hand is soft for his children.

Long, long ago, so the story runs, the white man had not come with his hordes to drive back the Cayuse and take from him the land along the swirling Umatilla, and the Indian was prosperous and happy. His lodges were full of children, whose happy laughter gladdened the heart of the warrior as he returned from the hunt laden with the juicy venisons or the swift flying woodfowl. The ground yielded bountifully, the forest teemed with game, the Umatilla dimpled with the salmon as they sprang from the water in sport, and the Indian was glad and at peace.

But one day, in the midst of their happiness, a great misfortune visited the land. While the hunting parties were in the woods seeking food for the lodges, they noticed the game fleeing to the south in great fright. Soon a great crashing was heard through the trees, and vast shapes appeared, driving before them the inhabitants of the forest. On the invaders rushed in a line, waving what looked to be great tails at their heads, while the canyons rocked with the echoes of their cries. The strange visitors tore the largest trees from the ground and hurled the giant trunks in sport over the mountain sides.

The warriors fled in a panic to the hills, while the monsters took possession of the land. In time they came to the Umatilla, into which they plunged with glad cries, tossing the water high in the air and churning the current into mud and foam until the frightened salmon threw themselves on the banks to die or were trampled beneath the great feast. Those that escaped fled for their lives to the River of the North, where they spread the news of the strange demons who trampled the Umatilla into spray and crushed them into the ground.

As a consequence, the Cayuses, skulking from their hiding places, could find no food. The deer had scattered to the winds, while the Umatilla was a sluggish creek of mud, in which nothing could live.

A council was called by the head men, and a solemn feast was made, at which the head medicine man offered sacrifices and called upon the good god Coyote for relief.

Now, Coyote, from his lair on the highest mountain top, had been watching the elephants and had noted their doings. He had seen them come from the north, and knew that they had been sent by the evil spirits to harass the Cayuses. So, when he heard the voice of his children raised in supplication, he hastened to the land of the Umatilla. Arriving there, he called the elephants before him and told them to return immediately to their home in the far northland, amid the never changing snows.

The herd obeyed, though reluctantly, and peace once more came to the starved Cayuses. The game began to return to their haunts, and the salmon once more ventured up the stream. The king of the herd, however, longed for the green hills and cool, pleasant forest, and ventured back in spite of the orders of the Coyote, and roamed the woods and bathed in the stream.

One day, while standing belly deep in the cool waters, he saw Coyote coming toward him over the mountain. Now the king of the elephants was the bravest animal on earth, but he feared the wrath of Coyote, and attempted to steal away. The god, however, had seen him in the river and overtook the fugitive on the mountainside, where he gently upbraided him for his disobedience.

The elephant, thinking from his manner that Coyote was awed by his great size, grew headstrong and impudent, and insulted the god, who thereupon cursed him and decreed that he should stand on the mountain forever, through winter's cold and summer's heat, as a warning to all evildoers.

And there the elephant is to-day, looking with stony eyes toward the northland. The years have come and gone, and the snows have worn away the smoothness of his great bulk and left him furrowed and seamed. The little birds are not afraid of him, and nestle in the clefts made by the flight of time. The deer and the wild fowl rest in his shadow, and the Indian builds his campfires around his feet. But the vast shape pays no heed. His head is stretched out toward his home, and his eyes seek for a friend. If any animal comes into the land to do harm he warns him away lest he also be chained to the mountainside in the solid rock to suffer forever and forever the pangs of remorse and the pain of a great disobedience to the good god of the Cayuses.

BOERS' BURIED TREASURE.

ROMANTIC STORY OF A FUTILE SEARCH AND OF ULTIMATE RECOVERY.

(From 'South Africa.')

News was received at Krugersdorp recently of the discovery in the bushveld beyond Louis Trichardt's Drift and the Spelonken of the famous buried treasure which was secretly removed from the Pretoria Mint just before Lord Roberts's forces entered the capital, and which formed the romantic issue in the tragedy culminating in the execution of ex-Policeman Swartz. The treasure, which consists of bar gold and coin, approximately amounts to 60,000 ounces, and is valued at a quarter of a million sterling.

The story of its burial and recovery is sensational in the extreme. It is a history of blood and crime, no less than six men having lost their lives in the burial and the subsequent search for the gold, which has lasted since the declaration of peace. Of the original party which was despatched to hide the gold not a single soul is alive to-day. It appears that some twenty-four hours before the occupation of Pretoria by the imperial forces, orders were received at the mint from the late President Kruger and Mr. Reitz, the then State Secretary, to remove the greater portion of the gold which was extracted from the Robinson, Rose Deep, Ferreira and other mines to a secluded spot in the bushveld, beyond Pietersburg.

It was known by the old Transvaal officials that a waggon with four mules, accompanied by six specially selected burghers, left Pretoria at midnight with the gold, and vanished into the veld. The ex-policeman Swartz and the man whom he murdered, and for which he suffered the last penalty, were among the party. After burying the gold, four of the wardens of the treasure rejoined the commandoes; but a luckless fate seemed to have pursued them, and they were all killed shortly afterward. For, some time the search appeared to have died out, and it was only through second or third hand knowledge that a Krugersdorp syndicate of six, including ex-Generals Kemp and Celliers, ex-Police Lieutenant Van Zyl, W. D. Smith and S. J. Kemp, a cousin of the ex-General, found out that there was state treasure buried in the bushveld.

The party made repeated exploring trips into the Low Country in the bad season to escape observation, and most of them were stricken with malarial fever. Each member took a different direction, with the understanding that if any found the treasure it was to be split up into equal proportions. Only one member, however, found the burial place and he was ex-General Celliers. The site was between two peculiar trees. A red flag, as a sign, was stuck up on one of the trees, with a carcass of a mule in between, one of the ribs of the mule being imbedded in the ground where the gold was buried. On returning to Pietersburg, ex-Gen. Celliers was prosptrated with malarial fever in the hospital, and while he was hovering between life and death he divulged part of his secret to the other members of the syndicate, who, however, after repeated searchings, failed to find the spot. Some differences of opinion followed; and ultimately the syndicate broke up, deciding to severally go their own way.

The government authorities, getting wind of the whole affair, approached an ex-state official residing at Krugersdorp, and he supplied them with certain information and a plan of the supposed site. While the government were acting on this information, Mr. S. J. Kemp, cousin of the ex-General, had revived a systematic search, with the result of the discovery.

THE APPIAN WAY.

Of all the world's great thoroughfares pre-eminent for charm and historic interest is the Appian Way. Starting, formerly, from the Porta Capena of the Eternal City, it winds across a vast plain bounded by hills and spanned by that perfect blue of the Italian sky which is always remembered by the traveller with a sort of tenderness.

Width and magnificence are not its characteristics; many a simple country road might vie with it in breadth and grandeur. But as it crosses the Campagna every winding seems to touch some story of the centuries, and the artistic eye rests charmed and satisfied on the crystal blue of the arch above, the fine outline of the Alban ranges, the stretch to right and left of the broad plain, the picturesque and half-ruined aqueducts, the large horned cattle grazing here and there, and close at hand mutilated statues of rifled tombs, each in turn with the hidden story of pride or pathos, ruth or pity, over which one longs to linger.

The Appian Way, or Appia Via, has been called one of the noblest remains of Republican Rome. It was constructed by the Censor Appius Claudius, of whom Hare quotes that he was 'the most illustrious of the Sabine and Patrician races, of whom he was the most remarkable representative.' He was Censor from 312 to 308 B.C., took an important part in public affairs, and was also to some extent an author, though afflicted with blindness, like our own Prescott, for at least part of the time. The road was built of immense blocks of hard stone, laid on a prepared substratum. It has resisted the tramp of centuries, and still remains a wonderful monument of the past. At the time of Procopius it was still in perfect preservation, 500 years after Christ; and it remains to-day, though here and there rough and uneven, a wonderful piece of work. It led southward from Capua, where it was joined by another road from Puteoli, the modern Pozzuoli, near Naples, afterwards continuing to Brundusium, the modern Brindisi. It recalls both the journey of Horace and that of St. Paul. It was completed thirty years before Christ, and was 350 miles in length.

The exact site of the ancient Porta Capena was long a matter of dispute, but it seems finally decided that it was where the smaller branch of the Almo crosses the Via St. Sebastiano in the original line of wall. Nothing remains of the group of buildings which once stood there, a temple of Mars, a temple of Hercules, the temples of Honor and Virtue, erected by Marcellus and his son, and a fountain dedicated to Mercury. Two special incidents Hare speaks of as occurring here, the cruel murder of his sister, betrothed to one of the Curiatii, by her brother Horatius, returning victorious from having slain his adversaries, and exclaiming: 'So perish the Roman maiden who shall weep for her country's enemies!' and the return of Cicero from exile, B.C., 57, received here in triumph by both Senate and people.—Leigh North, in 'Chic.'

An 'HONEST' AUDIENCE.

(From the Philadelphia 'Ledger.')

One of the amusing stories Hannibal Hamlin delighted to tell in his last years, had dignified and solemn President Buchanan for its hero. In 1852, when Hamlin was a Democrat, he was announced to address a meeting with Buchanan, in Lancaster, Penn. Simon Cameron presided. Hamlin was the first speaker, and while he was talking several persons in the back part of the hall had been relieved of their pocketbooks. The sergeant of police worked his way through the crowd and whispered to Cameron a request to announce that there were pickpockets in the hall. Cameron intended to make the announcement at the close of Hamlin's speech, but in the applause that followed he forgot it. When quiet was restored, he introduced Buchanan to the audience as their distinguished fellow citizen. Buchanan got up and surveying the crowd of his old neighbors, began:

'I assure you, my fellow citizens, that it is, indeed a pleasure to return to my old home and meet you again. I like to look into the honest faces of the people of Lancaster. A more honest people does not exist than in this dear old country—'

Cameron just here thought of what he had forgotten, and interrupting Buchanan, said:

'I am requested by the sergeant of police to state that there are pickpockets in the hall, that several persons in the audience have had their pocketbooks stolen, and to ask you to be on the watch to intercept the guilty ones.'

'Of course,' said Hamlin, in relating the story 'there was great laughter, but Buchanan passed it off casually and went on with his speech.'

A WHITE PORCUPINE.

A purely white porcupine is an extremely rare animal, and yet Mr. Henry Beal, of Parkman, has one in his possession, and the manner of its capture is worth relating. Mr. Beal discovered a pair of these animals in his pasture, one white and the other black, and he succeeded in driving them up a limber ash sapling. Through the agency of his wife he procured a barrel, which he placed under the sapling, and by bending the tree over and shaking it, his wife at the same time striking the toes of the white animal with a switch, succeeded in dropping him into the barrel. Mr. Beal has him caged at his place in Parkman, and he is attracting much attention. He is smart and lively and is apparently satisfied with his quarters.—Guilford, (N.C.), 'Citizen.'

YEAR END OFFERS

To New Subscribers.

To January 1, 1905.

'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger'	only	50cts	value	$1.10
'Weekly " " " " " "	only	25cts	"	.60
Five Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness'	only	$1.00	"	3.00
Five " " 'Weekly Witness'	only	.50	"	1.25
Five " " 'World Wide'	only	.50	"	1.25
Ten " " 'Northern Messenger'	only	.50	"	1.00

Subscribers are requested to acquaint their friends of these special year end offers.

These offers hold good in the following countries, all postage prepaid: Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

Convenient form, which may be used for this offer.

Date_____1904.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sirs,—Please send the publications named below to the addresses given below.

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Remitter's name

and address :—

$_____

Amount enclosed.

Fountain Pen Free.

Our most popular Premium gives universal satisfaction.

Subscribers may secure this first-class fountain pen free by remitting for any one of the following offers:

If you don't think the fountain pen worth all of $1.50 when you see it, you may send it right back and cancel the subscription, and we will refund the money without hesitation. We are quite sure that these pens are good, and therefore heartily recommend them.

Five new subscriptions to the	Daily Witness	to 1 Jan. 1905, at 35 cents each; in all $1.75
One " "	" "	to 1 Jan. 1906, at three dollars.
Fifteen " "	The Weekly Witness or World Wide,	to 1 Jan 1905, at 15 cents each; in all $2.25
Four " "	The Weekly Witness or World Wide	for 6 months at 50 cents each; in all $2.00
Two " "	The Weekly Witness or World Wide	to 1 Jan. 1906, at $1.00 each; in all $2.00.

Sample and forms free on application. These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
Montreal, Canada.

Advertisements.

COLDS COME SUDDENLY.

You haven't time to hurry to the drug store. Croup develops, the lungs are affected—then it's too late. Keep Catarrhozone on hand. It kills colds instantaneously. Something magical about the way it cures catarrh and bronchial trouble. Catarrhozone heals, soothes, cures in nature's way. Both pleasant and guaranteed—that's Catarrhozone.

Advertisements.

CONSTIPATION IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to CURE this trouble or money refunded. Free Samples. K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

Advertisements.

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

HOW TO REGAIN HEARING

The best book ever written on Deafness and how to cure it is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, Deafness Specialist Sproule, the greatest authority of the age on Deafness and all ear troubles.

The book contains information that will be of wonderful value to deaf people. It was written to honestly help all who suffer from Deafness, and it tells all about the cause, dangers and cure of Deafness in the plainest manner. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear get all blocked up, causing the loss of hearing, and explains the terrible ringing, buzzing sounds in the ears and how to stop them. Fine drawings by the best artists illustrate its pages.

If you want to get rid of your Deafness, send for this book and find out what to do. Deafness can now be cured and this book explains how. It's in great demand, so ask for it to-day. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon, and mail it at once to **Deafness Specialist SPROULE, Trade Building, Boston.** You will soon receive the book.

Free Deafness Book Coupon

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

THE LODGE FAMILY, OF KINGSEY, QUE.

The above represents the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Lodge, who came to this country from England in 1818, settling in Kingsey, and who lived to be 86 and 83 years of age respectively. They had nine children, all of whom are still living, and within a radius of fifteen miles. There are: Catherine, aged 86; Thomas, 84; Susan, 82; Eliza, 80; Louisa, 78; George, 73; John, 71; Sarah, 68; Joseph, 61. There are fifty grandchildren, ninety-five great-grandchildren, and seven great-great-grandchildren, all living. This family is amongst the oldest subscribers to the 'Witness,' some of the members having taken it for over fifty-three years. This group photograph was taken four years ago.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :—

Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } **All for 3 Months.**

Or it will pay for :—

Weekly Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } **All for 6 Months.**

Or it will pay for any one of the following :—

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for one year.
World Wide for one year.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, —— —— 1904.

Dear Sirs,—

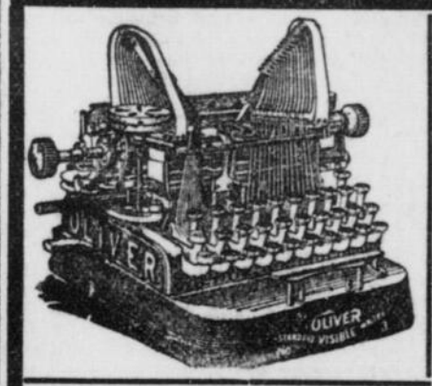
Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and adddress .....



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED.

ion that the restrictions placed upon the re-marriage of an innocent party to a divorce are so stringent that the re-marriage of divorced persons will be rare in the church hereafter. It is understood, however, that an attempt will be made to have the convention specifically declare against re-marriage under any conditions.

The House of Deputies yesterday rejected, after a long debate, a resolution to strike out the words 'Protestant Episcopal' from the title page of the Book of Common Prayer.

Both houses have appointed a joint commission to consider the advisability of electing a presiding bishop of the church. As president, the senior bishop occupies this position, and it is claimed that the duties are too heavy for an aged diocesan. The commission will report to the next convention.

The convention adjourned finally to-day.

THE WEE FREES.

JUDGMENT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO GO INTO EFFECT AT AN EARLY DATE.

Edinburgh, Oct. 25.—By a majority of three to one, the Court of Sessions here on Saturday ordered that the judgment of the House of Lords of Aug. I, placing in the hands of the twenty-four Free Church ministers who opposed the union of the Free Church of Scotland with the United Presbyterian Church, the whole of the property of the Free Church, valued at about $55,000,000, to be applied immediately. A petition to this effect was presented to the court a week ago by the Free Churchers, when it became apparent that the differences between the Free Churchers and the United Free Churchers were irreconcilable, asking that they be placed in possession of the church property in dispute.

The United Free Churchers informed the court that they intended applying to parliament for relief from the existing deadlock, and asked for a postponement of judgment until parliament was able to straighten out the difficulty. The majority of the court, however, decided that they had no discretion in the matter, and that the House of Lords' decision must promptly be put in operation.

TALES OF WONDERFUL MEMORIES.

Somehow the talk shifted to wonderful memories. The man from Mississippi, who had been trying to get the word, at last succeeded. 'I rather flatter myself,' he remarked, 'I can tell you of a couple of the most remarkable cases on record. The first was that of an old negro, born and reared in slavery, unable either to read or write. His task on the plantation at dusk was to weigh the cotton baskets of the two score or more of negroes who came home every night from the fields. He relied solely on his memory, had no record of any sort, and made his report to the overseer every Saturday evening. He could tell the amount of cotton each one had picked for the six days in the week, and was never known to make an error.

'The other case is told in an interesting article in the "Publication of the Mississippi Historical Society." The Indian agents of the Federal Government, just after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, had a census taken of certain Choctaw villages. The task was performed by a number of males, females and children on notched sticks. Some months later the records were burned and the Indian, without the slightest hesitation, reproduced them entirely from memory. There were over 5,000 souls enumerated by him, if I recall correctly. And there was no question as to his accuracy. A test made in a village or two proved that his new notched sticks, made from memory, were as accurate as the old ones.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

('Medical World.')

Sir James Crichton-Browne, in his address to the sanitary inspectors at Bournemouth, referred in some detail to plague epidemics and affirmed, in contravention of Lord Curzon's recent remarks, that administrative energy in sanitation has greatly restricted its ravages and promises to control them in future. All sanitary work has widespread effects but has to undergo special adaptation. In the case of plague the peculiarity is rats, and without waiting for an epidemic a crusade against them should be undertaken. They are useless, altogether noisome, and probably promoters of other diseases besides plague. They should be exterminated, and he would enlist the sporting propensity to assist in the process. Rat catching was as exciting and quite as elevating as pigeon shooting. The sporting papers should describe the battues, report the bags, and give portraits of record breakers, for great things might be expected when sport, fashion and sanitation joined hands.

SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Wm. Doeg's Rheumatism.

He was so Bad that He Could not Lie Down, But Had to Sit Night and Day in a Chair.

Sundridge, Ont., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Mr. William Doeg, of this place, now a hale, hearty man, tells of his almost miraculous cure of Rheumatism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'For four years I suffered excruciating torture,' says Mr. Doeg, 'I was scarcely an hour free from pain. I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair.

'I was treated for Rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried several medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair, I feared I never again would be free from pain. Then I read of some remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box and soon found they were doing me good, and before I had finished the second box I was entirely free from pain and a new man.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in shape to take the cause—Uric Acid—out of the blood.

LONGSTREET INCORRUPTIBLE

HE REFUSED, THOUGH IN DIRE NEED, $50,000 SALARY FROM LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The New Orleans lottery, once so famous and infamous, although Gen. Beauregard and Lieut.-General Early were commissioners of the drawings, is still alive in the Honduras national lottery, with Brigadier-General W. L. Cabell, Confederate States of America, also a West Pointer, and an old army officer, and now Lieutenant-General of the United Confederate Veterans, as the commissioner of drawings.

The late General James Longstreet was once offered the presidency of that famous lottery at a salary of $50,000 per year. He was in sore straits financially, at that time, and as there was absolutely no work attached to the position, it took that heroic nerve for which the General was famous to resist the tempting offer. The promoters of the lottery desired the name of the famous Confederate General for the influence it would lend to the lottery. It was at the close of the civil war, before the General aroused the enmity of many of the 'boys in grey' by enlisting his sympathies with the Republican party, and his name at the head of the famous lottery would have meant thousands of dollars in the pockets of the owners.

When the offer was made Gen. Longstreet was living in Gainesville. He confided to some of his close friends the tender made him. They, knowing his financial condition, urged him to accept it. He said he could not do it. They begged him to think over the matter before refusing it. Their entreaties caused him to hold his answer in abeyance for a day or two, though he gave no intimation that he would ever accept.

Finally, the morning arrived when his friends had agreed for a further conference to get him to accept it, and he gave a final 'No' to their overtures.

His reason was this: 'I cannot allow the use of my name for the presidency of any institution in which there is a semblance of a game of chance. However much I may need the emoluments of the office, my duty to my people and to the young manhood of the South, as well as my duty to my Master, forbids my acceptance of the offer.'

But few know to this day that Gen. Longstreet was ever offered the place, or that he declined it. He was not a man to boast or to confide to the outside world his good fortunes or his vicissitudes. Although an acceptance of the offer meant ease, comfort and pleasure from the standpoint of financial ability, and its rejection continued deprivation and hardship, he did not 'halt between two opinions.' The moral effect would have been bad—and that was as far as he cared to go—so it took no rejuvenation of moral backbone and moral stamina to urge him to decline. He knew his duty, and, like the soldier that he was, he did it.—Atlanta (Ga.) 'Constitution.'

Advertisements.

WOMEN WHO FAINT

Must constantly live in dread of the next attack. When you first feel nauseous and dizzy don't take brandy or whisky,—try Nerviline. It brings strength to the nerves and restores the disordered stomach. By using Polson's Nerviline occasionally you can permanently cure any tendency to faint. Keep Nerviline on hand; 25c for a large bottle at all dealers.

THE POLITENESS OF THE MALAYS.

(From the Washington 'Post.')

'In all my jaunts in Eastern lands I have found no country as interesting as the Malay States, that long strip of peninsula which is encompassed on the east by the China Sea and on the west by the Strait of Malacca,' said Mr. Marcus Luning, of San Francisco. 'I lived over there for more than a year, and got pretty well acquainted with the people and their institutions.

'The Malays are in many ways a fine race. With them personal cleanliness is held in high esteem, and the common custom is to take two baths a day. They are likewise the politest folk I ever met. I had a whole retinue of servants, and yet I could never get used to thinking of them or treating them as servants because of their superlative courtesy. So polite were they that it seemed as though they were doing me a favor when they asked for an advance on their wages, and they were continually in my debt, because of the impossibility of denying requests made in such an ornately deferential way.'

WELL FED JAP SOLDIERS.

(Tokio letter to the Cologne 'Gazette.')

The Japanese soldier eats three meals a day, and his vaunted abstemiousness is a legend. In former times he was satisfied with a little rice, but now his appetite has increased enormously. He rarely gets prepared rice; the custom is to give him cooked rice with decorticated grain, which, by the way, he likes less than pure rice. This diet is prescribed to increase his physical strength, and to guard him against beri-beri. At present the Jap soldier is served with fish and meat. For breakfast he has boiled corn and rice, bean soup and preserved vegetables. For dinner he has fish, meat, boiled rice and corn, and cooked vegetables. For supper the menu of the dinner is repeated. Consequently the Jap soldier sleeps comfortably.

In addition to this, he has the privilege of buying bread at the canteen. It is generally white bread, which he calls pan. He hates black bread, or kuropan, as he calls it. He can also procure at the canteen a sort of sweet biscuit, katapan, about as large as the palm of the hand and as thick as the little finger. The canteen is run by the corporals and under officers, who have the same fare as the soldiers. Rice wine and beer can be also had at the canteen. On New Year's Day the anniversary of the foundation of the empire, and on the birthday of the Mikado, the troops get carefully prepared rations, including a cake of soft rice, a white cake and a red cake and katapans, in addition, of course, to the usual fare. So it appears that fish, meat, rice and corn form the nourishment of the Japanese soldiers, a nourishment far superior to that of the ordinary Jap. In the barracks the soldier sleeps in a wooden bed with woollen covering.

In time of war, on the day of mobilization, the Jap trooper receives a red bed covering. In his sack, which has many little pockets, he carries dry crushed rice and salted prunes. He has a bamboo tube filled with water. The company waggon carries, in addition to dried vegetables, dried fish, preserved meat, chojou (extract of bean), wine and cigarettes. The troop has a cooking stove, said to be made of pressed paper, rendered incombustible through some chemical process. It is carried in the haversack. They use a great deal of paper in the Japanese army. The winter underclothing of the troops is made of waterproof paper.

On the march the man carries only his rifle, his cartridges, his crushed rice. The coolies, Chinese and Corean, carry the rest far in the rear.

The bivouacs are arranged in a manner to procure the greatest possible comfort. The officers and men are supplied with furniture made of braided straw, camp beds and carpets. For the generals regular little houses are set up in short order. A great number of women follow the army. They cook the meals for the soldiers, and care for the wounded. Among them are many Chinese.

The war mail, now organized for the first time, renders excellent service. The soldier is forbiddden to mention the regiment to which he belongs or the place from which he starts. He can write from the field of battle, but without indicating the locality or giving the date. The military administration attends to the work of transmitting the replies.

Advertisements.

NERVOUSNESS A CALAMITY.

Many who don't realize what lies beyond, treat an attack of 'nerves' with indifference. Others consider it will soon pass away. But in every case nervousness is a calamity, holding in prospect a future full of dread. One remedy will cure nervousness—Ferrozone, a nerve strengthener that acts through the blood. First it gives appetite; you eat plenty. This fills the blood with nourishment for the inner nerve cells. Energy and strength is instilled into every part of the system. You get well, keep well; nervousness forever departs, because you've used Ferrozone.

Price 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE,** in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite 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.]

THE FARMER'S HOG.

Speaking before the Nebraska Swine Breeders on 'The Farmer's Hog,' Mr. W. P. Snyder said:

'The farmer's hog is the common-sense hog. It is the hog that will give the largest return for ordinary care and feed under ordinary conditions on the ordinary farm. The hog must adapt himself to conditions as they exist on the farm. It is the duty of the hog to take what he can get and make the best of it.

'The farmer does not care whether his hog carries its ears erect or allows them to lop down over its broad forehead, but they must be small or medium in size, and thin, showing no indication of coarseness. Form and quality are all that he sees.

'There is one quality that applies to all conditions alike, that is fecundity. The sow that produces eight pigs and raises them well is worth much more than twice the value of the sow that produces but four. One of the chief difficulties is that of getting a sufficient number of hogs. There are but few farmers who could not feed more pigs if they had them. It is very little more work to feed a car load than a small lot. Much of the profit comes in feeding large numbers. Fecundity, then, is one of the chief requirements of the farmer's hog.

'When the farmer has the pigs in his possession he wants them to grow rapidly and to carry a fair amount of flesh. But to increase in size requires food of a nitrogenous nature. Our one grain product for stock foods is corn. It is not suited to the needs of the growing animal. Protein is required for the production of muscle and bone. If the Nebraska farmer supplies this in grain he must buy mill products. These are expensive and require cash at the time when money on the farm is scarce. If the pork is to be produced economically much of the growth must be made on forage crops. The best known of these is alfalfa. The farmers' pig must be able and willing to go out into the pasture and hustle for much of its food. The exercise that it gets while doing this increases its appetite and vitality.

'The pig must be able to make good gains on alfalfa or other forage crops, with a medium grain ration, and when put into the feed lot, lay on flesh with amazing rapidity. Then, it is the pig that will consume and assimilate the largest amount of grain that will meet the farmers' approval. Vitality, the result of exercise and proper feed, counts in the fattening pen. The pig whose digestive system has not been injured with carbonaceous feed will eat more corn and get more nutriment out of that eaten than the pig that has been fed to the limit for some time on concentrated food. The chief value of judicious foraging is reaped after the pig is put on a full grain ration.

'When the hog is ready for the market it must show quality. The pig that will dress out the largest percentage of the most profitable meat will command the highest price. Quality is even becoming a more important factor in meat production. The American consumer is demanding leaner meat and smaller hams and shoulders. Breakfast bacon is in greater favor among the American people than ever before. The higher prices are paid for the smaller hogs. The farmer's hog at the present time must be able to attain the weight of 200 or 225 pounds at the age of six to nine months. It must do this largely on forage crops and corn after the first ten weeks, and in the end it must not be a lump of fat.

'The hog must accomplish a great amount of work in a very short time. This requires a vast store of innate energy and vitality. No hog suffering from any inherited weakness can stand the strain. This constant crowding taxes the endurance of the most vigorous and healthy. Vitality counts and it is dependent upon breeding as well as upon care and feed.

'Summing up what has been said, we find that the farmer's hog should possess certain qualifications. These are suitability to conditions as they exist on the average farm, prolificacy, early maturity, quality in production, the habit of foraging, the **power to stand** forced feedings, and a great store of inherited vitality, with no constitutional weakness. Utility must ever be the ideal.'

CAPACITY MAY BE INCREASED

In an address before the Wisconsin Dairymen, Prof. W. L. Carlyle said:—

'After fifteen years of study and observation and five years of experimental investigation of the dairy capacity of cows representing practically all the types of cows kept on the farms of this state, I am willing to risk my reputation on the statement that there is not a healthy, normal calf dropped upon any of the farms of this state, of any breed, that will not, if properly reared, fed and cared for from birth onward, produce at least 300 pounds of butter in a year, when at her best. At the same time, I believe quite as firmly that there are many dairy cows bred for the specific purpose of milk and butter production through many generations that will produce 600 pounds of butter per year under most favorable conditions as readily as some other cows not having these inherited tendencies will produce three hundred pounds.

'While I do not wish to advocate the breeding of anything but the best of dairy cows, or to underestimate in any way the importance of inherited tendencies, yet I am assured from the results of our work at your Experiment Station at Madison, that there are thousands of choice dairy cows in our state that are not returning their owners a profit, for the reason that they are not surrounded with the proper environment, including suitable feed, shelter and management.

'Of the cows purchased for our dairy herd at Madison, as many of you know, only two or three have cost above $65, and many of them much less. They include cows inheriting beef tendencies, as well as those dairy tendencies, and yet there is not a mature cow in the herd, except a pure bred Jersey or two, that has not produced over 400 pounds of butter in a year. The trouble with so many of the dairy farmers in our state is that they are accustomed to look upon and think of a cow as a machine, into which if you put a certain amount of raw material you will get a certain amount of finished product, irrespective of the fact that each and every cow is an individual with certain peculiarities and tastes that must be studied and understood, and the most suitable raw material supplied in the matter of feed, not to mention the numerous other conditions, before the particular, individual cow will manufacture the finished product to the best advantage.

'Of the fifty or more cows that have been in the station herd in the past five years, the three cows producing the greatest amount of butter in a year have belonged to three different breeds, and, while they had many of the essential characteristics of large dairy producers in common, yet they all showed strongly the type of the breed to which they belonged. The largest yearly record of butter production of any cow in the herd was made by a grade Red Poll; the second largest record by a pure bred Jersey, and the third by a grade Shorthorn.

'The phenomenal production of these cows was made possible by a careful study to supply each one of them with the kind of feed and environment that was best suited to the particular demands of the individual animal for greatest production. If all three cows had been given similar feed and treatment in every way, there would have been a wide difference in their production, and some of them would have yielded much less milk and butter.'

LIVE STOCK POINTERS.

Bone and muscle count more than fat on young pigs.

Work animals should be provided with collars that fit.

Do not keep a stallion too fat if a sure foal getter is required.

Appearances have much to do with the marketing of live stock.

Lazy pigs are the result of the overfeeding and they do not enjoy good health.

Do not think that rough usage will cure a horse of the shying habit. He soon associates the one with the other and becomes hard to control.

The value of salt in fattening steers has been studied and experimented with. It appears that it is needed for animals of this class as in the case of dairy cows. Only what will be understood as a reasonable supply ought to be given. It is remarked on this subject that 'the heavy use of salt leads to a heavy consumption of water, thereby increasing the flow of urine—a result not desirable. An investigator along this line recommends one ounce of salt per day for a steer weighing 1,000 pounds at the beginning of the fattening period, and one and one-third of an ounce at the middle, and one and two-thirds at the close. The form of salt, granular or rock, is a matter of convenience with the stockman.

A hog should find a place in the economical management of every farm. He will turn to good account many things that would otherwise be lost either on a grain or grazing farm. On the former there are plenty of grazing spots and many other herb growths that will equalize the ration of quite a number of hogs and send to market or to the farmer's table healthy and palatable meat. On the grazing farm a little grain will fill out the high albuminoid ration and make fat animals.

FARM EDUCATION.

'The education needed by young men and women in preparation for life on the farm,' was the subject of an interesting discussion in a recent number of the 'Homestead.' The following are some of the contentions of the writers:

'That it is best to live on the farm while going to common school, working mornings, evenings and vacations, and that the young woman should receive the same education as the young man, substituting domestic science for agriculture.

'That college-bred men are rarely satisfied with farm life, but, if they do finally settle down to the farm life are apt to have hobbies and shirk manual labor, and that college life is so foreign to everything pertaining to the farm that the student loses in a great measure that love for the farm which is so essential to success.

'That we should endeavor to give our children the best possible education, of head, heart and hand. That the four years of the high school course could be put to some better use in special work, as a term in business college, agricultural college, or both. That many try to make life so easy for their children that they raise up selfish, lazy, good-for-nothing men and women. That young people who intend to abide by the farm are as much entitled to a liberal education as any one else.

That the more intelligence there is brought to bear on the farm industry, the more profitable the business is financially and intellectually. That the question is not only how to make money, but how to use it to the best advantage in order to attain a higher standard of success. That a higher education will not injure any sensible boy or girl for the farm. That every one should at least have a high school training. That girls should have a knowledge of stock and crops, as well as boys.

That kindness is a sign of culture and unkindness a sign of superficial education. That all our country needs is an abundance of good, brave boys and girls. That our greatest need is better teachers, who have the welfare of our children at heart.

That boys and girls on the farm are born into the best agricultural school they will ever need to attend; that if they are not first-class farmers, it is largely the fault of the parents, or nature itself. That if we would teach practical farming in our schools part of the time it would do our boys more good than to study Latin and Greek. That it is necesssary for farmers to master botany, chemistry, horticulture and all the advanced studies of scientific agriculture, including the art of breeding, feeding and judging live stock.

That the education of boys and girls should be as thorough as possible, and that even a college education may not detract from usefulness on the farm, with proper training. That each one must become a specialist in order to be useful; and that without a thorough education, the labor will be done under great disadvantages.

MOVING BEES.

At the Ontario Bee Keepers' convention the question was asked:

'In the case of a man having an apiary with one hundred or one hundred and fifty colonies all ready with the frames resting on tin supports, what would you do in moving them?'

Mr. Lott replied as follows: 'Remove the tin and replace it with wood. I started out with tin rests for top bars, and in shipping either upon train or waggon we found that the bees would not propolize the rack to the iron, and consequently we used to have nail strips across the rack in order to hold them. We found, also, that after discarding the iron rests bars and letting them rest upon wood, it was not necessary to strap a rack down with the strips, but the bees would propolize them down in such a way that we rarely ever found a rack misplaced or moved. If I anticipated moving my bees to other locaities, I think I would, for the little amount of labor conected with it, remove the iron bars, and if then you have not the proper bee space below, put your strips under your top bars at the end of the rack. It is not as easy to handle frames resting upon wood as upon iron bars, but, speaking from experience in moving and shipping bees, I think one will be well repaid for the amount of extra labor by the saving to combs and to the death rate of the bees. We used to lose a great many bees in shipping, but after we discarded the iron bars the death rate was very small.'

Mr. Holtermann added: 'In this question of out-apiaries I believe I can help my friend Lott out, who I know is a practical man. What he says is perfectly correct. If you put the metal rabbets there, and you have your bee space above the frames, there is more or less danger in the frames shaking loose. Of course if you are moving them on trains that is less the case, but there are not very many of us who can afford to do that. If you leave your metal rabbet there, and put your bee space below instead of above, you remedy the whole matter. The moment you put your queen excluder on, its frame has practically pinched down the end bar, and if you put your cover on, that pinches down the frames, and thus you prevent them from rocking.'

Mr. Armstrong asked: 'Would it not do away with all this trouble of taking out the metal rabbets and replacing with a piece of wood underneath if we used a good self-replacing frame, and have bee space on top?'

In reply Mr. Holtermann said: 'It will not do if you take a proper self-spacing frame. I say that advisedly. After years of experience with a Hoffman frame, I do not believe any man who runs out-apiaries can afford to have them. They stick together, and there is difficulty in getting them apart. A man who is running out-apiaries wants to be a rapid manipulator, which he cannot be with a Hoffman frame. If he takes his frame and drives a staple to space properly on one side of the top bar, and then turns the frame over and drives one near the opposite end, he has two staples in the top bar which act as self-spacers. I got this idea from Morley Pettit. Even when the frame is spaced with a staple, it will still rock. Now, have bee space below the frames and the top bars are held firm.'

Mr. Newton said: 'I have something which I think is ahead of fastening the frame. In shipping or moving bees my screens always set down on the top bar with four screws, and they hold them perfectly solid, and by taking out the four screws the frames can be moved just as you wish.'

THE ROASTING FOWL.

'Roasters, as they are called in the market, are growing considerably in demand,' remarks the 'Feather.' 'There are several grades of these, but the most desirable and those that bring the highest prices in the city market dress at from four to five and one-half pounds. Those that are over-fed and are too heavy, or are out of proportion in the abdomen, do not sell as well as do the others.

'In addition to these, there is what is termed the soft roaster. These are young fowls that are hatched and grown as are capons, as fast as possible to the proper roasting size. Brahmas and the American varieties are largely used for this purpose. These roasters, when of the proper character, bring good prices in the market, no matter what the weight or size may be.

'Then, again, there is the virgin cockerel. These are usually made from late-hatched Brahma cockerels that are divided off from the pullets as soon as they can be told, then are raised or grown in lots of about twenty-five, and fed continually for a quick, heavy growth. These cockerels are quite as desirable for table use as are capons. In fact, they are used both as capons and roasters. When the market is right, and the best prices paid for capons, they are caponed dressed, as the saying goes, and thus sent to the market. When it is unfavorable, they are dressed as roasters and sold.

'The interest in growing this kind of poultry is largely on the increase, and many claim they much prefer this kind of a capon or roaster to the real capon itself. Truly, there is nothing finer for a roasting fowl than a fat, well-finished young Asiatic, dressed and roasted as are turkeys.

'The pullets from this same grade of fowls are set apart and grown by themselves in the same manner as are the cockerels, fed on strong, rich, fattening foods, so as to hasten their growth. These sell for quite as much as do the others. In fact, these high-class pullets—plump and bright—are sold in the Eastern markets as roasters for a price about the same as must be paid for capons.

'Then, again, there is the large, heavy roasting fowl; these are also used for broilers. They are cooked in this way, and used for cold lunches, sandwiches and salads. This is a better grade of poultry than that which is known as "fowl." Fowls are usually the overly large, overly fat hens, and roosters that are too old to be sold at any other grade. These bring the lowest prices per pound in the market, and are sold to cheap restaurants and families who wish a large amount in weight without so much consideration for quality.

'In some one of these several classes may be sold all the poultry that has grown to maturity that one may wish to dispose of in the market. There is one controlling feature in the selling of all these different grades of fowl, and that is in the dressing them before sending them to market. Nothing sells as well as dry-picked poultry. When this is done, all poultry so dressed has a finer appearance than it will have if scalded when picked. Many are unable to successfully dry-pick their poultry. When it is necessary to scald, pick them as quickly as possible, and as soon as the feathers are plucked off from the carcass plunge them into cold water so as to improve their appearance.'

THE WIDE TIRE.

The Missouri experimental station has conducted numerous trials with wheels of different heights and the same width of tire. The following are some of the conclusions reached:

'For the same load waggons with wheels of standard height drew lighter than those with lower wheels. The difference in favor of the standard wheels was greater on road surfaces in bad condition than on good road surfaces. Low wheels cut deeper ruts than those of standard height. The vibration of the tongue is greater in waggons with low wheels. For most purposes waggons with low wheels are more convenient than those of standard height. Waggons with broad tires and wheels of standard height are cumbersome and require much room in turning. Diminishing the height of wheels thirty to thirty-six inches high in front, and forty to forty-four inches in the rear, did not increase the draft in as great proportion as it increased the convenience of loading and unloading the ordinary farm freight. Diminishing the height of wheels below thirty inches front and forty inches rear, increased the draft in greater proportion than it gained in convenience.

'On good roads, increasing the length of rear axle so that the front and rear wheels will run in different tracks to avoid cutting ruts, did not increase the draft. On sod, cultivated ground, and bad roads, waggons with the rear axle longer than the front one, drew heavier than one having both axles of the same length. Waggons with the rear axle longer than front one require wider gateways and more careful drivers, and are on the whole, very inconvenient and not to be recommended for farm use. The best form of farm waggon is one with axles of equal length, broad tires and wheels thirty to thirty-six inches high in front and forty to forty-four inches behind.'

As to the effect of the width of tire where the diameter of the wheel remains the same the Seattle 'Post' notes a trial where forty percent more power was required to draw a load on a waggon having one and one-half inch tires than on a waggon having three-inch tires. Tests at the Missouri station were very decidedly in favor of the wide tire under practically all conditions.

In this connection it may be noted that many European countries have laws regulating the width of tires. In Germany four-inch tires are required for heavy loads. In France the tires must be from three to ten inches, according to the load, and the front axle must be shorter than the rear axle to prevent 'tracking.' In Australia waggons carrying two and a quarter tons must have tires at least four and a third inches wide and every load 'over four and a half tons must be carried on tires six and one-fourth inches in width. Switzerland has similar regulations.

BREEDING MARES YOUNG.

There is perhaps nothing of which the English farmer is more proud than a fine horse. In writing to the London 'Live Stock Journal' an experienced breeder said: 'In selecting a good breeder that will generally meet a ready sale with a quick return, this being the chief thought in a farmer's mind, I believe nothing is better than a mare of sixteen hands, well proportioned, with good feet and legs, thick back, good sloping shoulders, and possessed of fine action. In these days there must be an animal that can do a lot of work in a little time. In choosing a sire one of the smallest should not be chosen, but obtain the service of one of the best.

'As to breeding from two-year-old mares: Two instances stand out conspicuously, namely, that of the late Lord Wantage's 'Lady Victoria,' winner of first prize at the Shire Horse Show in 1889, and numerous other prizes. She was considered to be about the best three-year-old of that season, and developed into a remarkably wide and weighty brood mare, although she was born when her sire—the London and Royal Champion 'Prince William 3956'—and her dam 'Glow,' were both only three years old, thus being the produce of two-year-old parents on both sides.

'The other is that of the thrice champion Shire stallion 'Buscot Harold 161, 576,' he being sired by 'Markeaton Royal Harold 15225' as a two-year-old, although it must be admitted his dam 'Aurea,' was five years old at the time he was foaled. It will be remembered that the trio were all class winners at the Shire Horse Show of 1898, and the two-year-old colt took the champion prize away from his sire, while his dam championed the female section.

'Other instances could be given with time and space, but it is evident from the foregoing that good animals are bred from colts and fillies, and the writer has never seen disastrous or even bad results from mating well grown Shire fillies, and the practice is a very common one among breeders of high-class Shires.

'Unquestionably, then, the system of breeding from young stock has become much more fashionable during the last ten or fifteen years than ever before, but can anybody prove that the stature or health of any British breed of horses has suffered in consequence? With Shires, my own impression is that neither has.'

VALUABLE WHEAT TESTS.

Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, reports the results of a number of tests with wheat, that have been in progress at that station for a number of years, as follows:—Seed taken from wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity, according to the average results of fourteen separate tests

Selections of seed made from two varieties of winter wheat and tested for six years produced average annual results in bushels of grain per acre, tons of straw per acre, and pounds per measured bushel as follows:—Large plump seed, 46.9 bushels, 2.6 tons, and 59.4 pounds; small plump seed, 40.1 bushels, 2.2 tons, and 59.2 pounds; shrunken seed, 39.1 bushels, 2.1 tons, and 59.1 pounds; and broken seed, 9.3 bushels, 6 tons, and 54.2 pounds, respectively.

The average yields, less the amount of seed used, from sowing one bushel, one and one-half bushel, and two bushels of each of two varieties of winter wheat per acre in each of six years, have been 39.7 bushels, 42.3 bushels, and 42.4 bushels per acre, respectively.

Seed wheat grown a thousand miles south of Guelph gave practically the same results as Ontario-grown seed in the average experiments of two years. Winter wheat sown at the college during the first ten days of September in each of nine years has yielded 5.2 bushels per acre more than that sown from September 16 to 20.

The average results of sixteen experiments, covering a period of eight years, show that on well-cultivated land winter wheat which was drilled in with a machine and that which was sown broadcast by hand gave practically the same yields of grain per acre. Winter wheat gave much better satisfaction on clover sod than on Timothy sod.

Land on which field pease were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure, and 2.3 bushels per acre more than land which was worked as a bare fallow, in the average of eight separate tests.

In each of five years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to kill the stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the autumn of 1903, seven different treatments were made with each of two varieties of wheat. In the crop of this year, the wheat produced from treated seed had no smut, and that from untreated seed had 3.6 percent of smutted heads. The treatment which proved very simple, cheap and effective was the immersion of the seed wheat for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water.'

THE HORSE AND HIS FOOD

In this country good hay and oats are said to be the best possible feed for the working horse, and it is doubtful if there is anything better in any country. However, if a horse is kept on hay and oats for a great length of time he is apt to go wrong. They make good feed, but the aromatic part of the natural food is lacking, and without this part there cannot be thorough assimilation, and without thorough assimilation there cannot be perfect health.

Hay and oats contain the necessary nutriment, and with Herbageum (which is a pure aromatic) added we have a food that is as near perfection as possible, and on which horses will thrive and keep slick and healthy year in and year out. These statements are very easily tested by buying a four-pound package of Herbageum and feeding it to a horse that is not doing well. Such a test will be convincing. We give here a report of a test made quite recently:

'I use Herbageum for horses and calves, and get the very best results.

'I bought a stallion terribly out of condition; legs broken out with scratches, and hair all dead. I bought him cheap, because the parties who owned him could not get him in condition. They tried to fit him up with condition powders and different kinds of stock foods, but they all failed.

'I gave him heavy doses of Herbageum at first, and then fed according to directions, and in two months he was the best fitted horse in this section. I have tried other preparations, but have found nothing equal to Herbageum.

'WILLIAM HENRY.'

Jocelyn P. O., St. Joseph Island, Sept. 27, 1904.

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In 1846 the 'Witness was started by the late John Dougall, and its aim was to supply the Dominion of Canada with the best possible newspaper. One which would always keep in mind high ideals and be 'for God and Home and Native Land.' The 'Witness' has grown since then. Modern machinery and present possibilities have made great improvements inevitable. But it has never outgrown the principles that are, so to say, engraved on its corner stone.

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Brantford Ont.

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ROBERT BURNS.

Star, Alta.

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Presbyterian Missionary.

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THOS. M. HENRY.

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ELIZABETH H. BURNS.

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I look eagerly for your weekly collection of good things, and recommend the paper warmly to my friends.

S. E. DAWSON, Lit. D., KING'S PRINTER, says:
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I find it almost indispensable to keep abreast with the best thought of the time.

J. NICHOLLS.

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I enclose, with much pleasure, renewal subscription to 'World Wide,' and wish to express my appreciation of its admirable selections.

WM. CROCKETT, LL.D.

(From the President of the G.N.W. Company.)

Toronto, Ont., 1904.

Gentlemen,—I consider 'World Wide' one of the very best of its class and would be very sorry to be without it.

H. P. DWIGHT.

Chatham, Ont.

We are much pleased with 'World Wide,' and consider it the most valuable journal of the kind we have knowledge of.

DRS. HOLMES and McKEOUGH.

PROFESSOR J. H. RHODES,
West River, N.B., says:
'World Wide' is a delight to me. Read every word.

SIR ALGERNON COOTE, Baronet, who says,
I am delighted with 'World Wide.' The publication is superior to any of a similar kind that I have seen on either side of the Atlantic.

Westboro, Ont.

'World Wide' is in the best sense catholic, not partisan. Its interests are human, not sentimental or sordid. Its selections are discriminating and of consequent value.

(Rev.) E. THOMAS.

Sumpter, Oreg.

I can assure you 'World Wide' is appreciated by those whom I allow to read it. As an old Ontarian boy, I wish the proprietors of the 'Witness' and World Wide' success for their manly stand on public matters.

J. H. MACALLUM.

THE NORTHERN MESSENGER.

A Weekly Illustrated Twelve Page Paper, interesting alike to Young and Old. Canada's Most Popular Sabbath School Paper.

The 'Northern Messenger' contains nearly three times as much reading matter as any other paper of the same price, and we believe you will agree with us in thinking that the matter is of the most inspiring and interesting description.

Another of its advantages is that it is a Canadian paper, while most of its contemporaries are printed in the United States, and on the Fourth of July and Decoration Day, as well as other occasions, are filled with national matter less grateful to the patriotism of our youth than to that of those to whom it is addressed. The 'Northern Messenger,' in cultivating patriotism, proposes to do so on British and Canadian models

It is full of story and illustration suitable to the children, who like to get it week by week from the post-office in their own names. A great many parents like to read its stories to their children at bed-time.

But its most surprising feature is its price, only forty cents for a weekly of that size and character for a whole year.

About the 'Northern Messenger.'

For a bit of Sunday reading commend me to the good old 'Northern Messenger,' writes W. S. Jamieson, of Dalton, Ont.

Mr. John McMillan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: 'My wife could not do without the 'Messenger.' It is a splendid paper. Our friends in Scotland prize it very much.'

Chas. Gamble, secretary of Acton West Sunday-school, says: 'We have taken the 'Northern Messenger' in our Sunday-school the past six months, and are delighted with it, and believe it to be the best Sunday-school paper published.'

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.

NAVAL TRAINING.

S.N.—Where is there a training school for sailors in Canada? How old, and what size must one be to join the navy? Ans.—Boys are accepted for training ships from 15 to 18 years of age. The term is three years in length. For further information write to the secretary to the Vice-Admiral commanding British North America and West Indies Squadron, Halifax, N.S.

QUOTATION.

Ipswichian.—Who is the author of the following:

'Heaven is not gained at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise,
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we climb that ladder round by round.'

Ans.—The last line is not quoted quite correctly. It should be 'And mount to its summit round by round.' The author is J. G. Holland, an American writer (1819-1881). He was one of the founders of 'Scribner's Monthly,' and was the author of the novels 'Arthur Bonnicastle,' 'The Story of Sevenoaks,' 'Nicholas Minturn,' 'Timothy Titcomb's Letters,' 'Life of Lincoln.' Among his most popular poems are 'Bitter Sweet' and 'Kathrina.'

THE GROOMSMAN.

S.W.A.—In the case of a wedding where both the bride and the groom have brothers old enough to act as groomsman, which should be chosen, the brother of the bride or the brother of the groom? Ans.—The brother of the groom.

A SCOTCH POET.

S.D.W., New Glasgow. — Can you tell something about a Scotch poet by the name of Fergusson? He lived in Burns's time, the early part of it. Where and when was he born, and where and when did he die? What poems did he write, and what were the characteristics, etc., of his life? Ans.—Robert Fergusson, a Scottish poet, was born at Edinburgh, on Sept. 5, 1751, the third son of an accountant from Aberdeenshire. A bursary enabled him to get a good education at Dundee Grammar School and St. Andrew's University, where he began to write verses. He left college without any definite plan for life. His father had died, and after a brief sojourn with an uncle at Aberdeen, Robert found employment as a clerk in a lawyer's office. He continued his poetical composition, contributing to the 'Weekly Magazine.' His lively fancy, ability in conversation, and fund of humor made his company eagerly sought after, and at a time when men of all ranks met frequently in taverns and convivial clubs, he was led into excesses. In time he fell into a melancholy, and after a fall by which his head was injured, he became insane. After about two months' confinement in an asylum in Edinburgh, the poet died on Oct. 16, 1774. His poems had been collected and published in a volume in 1773. Robert Burns was then in his fifteenth year. Later, he wrote of Fergusson:

'Oh, thou my elder brother in misfortune,
By far my elder brother in the muses.' . .

In 1787, Burns erected a memorial stone over Fergusson's grave. Among his poems, few of which are very generally known, are 'Leith Races'; 'The Farmer's Ingle' (which probably influenced Burns in his 'Cottar's Saturday Night'); 'On Seeing a Butterfly in the Street'; 'The Mutual Complaint of Plainstanes and Causey'; 'The Kipg's Birthday'; 'Braid Claith.'

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MRS. H. A. LOYNES, Nurse, Philipsburg, Que., writes:—'I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person. I have received so much benefit from this medicine that I am glad to recommend it to others. I have a copy of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and would not part with it for $50 if I could not get another.'

Test the extraordinary upbuilding power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

MOLES.

'A Reader' asks if iodine will remove moles. They are the kind that are above the surface of the skin. If this will not do, would like to know if there is any simple cure. Ans.—There is no simple cure that you would be safe in applying yourself. Iodine will not remove them. Moles of some size can be removed by a surgical operation, namely, cutting them out, but caustic applications only irritate, and, while in some cases the condition might be cured in this way, there is danger of causing a malignant growth. Certain of the hairy moles can be removed by electrolysis, but you would need to go to a doctor for that.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'Subscriber' is a girl, aged twenty-two. Has practically always been healthy. Since the age of sixteen her hair has been coming out nearly all the time, and is now very thin. Sometimes the head is very itchy, and small red patches about the size of a five-cent piece form and disappear. The hair is fine, fair, and rather dry. It is coming out in handfuls, and only grows to the length of six inches. She has very little dandruff. She washes the head only once a month, or every three weeks. Is also troubled with cold hands and feet. The hands are usually red when cold. The hands and feet never perspire. Ans.—It is likely that your scalp is affected with some form of eczema, as you have noticed small, inflammatory points or pimples. It is quite likely also that there is some dandruff there, although you may not have noticed it. I think it would be better to wash the head once weekly for a time at least. Use instead of soap some spirits of green soap. You will have to get this at a druggist's. If you cannot get it, dissolve some pure castile soap in rectified spirits until you get a fluid of thick syrupy consistence. Rub this well into the scalp, and then, after leaving it on five minutes, rub up into a lather with hot water. Finally wash off with hot water, as hot as you can stand, and douche with cold. Dry the hair gently with a towel and finish in a warm room. Do not braid or tie up the hair tightly at any time. Do not brush too vigorously. Apply every morning the following lotion: Resorcin, three drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of lavender, six drops; rectified spirits to make six ounces. For the poor circulation, you should take a moderate amount of out-door exercise. A cold bath every morning is a good thing for those who are fairly robust. It should be taken as cold as possible, so that after the bath is over the skin feels warm and tingling. It helps the circulation wonderfully. Be careful to rub yourself well afterwards with a rough towel until a healthy glow is produced. This will improve your general health as well.

INSOMNIA.

'Incog.' is a woman, aged sixty years. Suffers from sleeplessness, not getting to sleep before midnight, and waking at daylight. Her health appears to be good, except that she is nervous. Also asks what is best to be done in the case of a girl, aged twenty-six, who is losing her hair through being run down. The scalp is apparently all right. Ans.—When people get to the age mentioned they do not usually sleep as well as younger persons. Apparently they do not need as much. If due to nervousness and not to disease, you will find some benefit from taking a warm bath at bedtime, and then a hot drink of some kind. Hot milk and a biscuit or two would do very well. A walk in the afternoon so as to produce slight fatigue would be useful. With regard to the other trouble mentioned it is hard to say what tonic would be advisable in the case. If much run down, a rest from all work for a time, with change of scene, would be a good thing. The tonic mentioned is useful sometimes.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'With lurid touch October fired the woods:
Brief grew the days, and long and chill the nights;
The birds flew southward, and their songs made glad
No more the hours. Then changed the maple's gold
To russet brown. November's step was heard
Along the leaf strewn ways, and blown by winds,
And drenched by autumn rains October fled
Before her—down the path where summer went;
So waned the year to latest autumn tide.'

It is a subject for much thought and planning by those who are in haste to adorn their country homes, how best to attain quick returns for ornamental planting. Backed by landscape gardeners the argument is that each plant requires plenty of room to assist its individuality and make a specimen pruned into conventional shape to be admired as such. But by this method the natural beauty is often obliterated, for if severely headed back the shrub loses its graceful form, and as a specimen will call attention to itself instead of the whole picture in the landscape.

It is very difficult to plan for immediate effect and necessary to have an idea of the appearance desired, for it takes times and experience in order to understand what will bring the best result.

Now, one of my failings in gardening is that I do not follow conventional rules. Perhaps it is because of living in close quarters so long, but I confess to a fondness for shrubs 'en masse,' like children who have to nudge elbows as they crowd around the family table. True, they sometimes get a little one-sided and grow to the sun, but they are not stunted, only searching out for the light, though below par as specimen plants that have been trimmed and clipped till they are embodied stiffness.

Not that the effect intended always comes up to one's ideal, far from it, and it is easy to endorse the crisp sentence of one oracle who observed with conviction: 'This garden is by no means perfect.' And to bow submissive to another dear dreamer who remarked in describing an English garden of great beauty: 'It is too prim to suit your taste—you like things wild.'

Cluster together dear one-sided little shrubs, the tender green of the spring flowering, the deep tints of the early summer blooming, and the hips and haws and gorgeous coloring of the autumn,

'All are needed by each one,
Nothing is fair or good alone.'

Just now the richest coloring and latest of the summer's flowers to remain with us is the glowing bronze and gold of the cinnamon or wreath roses. Always a favorite with me for their sweetness, and in memory of the old-time charm it has been mine to defend them through all my gardening experiences. To-day each spray is a delight, while other shrubs are leafless. As they droop over to meet the green sward it seems a fitting recompense for their culture to enjoy the beauty of the autumn coloring so late, remembernig, too, their summer fragrance.

Coniferous evergreens, spruces, cedars and firs, are best planted in spring, and are never pruned, if their beauty is to remain, except to cut off the tips of the strongest branches about every second year. And no landscape gardening is perfect without the verdurous beauty of evergreens, with branches that reach to the ground, and pyramidal beauty, when full grown that blends with the blue of the skies.

Professor Bailey, America's authority on this subject, says in regard to ornamental planting and grouping:

'The greatest artistic value in planting lies in the effect of the mass, and not in the individual plant. A bush or flower bed which is no part of any general purpose or design, that is, which does not contribute to the making of a picture—might better never have been planted. Every tree and bush is an individual, alone, unattended, disconnected from its environments, and therefore meaningless. Such a yard would be full of effort and fidget.'

As in everything else, these things are a matter of taste and it is well for each one to work out their individual problems.

NEW RASPBERRIES.

A novice asks how new varieties of this fruit are originated, and as there is no history of its development it is safe to say that the origin of most of them is from a chance seedling found in the fields, or beside fences or woods, a wild berry that some observing person discovers and propagates. Nearly all our prominent varieties have originated in this way, as there are only single and rare examples of those who have developed new varieties by careful breeding. Perhaps the most successful of these was Dr. Brinkle, of Philadelphia, whose new creation was the Brinkle's orange raspberry, a variety which stands the test to-day for quality, and for it his name is best remembered.

Each variety has its imperfections, and raspberries are something like people, if we could drop the undesirable qualities of each and blend all the best qualities into one it might result in something nearer perfection. But neither in field nor workshop has this been achieved.

POINSETTIA.

Mrs. D. K. Mc.—I am very glad you found the plan of window box useful, it will be a charming addition to your winter garden.

As for the Poinsettia it is a native of Mexico and is rather particular as to its treatment. The large terminal bracts of fiery scarlet should be in evidence from December until February but the plant must have had a chill or been disturbed to lose its leaves. It is of easy culture and can be allowed to remain rather dry all spring and set out of doors in summer, cutting back to within two buds of the old wood after blooming. But they will fail if the temperature of the house goes below 50 deg. at night or 70 deg. during the day. You may have the scarlet bracts yet if the plant is watered regularly and kept warm even though the outer leaves have fallen.

NICANDRA PHYSALOIDES.

R.B.—Your pretty blue flower has been sadly neglected but not forgotten. Its common name is Apple of Peru and it is rather too weedy to be of value. It is an old-fashioned annual the showy blue flowers being attractive. It is sometimes confounded with the ground cherry but the above is the full title. It is not found in the usual catalogues but is interesting for an out of the way corner.

POISON HEMLOCK.

A.B. asks what variety of hemlock was used by Socrates as a poison, and wishes to know if it was the hemlock spruce.

There are several plants known as poison hemlock, one of these being (Conium Maculatum), a member of the natural order Umbelliferae. It is a herbaceous plant from Europe, with a root resembling a small parsnip, and grows by the wayside.

Another poisonous hemlock is the Cowbane (Cicuta Virosa), or water hemlock, and there is also Cicuta Maculata, that grows in marshy places, and is a native of North America.

The hemlock spruce has nothing in common with these plants, and it is not known whether it was the juice of the common hemlock plant, or of the water hemlock that was given by the Greeks to condemned criminals, that was chosen by Socrates to end his life.

INSECT ON ALDER.

I.M.—The insect sent for name is the Woolly Aphis of the Alder (Schizoneura Tessellata). It is a very common enemy everywhere, and is found sometimes in this garden on the cut-leaved Elder. Kerosene emulsion is the best remedy, and as it is very tenacious of life it will be necessary to give several applications.

The eggs of the woolly aphis are so small as not to be distinguished without a microscope, and are enclosed in a cotton-like substance furnished by the body of the insect. The young look like little bits of mould on the trees in spring. As they grow downy they derive their nourishment from the sap of the bark, and the young wood directly under it.

DISEASE OF THE CURRANT.

E.D.—It is most likely that borers have attacked the wood of your currant bushes, working in the pith, and destroying the canes.

Varieties that have large pith, and soft wood, are most troubled by them, and all dead or injured canes should be at once removed, and the bushes well pruned, burning all the wood that is cut out. Leaving rubbish about the bushes and the old canes uncut is a harbor for the enemy, and it is the best remedy simply to remove the canes attacked.

ROMNEYA COULTERI.

Mrs. R. S.—As this is a California poppy found growing wild there on dry hillsides, and in sheltered canons in the warmest, driest situations, it is not likely to live in Ontario. My only plant died the first winter, and as the seeds do not germinate for six months after planting, sometimes longer, it is quite a while to wait. It shows perseverance on your part to care for it so as to have it as large as you state, but the best thing to do with it is to place it in a tub in a light cellar till spring.

It is not difficult to transplant, but it might be wise to take off a few cuttings, and star small plants for next season.

These snow white poppies are perennials, and the genus was named after Romneya Robinson, a noted Irish astronomer. It is best to prune it back, and then if occasionally watered, it will probably start strong, vigorous growth from the dormant root in early spring, and can be taken to the air as soon as the severe frost is over. Of course, in tubs or pots it cannot be grown as large as in its native soil, but well repays the labor bestowed upon it. A rich, sandy loam suits it best, and in congenial soil it grows very rapidly.

PRUNING A PEAR TREE.

I.F.D.—If the tree was started properly, that is, no more branches than enough to form a good head, allowed to grow from the beginning, little pruning will be required. Diseased or injured limbs and branches must, of course, be removed when discovered.

Ordinary pruning, if necessary, can be done at any time after the wood is ripened, and the leaves fallen.

The past winter was very severe upon pear trees, and you are very fortunate that your pet tree is alive, and only needs pruning, for many were winter-killed outright.

TO KEEP ROOTS IN THE CELLAR.

Young Housekeeper.—It is easy to understand that your root vegetables will shrivel in the cellar beside the furnace.

If there is an outdoor lobby, or place where it is near the freezing point, but does not freeze, that is the best place for them.

To keep them fresh pack in boxes or in barrels, in sand, that is just moist, but not wet. They will be kept from shrivelling by this method, but may start to grow. With good facilities for purchasing it is not wise to store too many in such a warm place, but you will learn by experience, with perhaps some loss, if they cannot be kept cool.

CRICKETS.

Alice.—It all depends upon the variety of cricket you refer to, but there are no house crickets in this country the same as in Europe, though a stray 'cricket on the hearth' gets in at times to country-houses, but it is only by accident.

As for the injury they do to plants it is quite certain that they will devour roots and grass, eating holes into every leaf that suits their taste, and attacking melons, potatoes and other vegetables.

They sometimes devour other insects when they are able to overpower them. It is interesting to know that only the males are musical, for the females have no such instrument of sound in their anatomy.

CHESS

Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 898.

(By B. G. Laws.

Black—7 pieces.

White—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 899.

(By M. Feigl, Vienna.)

Black—6 pieces.

White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions Nov. 19, must reach editor on Nov. 12.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 894. Heathcote. Two moves. Key: Q—Q Kt 2.

No. 895. Blake. Three moves. Key:—Q—K 4.

NOTES AND NEWS.

One hundred and ten matches have already been fixed to be played at the City of London Club's premises this season, and the list is still growing.

The Britain versus America Match.—The City of London Chess Club has forwarded to the Brooklyn Chess Club the challenge for the annual match by cable, Great Britain versus America, for the possession of the cup presented by Sir George Newnes. This trophy has been won twice in succession by the Americans, who need only another victory to make it their property. It is expected that the match will be played in March.

GAME NO. 922.

P. Q. C. A. Championship, 1904.

(Sicilian Defence.)

White. Mr. Clement.	Black Mr. Kurrle.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—K 3
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q R 3
4 P—Q R 4	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P	7 P x P
8 B—R 2	8 B—K 2
9 P—R 3	9 P—R 3
10 B—B 4	10 Castles
11 Castles	11 B—K 3
12 Q—B	12 Kt—K R 2
13 R—K	13 B—B 3
14 Kt—K 2	14 P—Q Kt 4
15 B—Kt	15 P—Kt 5
16 P—B 3	16 Kt—R 4
17 B—B 2	17 R—B
18 Q—Q	18 B—B 4
19 P—Q 4	19 B x B
20 Q x B	20 P x Q P
21 Q Kt x P	21 P x P
22 P x P	22 Q—Kt 3
23 Q R—Kt	23 Q—B 4
24 Kt—K 2	24 B x P
25 Kt x B	25 Q x Kt
26 Q x Q	26 R x Q
27 B—Q 6 (a)	27 Q R—B
28 B x R	28 Kt x B
29 R—Kt 6	29 R—R
30 R—Q 6	30 Kt—K 3
31 R x P and wins	

(a) Black overlooked the loss of the exchange when he captured the P. If now K R moves B—Kt 4 wins the Kt or the exchange.

GAME NO. 923.

(P. O. C. A. Championship. Ruy Lopez.)

White. Mr. Anstey.	Black. Mr. Jacobs.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 Castles
8 Q—K	8 B—Q 2
9 Kt—Q	9 Kt—Q 5
10 Kt x Kt	10 B x B
11 Q—Kt 4	11 P x Kt
12 Q x B	12 P—B 4
13 P—Q B 3	13 P—Q Kt 4
14 Q—B 2	14 P x P
15 P x P	15 Kt—R 4
16 Q—K 2	16 P—Kt 3
17 P—K B 4 (a)	17 B—B 3
18 P—Kt 4	18 Kt—Kt 2
19 P—Kt 5	19 B—K 2
20 Kt—B 2	20 P—B 4
21 P—K R 4	21 Q—Q 2
22 P x P	22 R x P
23 Kt—Kt 4	23 K R—B
24 Kt—R 6 ch	24 K—R
25 Q—K Kt 2	25 Kt—B 4
26 P—R 5	26 Kt x Kt
27 P x Kt	27 B—B 3
28 P x P	28 K R—K Kt
29 P—B 5	29 P x P
30 P x P	30 B—K 4 (b)
31 R—B 7 (c)	31 Q x R
32 P x Q	32 R x Q ch
33 K x R	33 B x P
34 B—B 4 (d)	34 B x R
35 B x P	35 B—Kt 2
36 P x B ch	36 K x P
37 B x P	37 K x P
38 K—B 3	38 R—K
39 B—K 3	39 K—B 3
40 K—K 2	40 K—K 4
41 K—Q 2	41 K—Q 4
42 P—R 3	42 R—Q B
43 B—Kt 6	43 R—B 3
44 B—R 5	44 K—Q 5
45 B—Kt 4	45 R—K Kt 3
46 B—B 3 ch	46 K—Q 4
47 B—Kt 4 (ee)	

(a) Possibly B—R 6 at once would have been stronger, but white soon gets a winning attack by the text move.

(b) Perhaps black contemplated here 30.... R x P. If so, 31, Q x R, R—K Kt; 32, Rx B, R x Q ch; 33, R x R, and should win very comfortably.

(c) A sad blunder., 31, Q—R 7 wins with ease as against the best defence white wins a R for 2 Ps. Note the strong position of the white Q.

(d) Ill-judged. He overlooks black's 36th move, which saves the game. R—Kt would have drawn without difficulty.

(e) And the game was adjourned, black naturally declining an offered draw as he can get it at any time, whereas white has to fight for it.

GAME NO. 924.

Opening: Bird's.

White. Widmeyer.	Black. Sawyer.
1 P—K B 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—Q Kt 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 B—Q Kt 2	5 B—K 2
6 B—Q 3	6 Castles
7 Castles	7 Kt—B 4
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt x B
9 P x Kt	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 Kt—K 2	10 B—Kt 2
11 Q—B 2	11 Q R—B sq
12 Q—B 3	12 Kt—K sq
13 Q—B 2	13 K B—B 3
14 Kt—K 5	14 P—B 4
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 P—Q 5
16 Q—Q sq	16 B x Kt
17 P x B	17 P x P
18 P x P	18 B—R 3
19 Q—Kt 4	19 Q x P
20 K R—Q sq	20 Q x P ch
21 K—R sq	21 B—Kt 4
22 P—K R 4	22 Q—R 3
23 P—R 5	23 P—K Kt 3
24 R—K sq	24 Q—Kt 2
25 R—K 3	25 P x P
26 Q—R 4	26 B—B3
27 R—K Kt sq	27 Q—Kt 5
28 Q—R 2	28 Kt—Kt 2
29 R (Kt sq)—K sq	29 Q R—Q sq
30 Kt—K 2	30 P—R 5
31 B—B 3	31 K—R sq
32 R—R 3	32 Kt—B 4
33 Kt—Kt sq	33 R—K Kt sq
34 Kt—B 3	34 B x Kt (e)
35 R x B	35 R—Kt 4
36 R—B 4	36 Kt—Kt 6 ch
37 Resigns (a)	

(a) White made a bad opening. 6 B—Q 3 being especially poor. Afterwards there are some interesting situations on the K side, but black defends quite correctly and takes up the attack at the right moment, having a winning position when white made his blunder at move 36.

A RUSSIAN CIRCUMLOCUTION DEPARTMENT.

A correspondent at Kieff tells a story of the censor's department. Vassali Yaruishkin, a brilliant graduate of Moscow University, has just died there in poverty at the age of fifty. Twenty-three years ago Yaruishkin wrote a work on physiology, embodying a number of remarkable discoveries he had made. His scientific friends pronounced it epoch-making. The manuscript went to the censor in 1883. It never came back. Again and again the author applied for permission to print, and for the return of his manuscript. He accumulated a drawerful of formal replies, saying that the matter would receive attention. Soured and disappointed, M. Yaruishkin never undertook other work, and a week ago he died. On the morning of the funeral a packet of MS. arrived at the house where he died, with the stereotyped approval of the censor expressed in a formal note.—'St. James's Gazette.'

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TACTICS OF THE JAPS

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ENEMY'S ART OF WAR.

Yes, we were greatly mistaken when we called the 'little Japs.' We have never before had to deal with such skilful opponents. They have included in their tactics all modern methods, strictly adapting them to their own national peculiarities. For instance, knowing the weakness of their cavalry, they never allow it to go out unsupported. There is always infantry behind it, and our cavalry often runs against it, not expecting its presence.

The Japanese reconnaissance is effected thus: A compact force of riflemen marches, sustained by screen, and patrols move about five versts ahead. At a distance of three versts the scouts are preceded by a number of Chinese. These last come to the Russian lines, examine the camp, and make signals to the Japanese concerning the whereabouts of the cavalry patrols. As the country is mountainous they advance at the rate of seven versts a day, intrenching and fortifying every step they take. Their path is an uninterrupted row of fortifications. Knowing the excitable, impressionable temper of their soldiers, they never pursue the enemy before settling down in good order upon the position occupied, because during a pursuit troops often become disarranged. Judging by their operations one could imagine they are the most phelgmatic and methodical people in the world—so strong in their military education and their knowledge of the art of war. They very reasonably avoid the bayonet. Their leading ranks run away to the right and left, opening the front for the fire of the succeeding lines. Running round these to the rear, they again form their ranks, thus taking the place of reserves.

If the troops uncovered are unable to stop our attack by fire they repeat the manoeuvre. What self-control, what discipline are required in order to do this, and what a consciousness of strength! When they are on the march it is all but impossible for them to meet with any surprises. In addition to the men detached for guard, they surround their columns by chains of scouts, who advance along the crests of the elevations. Movement under such conditions may be slow, but it is sure.—'Russkoye Slovo.'

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

RESULTS BY SURGERY AND BY ROENTGEN RAYS.

(Berlin Correspondence of the London 'Standard.')

In to-day's sitting of the dermatological congress in Berlin the subject of the treatment of cancer was discussed with much animation. Professor von Petersen spoke on the subject of non-surgical treatment of epithelioma, and came to the following conclusions: (1) That epithelioma is curable without operation only in its initial stage; (2) that the best results are obtained by 'Finsenlicht' inasmuch as this treatment has no deleterious effects. Unfortunately, it is very expensive; (3) that Roentgen rays are often productive of good results, but they must be employed with great caution; (4) radium rays give positive results, but are accompanied by dangers still greater than those arising from the use of Roentgen rays; (5) small surface epithelioma can be healed by continued bandaging with a solution of from five to fifteen percent of soda.

Professor von Bergmann then spoke. He maintained that every kind of epithelioma can be permanently healed by means of surgery, whereas only a portion of the cases are healed by treatment by light. He admitted that when severe complications already exist the surgeon could not cure the patient. But in those cases the Roentgen rays also failed. Hitherto, he said, no cancer which has proved impossible to operate for had been healed by the Roentgen rays. It was true that in perfectly hopeless cases the pain of the patients could be alleviated by Roentgen and radium rays, but this simply meant the prolongation of the life of the patient and not his cure.

Dr. Leredde, of Paris, who followed, explained that a clever doctor could always avoid causing harmful effects when using radium in cases of cancer. He had, he said, registered good results from the use of radium.

The president, in addressing the meeting, pointed out that a careful distinction must be drawn between the different kinds of epithelioma. Deep-rooted cancer, he thought, ought to be operated upon immediately, if an operation were possible, but superficial epithelioma should be treated by Roentgen rays.

The results of the sitting seem, then, to be as sketched by the president. It was admitted that the cause of cancer is still unknown.

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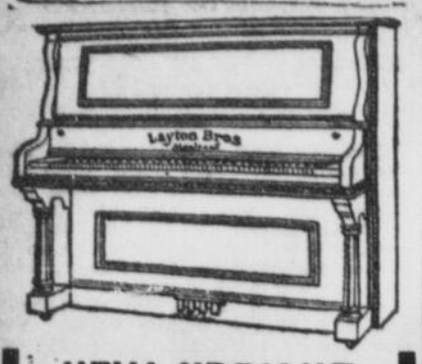

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

PREMIER AND PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Quebec Prohibitionist,' writing on the above subject, has stated that 28,582 electors in the Province of Quebec voted for prohibition in 1898; also, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has completely ignored those votes, the same as if they had no existence. Before giving a decision on this very important question, it might be better to consider a few facts on the other side. If those 28,582 voters could be relied on to vote for a prohibition candidate against an anti-prohibitionist for the House of Commons, then those votes might have some value. But facts are stubborn things when you come against them, and the facts in this case are against that conclusion. For example, in the plebiscite campaign we had five hundred majority for prohibition in Argenteuil County, but that majority disappeared when it came to a vote for a member of parliament when there was a prohibition candidate running against an anti-prohibitionist. At the last election we only had 191 majority for the prohibition candidate, and on a previous occasion we only had 75, so when those 28,582 votes are put into the crucible it will be found that a large proportion of them have gone into the slag heap.

It has been freely stated that many of the Conservatives voted for prohibition on that occasion in order to put the government into a corner, and what has transpired since the plebiscite campaign goes to establish that contention.

Last May we made an attempt to pass a prohibitory by-law in Lachute town, but we were defeated on account of our French fellow-citizens, who rose up en masse against us. There was only one French Roman Catholic who voted for the by-law, but it turned out he made a mistake, as he intended to vote against it, so that if the town of Lachute is to be taken as a guide to the rest of the province, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite within the mark if he was referring to his own countrymen.

Then the question is asked, what would happen if all prohibitionists would stay away from the polls on Nov. 3. If by so doing the government would be defeated they would be simply punishing themselves, as all we may expect from a Conservative Government would be anti-prohibition legislation such as was lately enacted by the same party in the Old Country.

The only way out of the present difficulty will be for each province to enact a prohibitory law for themselves. Then when the benefits of that law are demonstrated, Quebec will no doubt follow the example of the other provinces. I quite agree with 'Quebec Prohibitionist' about the blessing it would be to get the drink traffic banished out of the land, but that will be an impossibility so long as the electorate will continue to send anti-prohibitionists to parliament.

WALTER McOWAT.

Lachute.

PARTY FIRST, PROHIBITION SECOND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your article on the Prohibition question in your issue of Oct. 18 is timely, but I am afraid will make few of the electors in the coming struggle change their votes. It is party and spoils first, and temperance second, and in saying this I am not throwing stones at any one, but believe it is the way we look at things that makes the difference.

In this riding of Parry Sound we have had a Conservative for the Dominion House and a Liberal for the Provincial, so things are pretty evenly balanced. In the referendum we gave a very large majority for temperance. All parties united and worked together. I wrote to Mr. McCormack and asked him how he stood. He replied he was for a temperance measure when the whole Dominion was ready. A very safe answer. When Mr. Carr was running he declared he was not for prohibition, but improvements in the license laws, and he had the tavern keepers and liquor interests' support, and with it the Liberal vote. I am not praising the Conservatives because they voted for a temperance man, for they would have done no doubt just the same had the conditions been reversed; but can we expect our rulers to be better than the electorate and will they not judge that the majority of those who vote for temperance make it only a secondary thing? If the 200,000 who voted in the referendum would make party and spoils second, and go to the polls with clean hands, would any government dare to shelve this question? I do not believe if liquor was banished we would have the millennium, but there is no need to dig pitfalls for the inexperienced and unwary to fall in. It seems in the present election that temperance is a dead question, and will remain so till we have an electorate that will, apart from personal interests, demand that our land be cleansed from one of the curses that is sapping its life blood.

F. C. JUDD.

Doe Lake, Oct. 24, 1904.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Such a large proportion of the crime and misery of the world is due to the abuse of alcoholic stimulants, that any practical effort to remedy this terrible evil should surely meet with sympathy from all thinking men. Under these circumstances I regret that you should recently have opened your columns to more than one attack upon the Gothenburg system couched in language which not only evinces the most clear and pre-determined bias, but also discloses an extraordinary and almost juvenile ignorance of the whole subject. Thus one of your correspondents bases his attack upon Mr. Walker's work, a production which has been shown by Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell (who are recognized authorities on the subject) to be full of inaccuracies of the most glaring kind. To quote, then, from such a work after the complete exposure which it has recently received is a proof either of ignorance or of wilful perversion of the actual facts.

Again, another of your correspondents betrays, if possible, an even more superficial knowledge of the subject. The latter writer, indeed, appears to be equally ignorant of the name as of the scope of this system. Thus the word 'Bolag' is transferred into the ludicrous and meaningless 'Volag,' while throughout the same letter beer is evidently regarded as one of the principal factors in the operation of the system. I should have imagined that it was a matter of elementary knowledge that the Gothenburg system deals primarily with the regulation of the sale of spirits, there being unfortunately in the city of Gothenburg 'something approaching to free trade in the sale of beer.'

This fact may be deplorable, but it cannot just be charged against the Gothenburg system.

The real principle and merit of the Gothenburg system consist in the fact that by eliminating the element of private profit it removes the cheap incentive to push the sale of alcoholic liquors. The method is as follows: A manager is appointed at a fixed salary, with no commission whatever on the sale of alcohol, but with a commission on the sale of all food and non-intoxicants. It thus immediately becomes the interest of the retailer to push the sale of food and non-intoxicants as far as possible, and similarly to limit the sale of intoxicants, because in the one case he is paid for his trouble, but in the other he derives no pecuniary benefit at all.

Let me now give an illustration of the effectiveness of the system derived from my own personal observation. I visited Gothenburg one Christmas holidays, and was in the city on the Saturday immediately preceding Christmas day, when the streets were thronged with peasants from the country coming in to make their Christmas purchases. If there was any period at which one might reasonably expect to see drunkenness, it was on an occasion like this. Nevertheless, during the whole of that Saturday (which I spent in visiting different parts of the town) I did not see one single instance of intoxication, and the same remarkable sobriety was manifest even after nightfall. Thus both on 'a priori' grounds and from my own personal experience I am a firm believer in the principle of this system, namely, the elimination of private profit; and to those of your readers who may desire accurate and impartial information on the subject I would recommend the following works: 'The Temperance Problem and Social Reform,' by Rowntree and Sherwell (London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1901, price 6d), and 'Public Control of the Liquor Traffic,' by the same authors, Grant Richards, 1903. The former, which is the popular edition of their monumental work, contains a mine of information in regard to every phase of temperance reform, while the latter deals more particularly with the Gothenburg system, as it exists in various forms in Norway and Sweden.

In conclusion, with your permission I quote the wise and weighty words of Lady Henry Somerset in the 'Contemporary Review' for October, 1899: 'Are we,' she asks, 'to be regarded as "having complicity" with a trade for the reason that when we cannot suppress it altogether we desire so to change its form and character that we deprive it of three-fourths of its power to harm, but permit a fourth of that evil to continue for a time? I hold that it is our duty to restrict the evil as far as we can, and I hold that we are responsible only for the amount of harm which we could prevent, but allow to continue.'

R. E. MACNAGHTEN.

155 Stanley street, and McGill University.

Sir,—I was much pleased the other day to read the discussion in the Anglican Synod on the liquor traffic. There was much of earnestness and zeal evident in the debate. The subject is a very comprehensive and complicated one. It is no matter of surprise that there was diversity of opinion among the members of the Synod.

In the city of Gothenburg, with a population of 130,000, the interest in this great national evil of intemperance is increasing, and more thought is being given to the best method of saving our country from the liquor curse.

If the historic English Church would fall into line with other churches in this great struggle it would be a very important accession of strength to the temperance cause.

If I read correctly the Synod was about unanimous in its judgment that the present license system was altogether unsatisfactory and should be abolished. The late Principal Grant, although not a prohibitionist, was very outspoken in his condemnation of license. The rising tide of public sentiment will undoubtedly sweep away that wicked system. It is true that it brings much money into the treasury, and the greed of ill-gotten gold makes the professional hireling politician cling to it. He does not concern himself with the evils which result from it. In spite of all the license is doomed and the bar-room must go.

But a very practical and important question presents itself. What other system shall take its place? Sometimes men make a change which is metaphorically described as going from the frying pan into the fire. I hope we shall not do that.

At the present time the Gothenburg system appears to be a pet theory with a good many moral reformers. I cannot understand how intelligent Canadians could ever get under such an illusion, or adopt such an idea. It would be a dire calamity if our beloved Canada should ever be led away by such a piece of Utopianism. The transition from the present license laws of Canada, to the Gothenburg system would be a fearful leap in the dark—it would be unquestionably from bad to worse—it would be, indeed, from the frying pan into the fire. Personally, I do not yield to any man for a profound and deeply-rooted hatred of the license system. I would have to use very strong language to express my abhorrence of it; and yet, bad as it is, it has never produced intemperance to such an extent as the Gothenburg system has done.

I have a few plain statements which I desire, Mr. Editor, with your permission, to place before your readers in reference to this system. I do not forget that it is advocated by many great and good men. It is not pleasant to assume an attitude of opposition to the views of such men. I honor the purity of their motives, and their unfeigned sincerity. Nevertheless, hard facts are of more importance than distinguished names.

Here is one very significant and solid fact. Gothenburg has about the largest number of arrests for drunkenness of any city of its size in the civilized world. If there be any other city in Europe or America, of the same population under license, local option or prohibition where drunkenness abounds to the same extent as in Gothenburg, I would like to know where that city is. I have never met with any statistics on the subject of intemperance which would compare with the ghastly tables of statistics which come to us from Gothenburg.

In our own city of Montreal, with a population of some 250,000, we felt humiliated and sad that a little over 2,000 persons were arrested for drunkenness last year.

In the city of Gothenburg with a population of 125,000, they had in 1899 (the latest returns I have), 7,076 arrests for drunkenness. I take those figures from official government returns. Surely it is time to cry halt to any attempt to introduce such a system into Canada. God forbid that we should ever multiply the drunkards of our Dominion up to the same ratio that the Bolag system has done in Gothenburg.

A sad form of disease, one of the many painful fruits of the drink traffic. In the year 1888 they had in Gothenburg 59 cases of delirium tremens. In the year 1899, under the operation of this beautiful Gothenburg Bolag law, they had 210 cases of delirium, a straight increase of some three hundred percent during the space of eleven years. It seems to me we might send for Bishop Potter and get him to pronounce the benediction for us if we could only import this much lauded system into Canada. Have we not enough drunkards and delirium in Canada already? Is there any need that we resort to any new and improved methods for increasing the number of these poor miserable victims, as they have done in the celebrated city of Gothenburg.

Another of the bitter fruits of intemperance. This Bolag system is held up by some people as being a philanthropic movement. It was originally started as such. A very curious development of philanthropy. Let us see how it works in Gothenburg. Forty years ago that city had six percent of its population paupers. At the present time ten percent of its population are paupers.

Twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-one paupers, 7,076 arrests for drunkenness. Surely such statistics as these will give a charm to the system which produces them.

Some time ago when one of our eminent writers in Canada was earnestly advocating the adoption of this system, at the very same time the City Council of Gothenburg was appointing a commission to investigate the cause of the alarming increase of drunkenness, and to recommend a remedy. A somewhat suggestive and singular coincidence.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

42 Prince Arthur street.

BANISH THE BAR!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A certain misapprehension exists among temperance workers which we desire to elucidate, in order that we, the temperance workers, may see clearly just where we stand.

We demand the abolition of the bar, the drinking in clubs, the treating system, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operations and remedy its evils. If we are honest, true temperance workers, the above tedious phrases might well be merged into one; that is, we demand the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic.

South Carolina abolished the bar, but the disastrous beverage traffic remains. Sweden restricted the sale under care of companies of philanthropic citizens, who were going to see to it that the traffic in branvin should cease, and harmless beer, etc., should be used by the patrons—and the beer is very highly charged with alcohol, so that there is little to choose betwene branvin and beer.

Russia has restricted the liquor traffic by taking it into government ownership and the result is, not a diminution of amount of liquor used, but an increase in reveue.

We might multiply instances, and continue the list indefinitely, with the result that even Earl Gray's famous combine of good men to restrict the liquor traffic, the attempt of the leading church members in Raleigh, N.C., to purify the beverage traffic, and Bishop Potter's 'dedication' of the Subway Tavern would all show as attempts on the parts of actors and movers in this work as the sign of a desire to call that traffic clean which God has denounced as evil, and only evil continually.

We desire the abolition of the beverage liquor traffic. What concord has Christ with Belial that we should unite to uphold and prolong this traffic which involves the destruction of the bodies and souls of men?

The bar must be abolished, the saloon must be closed, by the prohibiton of the beverage liquor traffic. And the sooner the better for the country—for a country dare not sell its citizens for revenue. No government dares to do that, without being branded as traitor. Such action is national suicide.

SARA F. TRACY.
Press Supt. W.C.T.U.

Minesing, Ont.

WHY NOT TEACH TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES IN OUR SCHOOLS?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In looking around for a means of escape from any calamity, there is sure to be one way that appeals to us, from the very nature of the case and its surroundings, as being the most efficient to effect our desire; and, so, the instruction of the young in elementary principles of temperance cannot fail but bring to our minds a long way round to a short cut in the right direction.

It cannot be denied that the medical profession to-day is more on the side of temperance than ever before, and it will become more and more rare, day by day, to hear it said that Dr. So-and-so has prescribed alcoholic liquor in any form to boys at school 'because they are growing too fast,' or 'there is some weakness of the stomach.'

It may be that scientific investigation will discern some few marked exceptions here and there, just enough to show us exactly where the line may be drawn, but these exceptions are so few that, as a general rule, all prescriptions of this kind will disappear, and increased study at last banish all such indulgences whatsoever.

Therefore we should apply to practical uses this basis of fact, in the teaching of the youth, while at the most impressionable age. Such a groundwork would bear a thousandfold more fruit than all the legislation that any parliament might be able to frame in seven years. We should endeavor, to the best of our ability, to make even those who have very little education, still to know what the science of physiology teaches, and what are the lessons which we have to learn from that science in this important matter—the keeping of our bodies in true temperance.

In seeking to introduce this instruction into the elementary teaching of the country, we would have the youth in possession of the most direct means that can be used for making such instruction universally useful. Let there be no dogmatic teaching of temperance, as if we were calling on the people to accept our own opinions.

A question of such vital importance should have been made one of the ordinary lessons in our elementary schools long ago. There can be nothing said against such a teaching of such lessons, which are taught us by scientific study, and which stand above all questions of dispute, which are nothing but reading the 'works of God' as the book lies open before us—which are no more than the inferences which he allows us to draw from the study of his own creation.

The greatest ignorance prevails to-day, all over the country, especially among the uneducated and labering class, 'that strong drinks make a man strong,' and sometimes we hear it stated, and never refuted 'that by the aid of intoxicating liquors men are able to bear privation and exposure,' whereas, all science, and the practical experience of those who have tried it, point to the opposite conclusion.

What is more common than the belief that if a man is to bear cold and wet, and he is to go on working for a long time, the best protection for him is to 'warm himself,' as it is said, with some stimulant; and yet we know that those who have to bear the very greatest exposure, those who have to face the Arctic snows and all the darkness and severity of Arctic winters, find positively that their safety much more consists in total abstinence from any such liquors at all, than in any use of them. Feet are more quickly frozen on those who drink strong drink, than on those who abstain in cold latitudes.

It is indeed difficult to remove prejudices from the minds of those who have grown up in them from their childhood, and therefore, our great hope is, that if we could make these truths—these unquestionable scientific truths—a part of the ordinary teaching in our schools, we might hope that those who are thus taught, would, as they grow up, be more ready to receive the argument, that it is a mistake to suppose that any of these stimulants have any value whatever in enabling them to do their work, or to bear exposure.

Such truths, if instilled into the minds of the growing children of our population, would no doubt, in the course of time, form a part of the ordinary furniture of their understanding, and when that is accomplished, I believe that a great deal would be done to enable the temperance cause to carry the whole population of the country.

J. C. MARSH.

[Scientic temperance is required by the law of every one of the United States to be taught in every school. This is the result of much insistence by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and particularly of Mrs. Hunt, who worked to this end for twenty-five years. If this teaching is not compulsory it will be very little taught, because the strain of competition turns all energies into the compulsory subjects. It is assumed to be taught, for instance, in the Montreal schools, but it appears only in the curriculum of the advanced classes, and there for half an hour a week along with religion and morals, as a sort of voluntary, on which there will be no examinations and for which there will be no promotions. We have no doubt, however, that great good is being done in this way whenever the teacher is in sympathy with the purposes of this half-hour and realizes the responsibility of it.]

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The pastor of Taylor Presbyterian Church deserves the thanks of every well-wisher of Canada for the sermon on 'Political corruption,' published in Monday's 'Witness.' Mr. Reid expresses the views of thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens in his fearless and timely discourse. Such preaching cannot but help do much good. It is educative, and will prepare for a better state of things in days to come. Certainly, the political party canvasser ought to receive a cold welcome from every independent, self-respecting voter. Let such a visitor attend to his own business. Mr. Reid says: (1) 'If you have a vote, use it.' This is right. (2) 'If there are two men in the field, the one a bad man, the other a good one, who is to be relied upon, vote for the good man, no matter what his party may be.' This is also right. But when Mr. Reid says (3) 'If both men are equally bad, then vote for the man who belongs to the party that best represents your principles.' I respectfully submit, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Reid's advice is not the best in this particular. The right thing to do in this case would be not to vote for either. How can you 'vote religiously' and vote for a bad man? We hear it said, 'Vote as you pray.' May it not be that the answer to prayer might forbid me to vote for a man in whom I have little or no confidence.

The right thing to do would be to give greater freedom on nomination day to nominate other candidates than the nominees of the party machines, called conventions. Let one or more reliable, independent men be nominated, which would give an opportunity to thousands of electors to go up on polling day and vote as free men, according to the dictates of their consciences, which, in other words, would be to 'vote as you pray.'

Let the law be so amended that no money deposit shall be required of those who may be nominated as candidates. Let this restriction be removed so that we may have freedom to go up and vote for the man of our choice.

CANADIAN.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Sunday-school may be said to be the most important part of the church. Eminent men have called it the nursery of the church. There, church members, while young, are taught the duties which church members should perform. The main object of the Sunday-school is to teach obedience—first, obedience to God, whose commands are given to us in the Bible; second, obedience to parents, which is one of God's principal commandments. 'Honor thy father and thy mother' implies obedience to them, though the word 'obedience' is not used. Fathers or mothers may give mistaken orders to their children, nevertheless their orders should be obeyed, unless their commands are opposed to God's commands. Parents should be obeyed by their children, as the soldiers obeyed their captain at Balaklava during the Russian war, when he gave them a mistaken order, which caused the death of many of them, and did not do much good; but they obeyed,

'Not though the soldiers knew
'Some one had blundered
Theirs not to reason why
Theirs but to do and die.'

The only book studied in the Sunday-school is the Bible. It might be called Bible school, but the name Sunday-school has been in use for more than one hundred and twenty years, and should not be discarded. The study of the Bible gives moral and spiritual education to the human race. If, therefore, the precepts of the Bible are taught to the young—for whom the Sunday-school is mainly intended—when the scholars get older, and have to take their part in the turmoil of life they are prepared to become respectable members of society and church members.

R. SCHOLEFIELD.

Beech Ridge, October, 1904.

BROTHERS UNITED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You may be pleased to learn the result of the 'Witness' ubiquity in a case that has just occurred, bringing together two brothers from 'the ends of the earth,' neither of whom knew of the other's existence or whereabouts, till the 'Witness' furnished the key, after a separation of over forty years.

The 'Witness' contained an article I had written for it from Western Ontario. My brother, who lives on the confines of the Quebec boundary, in the Eastern Townships, and is also a subscriber to the 'Witness,' in the course of his reading came across the article. My name being attached, he wrote asking was my mother's name 'M. H.?' 'Yes.' 'Was your father's name J. B.?' 'Yes.' 'And you belong to Dollar, Scotland?' 'Yes.' 'Then you must be my brother Robert?' 'Yes, of course.'

Here we were brought together in a most unlooked for manner, through the ramifications of your wonderful paper. A meeting was subsequently arranged, the younger from the west going to the elder and more feeble in the east. You can imagine the numerous stories rehearsed and the old days recalled all by means of your esteemed journal.

R. BLACKWOOD.

Galt, Ontario.

FOREIGN WORDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A recent issue of your paper contains an interesting article on 'Foreign words,' being a reference to the London 'Times,' in its review of the latest volume of the new Oxford Dictionary, illustrating the extent to which the English language, like the race, is built up from foreign sources and stating that Latin forms the largest foreign element.

The article goes on to give some illustrations of this statement and in order to show the funny part a simple typographical error can play, the root word of the word 'insult' is made to signify to 'pump on,' which has no meaning either colloquially or etymologically. The simplest knowledge of rudimentary Latin will point out 'jump' is meant (not pump), from the verb 'salto,' but the trifling error will show how simple it is for a misplaced letter to render a phrase unintelligible.

R. B.

Galt, Ontario.

THE DUMPING DUTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was glad to see that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce took up the dumping clause of our government. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, composed of an active body of business men, 'the key of legitimate commerce between Mother Country and her colonies,' ask that the Canadian Government might recognize that body and remove or modify the conditions so as to make it possible for English manufacturers or traders to continue a legitimate trade. Where a preference is given and a preference expected it is certainly legitimate business to accept and to give at lowest terms all produce or product at an advantage to both mother and son, or colony. The grandest and noblest action ever done by a colony to a mother country was the preference given to Great Britain by Canada through Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the good result should be given out in figures by both England and Canada to the growing generation. As we all expect, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government will be returned to power, and we all feel confident that the first actions of his government will be to cement union between mother country and Canada through further consideration from this side, which will command strict attention from the other side. (English side.) As to the dumping clause, I think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will fix it in such a way that our protectionist friends will not ask in future for a more protective tariff as far as countries which take very little or nothing from us are concerned.

A. H. HARDY.

Montreal, Oct. 26, 1904.

INDIANS' NOSE BREATHING.

Sir James Crichton Browne thinks it unnecessary that children should be taught to breathe through the nostrils only, and maintains that they cannot do so under the stress of active exertion. London 'Hospital' thinks otherwise. Among the North American aborigines, at a time when they were capable of extraordinary physical exertion, the precept to 'shut your mouth' was enforced upon the young by the most severe discipline.

Catlin founded upon his experiences among the American tribes a curious book upon the subject. After depicting open-mouthed men and boys in every variety of ugliness and stupidity, he says that he refrains from giving illustrations of the fairer sex, and would only remind them, while counselling them to be careful about closure of the mouth at night, that 'idiots asleep cannot be angels awake.' Sir James declares that not all nostrils are sufficiently wide to permit of breathing being conducted through them to the exclusion of the mouth; but it is certain that nothing would tend more than breathing through them to promote their development.

Advertisements.

$3.50 JACKETS

This late style winter Jacket has a tight fitting back and loose front. Lined throughout, trimmed with buttons and braid and fancy cut cape. The jacket comes in **All Wool Frieze**, black, grey, navy or black and white mixture goods, Hip length (like cut) $3.50. Knee length, $4.50, or in **Melton Cloth** (has smooth surface like Beaver) in any color, Hip length $3.95 Knee length $4.95; **Broadcloths** in any color, Hip length $6.00, Knee length $8.00; **Beaver** in any shade, Hip length $5.50, knee length $6.75; **Raincoats** (best gravenette) any shade or length, $4.95, Children's cloaks any color, $3.25. Send bust measure, length of sleeve (under seam,) width across back and length wanted from under arm down. Buy from the manufacturer. Send to-day. Money returned if unsatisfactory.

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN. 104 KING ST.

NEW FORGERY SCHEME.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTION BLANKS USED TO SWINDLE DRUGGISTS WITH BOGUS CHEQUES.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 28.—With a Vandyke beard and a pack of druggist's prescription blanks as capital, a clever forger has been cashing bad cheques in various parts of the city at the rate of $50 a day.

The man's scheme is novel and so far has proved successful. He writes a prescription and signs some well-known doctor's name to it. This he takes to a drug store and asks to have it filled. He is never suspected on account of the physician's name on the prescription and when the bottle is handed over he tenders a cheque, usually for a small amount, in payment. The clerks in all cases reported to the police, examined the endorsement and then gave cash in return. There were many complaints of losses at police headquarters yesterday.

The man secured the blanks by telling a downtown druggist that he was a physician recently admitted to practice. His manners and appearance are good and few would take him for a crook. The Minneapolis police have been warned against a gang of forgers and confidence men that have recently left St. Louis; the present operator is thought to be one of these.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCE.

CANADIAN CLUB DISCUSSES CANADA'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE MOTHER LAND.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—In the absence of ex-Alderman Paul Martineau, of Montreal, who was to have addressed the Canadian Club yesterday, a general discussion took place on 'What Canada should do in relation to the British navy.' The subject was introduced by Mr. J. E. Atkinson, who pointed out that Canada had established her commercial independence and had asserted her right to make her own treaties. Nations, as well as individuals, possessed a self-respect which made us want to pay our way. We paid nothing whatever for defence outside of Canada, while the people of Great Britain paid $170,000,000, or $4.40 per head a year, to maintain the British navy. Behind that navy we maintained our security and our commerce, and we are given some warrant for the pride with which we accepted and value the privilege of calling ourselves Britsh subjects.

He suggested that Canada should build some kind of a warship, and man and maintain it as a beginning of our assistance to the navy. It would stimulate our shipbuilding, and would add to our own self-respect.

Mr. George A. Howell, president, in closing the discussion pointed out that the gist of the matter was that to-day Canada was getting something for which she was not paying and that was inconsistent with our self-respect.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALS.

TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION CLOSES.

Boston, Oct. 26.—The triennial general convention of the Episcopal Church, which has been in session since Oct. 5, ended yesterday with a public service in Trinity Church. Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, read a pastoral letter addressed to the Church at large on problems now before the country. Regarding divorce, the pastoral said that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is one of the menaces of American civilization, to the possible perils of which Christian people are as yet imperfectly aroused. The letter made a plea for the permanence and security of the family.

A resolution permitting foreign congregations now in communion with the Church to use forms of service in their own tongue was adopted.

The chief features of the three weeks' convention, aside from the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was the long discussion on amendments to the canons bearing on marriage and divorce. A compromise finally was adopted whereby the innocent person in a divorce for infidelity is permitted to remarry one year after the decree is issued.

The convention also decided to establish courts of review to which appeals from diocesan trials can be taken, and perfected such arrangements that the missionary work of the Church will be carried on with more vigor.

Among the many negative actions taken was the decision not to change the name of the Church at this time, nor to act on the proposition to group the dioceses into provinces with a primate at the head of each.

The next convention will be held in Richmond, Va., in 1907.

MR. CARNEGIE HONORED.

New York, Oct. 25.—The opening exercises of the American meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute were held last night. The session was marked by the presentation to Mr. Andrew Carnegie of the highest honors that the institute can bestow, the Bessemer gold medal Mr. Carnegie is the first American to become president of the association, its membership being made up chiefly of Englishmen. The award last night was made because of his life work in the developement of the iron and steel industry of the world. Mr. Fornes, president of the board of aldermen, on behalf of Mayor McClellan, welcomed the foreign visitors. Mr. Carnegie, in reply, returned thanks for the cordial invitation extended.

Sir James Kitson, former president of the Institute, delivered the speech of presentation.

In replying, Mr. Carnegie said:—'I owe my success to getting around me men better than myself. There are three classes of men in the world—men who go through the world and do not receive the recognition they deserve, men who do recive what they deserve, and men who receive more than they deserve. I feel that I am in the latter class. Better than title, rank, or wealth are the patents of a true nobility. This medal I hope to hold and pass down to my descendants as I received it from you, pure gold, untarnished in its setting.'

CANADIAN POULTRY AT ST. LOUIS.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Mr. A. P. Westervell, secretary of the Live Stock Association, announced that there are about a thousand entries from Ontario in the poultry department of the St. Louis Fair, the judging of which commences on Wednesday. As in the case of live stock exhibitors, the Dominion Government will duplicate the prize money won by the exhibitors of poultry. The Ontario entries are of a high class, and it is expected that they will be generally successful.

HUMANE SOCIETY AWARDS.

MONTREALER GETS PARCHMENT FOR SAVING A LIFE.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—The chairman and board of investigation and governors of the Royal Canadian Humane Association have made the following awards: A medal to David Kennedy for presence of mind and conspicuous bravery in saving a young boy from drowning at St. John's, Nfld., on Aug. 27, 1904; also a medal to Clifford Sifton, for promptitude and conspicuous bravery in saving Arthur Burrows from drowning in the St. Lawrence river, on Sept. 19, 1904.

Parchments to the following:—George Laing, for presence of mind, promptitude and courage in saving Leslie Baker, from drowning at Amherstburg, on Aug. 26, 1904; to Allan Holland, for promptiude and courage in saving Arthur Gilmour from drowning, at Long Island Park, Ont., on July 31, 1904; to Andrew Carron, for promptitude and courage in saving Ross Allen from drowning at Long Branch, July 31, 1904; to James E. Gillespie, for promptiude and bravery in saving Arch. M. Douglas and John Macpherson from drowning in the Rideau canal, on Aug. 8, 1904.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

AIRSHIP MAKES SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26.—Propelled part of the way by its own power, and the remainder of the distance by the wind, which was blowing ten miles an hour, the 'Arrow,' owned and perfected by Mr. Thomas S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, in charge of A. Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, yesterday made an unannounced flight of ten miles from the World's Fair grounds over St. Louis and across the Mississippi River to Cahokia, Ills.

Thousands of persons cheered almost continuously at the big flying machine as she passed over the exhibition grounds and soared above the business quarters of St. Louis.

Clinging to the framework of the car, his precarious foothold an iron tube that forms one side of the base of the triangular network of supports and ribs on the 'Arrow's' body, Knabenshue directed the movement of the flying machine and manoeuvred in circles and against the wind high over the exhibition before an accident to the motor rendered the big fan propellers useless and curtailed his command of direction, but not of suspension or descension.

When the motor broke, Knabenshue manoeuvred the flying machine into the wind and he was enabled to steer the 'Arrow' in a course that varied several points either way from the trend of the wind and to land at a point of his own selecting.

When Knabenshue found that he could control the movements of the airship even after the motor was useless, he decided to effect a landing on the east side of the Mississippi river. Steering his ship so that he could gain the best speed from the wind, Knabenshue directed its course over the south-western residence quarter of St. Louis, where its presence was soon discovered and was watched by thousands of persons.

Passing rapidly eastward the 'Arrow' reached the business quarter, where its appearance occasioned great excitement. Clerks deserted their desks, street cars were stopped and all business was suspended until the airship passed.

From its movement the spectators could not determine whether the propellers were working as the airship seemed to respond to every demand made by its navigator and to change its course at his will, rather than at the vagaries of the wind.

Although then nearly a mile high, Knabenshue could be seen, occasionally moving backward and forward, on the small platform, keeping the ship under control.

After sailing high over the skyscrapers, Knabenshue passed to the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, skimming the murky river as a bird, and headed toward Cahokia, where he brought the airship to the ground easily.

Knabenshue alighted, secured the airship to prevent injury from the wind and assured Mr. Baldwin by telephone that the 'Arrow' was uninjured, except for the minor breakage of the motor.

After landing Knabenshue said that in his opinion the trial of the airship was a distinct success. He said that he could have brought the flying machine to the ground at any time, but that as he could, to a certain extent, control its movements, and that as he felt himself in no danger, he decided to continue the flight and demonstrate that even though the motor was broken the 'Arrow' could be controlled.

A PULPIT CHANGE.

Dartmouth, N.S., Oct. 26.—The Rev. Fred. Wilkinson, rector of the Anglican Church here, has accepted a call to Toronto to fill the pulpit of St. Peter's, lately vacated by the Rev. Carey Ward. He will leave in a month.

HONORED BY McGILL.

Degree of LL. D. Conferred on Mr. John Morley.

THE GREAT LITTERATEUR JUSTIFIES HIS ATTITUDE TO THE COLONIES.

The name of the Right Hon. John Morley has been added to the roll of names that McGill University has delighted to honor by conferring on them honorary degrees. The ceremony was held in the Molson Hall, which was filled to overflowing with an audience mainly composed of students, who, while they wer playful at the beginning of the proceedings, did credit to themselves by listening with attention to the address delivered by Mr. John Morley, who is paying a visit to Canada and the United States.

Dr. Craik, dean emeritus of the faculty of medicne, presided, while upon his right was Principal Peterson and on his left Mr. Morley. Others upon the platform were:—Sir William Macdonald, Dr. C. E. Moyse, vice-president and dean of the faculty of arts; Dr. Henry T. Bovey, dean of the faculty of applied science; Dr. T. G. Roddick, dean of the faculty of medicine; Professor E. P. Walton, dean of the faculty of law; Miss Oakeley, warden of the Royal Victoria College; the Rev. Principal Rexford, of the Diocesan Theological College; the Rev. Principal Scrimger, of the Presbyterian College; the Rev. Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan Theological College; the Rev. Principal Hill, of the Congregational College; Mr. Justice Davidson, Mr. Justice Doherty, Mr. Recorder Weir, the Rev. Professor J. Clark Murray, Dr. Alex. Johnson, vice-principal emeritus of McGill; Mr. J. A. Nicholson, registrar; Mr. S. Clay, acting secretary and bursar, and members of the academic staff of the various faculties.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY.

Convocation was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Clark Murray.

Principal Peterson then introduced Mr. Morley to receive the degree of LL.D. He said he did not know that convocation of the University had ever assembled with a more single-hearted purpose than that which animated them that day. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws had been voted to Mr. Morley because of his eminence in literature and also in public service. (Cheers.) In the name of the students and graduates of McGill he thanked Mr. Morley for being present to receive this compliment personally. There were many on the staff of McGill University to whom Mr. Morley had been an inspiration and through whom his inspiration as thinker and writer was extending itself to others in ever-widening circles. This visit was a source of gratification to them, and it would have its effect also upon their distinguished guest if it enabled him to realize with increased force how the hearts of the people of this country beat in unison with the old land from the shores of which he came to visit us. Then, turning to Mr. Morley, the vice-chancellor said:—

'John Morley, critic, essayist, biographer and statesman, may I add welcome and lovable guest (applause); because you have striven with your pen to uphold high ideals of truth and righteousness; because you have worked for the elevation of national character and for the best improvement of our people; because you have in your public career sought at all times to promote what you believe to be the public welfare, without fear or favor, this University admits you, through me, its executive officer, to the honorary degree of doctor of laws.' (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Morley, in reply, said: 'Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, members of the Convocation, ladies and gentlemen, I hardly deserve all the panegyric that the vice-chancellor has with much kindness, friendship and eloquence poured upon me. He compared me to Aristides the Just, but, if I remember, Aristides, so far from being made a Doctor of Laws of the University of McGill, was ostracised from his own community. I do not claim to have a greater love of justice than other people, but I do sometimes think that, in comparatively private affairs and in great international affairs of state, men do allow themselves, and even women allow themselves, to be carried away from love of truth and love of justice with the utmost mischief, in consequence, to the peace of the world and to the good of the world. Now, I suppose I am addressing mainly students. (Cheers.) Let me say at once that I have no intention this afternoon of keeping you for more than a very few minutes, and I assume that the students of this university of such wide fame are as familiar as men can be with the great and glorious commonplaces about knowledge, love of knowledge, thrift of time, ambition—which is a virtue, not a vice—love of fame, that they are familiar with all those commonplaces which have kindled a sacred fire in young hearts. I am not at all sure whether in the present state of mind in my own country—in my own portion of this country—(cheers)—because I have rather a bad character, unjustly earned, for separating in mind and imagination those communities over the sea from the Motherland. All that kind of talk is well enough in party politics, and I have smarted, as all men do in party politics, I have smarted for expressing my views upon the relations of the Mother Country and her kinsfolk across the seas. But I defy anybody to produce a word of all the overabundant words I have written or spoken for the last twenty or thirty years which does not commit me in the fullest sense to unity and community of interest, community of allegiance, between the Mother Country and all those who have gone from her shores. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, as I have said, I am not going to invite you into a political discussion. Heaven forbid! I have come away from England to avoid a pretty sharp political discussion, in which, by the way, Canada is not entirely unconcerned. I defy anybody to find a word I have said or written which does not imply my devotion to maintaining for all ages to come a profound and unbroken unity of the interest of aim and ideals and standards between the Mother Country and her children over the seas. (Cheers.) The point is a very simple one. I am one of those who think that these relations will be more secure, that affection on the two sides will be safest, if the bonds uniting us to you are not artificial bonds of a political arrangement of this kind or that. I believe that to hurry on those political arrangements, to make those bonds tighter will produce nothing but mischief. Gentlemen, an iron bar is not so secure a means of joining two communities as a flexible chain. A rigid iron band would, in my opinion, lead to nothing but mischief, whereas affections cultivated by common ideals and common standards, will be durable and will perpetuate the greatness of the country to which you and I are equally devoted. You will not think that, coming to Canada for a few days, I have come to make up my mind on all the great problems, as they are called, that belong to the colonial question. I have studied these questions for years and years, but I thought it was time that I should try and see the places with whose names I am so familiar, and which are bound up with some of the most glorious traditions of our race, and though the weather has not been all I could wish since I arrived in Montreal, I have never visited a spot which interested me more. And I am particularly glad to find myself in McGill (cheers), because it is through the perpetuation of traditions of cultivation of knowledge, of truth-seeking, through the perpetuation of these traditions, that, as I think, the grandeur of our common ideals will be most safely upheld, and I hear you do indeed keep up common traditions. I see around me professors who have been, like myself, trained at Oxford and at Cambridge. You will no doubt bring with you traditions of those venerable and sacred seats of learning and knowledge. You, with your fresh atmosphere (cheers), of which I think I see some signs, you preserve the vitality of undergraduate audiences in my own university. (Cheres.) In this new world you will find a stimulation to the acquisition of knowledge and diffusion of knowledge which perhaps in the older world grows a little pale. I go back to what I said. You do not want me to expatiate to you upon the commonplaces of universities. You know them, and how I envy you, with all your lives before you, with enormous questions just opening and expanding themselves before you, questions in science, questions in politics, questions of the great missions of the various communities of the world. Ah! ah! you are on the threshold of a new age. I would only beg of you, if I may, to carry into the difficulties and the complexities of a new age the same spirit which, after all, animated your forefathers on the other side of the Atlantic, and here in the search for truth, for knowledge and good government. I do not think that politics and good government are topics which ought to be excluded from the thoughts of even young students. (Cheers.) I am very fond of saying—I am not sure whether it was William Penn who said it—that it ought to be part of the religion of a man that his country shall be well governed. I do not know if you have in McGill what we had at Oxford, a Union Debating Society. (Calls of assent.) I wish time and chance had permitted me to be a silent attendant on your debates. I loko back upon our debates in the Oxford Union as of high interest and value, and pointing the minds of young students in the direction in which it is thoroughly desirable that they should go. Of course, the important lessons to be learned at a university—I do not care what the special faculties that attract favor in the university—the lessons to be learned are not merely the acquisition of knowledge, important as that is, what is important is the habits of mind, the temper, which you acquire in the course of your acquisition of knowledge. Now here I am perfectly certain that those habits of mind and that temper of mind will receive your fullest attention and their fullest development. If you want me to say one single thing that you may carry away with you I will tell you what I find in my pretty long life experience of the world in many aspects of it. Whether as starting as young men or as young women, the important thing is to know when a statement is proved and when it is not. It is desperate to think how in the entire absence of proof statements are accepted, arguments are swallowed and truth is not served thereby. Let me beg of you to cultivate rather a Socratic temper of mind even as to what is read in the newspapers (laughter and cheers), both as to statements of fact and chains of arguments connected with those facts. I have said quite enough to you. I only want to repeat how extraordinarily sensible I am of the great kindness which McGill University has shown me to-day. It is a very agreeable thing to find that at this long distance from my own home and from my own work, it is an agreeable thing to find—a thing I can never forget—that you here in this country have known of such work as I have been able to do in the battle of life both in literature, which is a great and noble calling, and in politics, which is a still greater and nobler calling, and when the Principal said something about my having declared that love of truth was the mark of an educated man, and that I had never temporized or compromised, let me say one thing upon that. Every man ought to form his opinions, so far as he can, independently, with an entire intellectual integrity, but I for my part would think the man had made a failure, I shall think he has in him some of the elements of a poor creature, if he cannot work along with other people in politics and other affairs and co-operate towards the attainment of comomn ends. An illustrious man, whom I had the honor of knowing well, used to make it a test—I will not say between a good and a bad man, but between an effective and an ineffective man—whether he could put his mind into joint stock with other people. (Cheers.) I can only say for mself—do not think I appropriate all the kind things that the Principal has said—but I would say I have always striven, while cultivating independent opinion, never to put myself in such a position of Pharisaic superiority as not to work with other people. I have not always had a majority on my side, but that is an accident. (Cheers and laughter.) What I rejoice at with unaffected sincerity is that I do seem this afternoon to have the majority of this hall on my side.' (Loud cheers, amid which the right honorable gentleman resumed his seat.)

The Rev. Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan Theological College, pronounced the benediction and the proceedings ended.

After convocation a reception was held in the Royal Victoria College, where professors and others connected with the university had an opportunity of meeting Mr. Morley.

THE SUPREME COURT.

SEVERAL JUDGMENTS DELIVERED.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—In the Supreme Court this morning judgments were delivered as follows in appeals from the Province of Quebec.

Royal Electric Company vs. Paquet, appeal allowed with costs, action dismissed with costs, the Court unanimously agreeing in the judgment written by Mr. Justice Davies.

Brosseau vs. Doré, appeal dismissed with costs for reasons in judgment by Mr. Justice Girouard

Hotte vs. Birabin, appeal dismissed with costs, for reasons given in court below.

In the Yukon case of Letourneau vs. Carbonneau, the motion made Tuesday was allowed and the minutes of judgment amended by adding the words: 'With costs of said courts to be paid by respondents to appellants forthwith, after taxation, according to the memorandum prepared by Mr. Justice Girouard.'

'CHOLERIC AND DRUNKEN.'

Description of Admiral Rojestvensky by Lieut. Menzikoff.

GLIMPSE OF THE INNER LIFE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

'Tall, dark, broad-shouldered, with fierce black moustache and large, piercing dark eyes—this is Lieutenant Menzikoff, formerly of the Russian navy.

This gentleman was observed yesterday morning at the Windsor street station, waiting for his train. Very few knew who he was, and the gentleman himself was not at first disposed to be communicative, but when it was pointed out that a word or two at the present juncture would be valuable, especially if light could be thrown upon the actions of the Russian fleet in the North Sea, Lieutenant Menzikoff consented to talk.

In the first place, this gentleman is a descendant of the great Menzikoff family, which rendered notable service to Russia.

While in college he imbibed liberal views, which, however, he for a time kept to himself. He had, as it turned out afterwards, been under the surveillance of the police of the Third Section even at college. He passed from college to sea as a naval cadet on board the flagship of Admiral Rojestvensky. He had many opportunities of studying the admiral's character.

'And what was that character?'

'Choleric and drunken. He swore furiously and drank deep. Of course, this is common to all the Russian naval officers. They all drink; they all swear; they are all so aristocratic in their ideas that they spurn the common people and think nothing of a peasant's life. The admiral was imperious; could not brook opposition. His officers were in fear and dread of him.'

Another thing which the lieutenant pointed out—there is in the Russian navy a system of the most rigid exclusiveness. No matter what your merit, you can never rise unless you are in the aristocratic clique. The young man was democratic in his ideas. He wanted to see his country redeemed; he desired to see such a revolution — accomplished peaceably, if possible, as would give liberty to the Russian people whom he loved. For this reason, though he concealed, or thought he concealed his views, he resented the regime which prevailed in the navy—the regime by which a few favorites usurped all the good positions, all the favors, while those outside the pale were treated with contempt.

'Was there corruption in the navy?'

'Yes, and of the rankest sort. A few in the inner circle get all that's going. Comforts and necessaries which should go to the sailors are taken—or rather the money which should buy these are taken—by those in authority and there is a division among the grafters.'

'What kind of man is the Russian sailor?'

'He has generally very little training. The Russians are not a seafaring people. There is no inborn love of the sea, and consequently the men, who are taken from a low stratum of the people, are very indifferent sailors. They are, in fact, in time of war, as at present, drafted to their ships with little previous training.'

Lieut. Menzikoff served for four years under the admiral. He found himself in disfavor. He believed that the reports of the police, who are ubiquitous, followed him. At any rate, the promotion was slow; the admiral seemed to regard him with anger, and he found himself, after five years of service with the admiral, lieutenant of a little tub of a boat at Havre, France. It should be stated that the lieutenant kept up a secret correspondence with the revolutionary party. While at Havre he received private word through a friend in the government, that he was about to be arrested and deported to Siberia for his radical opinions, which had been discovered through the interception of his correspondence. He took the hint and French leave, and has, for the past year, been leisurely travelling around the world, waiting for the propitious moment when the Russian people can demand, without fear or refusal, a democratic constitution.

'And now, lieutenant, what do you think could inspire the attack of the admiral upon the British fishing fleet?'

'Many reasons. The admiral may have had too much vodka or champagne; in that state he may have imagined that the fishing fleet was an enemy. Or he may have made the attack out of mere wantonness. That was quite possible to such a man, who treated those under him in my time with the greatest cruelty. You have no idea how a man like Admiral Rojestvensky regards the common people. The reason is this—he belongs to the official class, and the official class rule Russia with a rod of iron. The people are slaves to be kept in subjection. The life of a peasant is no more than the life of a dog. Inflamed with drink, and seeing the fishermen at close quarters, he may have ordered the fire just to show his contempt for such miserable creatures as fishermen who dared to get in his road.'

'Do you think this man is competent to command a squadron of battleships?'

'Of course not. He is thoroughly incompetent, from the point of view of any large knowledge of naval warfare. I see the British press is urging his recall. Of course, if he gets to the east, the Japs will smash him. Do not mistake me; the Russian sailors have plenty of courage, but those in command are generally incompetent. They do not understand the science of naval warfare. What they do understand is high position, reckless living, and the keeping down of all these elements which, encouraged, would be the salvation of Russia.'

'At the same time, I don't believe there will be any war between Russia and England. The former will grant all the demands made, though grudgingly, if the British are firm enough.'

SECOND CROP OF RASPBERRIES.

Quebec, Oct. 26.—Island of Orleans farmers offered second crop raspberries for sale in the city markets last Saturday. This is a rare occurrence.

'WITNESS' BESIEGED.

Four Hundred and Sixty-eight Boys and Girls at This Office.

DUFFERIN SCHOLARS ANXIOUS TO GET PAPER CONTAINING SKETCH OF THEIR SCHOOL.

'Pandemonium let loose!' exclaimed one young lady, as with flushed face she made her way out of the mob.

'Promising life and vigor there, don't you think?' remarked a gentleman in a silk hat.

'I came in at this door,' panted a short, stout lady, as she carefully elbowed her way through the crush, 'to get away from that horse on the sidewalk, and now I am worse off than ever,' but she smiled and inched her way along and managed to escape by the St. Peter street door.

Boys and girls were everywhere, climbing on the counter, piled on the radiators, swarming on the stairway, and packed over the floor as tight as cornstalks in a stook.

It was a throng of boys and girls from the Dufferin School, eager to get yesterday's 'Witness' containing a picture and account of their school, and bound not to go out without it. Half a dozen men were kept busy supplying them for an hour, and when the crowd thinned they mopped their faces and heaved a sigh of relief.

Presently the 'Witness' photographers appeared with a camera, and when the boys gave themselves time to grasp the idea that a photograph was being taken, they demanded a paper with their photograph in it on the spot. Standing a little aside was a tall, dark lad of fifteen or so watching the throng intently.

'Do you go to the Dufferin School?' one asked him.

'No.'

'Are you a Hebrew?'

'Yes.'

'Most of the children here are Hebrew, too, they say.'

'Yes, I see they are.'

'And indeed it was a striking sight—the keen faces, with bright, eagle-like eyes, looking out, many of them, from under a crown of heavy dark curls. And while the throng swayed, and pushed and tussled, and one pair even fought, so that they had to be separated, near a window stood one little dark-eyed fellow, taking no part in the rumpus, but peeping from time to time into one of his books. It did not seem to be a case of goody-goody or an absent-minded book-worm. He was ready with his hand or elbow, or stiffly braced back when they attempted to walk over him. He seemed to be quite able to keep one eye on his book and the other everywhere else. It spoke volumes for the character of some of the 'foreign' element in our city.

A tiny little Jap was there, too, looking not more than six or seven years old, and no one was more eager to get his 'Witness' than he

There was another crowd Saturday 'to get the paper with their picture in it.'

THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE BESIEGED WITH NEWS BOY'S AND SCHOOL BOYS.

COUNTY W.C.T.U.

QUARTERLY RALLY HELD AT WESTMOUNT ON THUESDAY.

The quarterly rally of the County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Bethlehem Church, Westmount, on Thursday afternoon, was considerably handicapped by the cold of the building, indeed they adjourned considerably earlier on account of it. But there was no hint of this in the speech of a French lady who has not been able to be at the meetings for the past two years. Even with our large families of eight or nine about us, we get lonesome, she said, and need such refreshment as we got from the Bible reading on the Twenty-third Psalm such as the lady gave us this afternoon, I do not know her name (it was Mrs. T. G. Williams). I shall go home to-night to read that Psalm with new light, and I shall not be so long away from the meetings again.

Two new provincial superintendents were introduced to the meeting, Mrs. Cross, superintendent of anti-narcotics, who has lately come to the city to live, and Miss Emily Crossley, superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legions.

Mrs. McLachlan, editor of the 'Leaflet,' expressed pleasure at the increasing circulation of the provincial organ, and hoped that before long the paper would be self-sustaining. She urged the appointment of a superintendent in every local union.

A committee, with Mrs. Scott, of Fairmount, as convener, was appointed to prepare for the coming gold medal contest which will take place probably the first week in December.

Attention was drawn to the fact that brandy chocolates are still being sold in the city. A member of the union sent some that had been sent quite innocently to a family of six little children, to Dr. J. T. Donald for analysis, and he had reported that the syrup in the chocolate case contained 11.72 percent of alcohol. A paper on 'alcohol,' by Dr. Donald, is expected to be part of the programme at the quarterly rally in January next.

At the close the convention adjourned to the church parlor, where tea and talk were enjoyed up to nearly six o'clock.

NEW SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—The establishment of a provisional school of instruction in army service corps duties at Sherbrooke, Que., is authorized. It will be opened on Nov. 10, and will be maintained for a period not exceeding four weeks.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Thomas and Joseph Godson, father and son; Mrs. Hamilton Bateman, daughter of the elder Godson, and Hamilton Bateman, were arrested yesterday in King Township, York County, charged with being responsible for six fires which have happened in King Township, since July 10, 1903. James Bell, the chief sufferer from these fires, had all the buildings and stacks on his farm destroyed. The Godsons and the Bells are near neighbors, and there has been a bitter feeling between them which arises from a lawsuit. On Oct. 20, Bell's straw stacks were burned under circumstances which pointed directly to incendiarism. The prisoners were brought to the city last night, and were taken to the jail.

THE SLAUGHTER APPEAL.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 28.—Mr. Delos S. Davis, attorney for Edward Slaughter, who is awaiting execution at Sandwich jail, has completed his petitions, six in all, for the commutation of the sentence and has forwarded them to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. The petitions are from thirty-six officials of the county, thirty-seven magistrates, policemen and police constables, twelve clergymen, twelve doctors, twenty-two lawyers and fifteen hundred citizens.

INSULT RESENTED.

CANADIAN-BORN RESIDENTS OF DETROIT WILL SUPPORT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Victorian Club, formerly the British-American Club, which claims a membership of eight hundred, passed a resolution last night calling upon its members to do what they can properly to defeat Mayor Maybury, the present Democratic incumbent, who is a candidate for re-election, and to support Mr. Codd, the Republican candidate, for that office. The club's grievance against Mr. Maybury is that he presided at a Boer meeting during the war between Great Britain and the Boers, and that he does not treat British-born subjects, especially Canadians, with the same consideration that he does other foreign-born subjects. The members were also asked to support Congressman Lucking (Democrat) in recognition of his efforts in behalf of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada. There are over thirty thousand Canadian-born citizens in Detroit.

CASE OF MAGLOIRE HOGUE.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—The capital case of Magloire Hogue, of Montreal, who is under sentence of hanging the middle of next month, will probably not come before the cabinet council for final disposition until after the elections, because there will not be a quorum of ministers in the Capital till then.

DROWNED WHILE OUT SHOOTING.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 28.—Major Cates, of Napinka, was drowned in Maple Creek, near Pipestone, Man., while out shooting. He was a municipal auditor and served with the 91st Battalion in the Riel rebellion. He was also a member of the Wimbledon team.

THE STEAMER 'SLOCUM.'

New York, Oct. 28.—A receiver has been appointed for the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, the owners of the steamer 'General Slocum,' which was burned last summer with a loss of nearly a thousand lives, in a suit on an assigned claim for $166. Mr. Henry L. Joyce was named as receiver by Mr. Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court. Several officers of the company remain under indictment in connection with the 'General Slocum' disaster.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL.

CONTRACT AWARDED TO TORONTO SCULPTOR.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the South African Memorial Association, a design by Mr. W. S. Allward, sculptor, of this city, was accepted. Fourteen artists from every quarter of the globe took part in the competition and thirty-six designs were submitted. The accepted design shows a square, grey granite shaft, forty feet high, rising from a platform, and surmounted by a bronze globe on which is standing a ten-foot bronze statue of Peace. At the foot of the obelisk is a female figure representing Canada and standing at either side of this the figure of a soldier. The estimated cost of the monument is $30,000.

THE FRENCH SHORE

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT DISCUSSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The report of M. Francois de Loniel on the Anglo-French agreement relative to Newfoundland was laid before the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. It strongly approves of the agreement and says: 'It is chiefly important in putting an end to a serious difficulty between two great nations. It is part of the general movement for a rapprochement and union between France and Great Britain. Too long have these countries been divided. The hour has come when both peoples desire reconciliation and union.'

SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE

VATICAN AGAIN SEEKING REPRESENTATION.

Rome, Oct. 28.—The Vatican is sounding different powers on the subject of the admission of its representative at the proposed second Hague Conference on the same ground as the suggested admission of the South American republics which were not represented at the first conference. The Vatican emphasizes the fact that it was excluded from the first conference chiefly because of the opposition of the Italian Government, supported by Great Britain, which asked in exchange Italy's support for the exclusion of representatives of the Boer republic.

THE INDIAN FORCES.

LORD KITCHENER'S PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION TO GO INTO EFFECT SHORTLY.

Simla, Oct. 28.—An army order is on the point of being issued giving effect to Lord Kitchener's scheme of distribution of the Indian forces. This plan will enable a better training for war conditions and the result will be a greater concentration in the north and north-west provinces. Central and southern India will be by no means denuded of troops, but the post of lieutenant-general of the Madras army will be abolished.

SHOT BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—George E. Turner, 48 years old, a retired soldier, on his way back to his home in Brockton, Mass., was fatally shot by two hold-up men here early to-day. He had attempted to resist the bandits when commanded to throw up his hands.

PARAGUAYAN REVOLUTION.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 25.—No news has been received here concernig developments in the Paraguayan revolution, either in regard to the terms of settlement that are being discussed by the government and the insurgents, or of armed conflicts. Both sides lack funds to actively prosecute the campaign. At Asuncion conditions are daily growing worse. The Territorial Bank of Paraguay has suspended payment. The amount of the liabilities is not yet known but is believed to be small. The bank had regularly paid an eighteen percent divdend since its establishment, a few years ago.

MORMONS FOR MEXICO.

Mexico City, Oct. 25.—Mormon Bishop Cluff, of Salt Lake City, has closed a deal in the state of Tabasco for the purchase of nearly 340,000 acres of land. There is ample room for 1,000 families and 500 are ready to take up homesteads on the property.

SEWING MACHINES BURNED.

Orange, Mass., Oct. 25.—Ten thousand new sewing machines were destroyed last night in a fire in the factory of the New Home Sewing Machine Company. The total loss is $100,000.

BOLD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Albany, N.Y., Oct. 25.—The police here are looking for three men who stole $3,000 worth of diamond rings on Saturday from the store of the Vanheusen, Charles Company, of this city. The men entered the store and two of them engaged the attention of the clerk, while the third got away with a tray full of rings which they had been inspecting. There is as yet no clue to the thieves or their booty. It is thought to be the same gang that perpetrated recently a similar robbery in Rochester.

TEMISCAMINGUE & NORTHERN.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 24—The members of the Temiscaminque & Northern Ontario Railway commission will leave here to-night to inspect the road and complete arangements for the selection and laying out of town sites. The rails are already laid to New Liskeard, and it is expected that before the end of the year they will be extended twenty-five miles beyond that place.

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Salvato Piccato was found guilty of manslaughter at Port Arthur assizes yesterday, having killed his mate, Servino Mezzo, in June last. Sentence was deferred.

KILLED BY A STRAY BULLET.

TRAGIC DEATH OF AN ONTARIO PIONEER.

Havelock, Ont., Oct.26.—Mr. Porter Preston, a pioneer resident of Belmont townships, was found dead in his swamp about 9 o'clock last eveinng. He had been absent from his home since noon. He was found by a search party, evidentlly killed by a stray bullet. He had been chopping a log and his axe lay on one side of the log and his body at the other side, in about two feet of water. A bullet hole was found about an inch beneath the right eye. Mr. Preston apparently had been dead for some time. He leaves an only daughter, who is in ill health and is now in a critical condition. He was a well-to-do farmer, and much respected in this vicinity. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

CORALLED IN CANADA.

MONTANA CATTLE DETAINED BY NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Mr. S. F. McMichael, chief inspector of customs ports, has been notified that four hundred head of cattle have been detained at Maple Creek, Assiniboia, by the North-West Mounted Police, acting under instructions from the customs authorities of that district. Their owners failed to comply with the regulations of the customs department and of the police regarding drift cattle from the United States. It seems that United States ranchers in Montana have been in the habit of driving their cattle across the border into Canada owing to the failure of the pasturage in their own country, in violation of the Dominion customs regulations. About a year ago the Canadian authorities began to fight this practice, and had greatly reduced it. But this year the same tactics were resorted to. The above seizure is part of the herd of 2,500 which had been driven over the border, and were being taken back to the United States.

THE PRIMATE IS PLAINTIFF.

LAWSUIT OVER THE CONTROL OF A FUND.

Through his attorneys, Messrs. Davidson & Ritchie, the Most Rev. Archbishop Bond has entered an action for $25,000 against Mr. John Macfarlane, in his quality of executor to the last will and testament of the late Rev. Mr. Braithwaite.

The amount sued for is a church fund left under the will of the late Mr. Braithwaite, and the question in dispute is as to whether the Archbishop or the executor shall have the control thereof.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 22.—A cold-blooded murder was committed this morning at a boarding-house, 256 Nena street, when Robert Taylor, a teamster in the employ of the Alex. Black Lumber Company, split open his wife's head with an axe. He then quietly woke up the other boarders and informed them he had killed the 'old woman.' The murderer had not been drinking to excess. He appears to be sane, but no motive for the crime can be imagined. Taylor in waking up the inmates, walked through the house holding a lamp and a bloody axe in his hands. The boarders became panic-stricken and sent for the police. Sergeants Kerr and Robertson arrived, handcuffed Taylor and removed him to the station. He was smoking his pipe when the police arrived and tried to explain the nature of the wound, remarking that he was quite comfortable, after which he burst forth into song, singing 'Loch Lomond' until stopped by the police. The murdered woman's maiden name was Rathburn, and she came from Deseronto, Ont. The three daughters of the Taylors' live in the house. Taylor claims he belongs to Cameron, Ont.

IRON AND STEEL MEN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MEETS IN CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27.—The first business session of the American meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was held here yesterday. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, president of the institute, presided. Mr. Carnegie announced his successor, the next president of the institute, would be Mr. Robert Abbott Hadfield, of Park-Head House, Sheffield, England.

The first paper read was by Mr. Jas. Gayley, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of New York, on 'The application of dry air blast to the manufacture of iron.' Prof. H. Bauerman, a member of the international jury on mining and metallurgy, at the St. Louis exhibition, read a paper on 'Mining and metallurgy at the St. Louis exhibition.'

Mr. Carnegie announced that sixty-four new members had been elected by the council. Mr. R. S. Campbell, of Steelton, Pa., read a paper on 'The influence of carbon, phosphorus, manganese and sulphur on the tensile strength of steel.'

The closing paper of the morning session was read by the secretary on 'A West African smelting house,' which was prepared by Mr. C. V. Bellamy, director of public works, Lagos, Africa.

The afternoon session was presided over by Mr. Edwin Windsor Richards, past president of the institute, of Caerleon, Monmouthshire, in the absence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The only paper to be discussed was on 'The development and use of high-priced tool steel,' prepared by Mr. J. M. Glenhill, of Manchester, England. The institute adjourned after thanking Mr. Carnegie for his interesting work while president of the institute.

To-day the members of the institute leave for Philadelphia and Bethlehem and will later visit Washington. Subsequent trips will be taken to Cleveland, Buffalo and St. Louis.

THE BANQUET.

The annual dinner, which was also the official celebration of the second meeting of the society in America, was held here in the grand ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The decorations accorded with the spirit of the occasion. Describing himself as a 'humble disciple of the mighty apostles of peace,' Mr. Andrew Carnegie proposed a toast to President Roosevelt and King Edward.

'Many British kings have waged war upon the continent of Europe,' he said. 'It has remained for our august patron, the present King, to wage peace wherever he goes. Many British kings have overcome their enemies. Our patron overcomes the differences of his friends; enemies he has none.

'The President, the ruler of the younger branch, recently did the cause of peace the greatest service of our day next to that of the Emperor of Russia, who called the poweres together in peaceful conference. He led five of the great powers to submit their differences to the high court of humanity where all were peacefully settled.

'Therefore, gentlemen, in both rulers we have apostles of peace, from whom further services may be expected, in the first, highest and noblest of all causes—that of purging the earth of its foul stain, the killing of human beings by human beings like wild beasts.'

The toast was drunk by all standing amid applause. The assemblage sang 'My country, 'tis of thee' and 'God save the King.'

After several other toasts had been responded to, Mr. Carnegie suggested that the institute rise and drink in silence a toast 'To one of the greatest citizens that ever lived, 'Abram S. Hewitt.'

Mr. Carnegie also announced that a cable of greetings and best wishes had been sent to Sir Lothian Bell, in England.

A BRUTAL PAIR.

BRACE OF TRAMPS STRIP LITTLE BOY AND LEAVE HIM TO WANDER ALL DAY IN THE WOODS.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Chief Hamilton is out in the country looking for a couple of armed tramps, who committed an outrage at Dalmeny on Saturday. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a little son of Mr. Alex. Stewart, a well-to-do farmer, went to the bush to cut a 'shinny stick,' and on the edge of the woods was accosted by two men who asked him where his father kept his money. The lad replied that he did not know, and the tramps led him further into the bush, where they stripped him completely of his clothing. Leading the naked lad further into the bush, where it was particularly dense, the scoundrels gagged him and made off. Wandering in his pitiable condition the little fellow bravely started to find his way home and succeeded in reaching it at six o'clock that evening. He told his story and Chief Hamilton was notified. The boy was able to give a good description of the men and they will likely be run down. One was a stoutly built man and carried a gun, and was apparently well up in years. The younger man had no gun, but in a belt he carried a pistol.

INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27.—In the presence of dignitaries of the Episcopal Church and distinguished heads and representatives of many of the greatest institutions of learning in the country, the Rev. Flavel S. Luther, LL.D., was inaugurated president of Trinity College to-day.

ANOTHER MAYOR GOES WRONG.

New York, Oct. 27.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Alfred M. Crotty, Mayor of Montvale, N.J., on complaint of P. C. Goff, of Jersey City, who alleges that Crotty obtained money from him by false pretences. He has not been seen for two days. The missing Mayor is 40 years old, and has a wife and four children.

THE WAR

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE

Russia Apologizes and Matters will be Settled by a Court of Inquiry.

THINGS LOOKED SERIOUS FOR A FEW DAYS—JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

There have been no new developments during the past week in the war situation. Much excitement, however, followed the North Sea outrage reported in last week's 'Witness,' when the Baltic Sea fleet fired upon British trawlers in the North Sea, sinking one vessel and killing two men. The Czar cabled his regrets and apologies to the King and Admiral Rojestvensky, the Russian commander, declared that two Japanese torpedo boats had first fired upon him from the vicinity of the fishing boats and that the sinking of the British trawler resulted. The question is to be referred to a court of enquiry for settlement.

M. Lamsdorff, Russian Foreign Minister, has promised Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, that fullest reparation would be made to the families of the sufferers. Things looked very serious for several days and British squadrons in all parts of the world were got into readiness for immediate action, but fortunately this has not been found necessary.

A ROYAL DONATION.

KING HEADS SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

London, Oct. 24.—King Edward has sent to the Mayor of Hull $1,000 as his donation for the families of the victims of the North Sea firing.

Mr. Balfour has telegraphed the Mayor of Hull, as follows:

'Your telegrams received. You may have full confidence in the government's action.'

SAIL FROM CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg, Oct. 24.—Four Russian torpedo boats and a Russian transport sail this evening. There is no longer any Russian vessels in this port.

THE QUEEN'S SOLICITUDE.

Queen Alexandra has sent a letter to the Mayor of Hull enclosing a donation of $500 for distribution among the disabled men and the widows and orphans of the killed, expressing sympathy and asking to be informed as to the progress of the injured.

The Foreign Office, up to two o'clock this afternoon, had not received any word from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

MR. BALFOUR'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Balfour went to the Admiralty during the day armed with many papers and had a conference with Lord Selborne, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Subsequently Mr. Balfour lunched with the Foreign Secretary at Lansdowne House.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE BEREAVED OPENED IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—The semi-official 'Journal de St. Petersburg' has opened a subscripion for the families of the British fishermen killed by the guns of the second Pacific squadron. The paper opens the list with a contribution of $25.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE PASSION OF A NATION FINDS EXPRESSION IN SOME HOT-HEADED SUBORDINATE.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—Prof. Goldwin Smith to-day, discussing the action of the Russian Baltic fleet in firing upon British fishermen, thought the act likely to be one of some hot-headed subordinate of the Russian Government. 'We have yet to learn,' he said, 'exactly what has happened, but it is only too likely that something rash and violent has been done. The Russians no doubt believe, whether with justice or not, that it was the influence of Great Britain, exercised through the Lansdowne treaty, that led the Japanese to go into this war. Besides, they are sure to have been exasperated by the invasion of Thibet, which was avowedly undertaken, in part at least, to counteract their suspected intrigues. When the passion of a nation is strongly excited, it is pretty sure to find violent expression in the case of some hot-headed subordinate, like Commander Wilkes. But, if an outrage has been committed it can hardly be doubted that Russia will promptly make amends. She cannot afford, in her present most critical condition, to take England as well as Japan upon her hands. Let us wait coolly to see what Russia does, and not make humiliation more bitter to her, with the possibilities of driving her to extremities. The British Government will, no doubt, act with wisdom and smooth the way for concession on the part of Russia.'

A GERMAN VESSEL.

FIRED ON FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—A despatch to the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' dated Geestemunde, Oct. 27, 11.55 p.m., says:

'The fishing vessel 'Sonnetag,' which arrived here to-day, reported that it had been fired upon for two and a half hours off Dogger Bank, but was not hit.'

The following is the story of Captain Hachner of the 'Sonnetag':

'On Oct. 21, we were on the Horn's Reef fishing rounds, on the west coast of Jutland. In the forenoon five large Russian ships passed, and in the evening nine more. North of us was a large freight steamer. At 8.30 o'clock p.m. we were lighted by a reflector, and immediately afterwards there fell the first shells in our neighborhood. The Russian vessels fired up to 80 shots a minute in all directions. Towards 9.30 the freighter approached us, drawing the fire upon itself. In the light of the reflector we observed shells striking close to this steamer. We then observed another reflector southward and shells bursting near the ship, which was firing on us. We remained unhurt. After 11 o'clock there were no further shells.'

A SWEDISH STEAMER ATTACKED.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 27.—The skipper of the Swedish steamer 'Aldebaran,' from Hull, Eng., which arrived to-day at Gefle, Sweden, says his vessel was chased in the Skagerack during the evening of Friday, Oct. 21, by a foreign cruiser, apparently Russian, which threw its searchlight on her. The cruiser, increasing her speed, passed the 'Aldebaran' and fired a shot, which had no effect. The 'Aldebaran' thereupon hoisted her flag, and the cruiser again threw her searchlight on the steamer, and a few minutes later hailed shot all around the 'Aldebaran' without, however, hitting her. The 'Aldebaran's' skipper then ordered the steamer to be stopped and with his crew sought refuge below. The foreign warship thereupon disappeared in the darkness.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

JAPANESE ADVANCE AND CAPTURE A VILLAGE.

Mukden, Oct. 27.—Fighting began at ten o'clock last evening, south-east of Mukden. The Japanese have advanced to the village of Jerdagan, which they are reported to have captured after a fight lasting until this morning.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—General Sukharoff telegraphs to-night that general fighting occurred Oct. 26.

RUSSIANS ATTACK UNSUCCESSFULLY.

Mukden, Oct. 27.—There was an artillery fight on the night of Oct. 26 on the north shore of the Sha khe river, directly south of Mukden. The cannonading, which was heavy, was continued to-day, the Russians are attacking the Japanese unsuccessfully. The fighting, it is believed, will continue up to the walls of Mukden.

PORT ARTHUR

DESPERATE JAPANESE ATTACKS REPORTED.

Tokio, Oct. 28.—4.30 p.m.—It is reported that the Japanese made a desperate attack on the eastern forts of the Keekwan group, north of Port Arthur, during the morning of Oct. 26, and silenced the Russian batteries. A shell exploded the Russian magazines.

Simultaneously the Japanese attacked the forts on Rihlung mountain and Sung ho howian mountain, silenced the Russian batteries and stormed and occupied the fortifications in front of these mountains.

On the night of Oct. 26 there was a conflagration in old Port Arthur, and on Oct. 27 a shell hit the Russian battleship 'Sevastopol,' and two Russian steamers were sunk.

Official confirmation of the above is lacking, but the reports are believed to be true.

A GREAT SIEGE GUN ARRIVES.

Che foo, Oct. 28.—5 p.m.—Japanese at Dalny report the arrival of a huge siege gun.

A junk from Port Arthur, with eleven Chinese, who left there on Oct. 19, on account of the costliness of food, arrived here to-day. They say that several of the Russian warships have been hit by dropping shells, but none have been sunk. They estimate the able-bodied soldiers there now at ten thousand, saying a smaller force would be insufficient to garrison the various positions.

Scarcely a night passes without small engagements over minor positions, and artillery fire is exchanged daily.

Last winter's uniforms are being worn by the soldiers, who are now mostly supplied with Chinese shoes.

WITH THE ARMIES.

INDICATIONS OF THE RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 12.50 p.m.—The quiet now prevailing at the theatre of war is considered to be only the calm before a storm. There is every indication of the imminence of the resumption of fighting on a large scale, as the proximity of the two armies makes it impossible for them to much longer defer a renewal of the battle. The correspondents at the front are strangely silent concerning the coming developments, but from the slight movements reported and the continual reconnoitering of the Japanese positions, it is regarded as certain that General Kuropatkin has a perfectly free hand accorded him by his elevation to the post of commander-in-chief and that he is about to undertake an offensive movement.

Field Marshal Oyama is reported to be fortifying his whole line south of the Sha khe river, showing that he is preparing to meet the Russian onset.

Viceroy Alexeieff's order of the day announcing Kuropatkin's appointment to the troops is in the same grandiose vein as Kuropatkin's order of Oct. 5 and is regarded as having definitely established the authorship of that ill-starred document. While Alexeieff takes particular pains, in turning over the supreme command of the land forces to Kuropatkin, to inform the soldiers and the world of the marks of Imperial confidence reposed in him and to announce that he will remain as Viceroy, the order is considered as virtually his farewell address, and that it will soon be followed by his return to St. Petersburg. His elimination as a factor of the military situation has caused a sigh of relief. The papers all welcome the announcement of Kuropatkin's appointment to the chief command as a well merited recompense for the manner in which he discharged the difficult role imposed upon him, and, reading between the lines, as a promise of better results now that Alexeieff is eliminated and there is no longer a prospect of the elevation of a grand duke to the supreme command.

JAPANESE RECALLED.

SETTLERS IN OREGON WILL OBEY THE ORDER.

Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 25.—An exodus of Japanese from this city in response to an order from the Japanese Government has commenced. The order was received about a month ago and directed all Japanese to return to Japan at once. There are more than two hundred Japanese in Pendleton, a majority of whom, it is said, will obey the order.

IN HONOLULU.

Honolulu, Oct. 24, 9 p.m.—A large number of Japanese army reserve men residing here have received notification by cable from the military authorities in Japan calling them home for army service. It is believed that two or three hundred will try to secure passage on the next steamer leaving here for the Orient.

A HUGE BLAZE.

Che foo, Oct. 25, 6.30 p.m.—A junk which arrived here from Antung on the Yalu river, reports that eight Japanese warehouses containing rations, clothing, ammunition and prizes, secured at the battle of the Yalu, were burned recently. Incendiarism is suspected. Two Japanese officers who were responsible for the care of the buildings, committed suicide.

IN COREA.

JAPANESE ADOPT A MORE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NATIVES.

New York, Oct. 27.—A Seoul, Corea, despatch to the 'Herald,' dated Oct. 23, says: 'Since the arrival of General Hazgawa a more conciliatory policy, both military and diplomatic, has been adopted towards Corea by Japan. This portends the establishment of closer friendly relations. By such a policy Japan will undoubtedly attain her objects earlier than by the methods heretofore pursued.

An additional brigade is expected to arrive to-morrow, increasing the local Japanese garrison. From a reliable source I learn that the Japanese garrisons throughout Corea are to be increased to a total of twenty thousand men. That number is considered necessary for the preservation of quiet in the provinces during the coming winter, the extreme poverty of the people usually causing unrest and depredations.

The Corean Crown Princess is at death's door, but the Court declines the services of the capable European physicians attached to the palace, relying on the incantations of sorcerers to effect a recovery.

The Japanese adviser to the Corean Finance Department expects to issue silver currency with which to effect redemption of the debased nickel coinage used for many years to the great detriment of Corea's trade. This evil being remedied, Corea's finances can be put on a somewhat solid basis.

The Japanese outposts in Eastern Corea are gradually pushing northward meeting little opposition from the Russian scouts, with whom frequent but unimportant brushes occur, which are followed by the retirement of the Russians to positions a few miles distant.

The Japanese forces in Eastern Corea are insufficient to drive the Russians north if determined opposition were encountered, but apparently none will be offered south of the Russian base at Song chin.

AT VIGO

THE COMMISSION MAY SIT THERE

London, Oct. 29.—The 'Daily Express' asserts that Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge will be one of the representatives on the commission to enquire into the North Sea affair, which the 'Express' adds will sit at Vigo under neutral chairmanship. The Russian ships will anchor off Vigo, and Admiral Beresford has been ordered to station the Channel squadron there during the sittings of the commission.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS

GENERALLY GRATIFIED THAT WAR HAS BEEN AVERTED.

London, Oct. 29.—'Peace with honor,' is the gratified verdict of a majority of the London newspapers on the Anglo-Russian settlement. Although the government undoubtedly would have had the support of the nation in forcibly exacting reparation had Russia met its demands unsatisfactorily, there is a very general expression of relief that war has been averted.

The 'Telegraph' declares that the result is a triumph for common sense, justice and common humanity, and urges Englishmen not to forget the judicious and honorable part which it confidently infers M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador at London, played in the settlement.

The 'Chronicle' welcomes the settlement, and pays a tribute to the good faith and good sense of the Czar, and the conspicuous moderation of the British Government. It points out that the prompt reparation demanded is granted in the detention of the offending warships at Vigo with their officers. It says: 'This is an essential condition. Without it the government's compromising would have been consonant neither with our honor on interest or duty.'

The 'Daily Graphic' says the settlement is homage to reason, equity, humanity and peace, and is equally honorable to both governments.

The 'Daily Mail' and the 'Daily Express' are both satisfied because they hold that Russia has given way.

DISSENTIENTS.

The 'Morning Post,' on the other hand, is dissatisfied. It says it cannot pretend to share Mr. Balfour's satisfaction over the conditions of the settlement. It cannot help imagining that statesmanship might have produced a more prompt arrangement, and one more calculated to make Britons and their colonial fellow-subjects proud of the flag under which they live.

The 'Standard,' which is traditionally and unbendingly anti-Russian, professes to believe that the nation will share its own profound disappointment and astonishment. Russia, it says, has given way a little and Great Britain more. It is a very lame and impotent conclusion, and it does not redound greatly to the honor or dignity of the country.

RUSSIA RELIEVED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28 (Midnight)—There was a feeling of profound relief here to-night over the announcement that the differences between Great Britain and Russia are to be submitted to a commission. This outcome is attributed to the direct interposition of Emperor Nicholas and King Edward. The British Government, in the face of an excited public opinion, which was demanding the most extreme measures, proposed the submission of the issue to a commission under The Hague convention, while the Russian Government was preparing a similar proposal to Great Britain. Neutral powers, notably France, and, it is believed here, the United States, were using all their influence to avoid a world catastrophe. Definite assurances of a settlement came this afternoon, when the Emperor, at an audience with Count Lamsdorff, announced his complete and hearty approval of the plan for an international commission. Meanwhile orders had already been sent to Vigo to detain the ships which participated in the firing on the British trawlers until detailed arrangements for procedure could be agreed upon. The drafting of a modus vivendi probably will require some time.

For the past forty-eight hours the people and the newspapers have been greatly aroused. Jingoism was rampant, and the direct charge was repeatedly made that Great Britain was privy to a contemplated attack upon the second Pacific squadron. The people talked lightly and even joyfully of the prospect of the war with the traditional enemy, but at no time has this feeling been shared by the higher responsible circles.

Many officers of the navy accept blindly Admiral Rojestvensky's statement that he was attacked, and all declare that he was justified in exercising the greatest caution in view of the numerous warnings that an attack would be made upon the squadron. The most cool-headed officers agree that it is wisest to court full and impartial investigation before the world and let the blame fall where it may.

A decided change in the tone of the press comment on the North Sea affair has taken place this morning. The war talk indulged in during the first excitement has disappeared and the suggestion of an international tribunal is welcomed as a natural and honorable solution of the difficulty.

TWO FORTS OCCUPIED.

A BATTLESHIP RUMORED SUNK.

Shanghai, Oct. 28.—It is reported that the Japanese have occupied two forts to the north-east of Port Arthur, that a Russian battleship in the harbor has been sunk, and that the Japanese attack on the fortress is becoming more furious. The report lacks confirmation.

WITH THE ARMIES.

SAKHAROFF REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—Under date of to-day, General Sakharoff reports minor engagements. The Russians on Oct. 28, attacked Hailatoxa, on the right bank of the Hun river, and forced the enemy to evacuate the place. The Russians lost three killed and two wounded. On the same day, after several hours' bombardment, the Russians assaulted and captured the village of Bezyymianny, the enemy retiring. The Japanese on Oct. 27 bombarded a height occupied by the Russians, two kilometres south of Yansintun. The Russians retired, but subsequently bombarded the hill, forcing the Japanese to evacuate it.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE CHINESE.

Tokio, Oct. 28.—A despatch from Kei toang tse says that a strong Russian screen has been established five miles south-west and north of the Tie pass. Two thousand Russian troops recently occupied Chang Santse, whence they are daily sending out scouting expeditions in the direction of Sin min tun. At pai ta pai south of Mukden, on Oct. 21, the Russians massacred seventy Chinese charged with assisting the Japanese.

SENATOR SCHAUMANN'S TRIAL.

Abo, Finland, Oct. 26.—The trial of former Senator Schaumann, father of Eugene Waldemar Schaumann, the assassin of the late Governor-General Bobrikoff, arrested on July 2 on suspicion of having had a part in his son's crime, is arousing great popular interest. The indictment charges him with conspiracy against the government. When his house was searched on June 17, the day after Bobrikoff's assassination, the police inspector found plans for a general arming and training of the whole population, together with appeals exhorting the people to preserve political alertness and be prepared for any eventuality. Schaumann, in his reply, does not deny the authorship of the plans, but contests the revolutionary interpretation given to them. He pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned until Nov. 8.

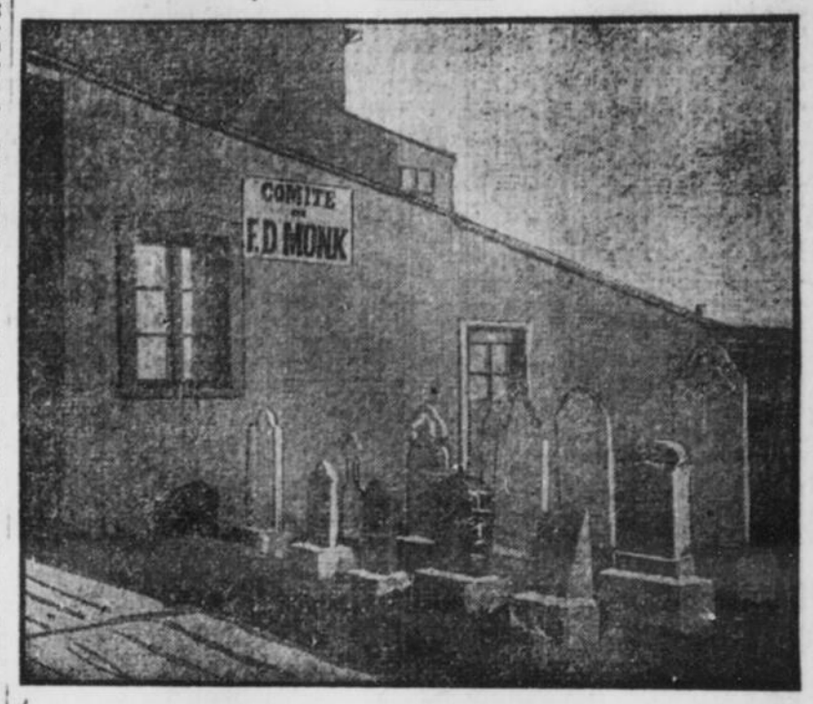
A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Those who think well of the 'Witness' type of journalism will take a real pleasure in introducing it to their friends. For this purpose sample copies of all our publications will be mailed to any address free of charge, or the remarkably low year-end offers set forth on another page may be availed of.

IT IS THE UNEXPECTED THAT HAPPENS.

Deaf old gent (to himself).—'I've not had a rise all day; but now——.'
—'Punch.'

SKIT SKETCHES.



A MELANCHOLY COMMITTEE.

(From a photograph, taken at Lachine, by R. W. Stevens, Westmount.)

—Duggan.

BABES IN THE WOOD.

WEATHERLETS.

O suns and skies and clouds of June,
And flowers of June together,
Ye cannot rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather.

When loud the bumble-bee makes haste,
Belated, thriftless, vagrant;
And goldren-rod is dying fast,
And lanes with grapes are fragrant;

. . . . . .

When comrades seek sweet country haunts,
By twos and twos together,
And count like misers, hour by hour,
October's bright blue weather.

O suns and skies and clouds of June,
Count all your boasts together,—
Love loveth best of all the year
October's bright blue weather.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

'The crisp, pure air, the clear and mellow light;
The deep, cool, shady nooks behind the woods;
The showy fringe upon the hem o' the year,
Of purple asters and the goldenrods;
The spicy smell of apples and wild grapes
Along the country road: the film of sound
Rising from myriad insects in the field:
The distant chorus of tumultuous crows:
The lowlands white with frost at early morn
Among the yellow, brown and crimson hills.'

A spicy breath from the burdened trees,
Where the orchards yield their harvest store;
And a burst of song from the reaper-throng,
When the harvest toil is o'er.
—'At Harvest Time,' by Edith Virginia Bradt.

—through the grey and sombre wood,
Against the dusk of fir and pine,
Last of their floral sisterhood,
The hazel's yellow blossoms shine,
The tawny gold of Afric's mine!

. . . . . .

O Love! the hazel wand may fail,
But thou canst lend the surer spell,
That, passing over Baca's vale,
Repeats the old-time miracle,
And makes the desert land a well.
—Whittier—'Hazel Blossoms.'

—Mist and chill come over the hill,
The crops on the upland are green and stark;
The newts are about and rain puts out
The tender light of the glow-worm's spark.
The moss is dank on the hedgerow bank;
The foxglove is falling—drenched and weak—
And a wailing tone steals like a moan
Through the wheat that should sing with a rustling creak.
Earth's glory has bowed to the wind and the cloud;
Lying low and grand, like a Queen in her shroud.
—Eliza Cook.

Songless the birds assemble,
Keen for the southward flight:
The gold and red leaves tremble
In wonder at the sight.
—F. D. Sherman.

All golden are the daytime hours, and silver is the night;
The harvest hills are teeming, and the harvest stars are bright;
And a pledge of peace and plenty breathes through the glorious light,
And the autumn fires are burning on the hill.
—Boston 'Transcript.'

The winds are plaintive as they softly sigh,
The wrinkled hills are old and gray,
The grapes are purple on the swinging vine,
The opal splendor dies away
In brown October.

Across the moor the heather reddens fast
And loud the prairie chickens call,
Against the sky in arrows, huge and black,
We see the wild geese rise and fall
In brown October.
—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

Rough wind that moanest loud
Grief too sad for song;
Wild wind, when sullen cloud
Knells all the night long;
Sad storm whose tears are vain,
Bare words, whose branches stain,
Deep cares and dreary main
Wail for the world's wrong.
—Shelley.

And while fair weather and frost together
Color the woods so gay,
We must remember that chill December
Has turned his steps this way.

And say, as gather the house together,
And pile the logs on the hearth,
Help us to follow the light little swallow
E'en to the ends of the earth.
—Alice Cary.

The sweet, calm sunshine of October now
Warms the low spot: upon its grassy mould
The purple oak-leaf falls; the birchen bough
Drops its bright spoil from arrow heads of gold.

The sun is misty yellow and the sky is hazy blue,
And the chime bells ring out quaintly,
Near and deeply, fair and faintly,
Each one following its fellow in an echo clear, and true.
Through the streets, clean-swept for leisure,
Many feet make haste toward pleasure,
And the sound is as the rustling of the leaves in paths we knew,
How I wish I were a-walking in the Autumn woods with you!
—Caroline Duer, in 'Scribner's.'

HIGHER CRITICISM.

PROFESSOR WORKMAN, INSTALLED, GIVES OPENING LECTURE.

'The Old Testament will be a light that glows with richer radiance, because of the work of criticism,' was the keynote of the inaugural address on 'The new criticism of the Old Testament,' delivered by Professor Workman, who is to occupy the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Theological Colleges.

The induction of Professor George Colson Workman took place in the James Ferrier Hall of the Wesleyan Theological College under very auspicious circumstances last night, when the hall was crowded.

Dr. Griffiths having read the lesson, Principal Shaw referred biographically to the career of the new professor, and felicitiously drew attention to his eminent qualifications. The Old Testament, the principal said, was an arena of controversy, and amidst all this seething and fermenting and interchange of polemics, it was a distinct advantage to have a man who could speak with authority. Their Church had taken no particular ground in the matter of higher criticism. When their Church was founded such theories were unknown. To confute or reason with the doctrines expounded they required a man versed in all the literature of the subject. That one man for them was Dr. Workman.

The Rev. C. E. Manning read the record of the professor's appointment and referred to the unanimity over his selection, and the Rev. Mr. Bland spoke for the alumni.

Professor Workman then delivered his address. It was a weighty, closely reasoned effort and though lasting over an hour the lecturer held his audience en-

PROFESSOR G. C. WORKMAN.

Who occupies the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegisis, in the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Theological Colleges.

thralled, whilst he developed the wealth of his investigations and expounded the logic of his theories. Speaking of the nature of criticism, he said the word implied scrutiny and denoted the action of judging with propriety, so that true criticism was an impartial judgment of a subject after a careful examination of it. A critic who will not weigh both merits and demerits was not worthy of the name. The new criticism has two definite phases which were called higher criticism and lower criticism, and though all well-read persons were familiar with the distinction most people were opposed to a critical study of the Bible. It was supposed that higher criticism was a presumptuous kind of criticism by one who arrogates to himself superior learning, and the lower criticism an inferior kind by one who has no title to learning at all. To the unread, then, the former stands for arrogance, the latter for ignorance—popular misconceptions. Both were equally scientific and equally important. Higher criticism was the critical study of the Bible as literature, inspired literature; and lower criticism dealt with the text. Higher criticism was concerned with the age, the authorship and the characteristics of any book of Scripture. Lower criticism tried to find the exact words a writer used by collating old manuscripts, comparing ancient versions, examining early quotations, sifting conflicting testimony and weighing complicated evidence to determine every doubtful passage. The principles of each of these branches were neither arbitrary nor capricious, but rational and scientific, 'having been deduced in accordance with the laws of human language and of logical thought.' And be a book sacred or profane, the same principle must be employed. All criticism should be sober, but, because of its sacred character, all criticism of Scripture should be both sober and reverent. Higher criticism should inquire whether the subject matter of the Old Testament be taken figuratively or literally; whether it was history or allegory, prophecy or parable. Thus higher criticism was fundamental to the interpretation of any book in the Bible and was a basal part of a scientific process whereby each section was to be properly expounded. For want of a proper method our fathers fell into many an error with regard to the Scriptures. The Bible records a historical literary development, just as rocks record a physical development, and there is a perfect analogy between the two. The book of Scripture like the book of nature came gradually into its present form. The historical method, then, is the only method of studying anything that has a history. It was this method which led to the evolution of Biblical science and of each of the other modern sciences—astronomy from astrology, and chemistry from alchemy. But for this method we should still be as ignorant of nature and the Bible as the middle ages. Prof. Franz Delitisch had said that the historical habit of study of the Bible was the special gift of the nineteenth century.

Passing to the object of criticism the lecturer said man thought and therefore judged. Criticism was as natural as thinking and he will form judgments, whether he express them or not. All investigation springs primarily from an interest in things. An interest in the Bible begat a desire to know what was in it and only by analyzing and dissecting could that aim be gratified. The object of criticism is to understand the Bible and to get it understood. The opportunities of studying the Bible were once open only to a favored few, the Church insisted on interpreting the Scriptures for her members and permitted no one to interpret them differently. Having traced the effect of the Reformation the speaker remarked that modern systematic study of the Scriptures was the immediate outcome of that spirit of free enquiry which commenced then and enumerated the various eliminations that had taken place to the old versions of the Bible in consequence. The free study of the Bible revealed difficulties, divergencies and impossibilities and all these disclosures stimulated man to pry into the Scriptures. In regard to divergent opinions it must be remembered that biblical critics are like physical scientists. There are different schools of thought. But if a man is a Christian, his conclusions are Christian, whether they be correct or not. The opponents of criticism have generally failed to discriminate and have either repudiated and ridiculed when they should have sympathized and encouraged or antagonized and denounced when they should have approved and endorsed. Critics are not enemies of scripture any more than scientists are enemies of nature. They seek to understand the subject they investigate. Criticisms correct mistaken notions of Scripture and it is not criticism so much as opposition to criticism that has unsettled men. No matter when, or where, or by whom a book was written, the importance of its teaching is that which is valuable. The truth which a book contains is that which gives it authority, for truth and truth only is authoritative.'

In conclusion the lecturer gave the results of canonical investigation. The Old Testament was proved to be unchronological. Criticism was giving us a better arrangement of the books. It had been proved that the text was imperfect. That would be improved. The varying accuracy and reliability of the Old Testament, due to the dependence on traditional and legendary elements, would receive a fairer estimate. Men no longer thought that the whole law of the Old Testament came from Moses. But the superior morality and humanity would be unchanged. The religion of the Old Testament had been proved to be like all religions, one stage slowly passing to another, or the expansion of a germ. It was held to-day that it was unnecessary to try and reconcile the story of creation with the teaching of science, because the object of the writer was not to teach geology, but to teach religion. The general results have been that we are shown how to develop our doctrines from an inductive study of the facts. 'Such a study proves that Biblical inspiration is spiritual not mechanical. It proves that revelation is subjective, not objective, being the result of apprehending the mind of God by reflection on truth and communion with his spirit. Man was created innocent not perfect; sin is not an essence, but an act of will, and salvation is not so much exemption from suffering hereafter as deliverance from sin and selfishness here. Criticism takes from us only error and misconception. It leaves the permanent elements of scripture unimpaired, the essential doctrines undisturbed, and the eternal verities untouched. Every religious truth, every moral principle, every vital evangelical conception stands just where it has always stood and just where it will always stand. The contents of the Old Testament are shown to be other than men have thought them, but the Divine ideas they contain are not in any way affected.'

Professor Workman, on resuming his seat, was given an ovation.

Principal Shaw and Principal Scrimger having addressed the meeting in an acquiescent vein, Dr. Symonds pronounced the benediction, which brought an interesting function to a close.

RAILWAY RATES.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The Railway Commission announces that a session will be held in Ottawa to discuss passenger and freight schedules in force on Canadian railways. Permission has been granted in the meantime to the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Pere Marquette railways to enforce schedles which they nave presented to the Board for approval, in accordance with the requirements of the Railway Act.

PETERBOROUGH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 29.—The Peterborough diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, which at present extends from Peterborough county on the east to Thunder Bay district on the west, is, according to a semi-official announcement made in the 'Annals of the promulgation of the faith,' published at Lyons, France, to be divided, and the district of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay erected into a new diocese, with the See at Sault Ste. Marie, and the Rev. Father Scollard, of North Bay, as the new bishop.

ASPHYXIATED BY GAS.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Samuel Hastings, 65 years old, was asphyxiated last night at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Wood, 150 Oak street, where he had been staying.

SYMPATHIZE WITH LYNCHERS.

Statesboro, Ga., Oct. 28.—The grand jury to-day reported without returning indictments against the lynchers of Reed and Cato, negroes who were burned by a mob some time ago.

CLOSED DOWN.

Schenectady, N.Y., Oct. 29.—The entire plant of the American Locomotive Company in this city will close to-day. Several employees who have been with the firm many years have been transferred to other plants of the company. It is said that the plant will not be reopened until the first of the year.

SLAUGHTER IS AN AMERICAN.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31.—Congressman Lucking has interested himself in Edward Slaughter, condemned to be hanged at Sandwich on Dec. 22. The Rev. Mr. Powell, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Detroit, has known the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, of Amherstburg, Ontario, father of the condemned man, for many years, and headed a delegation that waited upon Mr. Lucking. Congressman Lucking agreed to do all in his power for the young man, who is an American subject, having been in Canada only four hours when he killed Rudden.

ROSS RIFLE FACTORY.

Quebec, Oct. 31.—Lieut.-Col. Cartwright, of Ottawa, inspector of musketry, has been busy in the city all week in regard to important works likely to be established in connection with the Ross rifle factory. The ground for the construction of a new shooting gallery and testing room has been looked over and surveyed and the extensive new works will likely be proceeded with shortly. During his visit the inspector of musketry has also inspected a large lot of rifles at the factory.

FARMER'S STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Mr. William Ball, a farmer of Cumberland township, Russell county, left his home on Oct. 14 for Ottawa. He had a roll of $200 in his pocket, and has not been seen since. His friends are wondering if he met with foul play. All efforts to find him have failed.

BAND WILL RESIGN.

Victoria, Oct. 29.—Bandmaster Finn, of the 5th Regiment, Garrison Artillery, has been court-martialed in consequence of friction over the World's Fair tour. He will resign, and all the band with him.

Cash Prizes Being Sacrificed.

Second Week.

—:o:—

It cannot be helped. We offered prizes—and the prizes aggregating $350.00 cash must be awarded to the successful competitors no matter how little they do for us So far the prizes have stimulated hardly any effort. Everybody seems to have concluded that anybody else could do better.

The result of this reasoning is that few people have entered the competition.

The prizes for last week are awarded as follows:—

$10.00 TO JOHN BUCHANAN, NOVA SCOTIA, who sends us six dollars worth of subscriptions. Mr. Buchanan says "The publications are worth the full value, so I do not deduct my commission."

$5.00 to Mr. ROBERT M. CRAM, Ontario, who sends $2.35. Mr. M. Cram gets also $1.86 commission—netting him $6.86 profit. In other words we give him almost three times as much as he sent us.

It will be noticed that the prizes for the second week were won on even smaller lists than those for the first week of the competition.

What is the matter? It is quite evident that the boys and girls have not so much as read our offers, or they at least would have started to work at once.

An occasional five or ten dollar bill is a great thing to a school boy, if not to older people, and he has as good a chance for the two hundred dollar prize as anyone else—especially if he can say he is working for a scholarship for himself or someone else.

So far Mr. Newcomb of Nova Scotia, with his remittance of $12.25 has not only already made $18.23 for himself, but will take the $200.00 prize besides, unless some one else sends more than that.

If there is no canvass being made in your particular district, it offers a fine chance for some one.

Both of these have also an interest in the large season prize to be awarded next June.

The third weekly competition will close Saturday, November 5th. Who will head the list next week?

These weekly competitions will continue until December 24th.

These Prizes were despatched on Monday.

NEW MILITIA ACT.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL ISSUED DECLARING IT IN FORCE ON NOV. 1.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—A proclamation has been issued declaring that the Militia Act passed at the last session of parliament shall have force and effect upon, from and after the first day of November, 1904. Report has it that the new militia council, which is provided for in the measure, will be composed of Col. Pinault, deputy minister; Col. Lake, chief of the staff; Col. Macdonald, quartermaster-general; Col. Vidal, adjutant-general; Colonel Cotton, master of ordnance, and Mr. Borden, accountant of the department.

THE 'DUMPING' CLAUSE.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPTIMISTIC.

London, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Crookes, in referring to the new Canadian customs regulations, said the members of the general trade committee were hopeful that if they put forward their moderate resolution the Canadian Government might recognize it and remove or modify the conditions so as to make it possible for us to continue our legitimate trade.

The chairman said it was somewhat remarkable that Canada in protecting herself from the evil of dumping should put the Mother Country in such a strait jacket so as to make it almost impossible to continue her trade with Canada. Canada, on the other hand, assisted the dumping in this country by giving bounties to their iron and steel manufacturers, in order to supply the Mother Country with goods below the cost of production.

Mr. Charles Lancaster pointed out that Canada dumped more pig iron in this country than the United States, Germany and Belgium combined.

London, Oct. 26.—Sir John Gorst, in speaking at a Free Trade Union meeting at Macclesfield, said it was an undoubted fact that a tax upon food tended to raise the price of food, and the measure of advantage to the colonies of a tax upon food was a measure of increase in its price.

EAGLE AND BOY.

A DOG SAVES THE LAD FROM THE BIRD'S GRIP.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 27.—Word has reached here of a singular incident which occurred on Tuesday at Lorneville, 12 miles west of this city. A lad of nine years, son of Mr. James Ferguson, a farmer, was playing with a dog by the house, when an eagle descended and caught him. The lad was carried some distance, when he fell from the eagle's claws. The bird tried to pick him up again, but the dog fought him until the father heard the noise, and, grasping a gun, came to the rescue. The boy is badly torn and somewhat bruised with the fall, but not permanently injured.

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

MANCHESTER 'COURIER' SAYS FIGHTING MEN ARE NEEDED FOR THE MOTHERLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Manchester 'Courier' says the time has arrived not alone for dealing with what preferential rates the colonies shall give us and what we shall give them, but how many ships, how many men, and in what state of fighting form one can give the other. We do not want to fight, but if we must, what do Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa mean to us? What has Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to say to that? Will he still mumble free trade and passive resistance?

London, Oct. 27.—'Retired Colonist,' writing to the 'St. James's Gazette,' suggests that as most of the colonists are Conservative, the present government, when elected, should endeavor to secure a sprinkling of the colonial element among them.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says we have begun to realize that colonials are as good men as ourselves, and quite possibly better; that at any rate we can take lessons from them, as they from us. Nothing but good could result from welcoming them to a larger share of our counsels.

JUDGE PARKER'S PLANS.

New York, Oct. 27.—Judge Parker's programme and speaking itinerary until election day have been completed. He will speak in three states, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and, in addition, there have been arranged receptions in his honor in this city and Brooklyn. The schedule calls for a change of the candidate's plans heretofore announced in that he has been dissuaded from his determination not to make speeches elsewhere than at his home at Esopus.

On Monday, Oct. 31, Judge Parker will address a meeting at Madison Square Garden, to be held under the auspices of the Parker and Davis Business Men's Association. On Tuesday night, Nov. 1, he will attend a reception at Newark, N.J., and address a political gathering; on Wednesday night, Nov. 2, he will attend a reception in New York, to be given by the Parker Independent Clubs, and on Thursday night, Nov. 3, he will speak at Hartford, Conn.

JAPANESE STUDENTS AT WYCLIFFE.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Two Japanese students have just entered this term at Wycliffe College. One Yamozoki, is a brother of the captain of the warship 'Skishine,' the other is Madosin. Both will engage in mission work under the Canadian branch of the Anglican missions in Japan. They are confident Japan can defeat Russian without assistance.

LEFT TRAIN WITHOUT NOTICE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Ray Phelps, fireman on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Moosejaw, was fined thirty dollars for leaving his engine without giving the company notice.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27.—The first session of the semi-annual conference of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held here yesterday. Among the bishops present are:—Bishop Goodsell, Boston; Bishop Neely, Buenos Ayres; Bishop Thoburn, Bombay, and Bishop Hartsell, Madeira Islands. Among the most important duties of the conference will be the naming of commissions to which will be delegated the consideration of questions which for some time have been fruitful of discussion, prominent among them being those of the consolidation of the benevolent organizations and of the publishing interests of the denomination. Another question to go to a commission is that of the support of superannuated preachers and other conference claimants.

OBITUARY.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 26.—Mr. Alexander Perrin, a farmer of the Township of Augusta, and one of its oldest and respected residents, dropped dead yesterday in his yard, while on his way to the barn. He left the house in his usual good health, and when parties who observed him ailing, went to his assistance, life was extinct. Mr Perrin was a progressive, industrious farmer, upwards of sixty-five years old. His widow and one son, residing in Toronto, survive.

POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 26.—Mr. Cornelius Vancott, postmaster of this city, died yesterday. Death was due to acute nervous indigestion. The postmaster died at his residence. He was taken from the post-office yesterday afternoon in a carriage, to be removed to his home, and he collapsed in the carriage. Death occurred a short time after he reached his home.

Charges had been made against the conduct of the New York post-office at various times within the last several years, and it was recently announced from Washington that when the postmaster's term expired he probably would not be reappointed.

Mr. Vancott was one of the best known Republican politicians in New York state, he having been closely associated with Senator Platt for many years. His son, Richard Vancott, was arrested a few days ago, charged with violation of the election laws, and the son's arrest, it is believed, had caused the postmaster great distress.

Mr. Vancott was born in this city in 1838. He entered politics early in life, and was appointed deputy collector of internal revenues in 1869. He was active in the campaign which overthrew the Tweed ring, was state senator in 1888-89, and was twice postmaster of this city, first from 1889 to 1893, and again since 1897.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 26.—A message from Picton announces the sudden death of Mr. Duncan MacDougall, on his farm, 'Hillside,' on the lower Glenora road, near Picton. Deceased was in the best of health of late and had finished his morning work and was picking apples when he fell dead. He was a well-known and wealthy farmer and leaves a wife and two daughters. One sister, Mrs. M. Foley, resides in Montreal.

Sarnia, Ont., Oct. 26.—Mr. William H. Van Horne, a much respected citizen, and a well known Grand Trunk telegrapher, died this morning. He had been a sufferer from nervous paralysis for some time past.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—The death is reported from Kitley Township, of Mr. Leycock, who had reached the ripe age of ninety years. He was in good health until four weeks ago. Mr. Leycock was born in Ireland, and when very young came to Canada, settling in Kitley Township, where he resided until his death. In 1837 he was actively engaged at the battle of the Windmill. He is survived by the aged widow and one daughter.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—The Rev. Canon McCarthy, for many years priest of St. Bridget's parish, died last night from the result of stomach troubles. He will be buried on Saturday with full church honors. He was born in New Ross, Ireland, in 1851.

Hastings, Ont., Oct. 28.—Mr. Robt. Scriver, of Peterborough, died very suddenly last night. The deceased was going to the wharf to take his boat from home, and his son James, who followed a few seconds afterwards, found him on the ground dead. Doctors were summoned who pronounced death due to heart trouble.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 28.—Mrs. James M. Farrell, wife of the Police Magistrate, died last evening, after a prolonged attack of heart affection. She was a daughter of the Rev. Malcolm Macgillivray, D.D., and was married four years ago. She finished her education at St. Margaret's College, Toronto, and was a vocalist of much prominence.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Former Governor Nash dropped dead this morning in the bathroom at the home of his stepdaughter. Governor Nash had been in ill-health for over a year, having been stricken with heart trouble and other complications while Governor of Ohio.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 29.—Mr. S. D. Woodruff, one of St. Catharines' oldest and wealthiest residents, died yesterday. Mr. Woodruff was 86 years old, and for 28 years was superintendent of the Welland Canal. He leaves four sons, Alfred S., Hamilton K., and Welland D., of this city, and Dr. Thomas Woodruff, of Chicago.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Robert Lougheed, one of the participants in the famous charge of the Light Brigade, died yesterday in St. Michael's Hospital. He had been living in Muskoka for a number of years, but came to Toronto some time ago, and was taken to the hospital on Monday night suffering from internal trouble. He was chief of police of the West Indies at one time, and had received a medal from the President of France, a presentation from Queen Victoria and a letter from Lord Roberts, all of which were on account of conspicuous bravery.

THE LATE MR. DUNCAN MACDOUGALL.

There passed away at the family homestead, Hillside, near Picton, Ont., on the 24th inst., Mr. Duncan Macdougall, the last surviving male representative of one of the early families in the vicinity. The immediate progenitor was Mr. John Macdougall of Inverness, Scotland, his wife whom he married in Charleston, South Carolina, being the only issue of William Wightman, a Georgia planter, native of London, England. The family left four sons and three daughters, the youngest of these, who survives, being the wife of Mr. M. S. Foley, editor-proprietor of the 'Journal of Commerce' in this city. The deceased leaves a widow and two daughters who have the sympathy of numerous friends in their bereavement. Mr. Macdougall was within a few years of the limit of the Psalmist.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers in this issue.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS.

INTERESTING CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A very interesting case of habeas corpus came up on Wednesday morning before Mr. Justice Fortin, in the Practice Court.

The parties interested were the members of two Russian families, twenty in number, detained on board the steamship 'Ionian,' then in the port of Montreal, the United States immigration officers refusing to give them passports to enter the United States, for which country they were destined. These people, including men, women and children, were well provided with money. They went on board the ship at Liverpool, and the two heads of the families, petitioners for habeas corpus, claimed to be coppersmiths, of Boston, Mass., and each held naturalization papers.

The United States officers at this port, not being satisfied with their naturalization papers, forwarded them to Washington for inspection.

Friends of the Mitchell family, one of those mentioned, including a gorgeously dressed lady, with all the appearance of a gypsy queen, arrived from Boston, and it was through them that the habeas corpus proceedings were instituted.

At the opening of the court the writ was duly returned by the authorities of the ship, who produced the twenty immigrants and declared themselves ready to obey any further orders of the tribunal.

After a declaration made by Mr. Ryan, the judge said that he had nobody before him except the petitioners, asking to be set free, and the ship authorities, declaring their readiness to obey and order of the court. It was an elementary principle of British law that every man is entitled to have his liberty, and if deprived of such liberty, it is his right to claim it by means of habeas corpus. In this instance, it was quite possible that a good case could be made against the petitioners, but the thing was not done, and the only issue left to the court was to grant the writ of habeas corpus, but without costs, and allow the petitioners to go free.

After their release, orders were received from the immigration department to have them deported, but the Allan line refused to send them back, claiming that the action of the court relieved them of all responsibility. The 'Ionian,' therefore, sailed without them on Friday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BUSINESS PORTION OF HAGUE, SASKATCHEWAN, PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT.

Resthern, Saskatchewan, Oct. 25.—A disastrous fire visited Hague village, north of here, yesterday afternoon. The fire started in the Leland Hotel, which was totally destroyed, some of the inmates having to jump from the windows. The flames quickly spread, and destroyed almost every business place in the village. Among the losers are the Leland Hotel, Henry Fisher, proprietor, a total loss, $20,000; Canadian Territories Corporation Implement Agency, $3,000; L. P. Friesen, hardware, $9,000; T. E. McHaffy, general merchant, building, $3,000; John Kehler, general merchant, $3,500; Henry Bowen, livery stable, $1,500. Mr. Fisher, proprietor of the hotel, lost $200 in cash and all his books. He had $5,000 insurance. Mr. Friesen had $5,000 insurance, and others fairly well insured.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 28.—A thunderstorm passed over this city on Wednesday afternoon. There was only one vivid flash of lightning, but that stroke fell on the steeple of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption on the west side. In two hours the building was burned to the ground. This church is said to have cost $50,000. Among the treasures burned with it were some valuable paintings, including one which the priest and congregation believed to be a genuine Raphael. The insurance is about $15,000.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 26.—The Maber Department store, with contents, on Logan street, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $35,000; insured for $28,000. Four roomers above the store had a narrow escape, being carried out of their beds by firemen.

OUTRAGE AT QUEEN'S.

NEGRO STUDENTS STRIPPED AND PAINTED WITH SKULL AND CROSS BONES.

Kingston, Ont., Oct 25.—There was a disgraceful scene at Queen's Medical College during the night, when four negro students who came here from Barbadoes, were stripped and had their backs painted with skulls and cross bones. The youths had been corralled in their boarding places and taken to the college under a guard. The parties present were all masked.

LANE RELEASED.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 26.—Judge Monck yesterday granted an order for the release of Thomas Lane, the Alberton farmer who has been in jail here for the last month because of his failure to carry out the order of the Court to remove a line of fence, which divides his property from that of his neighbor, Robert Horning. The fence has been put in the proper place by Lane's friends.

LANDSLIDE AT NEW LISKEARD.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Word has been received here that a landslide occurred on the Temaskamingue & Northern Ontario Railway about a mile and a half south of New Liskeard, a few days ago. There is a fill at this point of 300 to 400 feet in length and 15 to 20 feet deep at the deepest part. The rails had been laid there a day or two previous. About 150 feet in length of the roadbed and fill dropped into the ground, leaving the rails with the ties spiked to them suspended in the air. The hole into which the roadbed dropped, partly filled with water to the depth of three or four feet, with the level of the track 12 to 15 feet above the surface of this water. The original spot on which the fill was made went down along with the clay which had been piled on it. A large piece of the original bank was affected by the slip of some large trees growing outside the right of way and were moved from their position and bent over. A large gang of men were put at work filling up the hole, and in two or three days it is believed they will have it in shape for the engine to cross again. Track laying is suspended until the break is repaired.

A BOY'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 24.—News has been received here of a boy's miraculous escape from death at Bay Roberts, Nfld. His name is Jacob Mercer, aged nine, and he with a number of others was on 'Big Head,' watching a steamer going out of the harbor, when he went too near the edge, lost his footing and fell over the cliff, which at this place is two hundred feet high. Marvellous to say, the little chap reached the bottom without receiving any serious injuries, and was picked up by a boat which had put off when the accident occurred. The head at this place rises sheer from the water and is a most dangerous spot. A man who fell over there a year ago was dashed to pieces.

NAN YANG COLLEGE CLOSED.

Shanghai, Oct. 26.—The imperial authorities at Pekin have cut off the appropriation in the support of Nan yang college, patterned after western educational institutions, and the school is closed.

CORNER STONE LAID.

Quebec, Oct. 27.—This afternoon the corner stone for the Mackenzie wing of the Jeffery Hale Hospital was laid, the ceremony taking place at three o'clock. Lieut.-Col. Turnbull placed the stone in position.

NOTES FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Oct. 26.—The anniversary services of the Congregational Church, Melbourne, were held on Sunday last, when the Rev. H. Pedley, of Emmanuel Church, Montreal, preached morning and evening. On Monday evening the anniversary tea meeting was held, which was largely attended.

The Rev. Rural Dean Hepburn is in Montreal undergoing treatment for his eyes.

Mrs. C. H. Mausur, Rock Island, is in town, the guest of Miss J. Kellock, 'The Manse.'

PROGRESS OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—City engineers have work on hand to nearly a million dollars. This announcement gives an idea of the way Winnipeg is progressing in the matter of civic works. The largest contract on hand is that of the Aubrey Street trunk sewers. The following is the list and cost of the various improvements under construction: Asphalt, $273,000; macadam, $240,000; cedar blocks paving, $6,111; granolithic walks, $71,000; sewers, $390,000; plank walks, $15,000; water mains, $95,000; new pumping station and plant, $80,000. Total, $954,000.

KILLED BY FALLING BRICK.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Louis Gelbert, one of the proprietors of the Standard Cap Works, was killed last night. They were moving into new premises, 563 Queen street west, about six o'clock last evening when a brick fell on his head. Gelbert died at ten o'clock. He was about thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Leo G. Gelbert, of Ottawa, is a brother of deceased and a cousin lives in Windsor. Two brothers, Moses and Louis, are travelling about the country, and cannot be found..

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Malcolm Lennie was yesterday committed by Col. Denisson to stand his trial before an assize jury next month, on the serious charge of wounding, with intent to kill his wife, Catherine Lennie, at 493 King street east, on Aug. 16 last. Incidentally, the investigation developed evidence which drew from the magistrate deprecatory remarks respecting the conduct of John A. Dodd, a police constable, who allowed five minutes to elapse before he went to the assistance of the unfortunate woman, though summoned by two different people, with the information that she was being killed.

NORTH GREY PROTEST.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Twenty additional charges have been filed by North Grey Conservatives against A. G. McKay, M. P. P., the election petition against whom has been partly heard and is to be resumed at Owen Sound on Nov. 7. The charges are that eighteen electors were offered valuable considerations or positions to vote for Mr. McKay, that four Toronto men, Arthur McIntosh, Al. McIntosh, Joseph Cooper and A. Dyce had their expenses paid to go to North Grey to vote. The five Owen Sound men who, it is alleged, were corruptly induced to vote for McKay, are James Holland, S. P. Hunter, Robert Foster, Arthur Plant and John Feather.

MRS. WIGGINS'S WILL.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 25.—The will of late Mrs. Mary Wiggins of Windsor, just made public here, leaves $7,000 for religious and charitable objects. The bequests include $2,000 each to the Board of Home Missions of the Anglican Church of Nova Scotia, the widows and orphans' fund of the same, the clergy superannuation of the same: $500 to Infants' Home, $500 to the Halifax School for the Blind and $500 to the British American Book and Tract Society. The estate is valued at about $70,000. After paying legacies to nieces amounting to $9,580 the income and balance goes to her daughter Alice Tremain, wife of Mr. Hadley B. Tremain, barrister.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

PROSPECTS ARE THAT LARGE BATTLESHIPS WILL BE RECOMMENDED.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 27.—Mr. Morton, Secretary of the United States Navy, attended a meeting of the general board presided over by Admiral Dewey, its president. The subject under discussion was the types and number of ships to be asked for at the next session of Congress. The results of the Far Eastern war have forced a return to the former programme adopted by the general board, and it is probable that large battleships will be favored in this year's recommendations.

MAN'S TERRIBLE END.

Parry Sound, Ont., Oct. 26.—George Brethour was struck on the side of the head by a flying splinter while working in the Parry Sound Lumber Company's mill yesterday morning, and died from the effects of the accident in the evening. The splinter entered his head below the ear, shattering both jaws and inflicting terrible injuries to the mouth. It became firmly embedded in the head and was removed by the surgeon from the opposite side of the head. Brethour leaves a wife and one child.

CANADIAN CABLES

LORD HUGH CECIL AND CANADIAN PREFERENCE—A DEFAMER.

London, Oct. 29.—Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at a Free Trade demonstration in Edinburgh, said he could not consent to the Colonial Conference if it was assembled with the implied understanding that it was to arrive at some settlement in respect to a colonial preference which no one in England was to object to having carried out by the machinery of taxation on food. From an imperial point of view taxation on food would be a profound blunder. How were men interested in timber to be drawn closer together because a man interested in corn got the benefit. As long as the colonies thought protection was right, and we thought free trade was right, they will never make a good bargain. He did not want to see protectionists driven out of public life, but wanted them to consent to recognize that their views were objected to by the country, and that there was no prospect of success.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh said it was nothing short of slander to say that the colonies expected us to give them a preference for their sake, unless we were convinced that it was good for ourselves.

London, Oct. 29.—The Mayor of Winnipeg, in a letter to the Glasgow 'Herald,' emphatically contradicts the statements of Mr. George Fair, in a letter to the 'Herald,' on Sept. 15, regarding Western Canada. As an example of the success of the North-West the Mayor gives a brief synopsis of his own experience.

At the Southampton conference, Mr. Leverton Harris, M.P., said manufacturers giving evidence before the tariff reform commission, one and all declared that the Canadian preference had been of the greatest advantage to their industries. In some cases the trade had doubled or trebled. Sir Howard Vincent's visit to Canada, he said, had deeply impressed him with the conviction that at least ninety-five percent of all classes in the Dominion were in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

KABYLES UP IN ARMS.

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF LARACHE ALARMED.

New York, Oct. 25.—A cable from Tangier dated Oct. 24 to the 'Herald' says Larache is now besieged by the Sahol Kabyles. The European residents, fearing an asasult, have appealed to the foreign legations for auxiliary forces.

Larache, or more properly El Arish, is a fortified seaport town of Morocco, near the mouth of a river flowing into the Atlantic forty-five miles south-southwest of Tangier, with a population of about 4,000. It has a castle and a dockyard, but the port only receives small vessels trading in cork and wood.

ONTARIO CABINET RUMORS.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Local evening papers are still busy reconstructing the Ross Government. The 'Star,' a government supporter, says it is expected the cabinet will look something like this: Premier and Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. George W. Ross; Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. John Dryden; Attorney-General, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C.; Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. W. A. Charlton; Minister of Education, the Rev. John Potts, D.D.; Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Peter Ryan; Provincial Secretary, Mr. George P. Graham. The 'Star' says, however, that further definite announcements are not expected till after Nov. 3.

The 'News' varies the above cabinet by retaining the Hon. R. Harcourt as Minister of Education, and by appointing Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Attorney-General, instead of Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C. Meantime, the 'Globe,' through which the government is expected to speak, makes no reference to the subject whatever, which is taken on the street to mean that Mr. Ross has not completed his list.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The Post-Office Department has arranged for two special trips with a limited quantity of mail matter to Vermillion, 260 miles north of Peace River Crossing. The mails will be despatched from Peace River Crossing on or about Dec. 28, 1904, and Feb. 28, 1905, or after arrival of the mails leaving Edmonton on Dec. 13, 1904, and Feb. 13, 1905, and Athabasca Landing two days later in each case.

In connection with the arrangements recently announced by the Post-Office Department as having been made for special mail service to Fort Resolution and Fort Macpherson and intermediate points, it is now settled that the first despatch of mails will be made from Edmonton on Tuesday, Nov. 29, and will include a limited quantity of mail matter for Fort McMurray (Fort McKay), Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Fort Macpherson. The second despatch will be made from Edmonton on Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1905, and will consist of mails for Fort McMurary (Fort McKay), Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution. In other words, there will be two despatches (in November and February) from Edmonton to Fort Resolution and intermediate places, and one despatch (in November) to Fort Macpherson and other points beyond Fort Resolution. In making up these mails, preference will be given, first to registered letters, second to ordinary letter matter, according to date of posting. Registered letters will not be insured for either of these despatches. The weight of any one letter will be limited to one ounce.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The following officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery are posted to batteries and companies as follows:

Royal Canadian Field Artillery—Lieut. E. De B. Panet, to A Battery; Lieut. J. E. Mills, to B Battery; Lieut. E. Clairmonte, to A Battery; Lieut. L. A. G. Roy, to B Battery; Lieut. A. Z. Palmer, to A Battery. Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery—Captain H. C. Thacker, to No. 1 Company; Lieut. W. B. Almon to No. 2 company; Lieut. C. C. Wilkie, to No. 1 company; Lieut. S. A. Howard, to No. 2 company.

TISDALE ACQUITTED.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 28.—At the fall assizes High Constable William Tisdale was tried on the charge of feloniously shooting William Swartz, of Embro, for whom he had a warrant on the charge of assault. The jury found him not guilty, but recommended that constables exercise greater care in the handling of firearms. Tisdale contended that he shot his prisoner by accident as he was chasing him after the escape.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

THEY WILL BE GUESTS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO NOV. 10-12.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Major Maude has notified the city authorities that Lord and Lady Minto will be in Toronto on Nov. 10, 11 and 12, and that their Excellencies will be pleased to receive an address from the city on the evening of Nov. 11. The legislation and reception committees will meet to-day to consider the details of the reception. It is probable also that Mr. John Morley will receive a civic reception when he visits Toronto.

MAGNETIC HEALER MISSING.

Winnipeg, Oct. 28.—Mounted Police are looking for Joseph Fike, of Didsberry, who is wanted at Olds for manslaughter. A man named Leonard Newsome was recovering from typhoid fever, when Fike came around and said he could cure him by magnetic healing. He rolled him around violently, and kept this treatment up for a week. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, but Fike cannot now be found.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Two workmen were caught in a small room in the tower of Toronto University by the door, with spring lock, slamming to. They were in danger of starving to death, but were discovered by two students.

THREE YEARS FOR THEFT.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 24.—In the Court of King's bench on Saturday, James Kirby who was found guilty of theft, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Mr. Justice Lemieux.

A SPEEDY CRUISER.

Boston, Oct. 25.—The armored cruiser 'Colorado,' built for the United States navy by Wm. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, to-day, on her official tour, covered 88 nautical miles in three hours 57 minutes and 7 seconds, maintaining an hourly average speed of 22.26 knots and exceeding the speed of 22 knots called for in the builder's contract by more than a quarter of a knot.

GALICIANS IN TROUBLE.

Letellier, Man., Oct. 26.—A party of Galicians who had been threshing came into town yesterday morning, and got boisterously drunk. They secured a waggon and a team of horses, and went for a wild ride over the prairie. When the party returned, they all got out of the waggon but one, who remained motionless in his seat. When efforts were made to arouse him it was discovered that he was dead. The case will be investigated.

MONTREAL'S MILITARY SCHOOL.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Col. Gordon, D.O.C., Montreal, has recommended the choice of the site that is offered at St. Louis du Mile End for the permanent corps barracks in Montreal. The selection, however, has not been ratified by the Department at Ottawa.

C. P. R. BRANCH LINES.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The Railway Commission will probably make a reference to the Supreme Court to ascertain whether the C. P. R. has the right under its charter to construct branch lines to its transcontinental system by merely filing plans in the Railways Department at Ottawa. This case arises out of the C. P. R.'s announced intention to build a direct line between Sudbury and Toronto.

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AN ALLEGED SCANDAL.

THE PRESENCE IN MONTREAL OF MR. EUGENE CARBONNEAU.

Under the above heading, printed in large letters, the 'Journal' announced yesterday the near approach of a big political bombshell.

The allegation is that Eugene Carbonneau, so well known in connection with the defunct Credit-Canadien, of Paris, and the Franco-Canadian line of steamers, is at present in Montreal, with a view to publicly denouncing a certain member of the cabinet who refuses to return the sum of $20,000 given him to secure from the government a subsidy for the Franco-Canadian line of steamers, which subsidy the government afterwards refused to pay the promoters, Messrs. Carbonneau and Colombier.

The article adds that Mr. Carbonneau has been here for the last two days; that desperate efforts are being made to send him away; that the recent journey of a well-known Montrealer to New York had not all the success desired; that the accuser crossed the frontier and has decided to face his adversaries, even before the courts, if necessary.

As evidence of the above, and to show that efforts are being made to switch off Carbonneau, the article quotes a notice which appeared in Wednesday's 'Presse,' stating that if Mr. Eugene Carbonneau, formerly interested in the 'Compagnie de Paquebots Canadienne-Francaise,' will personally call upon Mr. John Francis Fraser, Manhattan Hotel, New York, on Thursday or Friday, he will hear of something very important for him.

PACIFIC COAST CHINESE.

UPRISING THREATENED NEXT CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 26.—The 'Oregonian' prints an article to the effect that the Chinese reform association, which has a large membership in every city on the Pacific coast, is preparing to start a revolution against the present Empress of China during the celebration of the next Chinese New Year, which occurs in February. The article says that as an insult to the Empress, Tsi Ann, the members of the association have been ordered to cut off their queues. The queue is a mark of submission to the reigning power. The plan is to place the young and deposed Emperor, Little Juong Suey, on the throne. The organization then hopes to use him as a figurehead and as a tool while Yip Yen, the head of the association, who is in Vancouver, B.C., will be the real ruler in his position as prime minister.

THE HERRING INDUSTRY.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Prof. Cowie who has had charge of the herring experiments on the coast of the Maritime Provinces so as to improve the methods of catching, curing and packing the fish, has received instructions to proceed to the British Columbia coast to see what can be done for the herring industry there.

NEW DOMINION OBSERVATORY.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 27.—At the new Dominion Observatory at the Experimental Farm, the fifteen-inch telescope is being mounted and a seismograph will be installed. It is expected that the observatory will be in full operation within a few weeks.

THE MERRITT CASE.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 27.—Thomas Merritt, the ex-constable, and his cousin, Ernest Merritt, were rearraigned in the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Jelfs, police magistrate, on the charge of shopbreaking and stealing guns, revolvers and seven hundred old coins. Thomas Merritt pleaded not guilty, waived examination and was sent to the higher court for trial. Ernest Merritt, who pleaded guilty yesterday, was remanded for sentence. Wm. H. Reid, who was charged with receiving the stolen articles from Merritt, pleaded guilty also, and waiving examination, was sent up for trial.

GEN. LEE A CANADIAN.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Gen. J. G. C. Lee, of the United States army, is visiting friends in Toronto. General Lee is a Canadian by birth, but he has been in the United States army for many years. He served in the civil war, several of the Indian wars, and the Spanish war. His present rank of general is the highest ever attained by a Canadian in the United States army. General Lee says that the public in the United States is almost as much wrought up over the North Sea outrage as the Canadian people.

SENATOR SULLIVAN BETTER.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 25.—Senator Sullivan, the distinguished professor of surgery at Queen's Medical School is back at his work after a lengthened absence, through illness. He was given a fine greeting by the students, the senator saying it was the event of his life.

TORONTO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Mr. Marter, president of the Ontario Alliance, is calling a prohibition convention for Tuesday, Nov. 15, to organize a local option league for Toronto. All candidates for the City Council are to be opposed who do not agree to submit a prohibition by-law.

BRITISH FISCAL PROBLEM

SOUTHAMPTON CONSERVATIVES ADOPT THE CHAPLIN RESOLUTION.

London, Oct. 28.—There were 1,400 present at the annual conference of the National Union of Conservatives at Southampton. Mr. Chaplin's resolution was carried with only two dissentients. The resolution was that this conference agrees with the Prime Minister that the time has come for a revision of the fiscal policy, cordially supports his claim for power to deal with the evils arising from unfair competition caused by dumping, and likewise welcomes the recent declaration of the Prime Minister that if he is again returned to power he will invite a conference with delegates from the colonies and India to meet to discuss first whether the ideal of fiscal union commends itself to them, second, how it is to be carried out.

An amendment by Mr. Moore Bayley, a Birmingham free-fooder to throw out the first paragraph which he interpreted as meaning a tax on food, found only thirteen supporters. Other resolutions dealing chiefly with protection for home industries were carried contrary to expectations.

The 'Graphic' says a colonial conference will be a long step towards the goal which every Imperialist has in view, which sooner or later must be reached.

The 'Morning Post' says the result shows that Mr. Chamberlain rightly interpreted the opinions and desires of all wishing to see the Empire stronger and more united.

The 'Chronicle' is doubtful whether Mr. Balfour will accept Mr. Chaplin's support. It urges him to speak out.

The 'News' says the adoption of Mr. Chaplain's resolution is a slap in the face for Mr. Balfour. If he takes it lying down they will have to conclude that the leadership of the Unionists has passed from his hands to Mr. Chamberlain's.

The 'Standard' says:—Mr. Chaplin's motion was drafted with a painstaking desire to avoid a deliberate challenge. Mr. Balfour will not consent to remain the leader of a party which adopts the distinctive features of Mr. Chamberlain's programme.

Regarding the Southampton meeting, the 'Times' says, not only is there increased solidity upon the central portion of Mr. Balfour's policy, but his approximation to Mr. Chamberlain's views is stamped unmistakably with the approval of the Conservative associations.

ACKNOWLEDGES GUILT.

Winnipeg, Oct. 28.—Henry Gurney Rutland, ex-manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Winkler, Man., charged with stealing a sum of money in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars, appeared before Judge Walker, in the County Court, and elected for a speedy trial. The accused pleaded guilty to the offence charged and was remanded for sentence.

AN ESSEX COUNTY OUTRAGE.

Essex, Ont., Oct. 29.—Last night at Cottam, a few miles from here, a band of masked men went to the house of a man who was reported to have ill-used his wife, pounced upon him as he came out of his house to do his night's chores, bound him, carried him to a secluded spot, applied half a dozen pails of tar, plenty of feathers, and then rolled him in the road. The people who had perpetrated the outrage are believed to be neighbors, but the victim did not recognize any of them.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Bethany Presbyterian Church, Hintonburg, is now free from debt.

The death of the Rev. P. A. Twoney, of St. Peter's, Trenton, has caused great grief in the district.

The Pittsburg Natural Gas Company, which has thirty wells in the vicinity of Dunnville, has closed a deal to supply gas to the Hamilton Gas Company.

The Bricklayers' Union, Toronto, has severed its connection with the District Labor Council and the building trades section of that body.

The new Masonic Hall at Seely's Bay has been constituted and consecrated by Mr. J. A. Minnes, Kingston, district deputy grand master.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, a prominent farmer of East Zorra, while driving into Woodstock, was struck by a C. P. R. train at a crossing and killed instantly.

The Rev. Joseph Hamilton (Toronto) has received a unanimous call to the First Presbyterian Church of Wilson, New York.

David Buller, of Brockville, a brakeman, was taken to the Toronto Emergency Hospital with one foot cut off and the other so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

James Mayo, who came to Toronto with Forepaugh & Sells' circus, and has since been working for an Islington farmer, was found dead in a field on the farm.

Mr. John A. Davidson, who may be ranked among the oldest printers and publishers in Ontario, died after an illness of two weeks from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

While out shooting below Kingston Mills, William Milne was injured by the accidental discharge of a companion's gun. The shot tore away part of the collar bone.

A loss of $10,000 was entailed by a fire which broke out in the storeroom of the F. Williams Company, wholesale cigar dealers, Morrisburg.

On the departure of Miss Berry, teacher at the Trolley street public school, Hamilton, Ont., for six years, to Winnipeg, the pupils presented her with a handsome silver tea set.

The Ontario Sabbath School Association held its annual convention on Tuesday and Wednesday last at Hamilton. The meetings were largely attended. Next year's convention will be held in London.

Mrs. William Dee, of Salford, has been found guilty by the coroner's jury of wilfully murdering her husband, and sent up to stand her trial at the Spring Assizes at Ingersoll. Mr. Dee died on Oct. 10 and there was every evidence of strychnine poisoning.

The death occured at the Western Hospital, after a long illness from tuberculosis, of Arthur Augustus St phenson Ardagh, cashier for the Canadian Express Company at the Union Station, Toronto, and one of the most prominent members of the Masonic order.

Brigadier-General Lake, the new chief of staff of the Canadian militia, will be given a brigadier-general's rank in our forces to correspond to the position he has held temporarily in the imperial army.

The Railway Commission will probably make a reference to the Supreme Court to ascertain whether the C. P. R. has the right under its charter to construct branch lines to its transcontinental system by merely filing plans in the Railways Department at Ottawa.

A boy ten years old, named W. Jones, was burned to death in his father's barn near Delora Mines. It is supposed that he had been playing with matches.

Hilda Martin, of Janeville, four years old, was standing before the fire when a spark ignited her dress. She died in a few hours in terrible agony.

The Department of Justice has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of Thos. W. McCauley, of Hamilton, president of the defunct International Agency, who is wanted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. McCullock, of Brockville dropped a lighted match in the lace curtains of the room. In extinguishing the flames he was terribly burned about the hands and face.

H. M. Moir, who some time ago was acquitted on a charge of misappropriating funds of the Dominion Express Co. at St. Mary's, has been further charged with misappropriating $800 between June 16 and July 13.

Over a thousand pupils attended the funeral of William J. Carson, late public school inspector of London, Ont. The cortege was the largest ever seen in London.

F. S. Bremer, of Toronto, charged with complicity in the Wilcox mail robbery, was released at Regina, the Crown dropping the case, believing that Bremer did not know the money was stolen.

Mr. John Pidgeon, of Chatham Township, was accidentally shot while duck-shooting at Bear Creek, on Tuesday His companion was Simon Thibaudeau. Thibaudeau had just shot at a duck, and on turning around was horrified to find his friend lying on the ground, shot in the breast. Death came almost instantly. Deceased was twenty-two years old.

Mary Sachs, 18 years old, of Doon, was instantly killed one day last week by her brother, aged thirteen, who was practicing with a 22-calibre rifle at a target on a door of the house, and his sister, in passing, was struck by the bullet, which caused almost instant death.

QUEBEC.

Robbers succeeded in carrying off $7,000 from the Eastern Townships Bank, West Shefford.

Arthur Gagnon was kicked by his father's horse at Rimouski recently, and died from the injury received.

The government steamer ice-breaker 'Champlain,' recently launched for service during the winter in the lower St. Lawrence, has reached Quebec.

The Bellechasse Telephone Company is extending its line throughout the county of Lotbiniere, as well as the adjoining counties.

Island of Orleans farmers offered second crop raspberries for sale in the city markets at Quebec the other day. This is a rare occurrence.

According to the latest statement published, the amount subscribed to the proposed Laval monument, Quebec, now reaches a total of $19,110.89.

In the Court of King's Bench at Sherbrooke, James Kirby, who was found guilty of theft, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Mr. Justice Lemieux.

A large stone thrown by a ten-year-old lad named Fortin, at Quebec, struck a youg woman named Machitiere. She now lies in a very precarious condition.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has presented Imperial Service Order medals to Messrs. Wilbrod Dubé, late messenger in the Department of the Attorney-General, and Edouard Masson, of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

Two young children fell from a gallery at the residence of their parents in St. Valier street, Quebec, the other day. One had an arm fractured and the other was hurt about the head.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The death is announced at Upper Sackville, N.B., at the ripe old age of 82 years, of Mrs. G. W. Hamilton.

The steamer 'Florence' took 20,000 barrels of apples to London from Halifax last week.

The steamer 'Champlain' is now laid up at Marble Cove, St. John, N.B., for the winter.

A soldier of the Royal Artillery, Halifax, was taken from the citadel under a warrant charging him with breaking a plate glass window worth $20.

Seventy-five workmen were buried in the ruins of a lumber shed which collapsed at Moncton. The men were uninjured.

Alfred Linton, 22 years old, a native of Greenwich, King's county, N.B., was drowned at the end of Tapley's wharf. His aged mother had just come down from Greenwich expecting to see him.

The first English pototo digger in Nova Scotia, if not on this side of the Atlantic, arrived on the steamer 'Florence' a few days ago. It was consigned to Howard Bligh, the owner of Bligh's Homestead farm, at Woodville, King's county.

After fearful experience of nearly two weeks, the schooner 'Eventide' reached North Sydney from St. Mary's, Nfld., with the crew worn out, provisions short, the mainsail boom broken and a boat gone.

The Rev. Fred. Wilkinson, rector of the Anglican Church, Dartmouth, N.S., has accepted a call to Toronto to fill the pulpit of St. Peter's, lately vacated by the Rev. Carey Ward.

Two men, Messrs. Wililam Ballihar and Edward Dimock, discoverers of the Seal Harbor gold lead, were mysteriously drowned at Goldboro, N.S. They were engaged removing planks from a small bridge.

The difficulty between the machinists of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Glace Bay, and the management with respect to the substitution of unskilled labor for experienced machinists in the company's shops, has been settled, the management granting the men's demands.

The will of the late Mrs. Mary Wiggins, of Windsor, N.S., just made public, leaves $7,500 for religious and charitable objects. The bequests include $2,000 each to the Board of Home Missions of the Anglican Church of Nova Scotia, the widows' and orphans' fund of the same, the clergy superannuation of the same; $500 to the Infants' Home, $500 to the Halifax School for the Blind, and $500 to the British American Book and Tract Society.

WESTERN CANADA.

A rich strike has been made on Rosebud Creek, Yukon.

The freighter 'Lapwing' arrived in Vancouver with 2,300 cases of salmon from Fraser river points.

Dr. Williams, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, lost his house, stables, grain and horses by fire recently. The loss is $3,000.

Mr. John Grandy, of Oxbow, Assa., reports having grown a potato upon his farm weighing four and a half pounds.

The City Council of Winnipeg has appropriated $20,000 to purchase two new fire engines and increase the efficiency of the fire brigade.

Russell Crowe, of Medicine Hat, formerly of Nova Scotia, thirty years of age, was found in a stable shot through the head.

Harold Harmsworth, of the London 'Daily Mail,' has purchased Nanton block, Main street, Winnipeg, for $110,000.

Whitefish Hotel, Port Arthur, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The occupants barely escaped with their lives.

The report of the typhoid fever commission in Winnipeg is ready for submission to council. It condemns the insanitary conditions of sections of the city.

Two hundred and two homesteads, equal to 323,200 acres, were taken up in Manitoba and the North-West Territories during the month of September.

On retiring from the position of accountant in the grain inspection office at Fort William, Mr. W. D. Muirhead was presented with a gold watch by the grain men.

J. F. Drummond, late accountant of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company, who was accused of embezzling $5,480 from his employers, has pleaded guilty.

Thomas Lane, the Alberton farmer who has spent a month in jail for failure to fix a fence, as ordered by the court, has been released. His friends have done the work.

Melvin Bartlett has been remanded a third time for the passing of sentence for embezzling a large sum of money from the Provincial Agricultural Department, Winnipeg.

The Maber department store, with contents, on Logan street, Winnipeg, has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $28,000.

City engineers have work on hand to the extent of nearly a million dollars. This announcement gives an idea of the way Winnipeg is progressing in the matter of civic works.

The schooner 'Emma Claudina' arrived in Seattle in a badly leaking condition, having been picked up by tugs off the Cape. Her captain reported that for fourteen days previous the crew had been constantly at the pumps.

While tightening a brake on a box car, Augustus Dupreau, an employee at one of the elevators at Fort William, was thrown to the track and two car wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly.

Mr. John Gown, a prominent resident of Westbourne, Man., was found shot dead in his steam launch in the river near the village, with his seven-year-old child beside him, crying bitterly. The gun had been discharged accidentally, killing the man, while the child drifted for hours in the boat aimlessly.

A daring hold-up of a bank manager and his cashier, who were conveying bank funds to the amount of $3,000, was perpetrated near Plum Coulee, Southern Manitoba, the bold highwaymen escaping with their booty unharmed.

J. Seeley, a prominent sheep owner of Stirling, Alberta, was brought up before Inspector Belcher, charged with stealing twelve hundred sheep belonging to B. Grote. In a recent storm the sheep strayed from the band, and were found in Seeley's bunch.

Mr. George Robson, of the Winnipeg Elevator Company, was caught in the shafting of the elevator at Oakville. His left arm was broken, and one ear badly torn, and he was very much bruised. Only his great strength saved him from instant and painful death.

The Post-Office Department has decided to establish a bi-monthly winter mail service to Beren's River, and Norway House, Lake Winnipeg. This mail will be despatched by dog train from Icelandic river.

Mr. John Wicnall was probably fatally gored by a bull on his farm at Portage Creek, near Portage la Prairie, and his wife was seriously hurt. He was passing through the enclosure, when the animal became vicious and attacked him. He was rescued by a neighbor, who shot the animal with a gun. Mrs. Wicnall in the meantime attempted to rescue her husband, striking the bull with a spade.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Rev. George Kinnear, B.A., recently pastor of Beech Ridge, Que., Presbyterian Church, has received a unanimous call to St. Mark's Church.

Because she refused to marry a Chinaman the parents of Lizzie Bartholdi (who is under sixteen), swore out a warrant against her on the charge of living without visible means of support.

The Montreal Gas Company, by vote of the City Council, will continue to supply the city with gas for the next five years. The company refused to reduce its prices.

Lachine Academy was awarded the first prize ($10.) in the province for its specimens of work at the recent Teachers' Convention. The second prize was won by Cookshire Academy.

Through his attorneys Messrs. Greenshields & Co., Moses Lithner has entered an action claiming $1,999 from the Montreal Street Railway, on account of injuries received when alighting from one of the street cars.

A clerk who had been discharged from the hardware store of Mr. David Drysdale, entered the store on Thursday and, demanding money, pulled out a revolver and shot at Mr. Drysdale, just missing him. He then turned the revolver on himself, and died in the ambulance as he was being taken to the hospital.

The records of the Hygiene and Statistical Department show that 5,399 deaths have occurred in Montreal within the nine and a half-months of this year now past. Of these, 986 were infants; 495 deaths were due to consumption, 351 to pneumonia; to typhoid fever, 78; to diphtheria and croup, 73; whooping cough, 44; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 11; and smallpox only one. Other diseases such as general debility, heart and kidney troubles and like complaints not regarded as preventable, carried off 2,973 persons, or a little more than half. It is some time now since disease of any kind has been epidemic in Montreal and for several weeks past both the general and the infantile death rate in the city have been below the average.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madame Nina David, the famous colatura soprano, has been forced to cancel several engagements owing to illness.

Boston business men have organized for the purpose of preventing interference from labor controveries and to guard against oppressive and unfair legislation and discrimination.

Fire on the South Brooklyn docks on Friday burned one pier and destroyed the cotton cargo of several lighters in dock. The loss was $300,000.

The steamer 'Mainlander,' of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has been sunk in Puget Sound during a fog, in collision with the powerful tug 'Sea Lion.' No lives were lost.

New York's great underground railway, the latest step in the movement toward rapid transit for the old city, was formally declared open and ready for business to-day.

Robert Wright, an employee of the Dominion Transportation Company, fell while at work last Sunday afternoon, injuring his head. He was taken to the General Hospital, but succumbed a few hours later. He was 75 years old, and was subject to fainting fits.

An air ship owned by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, of San Francisco, and in charge of A. Roy Knabenshue, made a flight of ten miles from the St. Louis Fair grounds Wednesday. Even after the motor broke Knabenshue was able to steer the 'Arrow' in a course that varied several points, either way from the trend of the wind.

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Individual subscribers may, of course, take advantage of any of the offers announced in our Prizes and Profits Competition, even though they do not go into the competitions themseles. The result of the second week's competition is published this week.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RICHMOND AND DRUMMOND COUNTY UNION.

Richmond, Que., Oct. 31.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Sunday-school Union for the counties of Richmond and Drummond was held in the Methodist Church here on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 27 and 28. It was opened by devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. W. T. Smith, Danville, after which a paper was read on 'The necessity and most effective means of attracting scholars to our Sunday-schools,' by Mr. H. A. Crack, Kingsbury, which elicited some discussion. This was followed by the reading of another paper by Mr. D. Taylor, Richmond, on 'What is needed to make the Sunday-school more successful.' The next was a very interesting address by the Rev. E. T. Capel, general secretary, on 'How I prepare my lesson,' given with blackboard illustrations. This was intended for the class of children assembled before him.

The evening session was opened by the Rev. A. E. Pates with an address on 'Promises relating to Sunday-school work and Christian service.' 'The purposes and methods of the Sunday-school Union of the Province of Quebec' were then explained by Mr. Capel. Official business was next considered. A very profitable Bible reading on the ability of God to help, followed, by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, Danville, after which the convention proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the result that Mr. H. M. Richey was elected president. The other officers were mostly re-elected.

The Friday morning session was opened by the Rev. Dr. Kellock, who spoke on thanksgiving for past blessings in our Sunday-schools.

Written reports from each district president were next handed in by Miss Barnard, secretary-treasurer, who gave a full account of the work throughout the two counties, which was found to be in a flourishing condition. The general secretary next addressed the convention on 'Ideal officers' and 'Our district and county conventions, and how to improve them.' The next year's convention was fixed to be held at Danville in the month of July. This meeting was closed by a devotional Bible reading on the Holy Spirit, by the Rev. J. B. McLeod, Kingsbury.

The afternoon session was opened by the Rev. W. Williamson, Ulverton, who gave an address on 'Thanksgiving for coming opportunities for service.' Miss E. Merrill, Danville, then gave a paper on the 'Home department.' Mrs. Sanderson, Danville, addressed the convention on temperance and White Ribbon Army work. Miss Walbridge, Danville, spoke on 'The primary department.' The general secretary then referred to some difficulties in this work, and how to overcome them. A very successful convention was then brought to a close by the giving of a Bible reading by the Rev. A. F. Pollock, on 'The attributes of God.'

PRESBYTERY OF QUEBEC

THE REV. DR. KELLOCK, OF RICHMOND, RECEIVES A CALL FROM KINNEAR'S MILLS.

Richmond, Que., Oct. 31.—At the adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Quebec, amongst other matters a call was considered from the congregation at Kinnear's Mills to the Rev. Dr. Kellock. The moderator of session reported that the call was numerously signed by the members and adherents, and otherwise, in due order. Upon motion, the call was sustained as a regular gospel call. The Rev. J. B. McLeod, Kingsbury, was appointed to preach at Richmond on the following Sabbath, and to cite the congregation to appear for their interests at a special meeting of Presbytery to be held at Sherbrooke on Nov. 8, when the call will be fully discussed and issued.

RICHMOND SONS OF ENGLAND.

Richmond, Que., Oct. 31.—The Order of the Sons of England gave a supper and concert the other evening in the Oddfellows' Hall, in honor of their chief ranger, Mr. Huntly, who had come from Montreal to visit them. The large hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and comfortably filled with invited guests. A sumptuous supper was served, after which an excellent programme was rendered. The local president presided. Those who assisted in the music were the Misses Palmer, Blackbird, Ewing and Martin, Mrs. Dyson and Mr. William Hepburn. Major Hewton gave two appropriate recitations which were very much enjoyed by the audience. The guest of the evening, Mr. Huntley, then addressed the meeting. It was mainly a recapitulation of the inception and growth of the Order. Although it now consisted of 18,000 members, he held that there was no reason why the number should not be very largely increased. There are so many Englishmen in the country, that it was to him a wonder that the constituency of the Sons of England was so small and he urged the members to be more active. The Rev. Dr. Kellock, being present, was called upon for an address, which he gave and which was heartily received. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the King.'

THE LATE MR. TRUAX.

Cornwall, Oct. 27.—Mr. George Truax, an old and respected resident of this place, passed away rather suddenly last week. Mr. Truax underwent a very serious operation four years ago, in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. The larynx of the throat was completely taken out by Dr. Bell. Although he has had to breathe through a silver tube ever since, he enjoyed very good health until the Tuesday noon previous to his death when he was taken with a severe attack of inflammation, which resulted in his death. Mr. Truax was highly respected in this section and the surrounding country. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Reformer. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Geo. Weir, of Avonmore, at the residence of the deceased, after which the remains were conveyed to Gravel Hill Cemetery for burial, and were followed by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The deceased leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters.

TALARICO STABBING CASE.

Parmela Talarico, the sixteen-year-old wife of Pietro Luzzi, forty-five years old, living at 647 St. Dominique street, is alleged to have been stabbed on Wednesday morning by her husband while she lay in bed. The man, who is said to have been infuriated by jealousy, inflicted a wound in the girl's arm and two serious gashes in the back. Immediately after the stabbing Luzzi boarded a Lachine car going west. The police are searching for him.

DEEPENING OF SPIRITUAL LIFE.

The annual conference for 'The Deepening of Spiritual Life' was opened in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church on Monday, and continued until Friday night. The conference was addressed by Mr. Henry W. Frost, director for North America of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Frost proved a most forcible speaker, clear in enunciation and most impressive in the effect produced upon his hearers. A wealth of anecdote was a pleasing feature of his addresses. In addition to Mr. Frost the committee obtained the willing help of many leaders of various denominations in the city. The whole of the meetings were well attended.

BETTER TIMES FOR RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—One of the striking evidences of the increasing liberality of the times since the accession of Prince Sviatopol-Mirsky to the Ministry of the Interior is the open campaign being waged by the 'Russ' for national education of the masses. The paper has opened a popular subscription and is daily printing many letters. The 'Russkiya Viedomosti,' of Moscow, a very influential paper, is warmly supporting the idea of opening a similar subscription there.

THE WEE FREE.

GENERAL TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED FREE CHURCH ASKED TO HAND OVER CHURCH PROPERTY.

Edinburgh, Oct. 31. — The Free Churches, now commonly called the 'Free Kirkers,' owing to their paucity of numbers, have taken steps to put in operation the decision of the House of Lords, giving them control of the Free Church property. They have served the general trustees of the United Free Church with a notice to quit and hand over all the Church property, including Assembly Hall, three colleges at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; all the missions abroad, and the churches and manses in Scotland, numbering eleven hundred, and valued at $55,000,000.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE

SPECIAL SERMONS IN ANGLICAN CHURCHES NEXT SUNDAY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Sabrevois College will be observed by special sermons in the Anglican churches of this city next Sunday, Nov. 6. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, the president of the society, will preach at Christ Church Cathedral, St. George's Church pulpit will be occupied by the pastor of l'Eglise du Rédempteur, the Rev. H. E. Benoit; Archdeacon Ker D.L., will preach at St. Stephen's, exchanging pulpits with the Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.C.L. Special sermons on the Sabrevois Mission will be preached also in St. Martin's, St. Jude's, St. Edward's, St. Simon's, St. Cyprien's and the Church of the Redeemer, by the clergy of those churches. The rector of St. Mary's will exchange with the rector of St. Luke's, while Canon Renaud, of St. Thomas's Church, will exchange with the rector of All Saints Church, the Rev. Day Baldwin, M.A. The principal of the Sabrevois College, the Rev. D. Lariviere, B.A., will take duty in Trinity Church while St. Matthias's pulpit will be occupied in the evening by the Rev. H. E. Benoit. L'Eglise du Redempteur will have a united jubilee service on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock, His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal presiding.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS

PROMINENT POLITICIAN SAYS THEY WILL BE HELD ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 31.—'There will be a new Provincial Legislature before the end of the year,' said a politician today. 'I have word from parties close to the cabinet that Mr. Ross will reconstruct his government, dissolve the assembly and appeal to the people. The elections will likely be held about Dec. 13 or 15.'

CHANGE OF CREED.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 31.—The Rev. Dr. McComb, professor of theology in Queen's up to May last, has left the Presbyterian to join the Anglican Church. He will take a charge in the United States. While here he gave evidence to his fellow professors of a change of views. He is at present in Scotland. He is a North of Ireland man and a graduate of Oxford. His resignation from Queen's took place last May, and Prof. Macnaughton, of McGill, succeeds him here.

CHURCH AND STATE

M. COMBES OUTLINES PLAN OF SEPARATION.

Paris, Oct. 31.—M. Combes, on Saturday, presented the government's project for the separation of Church and State to the committee of the Chamber of Deputies having charge of the subject. The measure embraces twenty-five articles, which do not differ materially from the committee's measure heretofore prepared. Some of the chief features of the government's bill are as follows: Instead of making an outright separation as the committee proposed, the Combes measure provides for a period of transition with the view of the organization of new church conditions, and allows the clergy an indemnity of four hundred francs for four years following the separation, in order to permit of their making new arrangements for the private support of the churches. A system of pensions is provided for the dignitaries of the church according to age and position. Provision is made against public and religious manifestations on the streets and highways; the general supervision of cults is retained. The French embassy to the Vatican is suppressed, and there are many detailed provisions for carrying out the new regime.

BACK IN ROME.

Rome, Oct. 31.—M. de Courcel, former French charge d'affaires, who was recalled when diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican were broken off, has returned to Rome and resumed the regulation of the affairs of different French religious institutions, the interests of which were administered by the new non-existent French embassy. Friday night M. de Courcel unofficially conferred with the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, during which each evinced great cordiality, courtesy and deference. The whole conversation was with reference to the best way to regulate the administration of the institutions in question. Cardinal Merry del Val showed himself ready to arrange a settlement of all the questions considered.

MR. J. DECARIE DEAD.

PROVINCIAL MEMBER FOR HOCHELAGA PASSES AWAY AFTER A FEW HOURS' ILLNESS.

The many friends of Mr. Jeremie Decarie, sr., member for the County of Hochelaga in the Provincial Legislature, will be surprised and grieved to learn of his death, which occurred at 12.10 this morning, after only a few hours' illness, the exact nature of which could not well be ascertained.

Mr. Decarie, who had attained his 68th year, was a native of Notre Dame de Grace, whore he always lived. He was the

THE LATE MR. J. DECARIE, SR., M.P.P.

holder of the old homestead of the Decarie family, who, for many generations past have been engaged in the most improved and successful methods of farming.

Deceased always took a prominent part in municipal affairs, and had been mayor of his locality for over twenty-five years, during which period he was warden of the County of Hochelaga for fifteen years. He was at one time a member of the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Decarie entered politics in 1897, when he was elected a member of the Legislature for the County of Hochelaga, which constituency he represented ever since in the Liberal interests.

He leaves a widow and five sons, Messrs. Jeremie L. Decarie, advocate; Dr. Jean P. Decarie, Leandre J. Decarie, Alph. Ed. Decarie and J. Armand Decarie.

BISHOPRIC OF HURON.

TORONTO CLERGYMAN MENTIONED FOR THE VACANCY.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Among those prominently mentioned for the vacant bishopric of Huron is the Rev. R. J. Moore, of St. Margaret's Church, Toronto. The Rev. Mr. Moore has long been recognized as one of the leading Episcopalian preachers in Canada. His work here has been wonderfully successful.

THE COOKE-BLACKLEY CASE.

Justices Curran and Lavergne resumed their sittings for the revision of the Cooke-Blackley case this morning.

Mr. Cooke appeared for himself, with Messrs. R. A. Smith and E. Lafleur, while Messrs. S. W. Jacobs, L. N. Lyon and A. R. Oughtred appeared on the other side.

Mr. Lyon, speaking on behalf of Mr. Jacobs, proceeded to explain certain apparent discrepancies in the latter's evidence, and, at his request, the court commenced to examine the voluminous evidence, to arrive at a decision concerning the different versions of Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Cooke, especially as regards the alleged payment of $500 made by Mr. Jacobs to Mr. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

CANADIAN CLYCERINED EGGS SLANDERED BY ENGLISH FIRM—COLD-STORED ALSO RECEIVE ADVERSE CRITICISM.

A circular issued by an English firm of provision merchants,and distributed broadcast in that country, condemns the Canadian glycerined pickled eggs in the most sweeping manner, stating that the long voyage causes irregularity in quality, objectionable old breakage, etc. A reproduction of the letter may be of interest to our readers, at the same time showing the doubtful methods of competition as practiced by some of the less responsible of dealers in England. The letter reads as follows:

'During the last few years there has been a continual proportionate advance in the price of eggs, until now it is difficult to get a really satisfactory quality for autumn and winter delivery, which will fill the place of fresh Irish, Danish and English, and still be low enough in price to retail at twelve and fourteen for 1s.

LONG VOYAGE AND IRREGULARITY.

'Of doubtful fresh eggs there is an abundance drawn from cold stores, etc., also cheaper pickles are obtainable; but neither of these fill the requirements of best traders, where the retailer wants an egg, good size, good color and appearance, which will please his connection, and about which never a word of complaint will be made. Canadian glycerines were introduced to meet this demand, but finding the long voyage caused irregularity in quality, objectionable old breakage, etc., we have gradually arranged to have supplies of other classes which are free from these objections, etc., etc. The remainder of the circular is devoted to unqualified praise of the particular article this firm would sell in place of the Canadian product, which is all very fair and proper, but it is obviously unbusinesslike for a firm with any self-respect to decry the merit of goods turned out by an opposition house. It is gratifying to know that the defence of the matter was in good hands, as, fortunately, Mr. John A. Gunn, of the firm of Gunn, Langlois & Company, of Montreal, was at that time in England, and seeing the circular in question, at once wrote to the London 'Grocer,' which is perhaps the most responsible trade paper in that country, a very strong letter in vindication of the Canadian egg trade.

A NAME IN ENGLISH MARKET.

Mr. Gunn remarked that the damaging statements made against the quality of the Canadian glycerined eggs were absolutely untrue. That these pickled eggs have made a name on the British market that is second to none for this particular class of egg, and during the past four years, by the careful and painstaking methods which the Canadian producer has always tried to use, the eggs arrive in perfect condition at all times. Mr. Gunn goes on to say that it is a well-known fact that the issuer of the circular had at one time a pickling station in Canada, but sold out to a Canadian house.

NO GENUINE COMPLAINT AGAINST CANADIAN EGGS.

Messrs. George Little, Limited, of Manchester, England, also repudiate the slur cast upon Canadian pickled eggs, saying genuine complaint cannot be raised against them, being 'good, clean, bright, straight eggs, packed in handy cases, with a minimum of breakage.' While speaking in the most commendatory manner of the glycerined pickled stocks the George Little, Limited, make some very scathing remarks re the 'Canadian fresh 'eggs (so called.' The trouble so far as their experience goes is with the cold-stored eggs, and in the opinion of this firm no Canadian fresh eggs should be shipped to England unless they are fresh gatnered current receipts, and not spring laid eggs 'held up' in an ice-house.

TIMELY WARNING TO EXPORTERS.

A timely word is given to exporters by this English company, not to think the British trade is absolutely dependent upon Canada for its supply of eggs, as Denmark, which is a good first; Austria, Syria and Russia furnish increasingly large supplies, and in recent years Ireland has come to the front with glycerined pickles the exact fac simile, color, size and freshness of Canadian eggs. The advice of this Manchester house goes on to say that the steady rise in the price of Canadian pickles in recent years seems to indicate that the shippers are forcing the Britishers' hands, and many importers in England are therefore dropping Canadian eggs and turning attention to more profitable lines of equal quality. We entreat the Canadian exporter not to inflate his ideas of value, says the advice, for by putting on the screw in this way he will eventually defeat his own object. The trade resents being 'jockeyed' into paying fancy prices and we expect something better from our own kith and kin than displays of Yankee cuteness.'

LOCAL CONSUMPTION IS HEAVY.

While an adverse opinion of Canadian goods and methods should be equally welcomed by the Canadian producer and exporter as showing deficiencies, we cannot but deprecate the 'hold up' theory as advanced in argument against the Canadian egg trade. It is true that the price of Canadian eggs has been advancing for some time, but this is not the result of any organized combine or arrangement to secure two-fold profits, as the Manchester firm plainly asserts, but due to the increasing price of fresh eggs in this country owing to the increasing local consumption, which is almost sufficient to clear receipts even at the busiest season of the year. The domestic demand has almost placed the egg dealers in a position of independence, as far as the trade with Britain is concerned. Inconsiderable stocks have been 'put down' this year for the export trade, which naturally enough command a higher price than would be the case if the stocks were in abundance. However, it is very gratifying to know that we have friends across the water, who are always ready to take up the gauntlet on behalf of Canadian trade, and who at the same time may be equally severe if such trade is not in accordance with their more mature ideas of what is right and proper.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN CHEESE.

There is a slight improvement reported in the cheese market; prices remain very steady considering the indifference of buyers, country holders being very loth to sacrifice goods of such undoubted value. Saturday, and prices were very well held. What the outcome of the price struggle will be, is difficult to predict, but it seems as though the importers have the whip-hand, and use it with the knowledge prompted by the experience of a year ago. The course of the next few days should decide something definite in regard to the price difficulty, as most of the English dealers are looking for a firmer colonial market for cheese. A cable from the Canadian Press Association, received on Wednesday, stated that Cheshire cheesemakers are complaining of the lowness of cheese, which they attribute to the competition which they have to meet from Canadian goods. Evidently Canadian producers are not the only people to be disturbed on account of the lowness of the cheese prices. For the time being our quotations should be considered as nominal, until the market takes a more definite turn.

The butter market also showed a steadier feeling ,although there is little business recorded, excepting on domestic account.

HOG MARKET ACTIVE.

The market for live hogs is extremely active at the present low prices; at the Point St. Charles market on Tuesday 5¼c was paid for good ordinary stock, good heavy hogs selling at 5c, and heavy sows at 4½c. Dealers report very good demand at the present prices, receipts being nicely cleared as they come in.

PEARL ASH EASIER.

Potash is enquired for at $5.90 to $6.00 for firsts, and $5.60 for seconds, with a good demand. Pearl ash, $7.50 to $7.75.

GRAIN — Oats, 36c to 38½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 37c to 37½c; American yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80; and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85, in wood ; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.32½ per bag, $4.90 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6¼c to 7c ; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8¼c to 9¼c, according to quality ; hams, 12c to 13c ; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; heavy fat hogs, $4.50 ; mixed lots, $5; select, $5.25 off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario white, 9¾c; colored, 9½c; Quebec, 9c to 9 1-8c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 19½c ; ordinary finest, 18½c to 19c, and western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 24c ; straight gathered candled, 20c; No. 2, 14c to 15c.

ASHES— Firsts, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5.60; and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover, comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c ; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood ; sugar, 8 cents.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 ; clover, $6 to $6.50 ; clover, mixed, $7 per ton in car lots; Quebec, 9c to 9 1-8c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Oct. 28.

Nearly all the available space in the vicinity of Bonsecours Market and Jacques Cartier square was crowded with the produce-laden vehicles belonging to the farmers and market gardeners. Both of the market halls were filled by the basket brigade, who come to the city by boat and rail. Potatoes were in excessive supply, and the price asked was generally from 55c to 60c for the 80 lb. bag, but the dealers who got potatoes from a distance, free from rot, charge 75c per bag; turnips are 40c to 60c do.; carrots and beets, 40c to 50c do.; parsnips, $1.25 do. Onions were much more plentiful than they have been for the past twelve months, and the prices asked range from $1.20 to $1.50 per bag of 65 to 70 lbs.' superior American onions sell at 1¾c to 2c per lb. Both oats and buckwheat were more plentiful than usual, but prices continue at about 90c per bag for oats and $1.10 do., for buckwheat. Cabbages are in excessive supply, and sell at 20c to 35c per dozen, celery, 12c to 30c do.; cauliflowers, 25c to 75c do. Turkeys were rather scarce to-day and sold at 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; ducks and chickens 13c to 15c do.; black ducks, 90c per pair; wild geese, $1 each; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; prints, 22c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 40c per dozen; older eggs, 22c to 30c do.; apples, $1.50 to $2.50 per barrel; pears, $3.50 to $6 do.; cranberries, $8 do.; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; grapes are still very plentiful and sell at 13c to 20c per 8 lb. basket. Mr. George Vipond, of Commissioners street, sold 2,500 baskets of grapes to-day. Hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORT

HEAVY FALLING OFF IN BUTTER SHIPMENTS — CHEESE FIGURES FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

The shipments of cheese from the port of Montreal for the week ending Oct. 23, amounted to 95,822 boxes, an improvement of about 1,000 boxes over the previous week. There is also an excess of something like 23,000 boxes over the figures of the same period of last year, but about 30,000 boxes short of the 1902 figures. The total shipments dating from May 1 to date amount to 1,791,436 boxes, about 340,000 short of last year, and a little over 20,000 short of the figures of 1902.

The butter shipments from the port of Montreal for the week are about the lowest of the season, being only 12,834 packages, which, however, is a decided improvement on the figures of last year the number then being only 8,115 packages. In 1902 there were over 44,000 packages shipped during the corresponding week. The shipments for the year dating from May 1, fall short of the high record of 1902 by nearly 20,000 packages, but the poor average of the past few weeks has been responsible for this. This year's shipments, it is satisfactory to record, amounted to approximately 100,000 packages in excess of the shipments of last year.

BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

BIDS FAIR TO COMPETE WITH DANISH

A Liverpool correspondent, writing to the London 'Grocer' pays a great compliment to the quality of Canadian butter produced this year in the following statement:—'Danish butter is not as eagerly enquired for at present as would be the case if Canadian was not showing such good quality. The latter has, indeed, this year excelled all previous records in the matter of quality, and our Canadian friends must be complimented on their successful efforts to place on the English market an article which bids fair to compete very closely with the Danish product. Naturally enough, other things being equal, we prefer to give our trade patronage to our Canadian cousins rather than to foreign manufacturers.'

The consumption in England has fallen off considerably the past few weeks, and the market is generally quiet for Canadian makes. However, it is satisfactory to note, as showing that it is not competition that has caused the present inactivity in the Canadian trade, that the Danish and Swedish markets have suffered from the existing dulness. If anything, the market is rather easier this morning, with no advices from the other side of an encouraging nature. The local demand continues fair, but it is expected there will be a big falling of in this week's shipments. Receipts to the city are maintaining a very fair average.

CHEESE BOARDS.

CHEESE SALES.

The following table shows the sales of butter and cheese on the cheese boards for week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, with the number of offerings and prices paid:

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Oct.				
25	Ingersoll	200	....	9
25	Campbellford	1,045	1,045	3 1-16
26	Picton	740	380	9
26	Peterborough	4,500	4,500	9 1 8
26	Woodstock	3,050	900	9 1-16
27	Tweed	745	745	9 3-16
27	Madoc	645	240	9 1-8
27	Kingston	870	870	9
27	Vankleek Hill	1,313	647	9
27	Winchester	733	....	9 3-16
27	Brockville	1,645	3,500	9¼
28	Napanee	1,241	230	9
28	Perth	1,400	1,400	9
28	South Finch	718	718	9¼
28	Iroquois	....	665	9 1-8
28	Ottawa	1,717	70	8⅞
28	Huntingdon	347	347	9 1-16
29	London	1,025	....	8⅞
29	Belleville	3,360	3,360	9¼—9 5-16
29	Cornwall	974	960	9¼
29	Cowansville	619	573	9 1-8—9¼

BUTTER SALES.

Oct.				
28	Huntingdon	558	446	18⅞—19¼
28	Cowansville	936	936	19⅛—19¼

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR MARKETS OUT OF TOUCH.

A practical demonstration of the condition of the United States wheat exports of this year, consequent on the shortage of the crops, is given in the Government report which reached here this morning, and which, amongst other interesting details, shows that the shipments for the past nine months are only one-fifth of those of last year. The amount up to September of this year was about 9¾ millions, in contrast with nearly 55 millions last year. Flour shipments have fallen off from 13½ millions to 9 millions. The total cash decrease in the combined shipments of flour and wheat during the past nine months being nearly $50,000,000.

FLOUR FREIGHT RATES HIGH.

There can be no two opinions as to the reason for the falling off of the wheat exports, as it is fully recognized that the entire production of that country will be required for the greatly increased home consumption, but in the case of flour exports the leading transport lines are mainly responsible for the large decrease. The increase in freightage has made it practically impossible, now that the price of wheat is so abnormally high in that country, for shippers to consign anywhere unless there is a revision of the freight rates. It might be said that the freight discrimination against flour was on account of the extra difficulty of handling, and as the bulk trade is not very large railways do not see their way to lower their rates.

FORT WILLIAM AND DULUTH.

The present state of the wheat and flour markets on this continent is almost unparalelled, and such a state of affairs as now exist in the United States has evidently never been foreseen. With wheat selling at Duluth for 20 cents per bushed more than wheat of better quality is selling at Fort William, there is small wonder that there is no export trade to speak of from that country.

The price of Fort William and Duluth, taking the December options for last night's close, for example, is 95⅝c and $1.15¾, respectively, a difference of over 20 cents. Therefore, it is clear that Duluth markets could decline 20 cents per bushel before it would have any relative effect on either Canadian wheat or flour. It does not follow, however, that our wheat is too cheap, as our market is not regulated in the United States, but rather in Liverpool, the centre of importation. This country will be particularly benefited in any case, not so much by our own good management as by good fortune, the reverse of which has placed the United States in the unexpected position she is in to-day, of having only sufficient to meet her own demands for home consumption.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

Rail and canal receipts for week ending Oct. 29:

	Week ending Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.
Wheat, bush	208,024	488,08
Corn, bush	107,887	101,999
Peas, bush	15,287	5,661
Barley, bush	205,750	22,385
Oats, bush	57,213	61,356
Meal, brls	2,532	2,012
Flour, brls	23,642	29,212
Buckwheat, bush	2,426	14,371
Eggs, cases	3,215	2,310
Butter, pkgs	14,353	9,044
Cheese, boxes	72,909	60,726
Lard, pkgs	12,380	6,016
Hams and Bacon	1,050	720
Leather, rolls	796	824
Raw Hides	60	693
Tallow, brls	69	14,717
Apples, brls	37,252	36,014
Pork, brls	513	565
Dressed Hogs	118	79
Meats, pkgs	11,051	9,303
Beef	102	1
Potash		7

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 31.

About 800 butchers' cattle, 60 calves, 25 milch cows, 15 springers, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and 300 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Good cattle were not plentiful, and brought higher prices, but there was no advance in the prices of common stock. Prime beeves sold at 4¼c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle from 3¾c to 4c; the common stock, 2c to 3c, and the common, 1½c to 2c per lb. There was a good demand for milch cows, which sold at $25 to $60 each. There were two very good springers, for which $150 was asked, but were not sold. The other springers sold at $25 to $50 each. The calves were nearly all grassers, and some of them very lean in flesh; they sold at 1½c to 3c per lb. Good veals sold at 4c to 4½c per lb. Shipping sheep are $3.40 per 100 lbs., and the others 2¾c to 3¼c per lb. Lambs are in active demand at 4c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 4½c to 5¼c per lb.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 31,000, including 8,000 westerns, and 1,000 Texans. Meat steady; good to prime steers, $5 to $5.75; poor to medium $4.50 to $5.60; stockers and feeders, $2 to $5.20; cows, $1.50 to $4.30; heifers, $2 to $5; Texas fed steers, $3 to $5.50; western steers, $3 to $5; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; calves, $3.50 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market, 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.90 to $5.20 ; good to choice heavy, $5 to $5.25; rough heavy, $4.65 to $5; light, $4.85 to $5.10; bulk of sales, $4.50 to $5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; sheep stronger ; lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $4 to $4.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.25 native lambs, $4.50 to $6.25.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Trade at the Western Market was this morning very quiet. There were few cattle offering and the demand having been fairly well supplied during the week, was not very active. One or two good cattle offering sold well and prices all round were about steady. Most of the trading was done in clearing up the few lots of low grade cattle left over from the previous day. Hog prices again declined, going 10c per cwt lower. The run amounted to ten cars, and included 143 cattle, 257 sheep and lambs and 100 hogs.

Export Cattle— There was practically nothing doing in this line. The market is quoted ominal and unchanged. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butchers' Cattle—Good cattle are still in demand, while the trade for those of low grade is slow. Everything was cleared up to day at prices steady with those quoted. Good to choice are quoted at $4 to $4.50, fair to good at $3.25 to $3.75, mixed lots medium at $2.75 to $3.20, common at $1.75 to $2.50, and cows at $1.75 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—A number of these cattle were offering and they sold about steady with yesterday's market. As by far the largest part of the offerings were cattle left over from yesterday, they were of poor grade, and they were slow in selling. Stockers are quoted at $2 to $3.25, bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are unchanged at $2 to $4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—None were offering and the range of prices quoted is unchanged at $25 to $50 each.

Calves are quoted nominal and unchanged at 3½c to 5¼c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light and trade was steady. Quotations all round are unchanged at $2.50 to $3.50 for export sheep, $2 to $3.50 for culls. Lambs were firm at $4 to $4.50.

Hogs—The market continues to show a declining tendency, and is to-day quoted 10c per cwt. lower at $4.90 for select and $4.65 for lights and fats.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London, Oct. 17.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 170, owing to larger arrivals from Ireland, whilst we note first arrival of Scotch cattle this season. Trade for both prime and second quality extremely slow, this being partly due to inclement weather, and rates in some cases favored buyers to extent of 2d per 8 lbs. Fat butcherings cows and bulls dull. Top rates, per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Scotch, Aberdeens, 4s 8d; 80 to 90 stone Devons, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 90 to 96 stone Herefords 4s 6d; 95 stone Runts, 4s to 4s 4d; 100 stone shorthorns, 4s to 4s 2d; 95 stone Irish, 4s to 4s 2d. Arrivals—20 Scotch, 119 Irish, 85 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,306 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increase of 140 in the sheep market. Sheep trade slow, partly owing to wet weather and the scarcity of really choice, small sheep. For ewes, salesmen in some cases accepted 2d per 8 lbs. less money to effect sales. Few lambs from midlands and Ireland made late rates. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s; lambs, 5s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,560; sheep and lambs, 6,810; calves, 5.

London, Oct. 17.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 11d to 4s 3d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 2d to 3s 9d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s; do., seconds, 1s 8d to 3s 2d; do., forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; mutton, Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., very small choice, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; do. ,ewes, 3s to 3s 6d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; do., ewes, 3s to 3s 4d; foreign, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; English lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 4d; English pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; Dutch, do., 3s 3d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.—Cattle, 1,448; sheep, and lambs, 5,731. Best beasts, 6d to 6¼d; second, 5¾d to 5¾d; third, 4¼d to 5d. Best sheep, 8d to 7½d; other sorts, 6d to 7½d. An increase of 183 cattle, and a decrease of 411 sheep. Demand fair for cattle, better demand for sheep at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 29.—White wheat, per bushel, $1 to $1.04; red, $1 to $1.05; spring, $1 to $1.03; peas, 58c to 60c; barley, 43c to 47c; oats, 33c to 35c; corn, 53c to 55c; clover seed, $5 to $6; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.15; white wheat flour, per bri., $4 to $4.15; strong bakers' flour, $4 to $4.20; dressed hogs, per hundred, $6 to $6.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 60c to 75c; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 80c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 16c to 17c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 13c to 15c; eggs, per dozen, 21c to 23c.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Wheat continues firm with a quiet demand. Ontario red and white are quoted at $1.03 to $1.04; No. 2 goose, 89c to 90c, and spring, 98c to 99c, east outside.

Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $1.04; No. 2, $1.01; No. 3, 98c, Georgian Bay ports; 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour, steady; cars of 90 percent patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.46, buyers' sacks, west. Choice brands, 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba, $5.70 for Hungarian patents, $5.40 for second patents.

Mill feed unchanged; bran is quoted at $14 to $14.50 in bulk and shorts at $17.50 west. Manitoba mill feed unchanged at $20 to $21 for sherts, and $19 for bran export.

Barley is in good demand and active; prices are steady at 45c to 46c for No. 2; 43c to 44c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3, malting, west; 1c less for sacks included, Toronto freight.

Rye is steady at 68c to 70c for No. 2 west.

Corn, demand active, and the market is firm at 61c for No. 2 American yellow, 62½c for No. 3, and for No. 3 mixed 61½c on track, Toronto.

Oats steady; No. 1 new white at 32½c; 2 new white at 31¾c to 32c,low freights, and 31½c north and west.

Rolled Oats quiet at $4.50 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto; 27c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots west.

Peas steady at 64c for No. 2 west.

Buckwheat nominal at 53c to 54c west.

Butter quoted unchanged in all lines. The demand for choice grades is active.

Eggs firm and unchanged at 20c.

Cheese steady to firm at 9¾c to 10c.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—A large amount of produce changed hands on the By ward market to-day, at prices mostly in line with those ruling on Thursday. Business was rather on the quiet side for a Saturday market. Pork was not over plentiful. Selects sold at $7.50, and medium at $7.25, and fats and heavies at $6.50 to $7.00 per cwt. Hinds of beef are abundantly at 5c to 5½c per pound, and fronts at 4c to 5c. Best hinds of lamb sold at 9c to 10c, and fronts at 8c to 9c, while veal changed hands at 8c to 9c for hinds, and 7c to 8c for good fronts. Butter was plentiful, and sold at 21c to 22c for prints, and 18c to 20c per pound for best dairy butter in tubs. Eggs were unchanged; guaranteed fresh stock selling at 25c per dozen; storage eggs at 23c by the dozen. Hay sold at $9 to $10.50 per ton. Oats sold at 38c to 40c per bushel for small lots. Potatoes were offered freely at 70c to 75c per bag, retail. Carrots and beets sold at 30c per bag, and turnips at 25c to 30c. Live chickens were quoted at 60c to 65c per pair, and dressed at 70c to 80c; turkeys, dressed, at $1 to $1.25 each; geese 80c to 90c each, and ducks at $1 to $1.10 per pair.

APPLE EXPORTS.

Apple shipments from the ports of Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York for the week ending Oct. 30, 1904:

	Barrels.	Boxes.
From Montreal to—		
Liverpool	18,916	125
Glasgow	12,122	1,911
London	325	....
Hull	1,961	....
South Africa	2,700	....
Aberdeen	3,400	....
Manchester	4,667	36
Total	44,091	2,074
From Portland to—		
Liverpool	7,783	....
From Boston to—		
Rotterdam	150	....
Manchester	3,643	....
London	2,494	....
Liverpool	38,911	....
Glasgow	5,500	....
Total	50,698	....
From New York to—		
Liverpool	3,499	....
London	4,941	....
Glasgow	2,743	....
Hamburg	10,706	....
Various	2,939	....
Total	24,828	....

Total to all ports, 127,400 barrels, and 2,074 boxes.

IMMENSE APPLE CROP.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 27.—It is difficult to comprehend the depreciation in the value of this year's immense apple crop. In some places around Battle Creek apples can be bought for 5 cents a bushel, if the purchaser will pick them up. In others whole orchards can be bought for $10 to $15.

THE WHEAT MARKET

HEAVY SLUMP OWING TO THE BEARISH FACTORS.

The Chicago wheat market opened lower this morning, and later in the day made a rapid drop of about two cents. The bearish arguments were unanswerable on the strength of good weather, liberal northwest receipts, lower cables, and a big increase in the world's supply, the market, therefore, closed easy at $1.09¾ nominal for October, $1.10½ for Dec., and $1.10¾ for May.

Winnipeg wheat also suffered a decline of about a cent on the day's trading, Dec. closing at 91⅝c, and May at 99½c.

Corn closed steady at 48⅝c asked, and 45½c asked for May. The market for oats was steady at 28⅝c for Dec. and 30⅛c for May.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	.111⅞	112	110	110¼
West, Dec..	.111¾	112	110¼	110½
Corn, Dec.	.48¾	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
May	.45¼	45⅝	44⅞	45¼
Oats, Dec.	.28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½
May	.30⅞	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
Pork, Jan.	.12.40	12.42	12.35	12.40
May	.12.45	12.45	12.37	12.42
Lard, Jan.	.7.05	7.07	7.02	7.05
May	.7.15	7.17	7.15	7.17
Ribs, Jan.	.6.42	6.45	6.42	6.42½
May	6.57	6.60	6.57	6.57

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, Oct. 31, 1904.

A new series of high records were made in the stock market last week. Canadian Pacific, Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Montreal Street Railway, Twin City Rapid Transit, Toronto Railway, Detroit United Railway, Toledo Railway, Bell Telephone, Bank of Montreal, Molsons Bank and Bank of Commerce stocks sold at higher prices than for over a year back, and the highest prices of active stocks averaged a point and an eighth higher than the previous week. The uncertain outlook in international politics, however, disturbed the market, and there was a reaction averaging a point and a quarter in active stocks. The question is often asked why should a purely outside matter affect the price of such a stock as Twin City? Even if Great Britain and Russia should go to war, people in St. Paul and Minneapolis would go on riding in the street cars just the same, and the company would make as much money. This certainly seems good reasoning, and as a matter of fact it is not the value of the company's property that would go down, but the price of money that would go up. War causes a terrible waste of money, which is reflected in large government loans at comparatively high interest, both during and after hostilities, and the bidding of governments for money naturally raises the price of that commodity throughout the world, just as the price of wheat would go up if the British Government suddenly started to buy a million bushels a day and dump it into the sea. The result of this demand for money would be that that some holders of Twin City stock would sell out in order to buy government bonds giving higher interest or better security, and as other investors would be doing the same, the price of the stock would go down until it became as attractive as the new bonds. All other securities would be in the same position, so that there would be a general fall in prices. The week's reaction, where it is not dué to professional manipulation, measures the average opinion of the chanes of such a thing happening.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Montreal	5	H. Dec. 1	280½	261	243	253	3.9
Merch.	3½	H. Dec. 1	172	162	150½	160	4.3
Hoche.	3½	H. Dec. 1	136	128½	131	133	5.3
E. T.	4½	H. Dec. 1	199¼	161¼	156½	159	5.0
Mola.	6½	H. Dec. 1	216	219½	196	219½	4.1
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	257½	233½	223	230	4.3
Quebec.	3½	H. Dec. 1	125	130	119	120	5.5
Union.	3½	H. Dec. 1	140	138	130	138	5.0
N. S.	5	H. Feb. 1	290	266	262¼	262¼	3.2
Comm.	3½	H. Dec. 1	170¼	162	150	162	4.3
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan. 15	135	11	100	105¼	7.5
Iron	.....	.....	.....	97¼	43	42	...
Coal	4	H. Jan. 2	118½	122	105	110	7.2
Ogilvie.	3½	H. Mch. 1	136	124½	119	121	5.8
Switch.	1¾	Q. Dec. 31	99¾	92	85	86	8.1
Mackay.	4	Y.	.....	....	75¼	68½	72¼ 5.5
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	5.4
Scotia	3	H. Jan. 2	112	110	100½	107¾	5.6
Ogilvie.	3	H. Dec. 1	113	118	112	114½	5.2
M. S. R.	2½	H. Jan. 2	106¼	106¼	103	103½	4.2
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 3	100	98	85	85	7.0
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	159	159¼	134½	159¾	5.0
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	166	163	154	160	5.0
Mon. Cot.	2½	Q. Dec. 15	130¼	110	98	101	9.9
Halfx Ry	1½	Q. Jan. 2	106	93¼	85	95	5.2
Trinidad	1½	Q. Jan. 2	77½	77¾	72	77¾	7.0
Dom Cot.	.....	.....	.....	34½	25	33½	...
Toledo	.....	.....	.....	27¾	27¼	14	26 ...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	1904. High	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Clos. Low.	Closing. Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	125⅝	116⅝	134	109¾	136	127½	129½	$129.50 4.6
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	82½	69⅞	83½	81½	82¾	82.75 4.8
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov. 1	280	195	217	199	217	209½	215	107.50 4.6
Twins	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	104¼	87¼	104¼	103	103½	103.50 4.8
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	105¾	68½	105¾	104¾	105	105.00 4.7
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	75¾	60¾	75¾	73½	73½	73.50 5.4
Richelieu			104½	65	82½	53¾	61	57¾	58¼	58.25 ...
N. S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	63¾	60	62¾	62.75 9.6
Dom. Coal	.....	.....	132½	55¾	71¾	41	58	55	55	55.00 ...
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	77¼	49	75½	74	74	740.00 6.7
Iron Com.			61¾	6¾	15	7	14½	13¾	13¾	13.75 ...
Mackay Com.					35¾	21½	34½	32¼	32¼	32.25 ...

THE ROYAL BANK.

New York, Oct. 27.—An engagement of $1,000,000 gold by the Royal Bank of Canada was announced to-day.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The new branch bank of the Bank of Montreal at Kel

PREFERENCE WITH BRITAIN

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Words Cheered at Trowbridge Meeting

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 31.—Lord Rosebery, at Trowbridge to-day, said: 'I observe Sir Wilfrid Laurier's utterances are very cautious, very guarded, and are purposely vague as to his geneal wish for commercial relations between the Mother Country and Canada. I know Sir Wilfrid is in the throes of a general election and I do not know the circumstances in which he was speaking, except so far as regards the general election, and I should like to see the text of these speeches before I comment too closely on the extracts which are furnished through not unbiased channels, but there is a speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bearing on these questions which I recommend you to cut out, take to your homes and preserve as the best possible statement of the situation of the relations of the British Empire in its various parts, which has ever been uttered by a British statesman: 'There are parties who hope to maintain the British Empire on lines of restricted trade.' There were not many people when he said this of that kind. There is one very eminent one now: 'If the British Empire is to be maintained it can only be by the most absolute freedom, political and commercial. In building up this great empire to deviate from the principles of freedom would be by so much to weaken the ties and bonds which now hold it together.', (Cheers.) 'These are wise words. They should be written in letters of gold in every building which has to do with the empire all over the world. (Renewed cheers.) But I quite admit that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, under pressure from Great Britain, has intimated his wish, his readiness, rather, to ented into a commercial treaty with Great Britain. Well, I never doubted at any time if it were thought expedient, and if it were possible, that Great Britain would throw over her free-trade policy that Canada would be willing to enter into a commercial treaty with Great Britain.

SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE

Secretary of State Issues Circular Note.

SUGGESTS ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS TO MEET PERIODICALLY.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.—In a circular note, Mr. Hay has carried out the President's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the reassembling of The Hague Conference for the consideration of questions specifically mentioned by the original conference, as demanding further attention, such as the rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, and the bombardments of ports by naval forces, but goes further by practically endorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to meet periodically in the interests of peace. The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague Conference was called before the United States treaty of peace with Spain was concluded.

The text of the note follows :—

'Department of State, Washington, Oct. 21, 1904.

'(To the Representatives of the United States accredited to the Governments signatories to the acts of The Hague Conference, 1899):—

'Sir,—The peace conference, which assembled at The Hague on May 18, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of nations called by the Emperor of Russia to discuss the problems of the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operations of war, and the lessening of the burdens which preparedness for eventual war entails upon modern peoples, its labors resulted in the acceptance by the signatory powers of conventions for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties by arbitration, and for certain humane amendments to the laws and customs of war by land and sea. A great work was thus accomplished by the Conference, while other phases of the general subject were left to discussion by another conference in the near future, such as questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force.

'Among the movements which prepared the minds of governments for accord in the direction of assured peace among men, a high place may fittingly be given to that set on foot by the Inter-Parliamentary Union. From its origin in the suggestions of a member of the British House of Commons in 1888 it developed until its membership included large numbers of delegates from the parliaments of the principal nations pledged to exert their influence toward the conclusion of treaties of arbitration between nations and towards the accomplishment of peace. Its annual conferences have notably advanced the high purposes it sought to realize. Not only have many international treaties of arbitration been concluded, but, in the conference held in Holland in 1894, the memorable declaration in favor of a permanent court of arbitration was a forerunner of the most important achievement of the Peace Conference of The Hague in 1899.

'The annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity which had inspired its former meetings.

'By the unanimous vote of delegates, active or retired members of the American Congress and of every parliament in Europe with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted :

'"Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilzation alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated, namely, by the arbitrament of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law, this conference requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering:

'"1. The questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.

'"2. The negotiations of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

'"3. The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

'"And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives o such a conference."

'On the 24th of September ultimo, these resolutions were presented to the President by a numerous deputation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The President accepted the charge offered to him, feeling it to be appropriate that the executive of the nation which had welcomed the Conference to its hospitality, should give voice to its impressive utterances in a cause which the American Government and people hold dear. He announced that he would at an early day invite the other nations, parties to The Hague conventions, to reassemble with a view to pushing forward completion of work already begun at The Hague, by considering the questions which the first conference had left unsettled with the express provision that there should be a second conference.

LATE PAUL KRUGER.

The Hague, Oct. 31.—The remains of former President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, who died in July last, were removed from the cemetery to-day and taken to Rotterdam for conveyance to South Africa, on board the steamer 'Batavier.' Six wreaths from Queen Wilhelmina, the Prince Consort and former President Steyn covered the coffin. Not much public interest was shown. A chapele ardente has been prepared on the steamer, covered with black drapings, embellished with inscriptions in silver letters, among them: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the second week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24. Full particulars of the competition will be found in this issue.

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Advertisements.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DENISON.—At Denison's Mills, on Oct. 26, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Denison, a daughter.

HAMILTON.—At 223 St. Martin street, Montreal, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton.

HOWIE.—On Sept. 6, 1904, in Mount Lebanon, Syria, Mrs. Ghosn-el-Howie, of a daughter.

McCALLA — At Sunny Acres, St. Catharines, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. William C. McCalla, a daughter.

McLEAN.—At Finch, 'Valleyfield Farm,' on Oct. 24, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. McLean, a son.

NOBLE — At Three Rivers, Que., on Oct. 24, 1904, a daughter to the wife of the late W. J. Noble.
Sherbrooke papers please copy.

RANSOM.—On Oct. 17, 1904, at 18 Melbourne ave., Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ransom.

RITCHIE.—At 700 Mance street, Montreal Annex, on Saturday, Oct. 22, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, jr., a son.

SELBY — At Ottawa, on Oct. 20, 1904, the wife of W. Dunbar Selby, of a daughter.

SMEALL — In this city, on Oct. 10, 1904, at 1488 Waverly street, Annex, a son to Mr. and Mrs. David W. Smeall.

MARRIED.

ALLEN — ROUTLIFFE — On Oct 26, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mountain View, Ont., by the Rev. Rural Dean Taylor, William Allen, eldest son of the late Dalhousie Allen, to Florence Isabella Routliffe.

ARMSTRONG — SMALL — At the residence of the bride's father, Maple Grove, Dunham, Que., on Oct. 19, 1904, by the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, Wm. John Armstrong, M.D., of Shawville, Que., to Beatrice I. Small, youngest daughter of Jas. Small, Esq.

BARNET — MARKS — At St. Augustine Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Frederick Plummer, on Oct. 20, 1904, Joseph George Barnet, third son of Alexander Barnet, Esq., Renfrew, to Mary Norah, daughter of the late Thomas Marks, Port Arthur.

BLACKMAN—BRYCE.— On Oct. 26, 1904, at Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Toronto, by the Rev. E. N. Baker, Albert E. J. Blackman to Alice Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brpce, Toronto.

COWAN — SHEEN — On Oct. 19, 1904, at St. Mary's Church, Dovercourt, by the Rev. A. Hart, rector, Agnes Delphina Sheen, to Wallace Bruce Cowan.

COULTHARD — ULLYOT — At the residence of Mr. R. R. Hall, 208 McDonnell street, Toronto, on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Torrance, Mr. A. E. Coulthard, of Winnipeg, formerly of Oshawa, to Mrs. Dalton Ullyot.

CRAWFORD — PARKINSON — At the residence of W. J. Marshall, 190 Jameson avenue, Parkdale, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, Ethol Maud Parkinson, niece of W. J. Marshall, to Dr. Frederick C. Crawford, of Detroit, Michigan.

DAVIDSON — MITCHELL —At the manse, Cornwall, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. N. H. McGillivray, brother-in-law of the bride, Agnes, daughter of the late James Mitchell, of Whitby, to George Davidson, of Monticello, Iowa.

DE GRUCHY—BAKER.—On Oct. 26, 1904, at St. James's Church, Cape Cove, P.Q., Canada, by the Rev. S. N. Kerr, Eva, second daughter of the late James Baker, of Cape Cove, P. Que., Canada, to Percy C. J. de Gruchy, of Jersey, England.

DIXON — PUBLOW — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 25, 1904, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Christena Emeline, daughter of Mr. Francis Publow, of Perth, Ont., to Joseph Henry Dixon, of Lucan, Ont.

EWART—CROSS.—At Christ Church, Sansalito, Calif., on Oct. 18, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, Richard Ewart, of the O. & O. S. S. Co. and Pacific Mail Co., San Francisco, to Carolyn, youngest daughter of the late Michael Cross, Esq., Amber, Ontario.

GALLAHER—JOHNSTON. — On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1904, in the Presbyterian Church, at South Gloucester, Ont., by the Rev. James H. Ironside, of North Gower, Lucinda Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Kennedy Johnston, Esq., of Johnston's Corners, to Thomas Gelaspie Gallaher, of Ottawa.

GILLELAND—DUNN.— At St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. Rural Dean Ker, Miss Mary J. Dunn, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, to Mr. W. A. Gilleland.

HARRISON — COOTE.— At St. James's Church, South London, Ont., on Oct. 20, 1904, Eunice B. Harrison, eldest daughter of His Honor Judge Harrison, of Victoria, B.C., to John C. Coote, son of the late John Coote, Esq., of this city.

HILTS — BROWN — At King Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on Oct. 20, 1904, by the Rev. T. W. Neal, Dorothy Alice Brown, to William Ellis Hilts, all of Toronto.

IRONSIDE—ORR.— In the College Street Baptist Church, Toronto, on Oct. 24, 1904, by the Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., Miss Thirza Ann Orr, of Toronto, to Mr. William Nelson Ironside, of Nelson, British Columbia.

KERR—SUTTON.— On Oct. 19, 1904, at St. James's Episcopal Church, Chicago, by the Rev. Henry A. Dexter, Albert E. Kerr, of Chicago, to Frances L., second daughter of Thos. E. P. Sutton, of Toronto.

MACLEAN—SPRING.— At the Methodist Church, Parry Sound, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. B. R. Strangways, Dr. W. A. Maclean, of St. Catharines, to Edith M. Spring, of Parry Sound.

MACMILLAN—FLAVELLE. — At Lindsay, Ont., in the Cambridge Street Methodist Church, on Oct. 27, 1904, the Rev. John Walker Macmillan, of St. Andrew'ac Church, Winnipeg, to Amy Cooper, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flavelle, of Lindsay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. W. Henderson, of Lindsay, assisted by the Rev. D. M. Martin, of Cannington.

McLARTY—HISCOTT.—On Oct. 19, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Central avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Christine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hiscott, London, Ont., to Mr. Angus McLarty, of St. Thomas, Ont.

MUNRO—AIRD.— On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1904, by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, St. Elmo, Geo. A. Munro, D.D.S., St. Elmo, to Katherine Aird, daughter of Alex. A. Aird, Sandringham.

NASMITH — McBRIDE —On Oct. 21, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Port Perry Ont., by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, Emily Bertha, youngest daughter of D. McBride, Esq., to Harry C. Nasmith, of Toronto.

REYNOLDS—ORTON. — At St. George's Church, Ottawa, on Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Herbert A. Reynolds, to Nellie, eldest daughter of William Orton, both of Ottawa.

TROTTER—CREELMAN.—On Oct. 19, 1904, at Maitland (Hants), N.S., by the Rev. G. E. Ross, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Markell, Cuthbert Sugden Trotter, son of Major W. C. Trotter, of St. Johns, P.Q., to Jean, eldest daughter of F. S. Creelman, Esq., M.D., of Maitland, (Hants).

TUGWELL — BAKER —At Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1904, by the Rev. Stearns Tighe, M.A., Miss Mabel Baker, to Thos. I. Tugwell both of Amherst Island.

VALLEY—PORTER.— At the residence of the bride's mother, on Oct. 20, 1904, by the Rev. P. Ed. St. Germain, the bride's uncle, Leonard A. Valley to Annie Elizabeth (Libbie) Porter, both of the township of Longueuil, County of Prescott, Ont.

WICKWARE—PATTERSON.— On Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 24 Robinson street, Toronto, by the Rev. E. N. Baker, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, Mabel Jeanette, fifth daughter of Mrs. Bertha Patterson, to Dr. Ernest Hamilton Wickware, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

WOOD — FROUD — On Oct. 19, 1904, at Westmoreland Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Gilbert Agar, B.A., Flora, eldest daughter of Mr. William Froud, to Wm. R. Wood, youngest son of John R. Wood, both of Toronto.

DIED.

ALLEN — On Oct. 23, 1904, Thomas B. Allen, M.D., son of the late ex-Ald. Thomas Allen, Toronto, in his 32nd year

ARDAGH — At the Western Hospital, Toronto, on Oct. 22, 1904, Arthur Augustus Stephenson Ardagh, eldest son of the late Arthur Wellington Ardagh, Civil Service, Ottawa.

ARTHUR.—At his late residence, Trout River, Que., on Oct. 15, 1904, William Arthur, in the 95th year of his age, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland.

BAND.—Entered into rest at St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the morning of Oct. 25, 1904, Annie Graves, dearly beloved wife of William Penruddocke Band, Esq., and eldest daughter of Kivas Tully, Esq., I.S.O., Toronto.

BARRINGTON.—At Allan's Corners, on Oct. 25, 1904, Edith, youngest daughter of Thomas Drysdale, and wife of Charles M. Barrington, aged 19 years, 4 months and 9 days.

BELL — On Oct 23, at the old homestead on which he was born, at Scarboro' Junction, William Bell, in the 84th year of his age.

BICK — On Oct. 27, 1904, at her son's residence, 184 LeBreton street, Ottawa, Frances Jane Bick, widow of the late Thomas Henry Bick, and mother of Wesley Bick, aged 81 years.

BUTCHART — At 405 Manning avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 27, 1904, David Butchart, in his 76th year.

CASGRAIN.— At Windsor, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1904, Mary Ann, beloved wife of the Hon. Chas. E. Casgrain.

CRUICKSHANK.— At San Marcial, New Mexico, on Sunday, Oct. 16, 1904, Dr. C. G. Cruickshank, youngest son of the late Robert C. Cruickshank, Maple Hill, Megantic Co., Que., aged 51 years and 3 days.

DAVIDSON.—In Guelph, Ont., on Oct. 23, 1904, John A. Davidson, of the late firm of Innis & Davidson, publishers of the 'Mercury.'

DECARIE.—At his late residence, on Cote St. Antoine Road, at Notre Dame de Graces, on Oct. 31, 1904, Daniel Jérémie Décarie, aged 68 years, late M.P.P. for the county of Hochelaga.

DUNCAN.—In this city, on Oct. 28, 1904, David Duncan, late of Arbroath, Scotland, and dearly beloved husband of the late Christina C. Graham.
Arbroath and Dundee papers please copy.

FARRELL — On Oct. 27, 1904, at her father's residence, Kingston, Ont., Leonora Eliza MacGillivray, beloved wife of Jas. M. Farrell, Esq., barrister, aged 25 years.

FORREST.—On Oct. 22, 1904, at Blaenavon, Monmouth, while on a visit to her daughter, Amelia, only daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Waller, of this city, and wife of J. R. V. Forrest.
Interment in England.

FRASER.—In this city on Oct. 30, 1904, at the residence of R. A. Becket, 235 University street, Mrs. Anne Fraser, aged 86 years, widow of the late John Fraser, formerly of Picton, Ont.

GILLESPIE — On Oct. 21, 1904, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Hutchins, 574 Jarvis street, Toronto, Mary, relict of the late James Gillespie, aged 85 years.

HAY — At 644 Berri street, on Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, Madeline E. E. Haviland, aged 23 years, beloved wife of Lawrence Hay, and eldest daughter of E. C. Haviland.

HEAD.—At his late residence, 679a Wellington street, on Oct. 28, 1904, John J. Head, aged 50 years, son of the late William Head.
Ontario papers please copy.

HOSKINS — At 30 Chenneville street, on Oct. 25, 1904, Louisa Roy, beloved wife of Jas. Hoskins, aged 52 years.

IRWIN — Suddenly, of heart failure, at Trail, B.C., on Oct. 26, 1904, in his 60th year, William F. Irwin, of Winnipeg, Man., son of the late John Irwin, 'Green Hill' Farm, Streetsville, Ont.

KENNEDY.—On Oct. 28, 1904, at 24 Scarth road, Toronto, Margaret Henry, relict of the late William Kennedy, of Scarborough.

KYLE.—Entered into rest on Oct. 26, 1904, at Cambria, Que., Robert Kyle, aged 52 years.

LOGAN — On Oct. 26, 1904, at her son-in-law's residence, R. J. Lockhart, 919 St. Denis street, Mary Burns, widow of the late Donald Logan, in her 84th year.

MAINS.—At Montreal, on Oct. 31, 1904, Archibald McGoun Mains, aged 41 years, last survivor of the family of James Mains, miller, Strathaven, Scotland.
Belfast (Ireland) and Hamilton (Scotland) papers please copy.

Advertisements.

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Revolutions, 250 per minute.
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Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in. face.
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MARSHALL.—At his late residence, 65 Forfar street, Point St. Charles, on Oct. 31, 1904, Charles Graham Marshall, a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, in his 91st year.

McDONALD — At his late residence, 'The Hermitage,' Sutton West, on Oct. 18, 1904, Donald McDonald, in his 68th year.

McMILLAN — At Cumberand, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1904, Mr. Hugh McMillan, aged 79 years and 6 months. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

McNAUGHTON—At her father's residence, 4th Concession Charlottenburgh, Glengarry, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1904, Christie Jane McNaughton, daughter of Alexander J. McNaughton, for a time a nurse-in-training in the Cornwall General Hospital, aged 21 years.

MORTON — At 107 Chateauguay street, on Oct. 28, 1904, Mary A. (Maizie), in her 68th year, beloved wife of John Morton.
Quebec papers please copy.

ORMSTON.—At Long Island City, N.Y., on Oct. 29, 1904, James C. Ormston, aged 30 years, formerly of Montreal, and brother of Mrs. James Elliott, of this city.

PERRY — Suddenly, at the Toronto General Hospital, on Oct. 26, 1904, John Perry, formerly of Montreal, aged 61 years.

PURVES.—In this city, on Oct. 31, 1904, Agnes Armstrong, the wife of the late Adam Purves, aged 64 years.
Maple Creek (N.W.T.) papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—Mrs. Ellen Robinson, beloved wife of Andrew Robinson, and mother of William, James, John, Andrew and Miss Nellie Robinson, Mrs. Henry Schafer and Mrs. W. O. Miller, of Kalispell, Mont., at the family residence, 876 Congress st. east, Detroit, Michigan.

SCOTT — On Oct. 21, 1904, at her late residence, Toronto, Mrs. Robert Scott, aged 87 years.

SHAW — At Wallaceburg, Ont., on Oct. 22, 1904, Thomas Shaw, aged 79 years, late of Merton, Ont.

SMILLIE.—On September 28, 1904, at Maxville, Glengarry County, Jessie A. Stirling, daughter of the late Alex. Stirling, of White Lake, Ontario, and beloved wife of J. W. Smillie, of Maxville.

STEWART.—At the family residence, 153 Maple street, London, Ont., on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1904, Samuel Stewart, dearly beloved husband of Mary Stewart, in his 71st year.

WATTS.—At Providence, R.I., on Oct. 23, 1904, Jane Bray, relict of the late Russell Watts, of Ottawa, aged 66 years.

WHILLANS.— At Calgary, Alberta, on Oct. 19, 1904, Susie Yelland, beloved wife of John A. Whillans.

WHITMORE.—Suddenly, on Oct. 11, 1904, at Regina, N.W.T., John A. Whitmore, Esq., postmaster of Regina, N.W.T.

WOODRUFF—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1904, Samuel Deveaux Woodruff, in his 86th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

BEATTIE — In loving memory of Mary Jane Russell, beloved wife of Charles Beattie, who entered into rest eternal on the 29th day of October, 1902. 'Forever with the Lord.'

Farm and Other Lands

FARM FOR SALE—640 ACRES CHOICE land in high state of cultivation, fine large dwelling, stone stable for 100 head, barn above; granary, windmill, grinder, blacksmith shop, implement house, poultry house, abundance good water; no better farm; price, $16,000. Easy terms. R. S. THOMPSON & CO., Brandon, Manitoba.

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