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THE DOUKHOBORS' MARCH.

The Dominion Government Sends the Travellers Back to Their Homes.

PILGRIMS REACHED MINNEDOSA AND THEN THE MOUNTED POLICE TOOK CHARGE OF THEM.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 4.—The 'Free Press' has the following this morning from its special correspondent with the Doukhobors :—

'Fox Warren, Man., Nov. 4.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed her mood. Many times the searchers for the Messiah have asserted that he would give them many sunny skies under which to travel during their quest. There would be no winter, they said, while they were on the march. The superb weather of the past two months during which the preliminary visits were made from one Doukhobor community to another, and for the past week, during which they have commenced their life-long journey, has certainly seemed to bear out their prediction.

Until late this afternoon nature had been on the side of the pilgrims, to-night she made a volte-face. After a perfect morning, heavy clouds banked up from the west. The wind grew hourly more bitter and keen and by five o'clock was a nipping north-easter. A little before six snow began to fall and by nine o'clock the earth lay white under three inches of snow. It is falling more heavily than ever as I send this despatch, and gives every indication of continuing all night. This sudden contradiction of all their predictions, and the acute discomfort which the pilgrims must be enduring may do what reason and persuasion have failed to accomplish, induce the misguided fanatics to abandon their quest for a visible Saviour, and return to agricultural life and their abandoned homes.

'I have just returned from the nearer of their camps. The pilgrims' condition, lying unprotected on the snowy waste, exposed to all the inclemency of a November storm in Manitoba, would move to pity the most stony-hearted. The main body, some four hundred and fifty strong, are huddled in a willow scrub at the bottom of Stony Creek, one and a half mile west of Fox Warren. Fires have been lighted. Their fitful glare throws crimson reflections on the snowy ground and casts into ruddy relief the cowering, quaintly-garbed figures. The steep sides of the deep gulch can be dimly seen through driving snow mists. Away to the south the railway bridge, grey, ghostlike, links the buttressing embankment. The mournful chanting of their marching song rises weakly from one little group. Away towards Snake Creek can be heard the long-drawn yelp of a coyote. The wailing of the storm and the thin rustling of the drifting snow, are the only other sounds heard. It is a night for a cosy fireside at a comfortable home, not for a wind-driven winter prairie.

'To-day the pilgrims have marched nineteen miles. Up to date they have journeyed east exactly on the running schedule forwarded. One of the most picturesque spectacles to be seen along the line of march is the meals of the pilgrims. To-day I watched them as they took their midday meal at Binscarth. They unpacked their blankets and spread them on the ground in three continuous and parallel lines. The donations of food made by the Binscarth citizens were given to several men to distribute. The whole concourse stood reverently bareheaded and bowed while a prayer was recited and a short chant sung. Then the companies sat on the prairie. The meal would not have tempted the appetite of an epicurean. Dry oatmeal was the staple article of diet. It was poured by the attendant pilgrims in little heaps, about four feet apart on the blankets that served as tablecloths. Salt, also given by the citizens, was sprinkled on the heaps of oatmeal, and the pilgrims helped themselves therefrom.

A few carried little cloths of the size of handkerchiefs, which they had filled while en route with prairie rosebuds. These were passed round and partaken of by all. The meal lasted about an hour, and the amount of oatmeal had to be twice replenished by the generosity of the Binscarth merchants. Some of the pilgrims dipped their hands into the oatmeal heaps and pulled out a fist full; others utilized as combined plate and spoon the tops of soda cracker boxes. When hunger had been satisfied the whole concourse repaired to the back yards of the residences, and the pumps were kept busy for fifteen minutes quenching the thirst of the throng. The long cortège wended its way east shortly after one o'clock. Half a mile east of Binscarth is Silver Creek, a wide and deep valley trenching through the prairies. It is one of the most beautiful spots in the province, and the view of the advancing host, winding its slow, sinuous way down its steep, tree-clad side, was a spectacle worth going far to see. At the little stream the pilgrims halted. Many bathed their faces. Then the party divided itself in two nearly equal portions, about fifteen feet apart. One of them started a psalm, in which all joined reverently. Then another stepped forward and commenced the chanting of a creed or some verse from Scripture, all, as before, repeating them with the leader. Then one party bowed three times, the foreheads touching the dust with each salutation, the other party doing likewise. This concluded their midday devotions. All the way from Binscarth to the Fox Warren camp I walked and talked with the pilgrims. Wasiet Kinkof, who preached at Binscarth this morning; Ivan Puckchen, and Bratro Petroff were the principal participators in the discussion. They talked to me with the utmost frankness. Their explanation of their mission, their belief and their motives was perhaps one of the most informative and interesting incidents of this unique movement. But this must be reserved for another despatch. To-morrow I hope to give in some detail the particulars pertaining to the line of march from Silver Creek to the pilgrims' Fox Warren camp.'

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 5.—The 'Free Press' has received the following from its staff correspondent with the wandering Doukhobors at Solsgirth, Man.: It was dark when the pilgrim army camped to-night, a mile and a half west of this point. They have covered exacoly the same distance to-day as yesterday, but there is a notable difference in their condition. One night of exposure to the inclement weather has done more to weaken and sap their vitality than the whole five days of travelling and hardship from hunger. When the pilgrims started from Fox Warren this moorning they were perished with cold. The heads of many were wrapped in shawls, though one-third of them had no such protection. They walked with their hands hidden in the wide sleeves of their opposite arms. Some have no protection at all for their hands, and the sufferings of these on a night such as Monday's, must have been great. At the beginning of their pilgrimage all those I spoke to seemed to believe that there would be no cold weather this winter. 'Summer all the time,' they would say, whenever I pointed out to them the madness of journeying on foot for an indefinite time at this season of the year. Now, however, they no longer say 'Jesus keep us warm,' when asked regarding their joourney. They have, as is often the case with extreme religionists, taken the exactly opposite view, and now rejoice in the very hardships they affected to believe non-existent a few days ago.

'Yes, very cold,' said one of them today. 'When very cold no sleep for cold; but Jesus see us bear cold for him. He knows we like him. We his people.'

'But it will keep getting colder all the time,' I said, 'and then how can you go on with your walk for Jesus?'

'Yes, yes, I see,' he said. He thought a while, till a slow, sweet smile transformed his dull Slavonic face almost to beauty, and his eyes brightened as if he had seen a beatific vision. 'Yes, then, we die. Yes. And we see Jesus and will live with him.'

Evidently the mortal life is by them regarded as a probationary chrysalis period to be through with as soon as possible, to expand into a fuller, more perfect, happy existence above.

The inclemency of last night's storm has increased the number of sick. Three of the pilgrims had to be supported partially or wholly along the trail. Had not this been done they must have retired from the procession and fallen by the roadside. With rolling head and vacant eye, unsteady and weak, they lagged behind their comrades, despite the friendly help continually given. One was a man nearly sixty years of age, short of stature and steady of frame. Insufficient nourishment and constant exposure had done the work that years of healthy labor could not accomplish. The man was a physical wreck. I walked alongside of him for a quarter of a mile and found that, weakened to the extreme limit of human endurance, as plainly he was, his determination to go on as long as he had the strength to crawl, was inflexible.

Last evening Wasyl Kinkof and Abratis Petroff promised me they would be photographed to-day, and this morning they twice reminded me of it before we arrived at Birtle. After the dinner was over, therefore, I secured my tripod and camera, the pilgrims taking the keenest interest in my proceedings. The chorus of exclamations as they looked at the view-finder and saw pictures of their comrades on the ground glass, can only be compared with a baby's delight when first it hears the ticking of a watch. 'John the Baptist,' who for the past two days has been free from mania, and has resumed the use of footwear, the curious, broad slippers made of binder twine, manufactured by the Doukhobors, was at first unwilling to pose, but a little persuasion and representation that the publication of his picture might convince some Canadian people of their error, induced him, for a short season, to withdraw his mind from the contemplation of eternal verities, to the more common things of earth. When the button had been pressed, and he was told that the operation was completed, he asked me when the pictures were to be finished. I told him on Friday. Wasyl Kinkof asked the same question concerning his. They consulted among themselves for a while and then said :—'You send us pictures ?'

I promised to do so. They consulted further and then Kinkof said :

'Send all the pictures to me. I see Petroff and all get them. Send them to Portage la Prairie. How far that ?'

I told him, about sixty miles. He made a mental calculation. 'Then Sunday, Monday, perhaps,' he said, 'get them at post-office,' and it was so arranged accordingly. This is important as indicating the route proposed to be taken by the pilgrims. They will go on from Portage to Winnipeg, where they should arrive by the latter end of next week

By some mysterious means they seemed to have acquired much knowledge of the plans made by the department concerning them. For instance, I was greatly surprised to hear Kinkof speak of the projected deportation of the Swan River women and children to their villages. Till three hours before the despatch containing the news was sent to the city, the plans of the department were known to but five. Yet these pilgrims seemed perfectly cognizant that a special train was to be sent up. The rapidity and secrecy of their means of communication is one of the puzzles of this people.

To-night the air is mild, but snow is falling. The pilgrims will put in another uncomfortable night. Some of them will doubtless endeavor to sleep in empty box cars, as they tried to do at Fox Warren, and the farmers' straw stacks in the vicinity of Shoal Lake will certainly not be tenantless.

Saltcoats, N. W. T., Nov. 6. — A train bearing 393 adult women and 133 children between the ages of five and twelve years, and 30 infants, left Yorkton yesterday for Swan River. The women acted well on the train, and will by this time have reached their destination. When passing the army along the track many threw food out of the car windows.

Minnedosa, Man., Nov. 9.—Another chapter in the history of the Doukhobors' pilgrimage to convert the world has closed On the arrival of the Doukhobors' army here on Friday they were met by Mr. Pedley and Mr. Speers, who led them to the skating rink. They formed outside and sang a Psalm, then they were led in prayer by one of their number, who then addressed the citizens, asking them to help do something for Jesus, by helping them along with food. They then went inside and were interviewed by Mr. Pedley, who tried to find out the leaders. Many schemes were tried, but the Doukhobors were cunning. At last Mr. Pedley persuaded them to pick out one man from each village to meet him and talk over the situation. About two o'clock Mr. Pedley, Mr. Speers and five Doukhobors held a conference in the balcony of the rink, one of the Doukhobors acting as interpretor. Mr. Pedley tried every means to find out the real object of their pilgrimage and many and amusing were the evasive answers given by the Doukhobors. They showed they were well posted on current events, saying they wanted to go south to convert the miners in the recent coal strike. Mr. Pedley told them they must prepare to return next day, and that he would go back with them, which seemed to satisfy them temporarily.

Next morning they spread around the town begging as they did the day before, but gathered back and had their meal at eleven o'clock. Then a break was made to move east. When they discovered they were confined and could not go, they made a slight show of forcing their way out, but were held back by police and were kept in until the special consisting of six empty coaches and three cars of North-West Mounted Police arrived.

Mr. Speers entered the rink and asked them to go quietly to the train, but Zebroff, who has been exhorting them ever since their arrival here to remain firm, again tried to hold them together. Mr. Speers grabbed Zebroff and, in spite of his struggles and fighting, ran him out of the rink, and called to the police to bring the rest. They went out all right, but as soon as they were out, they locked themselves together by every man hugging another, making a solid body.

Then the excitement commenced. The citizens turned in and helped the police, but it was hard work for a while to get the Doukhobors apart, taking four and five men to pull one Doukhobor from this interlocked mass. They had to go, however. Some went quietly when broken away, while the majority fought every inch of the ground. The scene was one that has never been equalled in the history of Canada. A sullen, stubborn mob of people, fighting fiercely with police and citizens, not in the usual way of warfare, but just to be left alone and allowed to go their way. One citizen had an ear nearly bitten off, a Doukhobor had his ankle broken, and many other minor mishaps.

A few of the Doukhobors went to the coaches alone, but, the big majority were carried bodily, dragged, pushed along, or loaded in waggons of farmers' who had gathered to see the fight. The latter course was bitterly fought by the Doukhobors, as they so seriously objected to being drawn by horses. The fight in getting the Doukhobors, the one hundred yards from the rink to the station ended in a victory for the government forces, but the Doukhobors' army again formed for battle, and it was here that by far the stiffest fighting occurred. The Doukhobors fought, kicked and clung to everything they could get hold of, the railings of the coaches helping them out. It was an impossibility for one policeman to lead one Doukhobor, one taking as many as five or six and then the clubs had to be used to make the Doukhobors loose their hold, but, as soon as clubbed off one place they caught another, most stubbornly contesting every inch of the way. The Doukhobors were by far the heaviest build and used every ounce of their immense bulk to advantage.

BIG NEW YORK FIRE.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE DESTROYED

New York, Nov. 10.—The new East River bridge, in process of construction between New York and Brooklyn, was damaged to the amount of at least half a million dollars to-night, by a fire that for four hours raged three hundred and fifty-five feet in the air on the summit of the great steel tower on the New York side.

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND

Is the Chosen Successor to Mr. J. Israel Tarte

MR. RAYMOND PREFONTAINE ASSUMES THE MARINE AND FISHERIES PORTFOLIO.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, assumes the portfolio of Public Works, formerly held by the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, and Mr. Raymond Prefontaine becomes Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

This is the plan which commends itself to the judgment of the Prime Minister and which will be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General. Mr Prefontaine comes up from Montreal tonight. The idea of giving the Public Works to Mr. Sutherland occurred to a great many when the vacancy first occurred, but the objection was raised that Quebec would not like to lose the Public Works Portfolio, which had belonged

THE HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

to it practically for two generations. Apparently Sir Wilfrid is now satisfied that this disappointment will not be as keen as some of the people made out. If the Public Works portfolio is ever to be given to other than a French-Canadian it can best be accomplished by a Premier who himself comes from Quebec.

Mr. Sutherland is one of the best-liked members of the administration. He has not sought the promotion, but at one stage and another he has had the control of well nigh every branch of the Federal service upon his shoulders and in each has won the thanks of those whose places he filled. Before he was honored with a portfolio he had charge for months of the post-office and interior departments, two of the most onerous in the whole government. He is a man in whom the Prime Minisetr has long reposed the most implicit faith. It is not saying too much to state that Mr. Sutherland has almost as many friends on the Conservative as on the Ministerial side of the chamber. His elevation to Cabinet rank never changed him one

MR. RAYMOND PREFONTAINE.

iota. He is still as approachable and as affable as he was when playing the role of an Oppositionist. With all this, however, there was never a minister in the Liberal ranks firmer in his party allegiance than the same whip. The man who acts squarely even toward an opponent is not without his reward. Mr. Sutherland has his to-day in the treatment he has received from the Opposition since his acceptance of a portfolio. His estimates, unlike those of some other departments, have never been subjected to captious criticism. The Opposition invariably seemed satisfied that his votes were reasonably sought and that value would be had for the expenditure. Mr. Sutherland was born a Canadian. He is fifty-three years of age, and of Scotch parentage. He has been for the last twenty-two years a member of parliament, succeeding to the representation of North Oxford after a good training in the more limited arena of municipal politics. In business he has been eminently successful, probably he is one of the best-to-do men in the administration. Mr. Sutherland is a Presbyterian. He is one of the two bachelor ministers of the Laurier Cabinet.

James Sutherland is the son of the late Alex. Sutherland, a native of Caithnessshire, Scotland, who came to Canada in 1841. He was born in the township of Ancaster, Wentworth, Ont., in 1849, and was educated at the grammar school, Woodstock. He entered business in that town in partnership with his brother as grocers and crockery merchants. Elected to the Town Council, he become Reeve, holding the office for several terms, and was also elected Mayor of Woodstock in 1880. He has sat in the House of Commons for North Oxford since December, 1880, and has been chief 'whip' for the Liberal party in that Chamber since the death of Mr. James Trow in 1892. He was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee of Railways and Canals in 1896. Mr. Sutherland is a vice-president of the Golden Ring Consolidated Mining Company, British Columbia. He has long been an officer in the 22nd Battalion, Oxford Rifles, and was granted the rank of honorary major in the militia service in 1895. He voted for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act in 1888, thus becoming one of the 'Noble 13.' Mr. Sutherland is a Presbyterian.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said of him: 'A good and true man, we call him at Ottawa the shepherd of our flock. To us his sound judgment, cool head and strong character have been most precious and a prize invaluable in directing the destinies of the Liberal party.'

Joseph Raymond Fournier Prefontaine, K.C., belongs to a family that settled in New France in 1680. He was born at Longueuil, Que., in 1850, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal. After graduating B.C.L. at McGill University, he was called to the Bar in 1873, and has since practiced his profession in Montreal, where he is head of the firm of Prefontaine, St. Jean, Archer & Decary. Mr. Prefontaine was Mayor of Hochelaga, 1879-84, since when he has sat in the City Council of Montreal. He was Mayor of Montreal, 1898-1902. He is a director of the Western Loan and Trust Company, a director of the South Shore Railway Company ,a member of the Roman Catholic School Board in Montreal, and president of the Moto-Cycle Company of Canada. He was created a Q. C. by the Earl of Derby in 1893. A Liberal in politics, he sat in that interest for Chambly in the Quebec Legislature, 1875-81, and for the same constituency in the House of Commons, 1886-96. At the last Dominion general election he was returned for the constituency of Maisonneuve.

BIRTHDAY HONORS

HIS MAJESTY CONFERS MANY PROMOTIONS AND DECORATIONS.

London, Nov. 9.—With the exception of some possibly significant decorations to Portuguese and Japanese officials, the long list of His Majesty's birthday honors is comparatively uninteresting. Some promotions in connection with the coronation ceremonies, and the South African war, and because of services rendered to commerce, and in parliament, are announced. No new peerages have been created.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Commerce; Lord Revelstoke, chairman of the recent commission on London docks, and the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, are among the new Privy Councillors.

The new baronetcies include Mr. Alexander H. Brown, M.P., and Mr. Augustus Prevost, governor of the Bank of England.

Among other honors recorded in the list is the conferring upon the Japanese Prince Arisigawa, a coronation visitor, of the decoration of the Knight of the Order of the Garter, and Companion of the Bath.

Sir James J. Mackay and Count Matsugata, ex-Premier of Japan, are made Knights of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Colonel Muchado and Captain Ferreira, of the Portuguese navy, who have both filled the post of Governor of Mozambique, and Viscount Castro, Governor of the Mozambique Company, are made Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

General Gorjao, the present governor of Mozambique, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Rear-Admiral Lambton, R.N., is appointed extra equerry to His Majesty.

The King has approved the establishment of a new medal to be awarded officers of mercantile marine serving on chartered troop transports.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 10.—The honor of an Imperial Privy Councillorship conferred upon Sir Richard Cartwright, is one which he shares with but two other Canadians. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in common with the other colonial premiers, had this mark of distinction paid him in 1897, when he crossed to represent Canada at the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was made a privy councillor of Her Majesty in 1897, which he was also appointed to represent the Dominion upon the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. Sir Richard was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George twenty-three years ago, just after the defeat of the Mackenzie Government, to which he had belonged. He was advanced in the same order to the Grand Cross, which is held by only four other Canadians, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Oliver Mowat.

SIR OLIVER'S SUCCESSOR

THE HON. R. W. SCOTT NAMED FOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Sir Oliver Mowat's five-year term as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario expires a week from to-day, but your correspondent learns that he will probably be asked to continue in the discharge of the functions for the time being till the question of his successor is taken up. Gossip has persistently assigned the succession to the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, and it is altogether likely that that gentleman will have the first offer if he cares to accept, but apparently Mr. Scott would prefer to remain where he is at present.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

HE VISITS SHORNCLIFFE CAMP AND REVIEWS THE DRAGOONS

London, Nov. 9.—Prior to starting for Shorncliffe camp, the Emperor William received three addresses from representatives of local bodies, to all of whom he replied simply: 'I thank you very much for coming to see me.'

His Majesty arrived at the review ground at the head of a cavalcade, with Lord Roberts at his side, and reviewed some six hundred men of his regiment. The inspection lasted only ten minutes, the Emperor passing down the line while torrents of rain were falling, and in the teeth of a gale of wind. His Majesty, however, keenly scrutinized the officers, men and horses, and then proceeded to the saluting base. William briefly addressed the regiment as follows: 'It gives me great pleasure, for the first time since the death of your late Queen, my beloved grandmother, to have the honor of being able to inspect you. I congratulate the regiment on its appearance, and on the way in which it conducted itself in South Africa. I congratulate you on your return home, and on the arduous duties which you have fulfilled with honor to your country, and to the gratification of your King. It is owing to my visit to your King that I am pleased to be able to inspect you to-day, and I think the best way of thanking His Majesty for the kindness I am receiving is to order the regiment to give three cheers for their sovereign.'

'Three cheers for His Majesty King Edward,' cried the Emperor, who led the salvo of hurrahs.

The Emperor William and the officers then escaped from the fierce storm to the mess room of the regiment, where His Majesty had lunch.

After the luncheon, Lord Basing toasted the Emperor and referred to the intense gratification felt by the regiment at the Emperor's speech on the review ground, and to the magnificent present His Majesty had sent during the war for the support of the wives and children of the men serving in South Africa. His Lordship concluded with declaring that the fact that the Emperor William was colonel-in-chief made the regiment the most popular in the army, and he called on those present to drink a bumper to the health of His Imperial Majesty, 'With three times three.'

In replying, the Emperor said:

'Gentlemen, let me again assure you how great a pleasure this day has given me. I am extremely honored, and very happy to hear that the sum I devoted to the wives and children of those who departed for the war has done so much good. I think the best way of marking this day in the history of the regiment is by adding another sum thereto, in the hope that it may do an equal amount of good.'

The Emperor William concluded with calling for cheers for the regiment.

Subsequently the Emperor was driven in a closed carriage to Shorncliffe Station, and took a train for Sandringham.

Except at the Shorncliff review, the reception of the Emperor was everywhere remarkably lacking in formalities. His Majesty having specially requested that guards of honor and similar attentions be dispensed with.

The Imperial special train stopped a few minutes here to change lines. Thousands of people gathered in the vicinity of the station, but high barriers shut out even a sight of the cars.

The Emperor reached Wolferton at 6 p.m. He was met at the station by the King. The meeting of the King and Emperor was as informal as could well be imagined. The public, as it had been elsewhere, was rigidly excluded from the station. A few minutes before the arrival of the Emperor's special train the King, accompanied by a single equerry, drove up to the station with a pair and brougham. His Majesty stepped upon the platform as the Emperor's train stopped and bared his head as his royal visitor alighted. Their Majesties shook hands and embraced, and quickly drove off to Sandringham.

Sandringham, Nov. 9.—The weather here to-day was perfect, and the bright sunshine brought out crowds of visitors to Sandringham on the chance of seeing the Emperor William.

The approaches to the church were lined with spectators. The Queen, the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived at the place of worship together. Half an hour later the King, the Emperor, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other distinguished persons arrived, and stood chatting outside the church.

The Bishop of Ripon preached on the possibility of the disappearance of race distinctions, and the attaining of the grand brotherhood of man. He referred to the King's recovery from his illness, to the visit of his kinsman monarch, and to the ties which have long united Germany and Great Britain. The Bishop said that, however these countries were divided by the German ocean, a race blended of both peoples, was continuing to grow on the other side of the Atlantic, where the Germans and Englishmen were becoming one nationality. The service was closed by the singing of the National Anthem. Afterwards the two monarchs walked together through the gardens.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED

NINETY-SIX OF THOSE ON BOARD ARE MISSING.

Melbourne, Nov. 11.—The British steamer 'Elingamite,' bound from Sydney, N. S. W., for Auckland, has been wrecked on Three Kings Islands. Forty-one of those on board the steamer were saved and ninety-six are missing.

ONE OF GOD'S ANGELS

(Etta J. Webb, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

It looked like a pile of dirt into which some one had stuck an end of a rusty stove pipe—not a very big pile, either, despite the fact that upon the south-western prairie anything in the way of protuberance has an importance that it could not have elsewhere. But round on one side was a little square hole for a window and another larger hole for a door, which changed the dirt-pile into a human dwelling—the typical dwelling of these vast levels, destitute alike of timber and of stone, where if one builds at all he needs must use the only material provided—sod. Now, the outside of a sod-house may be made very gay and picturesque. Indeed, one can have a most wonderful roof-garden with no expense and little trouble, for it is just as easy to take up a piece of sod that has a splendid red or yellow cactus growing upon it, as it is to take up a piece that has nothing but shrivelled, burned-up grass roots and stems.

But there is an inside to the sod-house which is not picturesque and which people do not know about who only have such acquaintance with this style of habitation as a passing glance from a car window affords. Imagine a room topped, bottomed and sided with earth, half lighted and having an unwholesome underground smell, especially when it rains and streams of muddy water trickle down the stove pipe to steam upon the rusty stove—a room which has many occupants besides the family, and these of a kind good housekeepers do not care to hear about, and you have a fair idea of what the inside of a sod-house is like. But, oh, to wake in the dead of night to find your face pressed against the cold earth or some unseen, horrible thing dragging its slow length across your neck—you must not put up your hand to brush it off, for it may be anything from a rattlesnake to an angle-worm; you must just lie still and wait in shivering patience until a light is struck and you are delivered from peril, or at any rate, from discomfort; to live for days and weeks and months without seeing a face or hearing a voice that does not belong to your own home circle; to look out at morning, noon and night upon the same mocking monotony of smoothness; to dread every cloud lest it develops into that greenish funnel-shape you have learned to fear; to feel the stillness beating against you until you long to shriek out in the hope of raising an echo—unless you can imagine all these things and more even than these, you do not know what living in a sod-house means; you cannot sympathize with the people I am going to tell you about in this little story.

The spring rains were done and summer—the arid summer of the south-west which comes early and stays late—was fairly settled upon the land. Already the first freshness had passed away and you felt the near approach of that dreariest of times when the helpless earth bakes and bakes and burns and browns and the wild living things of the prairie creep, panting away in search of some place where the shafts of that fierce conqueror, the sun, enter not. The grain fields lay thirsting in the still heat, each tender blade drooping limply earthward in piteous appeal for the succor which the broad, bright skies refused to give. All the crop had perished last year in the terrible drought, and as one looked abroad to-day, it seemed not unlikely that the same thing might happen again. Do you know what it means for a prairie farmer to lose his crops? Often he stakes his little all upon the seed which he puts into the soil prepared for it, through days and even weeks of brave, patient labor; one pair of hands make but slow progress upon these vast areas. He watches eagerly for the first pale green shoot that pushes its way out and up to the light, and after that appears life is a constant fluctuating between excessive hope and excessive fear. A good harvest means plenty of food throughout the dark winter season and abundance of seed next planting time. It means new clothing and some little convenience in the home, perhaps, long planned and waited for. About all, it means lightness of heart and peace of mind and perfect security against future needs—three things which upon the prairie as elsewhere make life richly worth the living. But if the harvest fails—surely nothing can be more pitiful than the helpless despair of the man who sees the hope and promise of all he has struggled for, being slowly consumed before his eyes.

But drought and cyclone are not the worst of the evils that threaten. There is one still greater though, thank God, pure air and simple food and outdoor living make it far less frequent. Sometimes death comes to these prairie homes—comes as nowhere else on the face of the earth, for nowhere else does it bring with it such emptiness of heart, such long-abiding desolation.

Death had come to the sod-house at the very beginning of the day, of which I write. As the round red sun pushed its way up from behind, the far, faint line of the horizon, the difficult childish breathing grew yet more difficult and the little face in the strange light produced by the freshly breaking day and the kerosene lamp burning upon the table, took on a wan look like that of a flower fading in too much heat. Faster and farther climbed the sun. The long level beams flashed across the pale green breadths of grain and into the open doorway. The mother shifted the languid form, sunk against her shoulder, and raised one of the tiny hands loosely shut and showing white as a delicate rose leaf in her rough brown one. The light chill touch sent a startled horror quivering over her and darkened her wide blue eyes with that helpless wonder which is oftener to be seen in the eyes of children than of grown people. Of a sudden the sun freed itself from the horizon and shone forth full and hot and bright. It had travelled fast, but Death had travelled faster, and the baby was lifeless in its mother's arms. She was only a little German woman, ignorant as one of her own children, sleeping their flushed, healthful morning sleep in the trundle-bed at her feet. She had never seen death before and she did not understand it now, but she could sob her heart out after the manner of any woman who finds the thing she best loved suddenly snatched away from her sight and touch and hearing.

All day long she had sat with the dead child on her knees, weeping wildly, kissing it, pressing the little hands against her bosom as if she would press the warmth of life back into them. The children, awed and miserable with the sight of a grief they were too young to share, made shift to care for themselves and kept quietly away from their mother and the wee, still thing on her lap, which had so lately been their smiling, crowing 'Kleine schwester.'

Ah, if vater were only at home; but vater, a broad-shouldered, blonde-haired young German, from whom the little ones had picked up all of the very imperfect English which they knew, had gone northward three days before to get supplies and would not return until three days more. They had all wept, as they watched him drive away with the clattering farm waggon and the sober, lean-limbed old farm horses, although he had looked back so often, waving his hat or hand and smiling to them to be of good cheer. It was always so lonely without vater, but, oh, it was thrice lonely now since this dreadful thing had happened, which made muther cry and cry as if she would never leave off in the world. They were hungry, too, having eaten all the cooked food they could find, which was little enough, heaven knows, for four such healthy, hearty appetites as theirs. Clara, the youngest, amused herself for a time with a particularly fat and lazy-looking beetle which had crawled out from a chink in the wall and was taking an easy survey of the premises. The big, clumsy creature looked so comical lying on its back with all its legs kicking helplessly at the air. But presently, in an unguarded moment, it gained control of its powers of locomotion and scuttled back into the wall at a much faster rate than it had issued forth. Whereupon Clara, being abruptly recalled to a sense of her discomforts, set up a loud wail which was instantly joined in by the other children who had only been waiting for this initiative that they might relieve the burden of their own overcharged little hearts.

The poor mother lifted her head and stared at them in a dazed way, seemingly sensible for the first time that day to their nearness and their needs. A deep sigh escaped her.

'Arme lammer—arme lammer!' Then her heavy eyes drooped and her glance fell to the floor, where the hot bright sunshine streamed in past her feet and she started half terrified, for in the sunshine was a shadow—a woman's shadow.

Had it been a man's it would not greatly have surprised her, for sometimes a man came that way and stopped at the sod-house for directions, or perhaps a drink of water—some cowboy or neighboring farmer, perhaps, or traveller wandered far from his course. But a woman, and such a woman, stood there before the low doorway, tall and straight and bright, with vigorous health and exercise, her serge skirt held back from her graceful ankles by one heavily-gloved hand, her dark, frank eyes looking steadily out from under the broad brim of her hat. The little Frau had never seen her like before. For a moment she forgot her sorrow and stared with all her might at this strange, bright creature who for all she knew might have sprung up out of the earth or dropped down from the glittering skies overhead.

The stranger's eyes swept the room in a single comprehensive, lightning glance. Nothing escaped her. She saw the general litter and disorder, the children huddled together and crying, the mother's wan absent look and what had occasioned it all, the dead baby.

Instantly she was across the threshold and in the room, which her tall, pliant figure seemed to fill somehow with sudden life and movement. The brilliant color had faded in her smooth cheeks and her dark eyes were soft with feeling.

'I see you have a great sorrow here,' she said, 'won't you let me help you bear it?'

She was bending down toward the little Frau's face which was lifted to receive her look. Poor thing! She did not know a word of English, but the sweet voice was full of tender meaning and soothed and calmed her trouble like the pouring of cool balm upon a sore wound. Tears welled up in her eyes, overflowed, and ran down her plump cheeks, but they were unlike any tears she had shed before that day. Carefully she drew away the coarse white cloth and together the two women beheld it a moment in silence.

The children crept up and stared, round-eyed and open-mouthed, from their mother to the stranger and back again. At length Clara reached forth a timid little hand and plucked at a fold of the rough serge skirt. The dark eyes brimming with some feeling stronger than mere pity, an awakened memory perhaps, turned slowly toward the child.

'What is it, little one?' the kind voice asked.

'Sie would tell you sie ist glad you haf come,' explained Katrina, who, besides being the eldest of the family, had the most English at her command and therefore felt it incumbent upon her to speak.

'Well, I, too, am glad I have come,' the stranger said, 'for it is evident I am sorely needed here.' Her quick eyes leaped from face to face. 'Are you hungry?' she questioned. 'Have you had anything to eat to-day?'

Five-year-old Welhelm thrust a grimy little finger into his mouth and began to whimper softly, but Katrina silenced him with a warning glance.

'We had some pone,' she said, and she sighed regretfully. 'Es ist all gone now.'

'I daresay,' a flicker of amusement stirred the gravity of the intent face.

'Wait a moment,' she ran out of doors and round to the back of the house, where a couple of tough-looking little brown ponies were stamping up the dry earth in their impatience. She sought under the seat of the light buckboard and brought out a basket, which contained the remains of her luncheon and what had been provided for her supper. Then back into the house she sped, cleared a place on the untidy table and spread out the little store of eatables before five pairs of gaping eyes. All her motions were swift and easy. She went to and fro in the low, disordered room with the same graceful unconsciousness of self which would have characterized her anywhere, and which undeniably is not an acquirement, but a direct inheritance from a long line of good blood and good breeding. She motioned the children forward.

'Come, eat,' she said, 'and now—' she turned to the mother. For an instant her clear eyes shadowed, then she stooped down and drew the wee white bundle away from the reluctant arms. She had no word to say, but her face and actions were eloquent with love and better than many words.

The little Frau sighed and fell back wearily as her arms were emptied.

'Ach, mein Kleine Kind—mein Kleine Kind,' she moaned.

Then her eyes lifted to the woman standing before her with the dead child in her arms. Something in the attitude, as well as in the dreaming face, touched her warm German heart. She got up eagerly.

'Ach, sie—sie—' she could go no further, but her look was question enough. Motherhood is quick to recognize motherhood the wide world over. Even this ignorant little prairie woman could see that the other had held a child in her arms before and loved it, and perhaps—lost it.

The stranger turned about and laid her burden down upon the bed and smoothed out the crumpled white frock and drew a corner of the gay patchwork quilt across it. The mother stood at her elbow watching her and sobbing once in a while. Presently, when all was done, she held out her arms and lifted her quivering face with a piteous appeal in it that could not fail to be understood and the stranger drew her close in a comforting embrace.

'I know—I know,' she said. 'I, too, have had this loss. I, too, have felt this heart-break,' and for a moment her mind escaped from this breathless south-west prairie to far northern hills, where by day and by night cool dark firs stood guard above two graves—her child's and another's not less beloved.

She told them about herself by and by, when she had done for them some of the many things she saw to do and had heard their brief, pathetic story, which small womanly Katrina translated from her mother's lips, with little comments of her own added thereunto—how she had been sent from a far northern city to live and work among the people of the prairie—people just like themselves, who needed her and whom she could help. A missionary, yes, but they had never heard of a missionary—it was a new and unmeaning word to them, but if all missionaries were like her they must be 'himmlisch.' Katrina thought she would like to know a great many missionaries, and then she told them that to-morrow she would come again and bring someone with her, for she saw that the baby's funeral could not wait for its vater's return, but must take place in his absence. At that the poor mother wept outright. Sympathy, especially the sympathy of her own kind, means so much to a grief-stricken woman. Katrina was sobbing, too.

'You are shust like one of God's angels,' she said.

The stranger laughed—the sweetest sound the little sod-house had ever heard, so soft and low and rippling that it seemed to the surprised listeners like some wonderful far-off music, whose echo had just reached them. It had no mirth, no gaiety in it. It was just the beautiful expression of a beautiful nature that had learned the lesson of life and death and could still find sunshine amidst the heaviest shadows.

Clara caught her eagerly about the knees.

'Do is again!' she cried. 'Do is again.'

But the stranger only swept her up in her strong arms and kissed her with lips that half smiled, half trembled.

She went away presently. The sun was sinking toward the horizon and the glowing brightness of the hot day had softened upon the prairie.

They stood outside the sod-house and watched her until she could no longer be seen. But their hearts were not heavy, for had she not said that to-morrow she would come again? And as they went slowly back into the poor room that was all they knew of home, it seemed to them that the brightness of her presence still lingered there, dimly glorious, just as if she had been 'one of God's angels' in very truth.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HILARY'S SIX LITTLE PIGS.

('Country Gentleman.')

Hilary's pigs were 'poor, common trash,' as they say in the South, and were little better than the semi-wild 'razor-backs' which roam at will through the pine woods and low swamps of Florida. But they had been carefully reared by the boy, who among other tricks had taught them to respond to his calls.

'Piggy! Piggy!' was not an attractive word from one point of view, but it always acted like magic upon the six little 'razor-backs.' The reason for this was that Hilary always rewarded them with some toothsome food when they responded promptly.

Hilary expected to make enough from the litter to start himself on the road to a fortune by the next year, when he intended to purchase fruit trees and begin his orange grove. His father had promised him the land, and had given him the pigs to raise.

The growth and development of the animals consequently formed a matter of daily importance to the boy. He watched them, played with them, and admired them until they were more like pets than practical farm animals to fill somebody's pork barrel later.

There were three white pigs, two mottled brown and white, and one black. The latter was always the scamp of the litter, and if any mischief was brewing, Hilary watched the black pig and waited for developments. He knew that if he was held under control, the others could be trusted.

But the blood of their wild ancestors showed itself more or less in all of the pigs as they grew older, and they made Hilary work for the money he intended to reap from their dead carcasses. Such simple things as breaking into the cornfield and destroying the stalks, or running away and hiding for days in the swamp, were scarcely worth chronicling. These accidents Hilary expected, and he took them as a matter of course.

But when one day six pigs walked up to the house and grunted dismally, and Hilary looked out and saw that every one was painted a bright green, his heart misgave him. For a moment he was so overcome by the sight that he laughed outright, exclaiming aloud:

'Look at the green pigs! Where did they find all that paint?'

'That isn't paint,' said his father, in a moment. 'They've been at that Paris green I left in the potato field.'

Then looking seriously at Hilary, he added: 'I'm afraid that's the last of your pigs, Hilary. They must have taken enough inside to poison them.'

Hilary said nothing, but believed as his father did. Nevertheless, he held them under the pump and deluged them with water until some of the green was washed off. The pigs liked this less than the dose of Paris green, and squealed continually during the process.

Instead of dying, the whole litter seemed to thrive on the Paris green, and by the time the last vestiges of the poison had worn off they were fatter and heavier than ever. For a few days they were quiet and kept out of mischief. Then, led by their little black companion, they resorted to other mischievous tricks and escapades, which brought down anger upon their heads.

Late one evening queer noises sounded on the cellar stairs, followed by a rumbling sound as if barrels were being rolled down the steps. At first, thoughts of ghosts and burglars alarmed Hilary and his parents, and they started for the cellar with a lantern and gun; but before the door was open somebody said:

'It's Hilary's pigs up to more mischief.'

This proved true, for when they investigated they found six porkers in the cellar busily engaged in devouring a load of new cabbages that had been stored there the day before. How the animals had broken loose from their pen, shoved open the cellar door, and tumbled down the steps, are all problems that are not easy to solve. They were in the cellar; and it took two hours to catch them and carry them, one by one, to the surface of the earth again, all squealing until the nearest neighbor came running to the rescue.

'Thought you were having a midnight pig-sticking,' he said, when matters were explained. 'If I were you, I'd sell those pigs right away.'

'Who'd buy them?' asked Hilary.

'Nobody, I guess, unless he wanted 'em for a circus.'

They were too small to kill, and they had eaten so much that something had to be done with them to recover the money already expended in raising them.

'It isn't only what they have eaten,' said Hilary ruefully, a few weeks after this, 'but it's what they have damaged. I guess if I paid you for all the injury they have done, I'd be out of pocket now.'

'It was well that I didn't put that in the bargain,' replied his father with an amused smile. 'How much damage do you suppose they have caused?'

'I can tell you,' responded the boy, taking a paper from his pocket. 'Here it is. I've kept account of it all.'

He pushed the paper before his father, on which was plainly written:

June 10—Damage to corn field and broken fence	$1.50
12—Damage to barn by rooting under the foundation.	2.00
14—Destruction of 10 gallons of Paris green	2.50
20—For destroying 100 cabbages.	2.00
For sundries, torn trousers, broken fences, shoe leather, etc.	5.00
Total	$13.00

'I think that will cover most of the damages,' added Hilary, 'and at that rate they are a losing venture. I am already in debt to you.'

'Then you propose to turn them over to me?'

'Yes, if you will take them.'

'But if I don't want them, what then?'

'We shall have to sell them or kill them.'

There was silence, and then Hilary's father said:

'We won't kill them now, or give them away; that would be poor business policy. Besides, it wouldn't be just to the pigs. We must let them have every opportunity to redeem themselves. We must give them another chance.'

'What do you propose to do?' asked Hilary, interested in the new plan, but not sure of what his father meant.

'We'll turn them over to nature. Their ancestors were wild razor-backs; and it is evident the wild blood is in them, and that we can't civilize them. We'll brand them with some mark, and turn them loose in the swamp, where they can forage for themselves. If they live, we will round them up next winter and kill them for market.'

'They will hardly seem like my pigs,' remarked Hilary a little ruefully, remembering the many good times he had had with the pigs when they were young. 'If they were not so bad, I'd try them again on the farm.'

He was half inclined to give the animals another trial; but early next morning he was startled by a noise near the barn. Hurrying out, he was greeted by a chorus of wild squeals. His pigs were in trouble again.

All except the black leader were covered with half-slaked lime, which had poured over them from an overturned tub, where his father had put it in the morning to prepare for whitewashing the cellar. The little black leader had escaped harm, but the others were covered with the burning stuff. For hours they squealed and grunted around, until every hair was burnt off their bodies.

'That settles it,' said Hilary to himself.

On the following day, the pigs were branded with the letter 'H,' and then they were conducted to the swamp and banished forever. They were so fond of this swamp that there was little danger of their ever returning voluntarily to the farm.

Although banished from the farm, and deprived of the corn and other delicate food that had been fed to them in the past, the pigs seemed perfectly contented, wallowing in the muck and dirt, and eating the wild plants, acorns and roots. Hilary went down to the swamp nearly every day to watch them, occasionally carrying corn for them to eat. Not once did they attempt to return to the forbidden land—not even to play some prank upon their owner.

A month after their banishment, Hilary was in the swamp cutting logs to make boxstaves with, when he met with a queer experience. He had crossed a wet, marshy place near a lagoon when suddenly he heard an ominous hissing all round him. That warning was well known to him and he stood perfectly still.

The Florida diamond-back rattlesnake is a dangerous creature to anger, and when he announces his presence by a rattle, it is safer to stand perfectly still until the creature can be located. In a few moment Hilary caught sight of the rattler a dozen feet in front of him, with head erect and body coiled ready for a spring.

The boy would have backed cautiously away, but behind him he had heard another rattle. He knew that the mate of the big fellow was somewhere near him in the rear, and he was almost paralyzed with fear.

For nearly five minutes he stood facing the snake and straining his ears to catch the rattle behind him. It was a fearful position, and any sudden movement on his part probably meant death. He could almost hear his heart beat, so great was his excitement.

Then suddenly to relieve the strain there was a crash in the bushes in front, and a black head protruded, followed by several white ones. Then came a series of grunts. Hilary recognized his six pigs, now grown fat and strong; and they apparently knew him.

For a moment the boy's attention was diverted from the snakes to the pigs; then he opened his mouth and called:

'Piggy! Piggy! Come here, Piggy!'

The six porkers had not forgotten the rewards that always followed this call, and with almost a simultaneous bound they dashed through the bushes toward the boy. They came onward like a whirlwind, startling the snakes so that they turned around to face this unknown danger. As the pigs dashed past them, the rattlers struck out at the charging enemy, but instantly realized their mistake, and tried to slink away.

With a grunt of satisfaction, the black porker caught sight of the rattlers, and then dashed at them, followed by the whole litter. It was in vain that the snakes squirmed and struck at their new enemies. With sharp hoofs the pigs trampled them to pieces, and so mutilated their bodies that they were hardly recognizable.

When they were through, Hilary was ready to fall upon his banished pigs and pet them; but they were averse to petting, and stood their distance. Nevertheless, he promised them the biggest dinner of choice corn and cabbages the next day that he could collect.

That night he said to his father: 'I guess we can wipe out the damages in that bill. The pigs were worth more than thirteen dollars to me to-day.'

'Yes, and a hundred times thirteen,' replied his father, with a faint indication of moisture in his eyes.

And so Hilary's pigs were considered a good investment, in spite of mischievous tricks and pranks.

Note.—Florida's 'razor-back' hogs are immune to the rattlesnake's poison, and are their deadliest enemies in the swamps.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

ALL THE RUSSIAS.

'Since the Great Wall of China, the world has seen no one material undertaking of equal magnitude.' Such is the dictum of Mr. Henry Norman concerning the Siberian Railway, on which he travelled 'to the far confines of that land whose name was recently only a synonym of horror.' 'That Russia, single-handed,' he said, 'should have conceived it and carried it out makes imagination falter before her future influence on the course of events.' In his last book, 'All the Russias' (Wm. Heinemann, London), Mr. Norman gives a bird's-eye view of the Tsar's domains. Half Oriental, the Russian empire is yet rapidly developing a modernity more than superficial in some important respects. For instance, M. de Witte, the minister of finance, is systematically fostering manufactures, and this will quickly raise up a 'middle class' which has hitherto been lacking in Russia. Beneath the nobility and the government officials there lies for the most part a dead level of illiterate peasantry, very poor and much given to drink. It is partly for this reason that rich residents of St. Petersburg do not build their summer cottages in Russia, but in the picturesque and prosperous dependency of Finland.

Pine clad hill and dashing stream form the commonest natural features; the peasants are fairly well to do; they are healthy, intelligent and strikingly honest; sobriety rules because the sale of intoxicants is absolutely prohibited; there is capital fishing to be had; while, perhaps, most influential reason of all, owing to the lowness of the Finnish tariff, both necessaries and luxuries are far cheaper than in Russia.

But if this western dependency is better off than Russia itself, by reason of its native character, some of the far eastern ones have special advantages too, by grace of the Russian Government. Mr. Norman was much struck with the electric lighting of Irkutsk, its splendid European shops, its long-distance telephone and the ten percent of its municipal income spent on primary education. Tashkent, too, has its 'Realschule' ('it would be an admirable school even in London or New York'), as well as its technical school and free primary schools. 'Russia is doing more to educate her people, both Russian and native, in Central Asia than she is doing in Europe.' It is strange to hear of these things side by side with the old cruel Orient, its weird fanaticisms and its degrading social customs. Mr. Norman went to see the prison of Bokhara, where sixty years ago two British officers were kept for months in torture. The worst features of the prison have been abolished, but it is still, according to this narrative, a terrible place, a prison within a prison, light entering only when the door is opened.

To me, who hate to see a lark in a cage, or a monkey tied to an organ, the sight of all these men, with hopes and fears and affections like my own in kind, positively chained in rows, robbed of every vestige of human rights, was awful. All I could do was to buy bread for them all, and stand by till I saw they really had it, and distribute some handfuls of small coin in the hope that it would afford a grain of alleviation of their lot. How long had most of them been there? I asked the old jailer. Some just come in—some for years. Had they all been tried? Some had, some had not. What were they chiefly condemned to? Some to stay in prison—some to death. Would some of them be freed? The old man smiled. I knew what he meant—it depended on whether they or their relatives could find money to bribe others and him. When would the condemned be executed? God alone knew.

If the round earth has a spot upon which hope can find no foothold, that spot would seem to be the prison of Old Bokhara. Yet as I looked back I saw that a gypsy woman had followed me in, and that—the soldier at the jail door being too interested to shut it—a group of eager prisoners had gathered round the step, and she was telling their fortunes for the coppers I had given them.

The chapters on Russia's financial and political position, her relation especially to England, her administration in Central Asia, her treatment of Finland, furnish much to engross the serious student of affairs. Indeed, the aim all through has been 'not to re-describe well-known sights and places, but to seek, in both familiar and unfamiliar scenes, the underlying facts and motives and meanings which go to make the Russia of to-day, and from which the Russia of to-morrow may be inferred.' The preface tells us that the book was written with special reference to the possibility of closer commercial and political relations between Russia and England. 'I anticipate with satisfaction that in England I shall be regarded as too pro-Russian, and in Russia as too anti-Russian.'

ANNUALS ALREADY.

A rich and varied two dollars' worth is the 'Girl's Own Annual,' being five or six story books in one, besides short stories, music pages of much interest to amateur musicians, and useful articles on 'Boating for girls,' 'Japanese home gardening,' 'Practical points of law,' etc. There are also good serial essays on the making of character, and the choice of professions and occupations open to young women. Some of the fiction in this book is of the old-fashioned and rather sentimental style. Of this kind is the mediaeval romance called 'The fair captives of Castle Vufflens.' Other stories are distinctly modern both in setting and in feeling. Miss Tytler, one of the oldest contributors to the 'Girl's Own Paper,' has attempted a new departure in her story of the 'Fernley Girls' Guild,' showing several modern types of girls and their influence upon each other. By far the most striking serial story, however, is that of 'Pixie O'Shaughnessy,' by Mrs. George De Horne Vaizey, whose satisfactory work in literature of this kind we have had occasion to notice before. It is the account of a witty little Irish girl at an English school, the amusing and pathetic situations that she gets into make bright reading even for grown people, and will surely be fascinating to school girls.

'Me education's finished,' said Pixie, haughtily. 'I know me tables and can read me books and write a letter when I want. And that's all that's required of a young gentlewoman who lives at home with her parents. I have heard you say so meself a hundred times if once.' It was too true, the Major recognized the argument with which he had been wont to answer his wife's pleas for higher education, and was incensed, as we all are, when our words are brought up against us.

'You are a very silly child,' he said, severely, 'and don't understand what you are talking about. I am giving you an opportunity which none of your brothers and sisters have had, and you have not the decency to say as much as "thank you." I am ashamed of you. I am bitterly ashamed!'

Such a statement would be blighting indeed to an ordinary child, but Pixie looked relieved rather than otherwise, for her quick wits had recognized another form of appeal, and she was instantly transformed into an image of penitence and humiliation.

'I 'm a bad, ungrateful choild, and don't deserve your kindness. I ought to be punished, and kept at home, and then when I grew older and had more sense, I'd regret it, and it would be a warning to me.'

It was of no avail. The Major only laughed, and repeated his decision, when Pixie realized it was useless fighting against fate, and resigned herself to the inevitable with characteristic philosophy.

'You had better make the most of me, my dears,' she announced in the morning room, five minutes later, 'for it's not long you will be having me with you. I'm off to a grand London school to correct me brogue and learn accomplishments. It will cost a mint of money and father can't afford to send you too; but I'll tell you all about it when I come back, and correct your accent and show you me fine new clothes.'

(Religious Tract Society, London.)

'When all three lights I see ahead,
I port my helm and show my red.'

This is part of the 'rules of the road' at sea as given in the 'Boy's Own Paper,' of which the handsome annual volume is to hand. And many such bits of practical information are found in its pages. A casual glancing through them discovers articles on 'The copper coinage of England,' 'How to make a ping pong set,' 'The conquest of Mont Blanc,' and other subjects of interest to boys. 'The game of marbles in South Africa' is described by an old reader of the magazine, who says: 'The games that can be played with marbles are far more numerous and altogether different from those that are played in England.' 'A page of footballer-cricketers' shows the intelligent faces of young men who have gained distinction in both these hardy sports. The serial stories present, as usual, a great deal of adventure. Some of them are 'The shell-hunters,' 'The story of a scout,' 'Mr. Herne's hallucination,' and 'Wang Tien Pin, a story of the Boxer rising.' Among the shorter narratives we note an historical account of an unexpected attack on the British fort at Mandalay by dacoits in 1897. It is told by Lieut. J. A. Field, who was present.

We were half through dinner on that hot night at the New British Infantry mess, breathing in gasps under the punkahs. Suddenly, through the anteroom, upsetting a screen, there burst on us the excited figure of a commissariat officer. The blue silk cummerbund of his white mess kit had unwound as he ran and was tangled in his legs. 'Dacoits! South Gate attacked! Where's the commanding officer? They're murdering everyone!' he panted.

Our first thought was that the heat had sent the estimable captain off his head. Rapid corroboration, however, came from the native mess boys that something very unusual was occurring.

'It's a false alarm game of the general's.' 'Perhaps a Pathan of the Burma battalion running amuk.' 'Dacoits! Pooh! It can't be! Where's the police?' These were a few of the comments round the table as everyone rose to get ready. The call in the lines of 'orderly sergeants,' followed by the alarm and assembly soon brought the men clattering down the wooden stairs of the teak barrack-rooms.

A poonghye (Buddhist priest), who was of the blood royal, had for some weeks been living at Amrapura, the great shrine to which pilgrims come from all parts of Burma. Here he had been preaching sedition. He had induced to follow him some forty Burmese, mostly jungle-folk and agriculturists. These he promised immunity from harm, saying that his magic could turn aside all bullets by the mere waving of his yellow priestly robe. He told them also that if he (the poonghye) were to seat himself on the throne of Thebaw, which is in the centre of the European Club in the Palace, the British power would by magic crumble away and the old days return. He then, king of Burma, would know how to reward faithful service. This band, armed to the teeth, had marched, incredulible as it may seem, through three miles of crowded and policed streets to the Fort without warning being given to any official.

(Religious Tract Society. Eight shillings.)

THE KARENS.

The dacoit rising mentioned just above is one of the historical events described in a bright book for young people by Alonzo Bunker, D.D., called 'Soo Thah: A tale of the making of the Karen nation.' The wild Karens of the hills of Burma have within a few years become a distinct force in Burmese politics, using their arms in a united and effective manner on the side of England's law and order. This is directly traceable to their acceptance of Christianity, for which they were prepared by the simple traditions of their own race. They had a story similar to that of Adam and Eve, and a hope that the Great Spirit would some time turn again and be gracious to the Karens. So they welcomed the gospel and rose to a higher place among Asiatic peoples. Though still, with some exceptions, rather ignorant, they deserve respect for their achievements. Their action in putting down the insurrection of '97 won the surprised recognition of the British in Burma.

A large city was attacked by the forces of the Poonghye; but by the help of the Karens they were repulsed, and retreated to the foothills. They were more than a thousand strong, the Karens followed their retreat, repeatedly attacked and defeated them, capturing the detached parties they met. So fierce were these attacks, that the Poonghye's forces were driven back into the mountains, seeking safety from their pursuers. But the mountains proved a worse place for them than the plains; for here, too, the Karens swarmed about them like wasps, stinging whenever a chance offered.

Reaching the mission compound in the great city, it was found that the Karens had captured in this expedition eighty prisoners, with the leader of the insurrection and large sums of gold and silver, which had been taken from the towns the Dacoits had destroyed. All these captures were turned over to the officers of Her Majesty. There was, of course, great rejoicing among all Europeans when it was announced that the head of the rebellion had been captured; and there was equally great surprise, that this brown people had accomplished what the heavy footed compound soldiers of Her Majesty had failed to do.

WHAT IS A SAINT?

'Alwyn Ravendale,' by Evelyn Everett-Green, is a delightful story of English life, wherein the author works out the problem of the unity of Christianity among varieties of creeds. The hero is descended on one side from Methodist North Country mill owners and on the other from southern aristocrats. His grandmother is a saintly Quaker and the vicissitudes of his life bring him into contact with many other forms of belief. While quite a little fellow Alwyn begins to puzzle over religious questions and to discuss them with a small neighbor in the following style:

Alwyn suddenly propounded a question on his own account.

'Lady Baby, do you know what a saint is?'

Now this little six-year-old maiden had a strongly developed taste for laying down the law and for bestowing information. She did not easily admit inability to answer a question, and though this was something of a poser she was not to be caught napping.

'What kind of a saint do you mean?' she asked, fencing for a moment; 'a man or a woman?'

'I suppose, perhaps a man,' answered Alwyn slowly. 'It was something I heard them say when I was ill. I think it was the doctor who said it; but things were so funny then—I can't be sure. But I know they were talking about Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Jesson. And some one said, 'You've lost your Friar Tuck, and you've got a mediaeval saint in his place. I've been wondering about saints ever since, Lady Baby, and what they are.'

'You'd know more about them if you came to church,' spoke the little lady, with emphasis. 'Saints have always very funny faces, and generally turn up their eyes—so. They have yellow things round their heads—not exactly hats, or bonnets either, more like great rings. They don't look very comfortable; but I suppose if you're a saint you don't mind that, or get used to it. Then if you're a woman saint you have to have a lily or a wheel or something of that sort to hold——'

'Why?'

'Oh, well, you see, I suppose it's because ladies like wearing flowers and riding in carriages. I can't think of anything else. But if you're a man saint you have a sword or a dragon or a gridiron, or something like that.'

'A gridiron?' quoth the bewildered Alwyn.

'Yes, I suppose that's because men are so fussy about their food and how it's cooked. Cook says one man makes more fuss about his meals than a dozen women, and I suppose a saint would make more fuss than an ordinary man. Anyhow that's what they do—take their gridirons about with them. If you were to come to church some day when I was there I'd show you the saint with the gridiron. I sit and look at him every Sunday. He always has it.'

'In church?'

'Yes, of course. It's always in church because he's always there. In the window, you know.'

Alwyn did not know. He was not acquainted with the habits of saints, and felt the depths of his own ignorance. One thing, however, seemed clear, which was that they affected church more than chapel. He had not consciously set eyes upon a single saint in the edifice he attended with such regularity; but Lady Baby seemed to be on terms of intimacy with several.

'I believe every church has lots of saints,' added the little instructor, warming on her subject. 'Often they're called after them, you know—like ours just outside the park gates—St. Mary and St. Lawrence, you know—that's its name.'

In later life the boy's questions are more satisfactorily answered, and the romance of his life mysteriously connected with the same pretty maiden has a happy ending. (American Tract Society, $1.25.)

HANDBOOK OF BIBLE CRITICISM.

The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson, Ph. D., D.D., of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, is the author of a very useful book for the general reader, entitled 'Bible criticism and the average man.' As a college preacher and a speaker at summer conferences and the author of a book for Bible training classes, Dr. Johnson has met with many inquiries from young men, and thoroughly understands the need which this book is intended to meet. He has made a careful study of the whole critical movement, and while he holds with the more conservative critics he insists that all honor shall be given to the sincerity of motive and honesty of purpose of Christian scholars who hold more radical views. In this book he surveys the whole field of Scripture from Genesis to Revelation in the light of modern criticism, and discusses in the later chapters the problem of inspiration and the place of miracles. In his introductory chapter Dr. Johnson speaks of the marked differences of opinion among the specialists, in the face of which the average man cannot resist the feeling that their findings may not be marked by great reliability. He says that the Christian world has been patient with modern critical scholars, that the spirit of toleration is increasing, but 'we do not forget that sanguine people are liable to push a new idea for more than it is worth and press a new method beyond what it will bear.' He quotes Dr. Henry Van Dyke as follows:—'Many of the conclusions of the higher criticism present themselves to such literary judgment as I possess in the same aspect of inconclusive dogmatism as the theories of those who would persuade us that the poems of Homer were written by another man of the same name, and that Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays.' The average man, he says, desires to be fair. He desires to know the actual product of criticism, but he will cling to long accepted views, confirmed by precious experience, until convincing evidence leads him to see the new is really better than the old.

(Fleming H. Revell Co. Toronto: $1.00.)

LITERARY CHAT

Tooting Hall, at Tooting, England, the residence of Daniel Defoe, where he is believed to have written 'Robinson Crusoe,' is to be sold at public auction.

According to the librarian of the 'Tabard Inn and the Booklovers' Library,' the three most popular novels during the past few months have been 'The Virginian,' by Owen Wister; 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,' by Charles Major, and 'The Conqueror,' by Gertrude Atherton.

Mrs. Braddon, the English novelist and writer of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' celebrated her sixty-sixth birthday a few days ago. Mrs. Braddon's home, Lichfield House, Richmond, was formerly the home of the Earl of Abergavenny and the Bishop of Lichfield. It has many interesting relics, and among these is a little table upon which Wellington wrote the despatch recounting the victory at Waterloo.

The readers of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, entitled 'Cecilia,' published on the first of November, will find a very strong and interesting book. It tells the story of an ideal friendship between two young men of the better class in society at Rome and in its Roman scenes reminds one of the best in 'Saracinesca'—by some people considered the author's best story.

'Dan'l Borem poured half of his second cup of tea abstractedly into his lap. "Guess you've got suthin' on yer mind, Dan'l," said his sister. "Mor'n likely I've got suthin on my pants," returned Dan'l with that exquisitely dry, though somewhat protracted humor which at once thrilled and bored his acquaintances. "But—speakin' of that hoss trade"'—thus begins 'Dan'l Borem,' one of the 'Condensed Novels' in Bret Harte's new book burlesquing the style of present-day authors.

'From Grieg to Brahms' is the title of a book by Daniel Gregory Mason which is to be published early in November by the 'Outlook' Company. It is a volume of essays on Grieg, Dvorak, Saint Saens, Franck, Tschaikowsky, and Brahms, with especial reference to the contribution which each has made of some special quality of expression or beauty to modern music. Mr. Mason is a thorough musician, both by heredity—for he is the nephew of Dr. William Mason and the grandson of Lowell Mason—and by training. His essays have received appreciative comment and approval from such experienced musicians and critics as Dr. Villiers Stanford, W. H. Hadow, author of 'Studies in Modern Music,' William T. Apthorp, Arthur Whiting, Dr. Percy Goetschius, Arthur Foote and T. W. Surette. Mr. Mason has presented his subject so clearly and simply that it will appeal strongly to all music lovers, whether they have a technical knowledge of the art or not.

SOME RARE BINDINGS

RECENT VALUABLE ACQUISITIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Gifts to the Library of Congress for the year 1902 have been very numerous. It is only since the library has moved into the new building that it has received gifts of any importance, but now that valuable collections can be safely cared for there has been some inducement to persons either to give or lend their collections, thereby rendering them very useful by giving pleasure and instruction to the public. One of the most novel gifts received recently is thirty-nine volumes of the Tripitika (Buddhist Scripture) in the Pali language, printed in the Simose alphabet, and presented by His Majesty Somdetch Para Midr Maba Chulalongcorn Phra Chom Khao, King of Siam.

The library has also received as a gift twelve volumes of wooden covered books with explanatory text printed white on black ground, containing the portraits of eminent Buddhists. These books have been recently placed on exhibition in one of the galleries with a collection of rare old books and bindings which embraces some of the best examples of the bookbinder's art, produced in England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain and Italy, from the middle of the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century. Among these is a little volume bound by Le Gavon in 1582, which bears the arms of Villars, Archbishop of Vienna, on its cover. Antedating this some twelve years is a rich edition of 'Le Rime Spirituali,' once belonging to the library of the great Foscarini, Doge of Venice. The style of most of the ancient bindings is armorial, their cover designs being composed of narrow conventional borders and the insignia of either the owner or the ruler in whose reign they were bound. The cover to a Roman missal, dated 1663, is an exception to this rule of simplicity, as it is an example of the most elaborate binding done in that early period. In the same case with this missal is a huge blank book, evidently intended for the safekeeping of engravings, which is marked with the arms of Louis XIV., and must, therefore, date beyond 1717. From the Eve Bros.' bindery an example is shown marked 1569, and from the Oxford Press comes one stamped 1724. A German hymnal of 1798 is housed in a velvet binding, which is nearly covered with an elaborate silver filagree device, and a little book, bound in Dordrecht in 1750, wears a curious cover of fish skin, and is ornamented with silver gilt clasps chased with cupids. Besides these there are examples of early Lyonnaise painted bindings (1551), Beardini stamped bindings (1537), and Armenian binding of 1720. All of these are in an excellent state of preservation, and even the colors of most are apparently little faded. With but few exceptions these have been loaned to the library, and have been selected from private collections.

A recent cable despatch announced that the great London preacher, Dr. Joseph Parker, was physically unable to preach after returning from a three months' vacation. For a few weeks, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan filled the Temple pulpit, and welcomed Dr. Parker back. This means more than it sounds, for Mr. Morgan spoke two or three times daily during most of the summer at Northfield. Then he took something that he calls a vacation of five weeks, three of which he spent in London officiating for Dr. Parker, besides engaging in several important missions. Now he is back in Chicago at the Bible Institute for the months of October and November. Ministers sometimes get the reputation of calling their time their own and taking it easy. Mr. Morgan moves like a business man. Moreover, he finds time to write books which have gained as much following as his preaching. His new work, 'A First Century Message to Twentieth Century Christians,' has gone through three editions this summer.

Advertisements.

Cross Babies grow cheerful when wearing Norman's Teething Necklaces; 50 cents by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANCER ATE RIGHT CHEEK.

A Distressing Case, Completely Cured by the New Constitutional Treatment After Plasters Failed.

Cancer of the face is peculiarly distressing, not only on account of the suffering involved, but also because of the terrible disfigurement.

The case referred to was one in which the right cheek was almost gone, having been eaten off by the disease, and the plaster treatment, from the eye to the lower part of the jaw, and back almost to the ear. Instead of helping the cure, the plaster extended the area of the tissue destruction.

When the New Constitutional Treatment was started, its beneficial results soon became apparent, the cancer ceased to spread, the tissues became healthy and commenced healing, till, in a comparatively short time, the disease was cured completely, and, we may say, permanently, for there has been no recurrence in the past three years.

A complete account of this case will be found in our book: 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' which will be sent to anyone on receipt of two stamps. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPH

'What did the old gypsy woman tell you?'

'She said I was about to suffer a great loss.'

'Did it come true?'

'Yes, indeed! Shortly after I left her I found my watch and chain missing.'

Pains, Like the Poor, Are Always with Us.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

Thomson—'Did your wife scold you when you went home so late last night?'

Johnson—'You don't know what it is to have a wife who was once a school teacher. She simply made me write a hundred times on a slate, "I must be home by ten o'clock."'

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. The Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

The poet's eyes flashed as he heard a woman's footsteps upon the stairs.

'Ah!' he mused, ''tis she—my inspiration.'

And he fell to writing again—For he had heard the footsteps of his landlady, and his rent was overdue.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

'Woman is naturally more hopeful than man.'

'Yes, there's my wife, for instance; for years past, every time she has had occasion to buy fish she has asked the dealer if they were fresh, hoping, I suppose, that some day he'll say "no."'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

A young lady, being asked by a rich bachelor, 'If not yourself, who would you rather be?' replied, sweetly and modestly: 'Yours truly.'

The Demon Dyspepsia.—In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

'What can I do for my little boy,' asked mamma, 'so that he won't want to eat between meals?'

'Have the meals flicker together,' replied the young hopeful.—'Tit Bits.'

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

At the close of a lengthened and bitter wrangle between a judge in England and a prominent counsel, the former said: 'Well, sir, if you do not know how to conduct yourself as a gentleman, I am sure I can't teach you.' To which the barrister mildly replied: 'That is so, my lord.'

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

'I may be rather dense,' remarked the fish, as he struggled to free himself from the hook that held him by the gills; 'but I can't see where the sport of angling comes in.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'I have only the most distant relatives.'

'Has the family died out?'

'No; they have all become rich.'

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

The Boys' Page.

Gyp.

(Howard Dean, in 'Anglo-American Magazine.')

Gyp was a common yellow dog—an ignoble, worthless, unkempt mongrel, as utterly void of genealogical distinction as most persons supposed he was of the ordinary animal intuition. His parents were said to have been itinerants who passed down Sheol Creek from Hillsboro, Texas, to Corsicana, during the days when the railway was being built from the Mississippi at Cairo to the Gulf.

In crossing the dense brush of the sycamore bottoms, dark in the tangled wildwood of the lowlands, the supposition ran, Gyp strayed from his wandering parents and eventually drifted to Blanco, not many miles from Fort Worth.

The residents of Blanco are lovers of good canine flesh, for to this very day when the county fair is held annually on the banks of the muddy river, just opposite the district cemetery, the dog exhibit is the leading attraction. Gyp was never among its displays. He was outclassed even by the most indigent coyote dog, a beast whose only claim to existence is that he can make a noise.

I never in all my life saw such a worthless dog. There is some excuse for any dog being poor, but no dog should be unclean, especially when he basks almost forever in the sunshine at the side of the stream where he drinks. It was as much on this account as it was the ignoble birth of the canine which barred him from the general dog society of the town and its environs, as well as from the dog show.

Of all dogs he was the outcast of the outcast. On a summer day, with the sun blazing in all its fury, and while other dogs enjoyed their afternoon siestas in the soft shade of the covered country waggons, Gyp would lie alone, in the heat of the day. Occasionally a careless boy would cross the public square, and by way of notifying Gyp of his presence would give him a quick kick in the ribs. But cruel fate had buffeted and tortured Gyp before. Not a cry would he utter; not a sound would he moan; but, jumping hastily to his feet, would send his stubby tail between his legs and glide mournfully to another spot, where he would soon be cuffed again.

And thus did relentless fortune pursue this vagabond dog. Down in the cruel world and down forever; not even a friend as indigent to console or comfort him in his struggle for life against the Blanco odds; not a single dog to notice him or a kind man, woman or child to occasionally pat him on the back.

His life was one everlasting song of dire misery; he could not even roam the streets of the town as other dogs did. He could not eat their paltry leavings, for they would not permit him to get that near their seemingly aristocratic presence.

Once, simply as an illustration of how Blanco treated this dog, a proposition was made to the poundkeeper to kill him.

'He isn't worth it,' the official answered sharply, and while he wandered again, fighting the battle which it seemed would never end, other dogs straying in hard luck were put to pleasant deaths by the poundkeeper.

But when the Blanco dog show is held next month, a tablet to the memory of Gyp will be one of the chief features, for Gyp has crossed the 'great divide' and gone from Blanco forever—gone where there are no more dog days and where there is natural balm for the suffering of all canines, such as he. The people of Blanco are glad he is dead, but were he living to-day he would be honored of all dogs, but, like many humans, his real good was not realized until he had unconsciously sauntered across the dark and mysterious river.

He suffered his four years, though, like a martyr, and never once did he go to other dogs for food. He knew their inborn hatred for his breeding of such low degree, so when night fell he sauntered leisurely down the railway tracks about four miles, where he scurried in the dumps for the castaway morsels which sustained his emaciated body.

I sat in the station on the night of which this story relates. It was near midnight—Christmas—and the other dogs must have been enjoying the very best in the land, for in the stillness of the night not a wierd whine was heard. Snow and sleet fell heavily, the wind blew a gale which wreaked from the ice-laden telegraph wires a mournful song. The streets were deserted and the town clock pealed wearily on the sullen hour.

The church bells rang, but their sounds were dim and sad, and as they wafted out on the cold air they went unnoticed in the town of Blanco. It was a night of merriment within, though, and the bright lights burned gayly and showed brilliantly through the snow-covered windows.

I was alone in the little station room listening to the bleak wind as it rustled among the wires and crept in through the wide cracks of the depot. It was dark in the station agent's room until then, but suddenly I saw a light. I awoke from my reverie, and, glancing at the old cuckoo clock on the wall, noticed that one o'clock had come and gone. The special from Blanco which carried more than one thousand Blancoites on a Christmas excursion was due at half-past one. In the dreadful stillness I heard a moaning sound. It seemed to come nearer and then farther, nearer and farther, until presently it almost died away. I thought at first a lost child was freezing in the snow. I flung open wide the door, and as a piercing streak of lightning shot from the dark clouds I discerned going down the track the emaciated and shivering figure of Gyp. For once in my life my sympathies went out to that unfortunate canine. I called out, 'Gyp! Gyp! Come here, Gyp!' but the dog simply stopped, and, after glaring at me with his glassy and sunken eyes, his teeth protruding like those of a wild and starved boar, he went his way.

But it was too late. 'Gyp is past the aid of all humanity,' I thought. 'Starvation and exposure have done their worst, and to-morrow will find him dead on the snow in the dumps.'

I suffered remorse waiting for that train. My thoughts could not leave Gyp. I felt sorry for the dog from the bottom of my heart, and for the first time thought there might have been some good in the ignoble beast after all. I almost knew, though, in the cold sleet and snow of that horrible night his body would simmer down in the great fathomless chasm and be free forever from the cruel talisman which pursued him wherever he went.

Again my thoughts were interrupted. This time it was the click of the telegraph instrument. The operator opened the window in the agent's office.

'Anything from Fort Worth?' I asked.

'Not yet, he replied; 'the main line's switched on to Galveston, and we can't get in on Forth Worth. The wire's down.'

I did not reply, and after the operator had glanced at me for another moment he ventured:

'Worried, eh?'

'Oh, not particularly,' I answered nonchalantly; 'just thinking of Gyp. He's on his way to the dumps.'

'Well, this night will finish him. He's no good, anyway, and it he doesn't die to-night somebody ought to kill him.'

I said nothing more. Two o'clock came and Fort Worth was finally on to the Blanco wire. The instrument ticked fast and furious. Suddenly the operator turned deathly pale. His hand dropped, he wiped his brow, and again began to write nervously.

'Anything from the express?' I asked.

'No, no!' he replied hastily; 'nothing at all. She's com—'

Of a sudden he glanced at the clock. 'God save them!' he screamed, and then sank back into his chair to finish his message. I knew something had happened, so I leaned over his shoulder as he wrote:

'Blanco special, 1,010 aboard, left here 10 p.m. Held up ten miles out by snow. Should reach trestle 2.05, trestle has been washed away. Wires are down and can't reach any station along line. Send special engine with messengers to scene at once and signal express from across river.'

At this point the operator fell into a swoon. It was 2.07, and too late to do any good unless the train had been stalled again before it reached the trestle. The instrument kept up its click, click, click, but it went unnoticed. By this time the station was crowded with the anxious friends and relatives of the excursionists. When the news of the supposed awful catastrophe was hinted at, men, women and children paced up and down the station platform wringing their hands in despair and crying frantically. Mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers they thought, had been lost in the awful accident at the bridge. It was a sad ending to a glorious holiday.

A few men who had presence of mind revived the operator, and he began to click his instrument.

'Message too late,' he said to Fort Worth. 'Not received until after hour.'

In a moment there came this reply:

'Don't despair; Milford station has at last been reached. Will telegraph the worst soon.'

The fear-stricken crowd waited impatiently for new tidings. No one supposed a single body would be recovered from the swollen and rushing stream.

Again the instrument clicked. A smile lit the operator's face as he read out:

'No al-arm; agent says train dit-ched and ev-ery life saved. Full par-tic-ulars later.'

A half hour passed and then three-quarters. Finally the despatch came:

'Dog Gyp, returning from dumps, got on track 200 feet above trestle and ditched train. Dog dead, but 1,010 lives saved.'

And that was the dog they had all along wished dead in Blanco.

Impromptu Speech-making.

IS THERE SUCH A THING?

(William Mathews, in the 'Saturday Evening Post.')

Is there such a thing as extemporaneous speech-making? So many seemingly impromptu speeches in legislatures, 'on the stump,' and at public dinners, have been carefully elaborated beforehand and kept in pickle for days or weeks, that one finds it hard to believe that any admirable address, eloquent or witty—or even a felicitous reply—that ever thrilled or delighted its hearers, was an unpremeditated outburst. The late Colonel Robert Ingersoll, who had had a great deal of experience in public speaking, positively denied that there ever was, or will be, an impromptu speech. All speeches, he said, are prepared at one time or another; and the man who gets up and makes an offhand speech that counts for something, has got to be well equipped for it. Understanding by the word speech an effort of some moment, which has roused and persuaded or edified its hearers, and not mere 'spouting,' or a string of commonplaces which a man may pour forth as easily as a water-spout pours forth rain in a thunderstorm, we believe Colonel Ingersoll's opinion is correct.

When an impromptu speech, so called, is really such, it reminds one of Peter Quince's saying to Snug in Midsummer Night's Dream, to whom was assigned the lion's part in the play: 'You may do it extempore, for it is nothing but roaring.' Ideas and words to express them, that are not thought out in advance by a speaker, are not likely to be thought of afterward by the hearer. Of course, we do not mean to say that the very words of every eloquent or powerful speech were all carefully chosen beforehand, although even that is the fact in hundreds of cases in which the hearer does not for a moment suspect it. But in every case where nicety and precision in the selection of words are required, as in an argumentative speech, or when grand, vivid, or picturesque words, as in many kinds of address, are to be used, the successful orator chooses beforehand the ipsissima verba of the important passages, especially of the closing sentences. Great themes demand time for their mastery. The subject must be brooded over day by day, and hour by hour, until by the half-conscious, half-unconscious processes of thought, all that is unessential, incongruous or foreign is sloughed off, and that which at first was but a faint suggestion of the speech has surrounded itself, by a kind of elective affinity of ideas, with appropriate imagery and illustration, and stands out at last in bold relief in full proportions.

Of all the orators who have held their hearers spellbound by the witchery of their words and gestures, Richard Brinsley Sheridan was apparently one of the readiest and most spontaneous. Nothing, however, can be further from the truth than this supposition. He stored up his wit, like Butler, the poet. When this great trickster, Sheridan, died, there were found among his papers drafts of all his speeches, which had been written and rewritten, previous to their delivery, with the utmost care. The private memoranda of his speeches show the exact places where the sudden exclamations were to be introduced.

Daniel Webster told Peter Harvey that his own great speech in reply to Hayne, which is the high-water mark of modern eloquence, but which at the time was supposed to have been delivered without preparation, had been substantially prepared long before. When called upon suddenly to reply to the fiery Carolinian's attacks, which so alarmed the New Englanders at the Capital, he was entirely at ease and ready for the fray; for, as he said, he had 'only to turn to his notes tucked away in a pigeonhole,' and refresh his recollection. 'If Hayne,' he said, 'had tried to make a speech to fit my notes he could not have hit them better. No man is inspired by the occasion; I never was.' At another time, when questioned by a young clergyman about 'the speeches which he (Mr. Webster) had delivered upon the spur of the moment,' he opened his large eyes with apparent surprise, and replied: 'Young man, there is no such thing as extemporaneous acquisition.'

One of the most remarkable instances of an apparently impromptu speech, made under circumstances which seemed to preclude all possibility of preparation, but which, nevertheless, had been carefully written beforehand with the utmost care, was the exordium of the great Marylander, William Pinkney's famous argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the 'Nereide' case. The following account of the circumstances under which his exordium was delivered we give from memory as we heard it narrated in the class-room of the Harvard Law School by Joseph Story, one of the justices before whom the case was argued.

Among the giants of the bar with whom Mr. Pinkney was wont to grapple was the Irish exile, Thomas Addis Emmet. The first case in which these men were pitted against each other, and in which they tested each other's mettle, was one of maritime prize law, and Pinkney, being a perfect master of that branch of the law, in which his antagonist was but moderately versed, gained an easy victory. Not content, however, with that, he was haughty and overbearing in his manner, as he was too apt to be when contending with a foeman not worthy of his steel. Stung by this contemptuous treatment, Mr. Emmet determined to remedy his own deficiences, and for the next four or five months devoted himself almost exclusively to the mastery of that department of the law in which he had failed to cope with the great Marylander.

At the end of that time he was again engaged as counsel in opposition to Mr. Pinkney in the celebrated case of the 'Nereide,' on the decision of which depended the ownership of a large and valuable cargo.

Mr. Emmet's address on this occasion was a masterpiece of argument, learning and elequence, and placed him by universal consent in the very front rank of American lawyers. In his eloquent opening he spoke of the embarrassment of his situation, the novelty of the forum, and the deep interest which the public took in the case. He spoke in glowing terms of the genius and accomplishments of his opponent, whose fame had extended beyond the Atlantic, and then, in language the most delicate and full of pathos, he spoke of the contrast presented by his own life to that brilliant career—of the mournful circumstances which had exiled him from his native land—and of the ungracious treatment he had received from Mr. Pinkney at the former trial. All this was said with an air so modest and in tones so touching that his hearers, including the veteran attorneys and gray-headed Justices of the Supreme Court, were moved to tears.

When he had concluded, Mr. Pinkney at once arose to reply, and prefaced his great argument—which in its learning, its logic and its rhetoric added to his fame—with an apology for his former unkind treatment of his antagonist, couched in the most elegant and polished language, and breathing sentiments so magnanimous and noble that again the dignified assembly, attorneys and spectators, were moved to tears.

'When the court adjourned,' said Justice Story, 'I asked the author of this masterly and beautiful apology if he would not write out for me the substance of it, as nearly as he could recall it. "Come with me to dinner," was the reply, "and we will talk about the matter." I went to his house and dined with him,' continued the Justice, 'and, after we had arisen from the table, I reminded him of his promise. Thereupon he drew from a drawer and handed to me a large roll of manuscript, beautifully written, which, to my great surprise, proved to be his entire speech, word for word as he had delivered it.'

The truth was that Pinkney had shrewdly suspected the course which Emmet would pursue, and had carefully prepared himself accordingly.

St. Helen's (England) Museum possesses a model of an African buck waggon made by Christian DeWet's cousin, F. G. DeWet, while he was a prisoner of war.

THE HUNTER PUZZLE.

This is one solution to the 'hunter puzzle' given last week in the Boys' Page. Of course, there are other ways, too, to put together the dismembered parts of the unfortunate horse and rider, but this is one of the best.

Our Note Book.

A great many people were sorry to hear, a little while ago, that old 'Pug,' the Central Park, New York, police horse, was to be sold by auction. For fourteen years he had done service in the police department, and during that time had stopped innumerable runaways, several of them on his own account, having started when his rider was absent and having caught the reins of the runaway in his teeth. 'He caught three hundred and fifteen during the first four years,' said his master. 'Then I lost count.' But old age had rendered 'Pug' no longer equal to his arduous duties, and it was decreed that he be sold. Those who knew him were afraid he might fall into harsh or inconsiderate hands. Happily, however, the fear was groundless. A friend who was grateful for what the old horse had done in the line of duty bought him, and has put him in charge of the policeman who has ridden him so long. His last years, therefore, will be spent in peace and comfort, with no harder work than an occasional jog about the park.

THERE WAS ANOTHER SIDE.

If difficulties show what men are, the optimistic newsboy described by the New York 'Times' is fairly sure to prove a conqueror in the difficulties of life.

He had only one leg, but he had been hopping about on his crutch selling afternoon 'extras,' and when there was a lull in the business, owing to a falling off in the crowds passing through City Hall Park, he sat down on the steps of the City Hall for a brief rest.

'How did you lose your leg?' I asked.

'Cable-car,' he said, with the street urchin's characteristic economy of words.

'Too bad!' I remarked.

'Oh, might have been worse,' the boy replied. 'The company paid the doctor and gave my mother eight hundred dollars. That paid all our debts and left us five hundred dollars in the bank; and it's all there now, 'cept forty dollars we had to take out when mother was sick. An' I sell more papers than most of the boys, just 'cause I carry a crutch. There's one of my customers now.'

ON OUTPOST DUTY.

A Canadian, Lieut. Hart McHarg, in describing his experiences during the South African campaign, says that outpost duty was a very serious one through the long winter nights. Yet often some little incident occurred to relieve the monotony.

One night when the countersign was 'Saskatchewan,' a Cornwall patrol came along, and was challenged in the usual way.

'Halt! Who goes there?'

'Patrol.'

'Stand, patrol! Advance one, and give the countersign!'

'Oh, I can't remember the word! Something like "catch-as-catch-can."'

The outpost gave him a lecture on the pronunciation of Canadian words, and then allowed him to pass.

At another time the countersign was 'Halifax,' and a French-Canadian sentry challenged some one, saying:

'Halt. Who goes dere?'

'Friend.'

'Advance, frien'. Say "haversack" and pace on. All is vell.'—'Youth's Companion.'

TO DRIVE A NEEDLE THROUGH A CENT.

Take a copper coin, place it upon two small blocks of wood, leaving a very narrow open space between the blocks. Now, having selected a good, sound cork, force the needle through it until the point just appears at the other end. Break off the portion of the head of the needle showing above the top of the cork. Place the cork upon the coin and strike it a fair, smart blow with the hammer. The needle will be driven entirely through the penny by a single blow.

WHAT WE OWE VOLCANOES.

It hardly seems as if the world could look abroad and say that volcanoes have added to its beauty or its fertility or its resources in many directions. It is so, however. In the great eruption of 1812, the ashes of La Soufriere were carried 120 miles away to Barbadoes, just as they were last summer, and covered the island two inches deep. It played havoc in various ways for a time, but in the end, the Barbadians discovered that it had also completely annihilated the pest of red ants which made some parts of the island almost uninhabitable. And when the next year's crop of sugar cane ripened, they discovered that it had so fertilized the land that the crop was double what it had been for years. And the fertilization lasted for almost twenty years.

Volcanoes gave the world the diamond drift at Kimberley, the great bed of blue clay being the core of an ancient, worn-out volcano. Then there are innumerable useful stones which are given to us through volcanic action—gypsum or plaster of paris, and basalt, beside the beautifully veined stones like chalcedony, porphyry and jaspar, feldspar, and perhaps the best known of all, pumice, which is used in the home as well as in the arts and crafts. Rock-crystal, which is so valuable for lenses, is also a product of volcanoes. All the hot springs with their medicinal qualities, the geysers that make the Yellowstone Park the wonder of the world, are due to volcanic action. In fact, according to scientists, these hot springs and geysers occupy the sites of volcanoes that disappeared in the early convulsions of the world, before the earth had become habitable for man.

If we only knew how to study the earth's crust, its history would be as interesting as a fairy tale, and just this much better, in that what we read would be true.

THE GIRAFFE FAMINE.

When a visiting circus announced its specimen of the giraffe as the only one left of this peculiar, long-necked tribe, it did seem as if the world were going to the dogs. First, it's the buffalo that goes; now the giraffe, and—what next? By and by this will be a most uninteresting world with nothing but people in it. Worse still, there will be no wild animals for the menageries or the 'zoos.'

Scientists are also up in arms over the disappearance of the giraffe. For scientists are not agreed on the beginning and the reason of the giraffe's neck. Some believe that the original giraffes did not have such long necks; that they were developed by the scarcity of grass in their feeding places and the survival of the members who had the longest necks, thus permitting them to feed upon the foliage of trees that were above the reach of their more neckless companions. There is a hot discussion on between those who believe in this process of evolution through appetite and those who do not, and there was fear that with a dearth in giraffes to study, these learned men would never be able to keep themselves busy and perhaps incidentally settle this momentous 'why.'

CAN YOU TELL.

It is surprising how many instances there are in every day life in which the average person shows a sad lack of observation. In order to test this, you have only to put one or two of the following questions to the first man you meet, and observe his answer. You will notice that, in most instances, the object about which you make inquiries is one which your friend has seen sufficently to enable him to give you a correct answer had he been observant.

How many legs has a billiard table? Most people will say six. As a matter of fact, there are eight.

How many steps do you go up when you retire at night? You probably travel up and down the stairs at least twice a day so you ought to know.

What is the number of your watch?

On the average clock are the numerals written IV. or IIII.?

On which side of a coachman's hat is the cockade?

The buttons of a man's coat are on the right. Is this the case with the buttons on women's wearing apparel?

How many toes or talons has a cat? You may think sixteen or twenty. As a matter of fact it has eighteen.

Into which sleeve do you put your arm first when dressing?

WHAT A MAN IS WORTH.

A man is worth to himself just what he is capable of enjoying. This means the utmost enlargement of his capacity. He is worth to the world just what he is capable of imparting, and this means the utmost development of every power. These two, capacity and power, form the truest standard, the most accurate measure, of every man.

DOG DAYS DEFERRED.

An Albany man who was visiting New York thought he needed a bulldog at his country place at Lake Bomoseen, Vermont, and his wife and daughter admitted that he did. Unfortunately the three could not agree in a choice, so finally, says the 'Evening Sun,' the father bought three dogs, the selection of each, from three different dealers.

At Albany he had the three dogs shipped to Lake Bomoseen, then changed his plans about going back there and took his family home. A few days later he received the following letter from the stableman at Lake Bomoseen:

'Dear Sir,—Your three bulldogs arrived all right last night on the same train. I locked them up together last night in a box stall.

'Yours truly, J. Jackson.

'P.S.—We have only one box stall.

'P.S.—You will have to buy some more dogs.'

Puzzles

POSITIVE AND COMPARATIVE.

A wild beast; a carrier.
A wild beast; an unsteady gait.
A gentle wild animal; a flatterer.
A domestic animal; to shrink.
A domestic animal; a pitcher.
A wild bird; a drinker.
A fierce wild bird; a pedler.
A small wild bird; a restrained laugh.
A rodent; a political turncoat.
A mammal; a sort of dough.
A domestic fowl; to indulge.
A domestic fowl; an English town.
A fish, one who melts ore.
A fish; an oar.
An insect; a female relative.
An insect; a beverage.
An insect; part of a spinning wheel.
A small venomous serpent; a Turkish coin.
A young animal; a seller of corn.

Hint.—The first words wanted are 'bear, bearer.'

CHARADE.

My first sticks closer than a brother—
If you try one you'll want no other.
My second is the home of those
Wild creatures who would hide from foes.
My whole is something people are
Averse to carrying very far.

HAVE YOU REMARKED THIS?

At intervals mathematicians discover some remarkable new property about the figure nine, but other numbers are not usually supposed to have any of the mysterious qualities about them. But take the number 142,857. At first there appears to be nothing odd or suspicious about it. Yet is has very uncanny ways.

Let us multiply it by the numbers from one to seven and see the result:

142,857 by 1 is 142,857.
142,857 by 2 is 285,714.
142,857 by 3 is 428,571.
142,857 by 4 is 571,428.
142,857 by 5 is 714,285.
142,857 by 6 is 857,142.
142,857 by 7 is 999,999.

The first six products, you will observe, are composed not only of the same figures, but of the same figures in the same order, though beginning with a different figure each time. And perhaps the strangest part of it all is that 142,857 multiplied by seven gives the queer result of 999,999.

From this point, however, it may be added, the products lose most of their oddity or mystery.

NOTE.

A clever solution to a previous puzzle was sent in by 'O. B.,' of Nipissing Junction.

Humor in Horses

STORY OF ONE ANIMAL WHO HAD MORE THAN ITS SHARE.

('Our Dumb Animals.')

Only those who are unfamiliar with animals doubt that they have a sense of humor. 'Jimmy' is a lively road horse who has ideas of his own and very original conceptions of what is amusing. One day the children had erected a small tent on the lawn, and sat within it drinking lemonade and playing that they were banditti. 'Jimmy' walked softly to the side of the tent and slowly inserted his nose through a convenient slit. Eyes and ears followed, and, his head once within at the back of the unsuspicious revellers, 'Jimmy' gave one tremendous sneeze, of that kind which is half a snort.

The banditti fell back in every direction, and the horse, withdrawing from the tent, laughed silently to himself before going back to his grass-cropping. 'Jimmy's' favorite amusement is that of scattering a flock of sheep. When he is feeding with them in the pasture he suddenly stops eating and then dashes among them, sending them scudding over the hillside. Then he stands watching them until they again settle to their nibbling, and after a short luncheon of his own repeats the pleasing diversion. Although this horse is the gentlest creature in the world, it pleases him exceedingly to frighten any one who has shown timidity in his presence.

'Jimmy's' two mistresses harness him without trouble or danger, but he delights in alarming one girl cousin who visits at the house. Sundry fidgetings and nervous starts of her own were enough to show 'Jimmy' of what manner and temperament she was, and he is merciless in taking advantage of that knowledge. If she enters the stable where he stands accepting the harness in the most docile manner, he opens his mouth, showing a wicked row of teeth, and makes a feint of snapping at her. She shrieks, his mistress scolds and reasons with him, and 'Jimmy' apparently is then repentant.

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

English soldiers deposited £30,000 last year in military savings banks.

Fred. Phillipson, of London, has donated £10,000 to the South African College.

Great quantities of cheap American cigarettes are being smoked by natives in India.

Lectures on advertising are being given twice a week in the Commercial College at Prague.

Of 20,624 alien immigrants who landed in England last month, 9,017 remained in the United Kingdom.

At London's annual fur sale, which was held last week, more than one million skins changed hands.

Of 200 boys attending one school at Dover, England, 100 learned to swim last winter at the corporation baths.

Overworked seamstresses in Berlin are to benefit by a legacy of £5,000 left by a German bookseller named Bahn.

The number of consumptives in Germany is estimated at over two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Extensive experiments in wireless telegraphy are to be carried out at Portsmouth in connection with the new submarines.

Electric motor cars are to be run for the conveyance of passengers and goods in those parts of Servia, where there are no railways.

The whole number of Seminole Indians as shown by a census just taken is but 339. Nearly all of them are in the Florida Everglades.

Japanese cooks are the most cruel in the world. They cut every atom of flesh off a living fish piecemeal, without first causing death.

Wintry weather prevails all over Russia. Two feet of snow has fallen at Saratov, and in Finland several streams are frozen over.

As the hay crop in Lapland has been a total failure, the peasants are slaughtering their cattle, entire carcasses being sold for as little as $15.

The German Postal Museum has just paid £1,875 for a rare stamp—the 2d. blue Mauritius. This is about the highest price ever paid for a single stamp.

An inquiry as to why some mail bags did not return from the Congo district elicited the information that the native women are wearing them as petticoats.

It is estimated that considerably over a thousand miles of nets are set night by night in the North Sea by the huge fishing fleet working out of Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Under a scheme initiated by Canon Covington, rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, it is proposed to acquire one of the many public houses in the district for the sale of non-intoxicants.

Seventy sepulchral urns containing old coins and other relics dating from the Augustinian epoch have been discovered at Aquileia, the ancient Roman town, near Trieste, which was destroyed by Attila.

An ancient flint mine which has just been discovered during excavations at High Wycombe, England, is believed to have supplied the aboriginal inhabitants of the Chilterns with their axes and other utensils.

Lace-making was taught the natives of Paraguay by missionaries two centuries ago. To-day, in all towns of 8,000 inhabitants, many of the men and nearly all the women and children make lace collarettes, handkerchiefs, and ladies' ties.

A Polish count some time ago took his automobile and his colored driver to his estate. A few days later a deputation of peasants appeared who declared that the negro was the devil and threatened to kill him and destroy the machine.

A magnificent dress is being embroidered for Lady Curzon, to be worn at the Delhi Durbar on Jan. 1. It is being worked on rich India silk in a magnificent design of peacock's feathers, and the whole dress is to be entirely of Indian workmanship.

As a model, a Munich sculptor has hired a full-grown lion from a menagerie. The animal eats 12 pounds of horseflesh daily and drinks 10 gallons of milk. The cost of its food and its keeper's pay is £2 a day. The menagerie is to receive £300 if the lion dies.

An unexplored cave in Switzerland, near the village of Stalden, was recently explored by four men, who penetrated more than a mile in three days and reported the discovery of subterranean torrents, splendid halls with stalactites, and other wonders.

The late Prof. Heinrich von Wiid, though he was born in Switzerland, spent the best part of his life in Russia, which owes to him its network of meteorological stations. He also took an active interest in Polar exploration, and at the time of his death was studying the phenomena of the Fohn wind.

The originator of half-penny journalism in Paris, M. Marinoni, who has just retired owing to old age, had a most picturesque career. In his young days he was a printer with no money, but ideas. It was with the intention of proving what a novel printing press of his could do rather than becoming a newspaper proprietor that he started the 'Petit Journal,' the first sou paper ever published in Paris. The 'Petit Journal,' however, prospered beyond all expectations ,and its circulation soon exceeded 1,000,000 copies a day.

BEACHY HEAD FALLS AWAY.

Beachy Head, with its seven white cliffs of varying height, called the Seven Sisters, says the London 'Times,' is a prominent and well-known headland on the south coast, the highest point being 550 feet above the level of high water. Unfortunately, the cliff in front of the lighthouse of late years has shown signs of insecurity, which in 1893 culminated in a very heavy fall, amounting, it is estimated, to no less than 85,000 tons of chalk. Again in 1896 another dislodgment occurred of an estimated quantity of 89,000 tons. By these serious downfalls the distance between the lighthouse tower and the cliff edge was reduced from 100 to 70 feet, and there are not wanting signs that further disintegration of the cliff may sooner or later take place. Thus has arisen the necessity for a new lighthouse, on a more stable and enduring site.

THE CZAR AND THE GENERAL.

The Paris 'Journal' says: The Czar, wearing the uniform of a colonel in the cavalry, was riding his bicycle the other day in the streets of St. Petersburg, when he encountered a general in full uniform. Naturally, the Czar did not stop to salute his 'superior' officer, but this did not suit the fancy of the general, who cried out: 'I say, colonel, stop.'

His Majesty immediately got off his bicycle, and saluted the general, who, when he stopped the imperial cyclist, had no idea that he was any one but an ordinary officer.

'It's quite right, general,' said the Czar. 'I really must beg your pardon, but what can I do? I have so many gallant men in my army that I haven't succeeded as yet in knowing them all.'

A GOOD LAW.

There is a law that is strictly enforced in Sydney and Melbourne. It is an enactment prohibiting the driver of any vehicle from passing any church of any denomination at a faster pace than a walk during the recognized hours for Sunday morning and evening service. The devotions of worshippers are thus undisturbed by needless noise or clatter. At one time Monday morning charges of failure to remember this law were not uncommon and the prescribed fines were imposed, but during recent years cases of this kind have been exceptional and practically confined to uninformed strangers. Local drivers seldom or never offend.

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY STRIKE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Strikes, now so prevalent, are commonly thought to be a nineteenth century production, but it is only the name (said to be of American origin) that is modern. Their power as wage raisers was tried at least as far back as the sixteenth century, for in the Calendar of State Papers is a letter from Sir William Fitz William to Mr. Secretary Cromwell containing the statement that 'the workmen at Dover refused to work except for sixpence a day. Two of the ringleaders had been some time of the black guard in the king's kitchen.' No moral imputation was conveyed in calling them black guards; all that was implied was that they formally guarded the pots, pans and other utensils of the king. It was a much later generation that turned the term to purposes of abuse.

A FRIEND OF KOSSUTH.

A man whom the official records of Hungary declare to have been hanged and buried fifty years ago is living in Philadelphia to-day at an advanced age, says the Philadelphia 'Press.' The story of the hanging is only one of a score of remarkable episodes in the life of Colonel Philip Figyelmessy, the bosom friend and counsellor of Louis Kossuth, and the man in whose arms the great Hungarian patriot died. He is eighty years old, and lives at 930 Spruce street.

CAUSE OF A COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

One of the worst disasters that ever occurred in a Welsh coal mine was caused, it is said, by a collier falling down and barking his shins. He vented his wrath upon a pony, hitting the creature a smart blow on the nose. The pony kicked out, and its hoofs struck a safety lamp and smashed it. The naked flame came in contact with firedamp. A terrible explosion followed, and over a hundred men were killed. The man whose bad temper had caused the terrible accident, strangely enough, escaped with his life.—London 'Daily Express.'

ARARAT.

Mount Ararat, on which eight mountaineers have just had a narrow escape from death, attracted the attention of explorers at an early date. Sir John Mandeville estimated that it was seven miles high. Tournefort, the French, botanist, attempted the ascent early in the eighteenth century, but failed, and described the mountain as 'one of the most dismal and disagreeable sights on the face of the earth.' A little later a Persian Shah offered a large reward to any one who should get up, but no one claimed it. Ultimately, the first ascent was by a climber who gave his name to be Parry Spitze, of Monte Rosa. The second ascent was made by one Spassky Aftonomof, in 1834, and the third by Herr Abich, in 1845. The first English ascent was made by Mr. Bryce, in 1876, and since that date ascents have been tolerably frequent.—'Westminster Gazette.'

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

MME. PATTI'S HEALTH SECRETS.

Adelina Patti is one of the women who has succeeded in retaining her youth and charm to an advanced age, and she has given her idea of the method of doing this. She said:

To remain young and fair, to defy the years that leave their traces on face and figure, lies within the power of each woman. The Great Magic Secret is contained in four rules:

Keep the mind clear of all unnecessary worry and the body clear of all unnecessary food. Live with great regularity and still greater moderation.

That sounds very simple, but the average woman will find that the observance of these rules gives her a remarkably fine training in self-control.

It is well worth the effort, for there can be no tragedy in life so awful to a woman as the realization that her youth is gone and in its place are the wrinkles and the dull eyes and the decrepit figure of age.

To my four rules I would add another equally important: Keep the heart young. The one in which faith and hope and love still live must reflect the fact on the features. This is inevitable. It is the hopelessness, the disappointment of life, the absence of love of the positive sort, that make so many women grow old before their time. They may love those near to them in a perfunctory sort of way, but this is a negative love.

The love that lifts them out of themselves and glorifies the humblest home is gone, or has forever passed them by, hence the unhappy, disappointed faces one sees on every side. And so I would say, love some one or something truly, if it only be a dog. The emotion makes you forget yourself and keep youth lingering.

To be healthy is the natural state, disease usually being the punishment for some indiscretion or excess. Illness squanders a part of our remaining youth. Recovery is always accompanied by a waste of vitality.

Therefore, keep well.

Sleep eight hours in every twenty-four.

Ventilate your homes and offices. Sleep with the windows wide open, winter and summer.

Examine the list of your social obligations; cut out everything in which there is neither pleasure nor profit. Simplify your social life. Simplify it all you can.

Complicated living causes worry, and worry is the chief destroyer of health and happiness. It disorganizes the entire nervous system, lowers the vitality and puts the individual in condition to fall a victim to disease.

Make your home as pleasant and cheerful as possible. But keep within your means, if you would have a mind at peace with yourself and the world.

Drink nothing but water and milk—especially drink quantities of water. You never can drink too much of it.

Bear in mind that alcohol is so much poison; that wine, beer, coffee and tea are poisons, too.

Do not take medicine into your system unless absolutely necessary.

Meat, and especially starchy products, such as bread, potatoes and rice, have been shown to cause injurious secretions, to clog the system and stiffen your joints. Eat little meat.

Very little food of the right sort is required to keep the body in full strength. Fruit is by far the best and cheapest.

I have known strong men who lived on milk, dried figs and nuts. Their health was superb, their strength remarkable.

Remember that health is youth. Losing one's hair is a disease; the stiffening of the joints is a disease; the wrinkling of the skin is a disease. And disease brings age with all its ills.

Cold cream and massage to preserve the complexion and the youthful contours are minor details. If you would get at the heart of things keep well and happy, and thus be forever young.

ABOUT GINSENG.

VARIED INFORMATION ON A SUBJECT OFTEN ENQUIRED ABOUT.

All sorts of enquiries about the ginseng plant, its characteristics, its price, and its properties, are frequently received at the 'Weekly Witness' office. There is a good deal of it growing wild in various parts of Canada, but in the United States they have begun to cultivate it on account of the high price. Below we quote from two articles which treat the subject from different standpoints, and will be useful to all those interested in ginseng. The first is from the current issue of the 'Country Gentleman':

In the forest ginseng grows from five to twenty inches high, a part of the plant only bearing seed, from five to forty in number; under good culture it grows larger, and has on large plants as high as a hundred seeds. The seeds are produced in bright red berries about the size of beans, which usually contain two seeds each. Wild roots vary greatly in size and shape; some of them are no larger at ten years than cultivated ones at two years, but an occasional wild plant of large growth is found. The high price paid for the dried root has resulted in nearly exterminating the supply of wild plants.

Many of the first attempts to grow the plants were unsuccessful, but now, as it is better understood, many are getting good growth. The usual method is to transplant wild roots in September and October, or in early spring, the first-mentioned months being preferable, or else to buy plants and seed from growers; but the price is so high that it takes considerable capital to start in the latter way. The advantage of cultivated plants seems to be a larger growth, earlier maturity and more seed; it dries away less and brings more per pound.

A slope to the north or east, well drained, is necessary, as the plant will not stand wet feet. The ground should be mellow, deeply worked, and should be made very rich with well-rotted manure and commercial fertilizers containing potash, as fine ground bone and wood ashes. This plant always grows in the woods or shaded places, and rarely, if ever, is found in an open field; so that artificial, at least partial shade, must be provided. An open space, artificially shaded, is best, for the reason that there is no other vegetation occupying the soil, and the plants grow faster, not being robbed of food and moisture by tree roots or weeds.

Posts eight feet apart, and six or seven feet long, are set in squares, and cross-pieces, sixteen feet long, one by four inches, are nailed to the posts so as to support lath screens, which are laid over the top and set up on the sides of the bed. The screens are usually four feet square, and the laths are half an inch apart. The side screens are four feet high, or, if windy, eight feet. The beds are made so that one can reach to the centre in setting and weeding, and will keep their shape better if boarded around the edges.

The plants must not be allowed to dry when taken up, and must be set out carefully, with the bud about one and a half inch below the surface, and mulched with leaf-mold, straw or sawdust. For winter, two or three inches of leaves or straw is added, which is removed in spring. They will grow well if set six inches apart each way in rows.

One interesting fact is that the seed does not grow until eighteen months after it is ripe, and must, in its wild state, be exposed to many chances while lying so long in the ground. On one hillside, very steep, a number of plants were found near the base. A careful search up the hill would always lead to a mature plant near the top, showing that the berries containing the seeds had been carried down by wind, water or rolling during the year and a half it takes to perfect the ripening. The seeds should not be allowed to dry out, but must be kept moist, not wet. The berries can be placed in fine sifted sand or leaf mold, but must not be thick enough to heat, when the pulp of the berries breaks open and decays, which would destroy the seed. After the pulp has decayed, usually a month, the seeds are sifted out and packed in four times their bulk of moist sand until spring, taking care to keep from mice, which are as fond of it as the Chinaman. Sometimes a few (five percent) of the seeds may sprout the first year. The seeds are looked over in the spring twice, and any that are checked open on the side are planted. The rest are kept in the sand until September before planting.

The seed is sown broadcast, but as it is expensive, it is better to plant them an inch deep in rows four inches wide, and the seeds two inches apart. There will thus be less loss, better growth, and they can be cultivated better until transplanted at two years. Some of the mature roots should weigh one half pound but at an average of two ounces each there would be, after deducting twenty percent for loss, eight hundred roots to the rod. One can readily see that only a small area will be needed to do quite a business. In some cases the bud and branch roots can be saved and replanted after the root has been taken.

The stories told of enormous profits are fabulous, and remind one of a gold brick; but at the present price of roots and seed, one who knows how should realize handsome profits. The greatest profit at present lies in growing seeds and plants. It will probably take some time for the cultivated to reduce the price of the dried roots, as it would require sixty acres of mature ginseng, four years old, to supply the amount which has been exported in a year when the wild root was plentiful, or about three hundred acres under cultivation. There may be five acres of mature root in the United States and twenty acres set out. It takes seven years from seed to get a crop.

There is no doubt in the minds of the experienced that the crop can be grown for half the present price. The supply of the 'wild' roots is practically exhausted, and there will always be a demand; therefore good prices may be expected for years to come. It is interesting to note that the plant was discovered in Canada in 1716, in New England in 1750, and a year later in New York. The American plant closely resembles the Chinese, which grows wild and is also cultivated in that country. Plants dug out of season and improperly dried made a poor product, which nearly ruined the trade, and it has taken a century to restore it.

The cause of the high price is the Chinese belief that it will prevent disease. This may seem foolish to us, but before you laugh, remember your friend who carries a small potato in his pocket to cure rheumatism.

C. E. CHAPMAN.

Tompkins County, N.Y.

The second article is from the Springfield 'Republican,' whose correspondent at Brattleboro, Vermont, writes:

Two Brattleboro residents derive handsome profits from the sale of ginseng root. While many more people have successfully hunted the root for the past three or four years, the work entailed seems to have gradually discouraged them, until, dropping out one by one, they have left the field to two or three persistent diggers, who, having become experts, find their searchings not only remunerative, but likewise fascinating in the open-air exercise which their efforts require. We all remember how our grandfathers, many years ago, dealt extensively in the root, employing in many instances their neighbors in the season of ginseng digging, sending their product to Boston by team. In those days if the crop brought 75 cents to $1.25 a pound, the diggers considered themselves fortunate, though it is probably true that the root was more easily found than to-day, when a digger must traverse a wide territory and oftentimes spend several days in securing a very few pounds of the root, which, however, brings much higher prices than were paid half a century ago, while the demand has constantly increased. To the many New Englanders who possibly have never heard of the enormous profits realized from the traffic in ginseng, the story of its digging and marketing by one who has made a business of it, and the fact that this valued commodity flourishes, as it were, at their very doors, affording to those who know and seek it a most satisfactory income, will be of interest. Vermont's ginseng product is said to be of a superior quality, commanding, like the ginseng of certain sections of Canada, Maine and north-eastern New York, the highest market price. Vermont's crop is generally marketed in Boston or New York, and is supposed ultimately to find its way to China, where the great bulk of all the ginseng raised is sold.

One of the most successful 'diggers' in this section of the state is George Whitney, whose farm is situated on the old turnpike which leads off from the stage road about four miles west of Brattleboro village. Mr. Whitney has dug ginseng for the past eleven years, during which period he has familiarized himself with the hills and dales of Windham and Windsor counties, having travelled over nearly every farm in both. About nine years ago Mr. Whitney secured his largest crop, gathering in the months of September and October a large quantity of the root, which, when thoroughly dried, as it must be before sold, amounted to about 75 pounds, for which he was paid $3 a pound by White Bros., of Boston. This was considered a good price then, though since that time ginseng has increased in value, until last year Mr. Whitney sold his crop for $6.75 a pound, and hopes to do as well, or even better, this year.

Ginseng, growing, looks something like sarsaparilla, only the stalk and leaves are blue. When ripe it has a bunch of red berries at the top and centre of the stalk, around which is a growth of beech-shaped leaves. Most stalks have their branches with five leaves to each branch, and it has been found with as many as five branches with 25 leaves. The stalks grow all the way from six inches to two feet, depending altogether upon the quality of the soil. Ginseng is generally found in woodlands among hard wood timber, butternut timber land being the best locality for it, although it is indigenous to the soil of old-growth ash and maple where the land is partly shady. The roots grow in all shapes and lengths and Mr. Whitney reports finding as many as nine roots to one stalk, though it generally grows with two or three roots. Mr. Whitney's best find this year has been a root that weighed nine ounces. After digging, the roots are washed and dried as much as possible before shipping, but the seller must await another and more thorough process of drying by the buyer before it is finally weighed, when he gets his money. The root is dug with a little hook-like contrivance attached to an ordinary walking-stick, and great care must be exercised not to cut or break the root, for such damage takes from its selling price.

Ginseng is pleasantly aromatic and probably slightly stimulant. The celestials value it highly and consider it a specific for almost every trouble from which they suffer. It has been used in China for forty centuries, where the product is one of great commercial importance. Imperial ginseng raising is a government monopoly, being grown in the royal parks and gardens, where a death penalty is visited upon those who steal the plants. This product sells as high as $200 a pound, and is used by the aristocrats of China. American ginseng is bought as third grade, though it is the great staple kind, for which there is an enormous demand. The second grade comes from Corea, while the fourth grade is the Japanese product used to adulterate the better qualities. But, notwithstanding the great traffic in ginseng, its use is still a mystery, nor has the almond-eyed craze for the root ever been satisfactorily explained.

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly 'Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only $2.40. Four copies for $3. Ten copies, $7.

AFTER THREE YEARS

MR. JOSEPH ROCHETTE RELEASED FROM RHEUMATISM.

Suffered Much Agony, His Appetite Failed, and His Strength Left Him —Hope for Similar Sufferers.

Only those who have suffered from the pangs of rheumatism know how much agony the sufferer has at times to endure. The symptoms often vary, but among them will be found acute pains in the muscles and joints, the latter sometimes much swollen. At times the patient is unable to dress himself, and the slightest jarring sound aggravates the pain. Liniments and outward applications cannot possibly cure rheumatism; it must be treated through the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine yet discovered can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When given a fair trial, these pills never fail to cure even the most stubborn cases of rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Rochette, a well known resident of St. Jerome, Que., in an interview with a reporter of 'L'Avenir du Nord,' offers strong proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mr. Rochette says: 'For nearly three years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism. The pains seemed at times to affect every joint, and the agony I endured was terrible. Sometimes I could scarcely move about, and was unfitted for work. The trouble affected my appetite and in this way my weakness increased and my condition became more deplorable. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and then relief came. Gradually the pains left me, my appetite improved and I became greatly strengthened. Before I had taken a dozen boxes my health and vigor was such that I felt better than I did before the trouble began. I have not since had an ache or pain, and I feel convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine in the world for rheumatism.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in every civilized land, and their enormous sale is due entirely to their great merit as a medicine. They cure all such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, nervous headache, kidney ailments, neuralgia and the weaknesses that afflict so many women. Do not let any dealer persuade you to try something else which he may say is 'just as good.' See that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, send direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid, at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

THE PULPIT

SOME REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY THAT WERE RESENTED.

Boston, Nov. 4.—Mr. Eliot, president of Harvard University, was the speaker at the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday in the Bromfield Street Church. He said some things that were not wholly relished by all of them.

'We Americans are face to face with the lamentable and extraordinary fact that the influence of the Church has visibly declined in our generation. As I weigh the forces that affect mankind and look back upon the course of human history and the progress of Christianity it seems to me the finest and greatest civilizer is steady work. That is the way by which the race is lifted up out of barbarism into semi-civilization and into civilization. Labor, steady labor, is the great civilizer.

'Yet, we must admit that the Church and the school and the university in Christian lands encounter a difficulty in this regard at the very opening of our Bible. The Bible represents labor as a curse, and it had a profound effect on all Christian theology until 100 years ago, and we encounter the false reflection of it in labor unions to-day. The labor unions adopt the Genesis view of labor as a curse, a thing to be avoided.

'In the intellectual callings such as you and I follow we have learned that labor, so far from being a curse, is almost the first of blessings, and that the limit of labor for us is nothing but the capacity of the human body to endure labor in full health and strength.

'This brings me to the consideration of the forces of the Church acting on the people. It has seemed to me from what I have seen of the Protestant churches that they are too intellectual and too emotional on the part of the teacher or preacher, and call for too little of personal exertion on the part of the recipient of the inspiration.

'The emotional side of religious teaching is highly developed, and this is especially true of the Methodist denomination. I find it does not do me good to have my feelings aroused by exciting my pity or arousing my anger or stirring my indignation unless I can go and do something about it.'

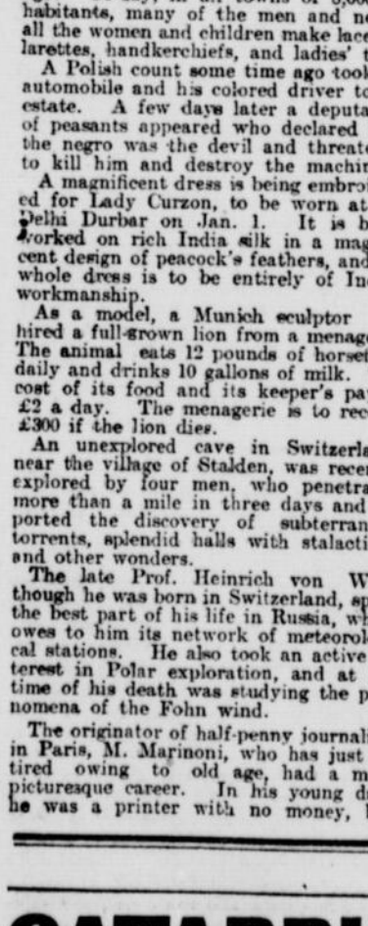
The Rev. Dr. Boyd Brady, of Worcester, resented Mr. Eliot's charge that the influence of the churches was declining.

Experiments are being carried out at Toulon to determine what color submarines should be painted in order to render them least visible while under water.

Advertisements.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED!

Karn's Menthol Inhaler



Has won a world-wide reputation. It is made germ-proof, and will last a lifetime; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket or reticule. **Karn's Menthol Inhaler** cures Catarrh by destroying the germs that produce it; the latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the air passages.

Why pay $5.00 to $25.00 for medicine, or for a specialist's advice, when you can get KARN'S MENTHOL INHALER, a complete treatment, for a few cents. Nearly all Inhalers and Catarrh treatments on the market contain Eucalyptus in some form, which until recent discoveries was supposed to be a cure for Catarrh. Our Karn's Menthol Inhaler contains the newly discovered "Kokee" of Japan, recrystalized on Mexican Grass, which combination is now being used in leading hospitals and by all prominent doctors in the cure of Catarrh.

CATARRH Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs, and when medicated and inhaled through the nose, it kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head, and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. CATARRH, COLDS, PAINS and ROARING in the HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, PARTIAL DEAFNESS, LA GRIPPE, and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a Pocket Physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

SPECIAL OFFER KARN'S MENTHOL INHALER is worth $1.00 to any and all sufferers from Catarrh, but to demonstrate how easily, quickly and completely Karn's Menthol Inhaler will cure you, we will mail to any reader naming this paper within the next few days, a complete treatment in the Menthol Inhaler for **25 cents.** Understand, we send you Karn's Menthol Inhaler complete for 25c. It is more effective than any $5.00 or $10.00 treatment. If after three days you are not satisfied and do not believe it will do all that is claimed, you can return it and we will refund you the 25 cents you paid for it. Can anything be more fair? Do not suffer another day. Send in 25 cents at once and get this wonderful Menthol Inhaler and be cured. Address

AGENTS WANTED. **THE F. E. KARN MEDICINE CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.**

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE WOMAN STARTING OUT.

The Last Lesson of Culture---Avoidable Lack of Beauty---Parental Authority --- Household Hints.

STARTING OUT.

Women are kept from starting out on new money-making undertakings by hesitations and balkings and shynessas inconceivable to man. I knew a woman who delayed for weeks from putting in an application to an office in a certain large building in a city because she couldn't find out beforehand at which of the four doors she was to enter. This special lack of knowledge presented itself to her as an absolutely insurmountable barrier. The first step by the way must be perfectly clear before she could start forward at all, although she was really clever, ordinarily self-reliant, and quite capable of earning a living for herself if she were first set on her own two feminine feet in the right track.

It is here where the difficulty comes in: to begin alone, and find the path all by one's self! And yet it is the only way in which any but the most favored of women can secure any success at all, as was found by another woman who conceived the scheme of putting a certain home product upon the market. It had been doing well in the exchange in her suburban town, and she believed that it could cover a larger and more permanent field. To do this would require the purchase of materials in large quantities, besides cooking utensils, jars, boxes of different kinds, packing, paper labels, gilt cord, etc., and afterward the finding of a way to put the finished product upon the market.

The plan was built up little by little within her brain; she was fully convinced that it was a good one, but she remained inactive for four months because she really didn't know how to begin; she felt as if there must be someone to tell her. She had a little tentative way of remarking to a friend here and there: 'Do you know, I think my Pickled Sweets might really sell if I were to put them up in quantities and send them to the city?'

But the friend would invariably make the kind but uninterested reply, 'Yes, indeed! Why don't you?' and change the subject before she got any further.

At the end of the four months she went, one winter's day, secretly and alone, with what she felt was the courage of a lioness, to the local express office and found out the rates per pound to near-by centres of trade. The expressman answered her questions quite as a matter of course. Thereupon she felt inspired. She proceeded, looking neither to the right nor to the left, to the confectioner's, and boldly inquired as to where he bought his supplies. The kind man told her at once, giving her the names and addresses of several firms in the wholesale trade, also quite as a matter of course.

The need of suffrage could never touch her. She was an emancipated woman from that hour. She had found out the practical application of that old rule which perusers of ancient volumes of 'Punch' may see so charmingly illustrated: If you want a thing done, do it yourself.

All through a February of snow and sleet and mud the lady of the Pickled Sweets tramped those lower west side mercantile sections of New York that curve under the elevated railway trains. She dodged across black and slippery cobblestones, between carts and beer waggons, and drays, and trolley cars, in their interminable processions and blockings of the thoroughfare, with the smell of mud, of smoke, of cinders, and in some districts, an unhallowed odor of cheese, surcharging the thick atmosphere around her. But what a progress that was! What she asked was answered. One firm sent her to another when necessary, with the furthering remark: 'You'll find Sugar & Spice more in your line than we are; they can sell you what you want.'

Everywhere she met with the prompt courtesy which respectable houses extend to those who have dealings with them. She found that she was not one solitary conspicuous individual, to be looked upon with wonder and suspicion, but an integral part of a large and accredited army of women earning a living in a business way.

And the strangest part of it all was then, and would always be to her, the fact that while she waited and bemoaned her incapacity and hesitated miserably, there was no one to give her a shove forward by so much as a little finger; but no sooner had she stepped out herself than almost every hand was a helping one, nor could she talk with the merest acquaintance without getting some further insight into what she sought.—'Collier's Weekly.'

HOME THOUGHTS.

Be natural. If you are not what you would like to seem, endeavor to come as nearly to your ideals as you can, but do not affect a manner or character that is not your own, that is not sincere. Affectation betrays a weakness of character. It deceives no one. You may imagine you are making a great impression. People are too polite to let you know their thoughts, but they see through you. You make yourself less in their estimation. It is of no use to assume to know that of which one is ignorant. There is a certain strength in honesty that carries weight and influence. Integrity will make itself felt. By making no pretences one is on the right road to advance. There is no fool like the one who thinks he knows it all, or worse, thinks he can make others think so. Pretences are despised by all sensible persons. Be true, be genuine, and you will retain your self-respect and gain that of others.

SERENITY OF CHARACTER.

'Who does not love a tranquil heart, a sweet-tempered, balanced life? It does not matter whether it rains or shines, or what misfortunes come to those possessing these blessings, for they are always sweet, serene and calm.

That exquisite poise of character which we call serenity is the last lesson of culture; it is the flowering of life, the fruitage of the soul.

It is as precious as wisdom, more to be desired than gold—yea, than even fine gold. How contemptible mere money-wealth looks in comparison with a serene life—a life which dwells in the ocean of truth, beneath the waves, beyond the reach of tempests, in the eternal calm!

How many people we know who sour their lives, who ruin all that is sweet and beautiful by explosive tempers, who destroy their poise of character by bad blood! In fact, it is a question whether the great majority of people do not ruin their lives and mar their happiness by lack of self-control. How few people we meet in life who are well balanced, who have that exquisite poise which is characteristic of the finished character!

AVOID LACK OF BEAUTY.

Lack of beauty is in nine cases out of ten perfectly avoidable. Stand in front of a full-length mirror set in a good light, and take a careful survey of perfections and imperfections in your hat and out of your hat, in a short skirt and a long skirt, with your hair as you usually wear it and with it down.

It is a curious fact, but if a woman possesses a mass of fluffy hair and a charming forehead and a nondescript nose and mouth, nine times out of ten she affects a hat with a downward curving brim which effectually conceals the prettiest part of her face, and reveals that which is unbeautiful. On the other hand, the woman whose forehead is massive and face long delights in having the brim of the headgear severely off her face. And by the same inexplicable law most women wear their hair exactly as they shouldn't!

THE SMART BLOUSE AND UNTIDY SKIRT.

Again, many girls consider they are well turned out if the upper part of the person is attired in a smart blouse and nice hat. The skirt that accompanies this get-up is often shabby to a degree, while the condition of the petticoat, shoes, and stockings accompanying the same is deplorable; no girl can produce the effect of being beautiful who neglects matters like these.

BECOMING SLEEVES AND COLLARS.

Sleeves and collars are rocks over which many split; a short, thick arm needs a flowing sleeve, a fat, ungraceful hand the kindly shelter of falling frills; the stout throat is better collarless, the attenuated one should be swathed in lace.

The short-legged woman should patronize long skirts, and her walking skirts should be devoid of trimmings, though, if left to her own sweet will, she will patronize a deep flounce and half a dozen rows of braid.

WANT OF HARMONY.

Lack of harmony again prevents a pretty woman from being a beauty; provided she has a hat that takes her fancy, she wears it regardless of the fact that the rest of her costume is entirely at variance with it; it's just the same with the blouses, and one woman will present a fantastic appearance, and comprise all the colors of the rainbow in her attire at the same time.

Many a woman has gained a reputation for beauty merely because she takes the utmost care that, however scanty her purse, all the appointments of her dress shall harmonize; that is where a Frenchwoman scores; all her clothes look as though they belonged to each other.

GRACEFUL MOVEMENTS.

Lack of grace is, alas! very prevalent; and yet nearly everyone can be more or less graceful, walk erect and yet not stiffly. A long skirt and slow movements convey an idea of grace. Make haste, without hurrying, is an excellent maxim; never fidget is another; study the art of sitting perfectly still; cultivate a well modulated voice.

NEATNESS AND FRESHNESS.

Scrupulous neatness and daintiness go far towards creating an effect. 'My dear,' gaily remarked a well-known society beauty one day, 'my reputation for beauty was acquired solely by my being such a clean-looking woman'; and, truly, draggled finery, torn braids, and unbrushed hair are a disfigurement in any girl.

A LITTLE SONG.

(By Frances Hodges in 'Anglo-American Magazine.')

She sang a little song;
Words soft and low—with trembling, bird-like trill,
My heart was sore—ay, very sore—with wrong;
She soothed it 'gainst my will.

She made the world replete
With gladness and the glimmer of green leaves;
With sheen of sun and shaft of shade, which greet
The sweet Spring as she weaves.

And since—in sunless street—
Or dismal winter's dreariest, darkest day—
The memory of her melody makes sweet
One weary wanderer's way.

O soul! to whom God gives
A little song, sing clearly, without fear:
He lays it on thy lips, because there lives
One whom He wills shall hear.

PARENTAL AUTHORITY UP-TO-DATE.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

The time when 'Father's word was law' has almost passed away.

In fact, in many parts of the new world parental authority is a dead letter. From the former strict, yet kind parental government that obtained in the past century, the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and the result is most deplorable.

The disrespect, irreverence, insubordination, lawlessness, that characterize the modern youth, may be traced mainly to the lack of Christian home rule.

Too often, the young, with their natural bent towards evil, with their ignorance, inexperience, unreasoning, immature powers, are allowed the licence and freedom of maturity.

Without wise and judicious control, correction and restriction, without instruction in Christian principles, is it any marvel that the products evolved under such conditions are rebellious, headstrong, self-assertive, repulsive creatures, that more nearly resemble wild animals than human beings?

The present age, in its wisdom, has improved upon the old Divine order, and reversed the fifth commandment. Children rule the parents to-day, and in scores of communities, the law that obtains is 'Parents obey your children.'

It was said in olden time that 'children should be seen, not heard,' but to-day they are very much heard and seen. Age, wisdom, experience, appear to carry no weight in the presence of almighty youth. Father's judgment, with his ripened intellect and experience, is ignored, but the saucy girl of thirteen years of age, who thinks she 'knows it all,' puts forward in a bold manner her opinion as the final authority. It is no uncommon occurrence to find all the conversation in the home monopolized by impudent youngsters, who regard themselves competent to teach their elders. We were at the breakfast table, when the host, an able scholar and talented orator, made some remark to his guest about a certain law case which was creating quite a sensation in the town. The guest commenced a reply, when he was abruptly interrupted by the son of his host, a precocious youth of the ripe age of twelve years, shouting at the top of his voice: 'The judge ought to have known better, and passed another sentence.' The rest of the morning meal was taken up by this youth, who evidently wished to convey the impression that he could correct the judge upon a few legal points. Had a wise reproof been given, that youth would have become a wiser and a less obnoxious boy.

The present fashion of ruling children takes two extreme methods. For instance, there is the Pedant, who is so absorbed in the pursuit of truth, that he is oblivious of the fact that his children are pursuing a course of lies. If he should accidentally notice any misdemeanor of deportment, which is of trifling consequence in comparison with the moral virtues, he becomes very irritable and threatens the offender in pedantic language incomprehensible to the child, e.g.: 'If you continue your method of conduct, it will necessitate your being taken aside and chastisement administered.' He forgets to execute his threat, and the child, knowing by experience that its punishment begins and ends in long words, develops an inclination for greater offences, which ultimately become habitual actual transgressions.

Another parent, a mother, uses such brutal expressions, as 'get out of the way or I'll knock your head off,' and, 'I'll kill you; yes, I will.'

Are such methods calculated to produce law-abiding citizens?

There are parents who have no right to the sacred name, for they either have no knowledge of training their offspring, or else they ignore the awful responsibility resting upon them. The home is a miniature state, and should be governed by the wisest law possible. But what do we find? Too often, alas! no wise restraint, no loving counsel, no judicious punishment, no inculcation of Christian principles, no instruction with regard to the heinous nature of sin, and the terrible consequence is that children become a scourge to their parents, a curse to humanity, for society is glutted with an element that is utterly devoid of regard for 'God or man.' Who is to blame?

FLOTILLUS.

[The editor of the Home Department hopes that a great many readers will send their views on the subject discussed above to these columns. Very probably others have had happier experiences.]

APPLE PIE AND SALAD DRESSING.

'Housekeeper.'—Could any reader give me a good recipe for salad dressing, which can be made and kept nicely for some weeks. Also, would like to know how I may prevent my apple pies from pouring out when baking. I am in the habit of putting in a little flour and wetting the edges, but still they will pour out. Ans.—It is a common mistake to put in too much apple. You should wet the edge of the undercrust and press down the outer one on that, at the same time making some holes in the crust to allow the escape of steam. 2. Any salad dressing will keep several weeks if placed on ice, or in a very cool cellar. It is the higher temperature which causes the ingredients to separate. The following is a good recipe for mayonnaise, or salad dressing. Before beginning to make mayonnaise dressing be sure that all the ingredients are well chilled. Mix a level teaspoon each of salt, mustard and sugar, and an eighth of a teaspoon of cayenne. Measure two tablespoons each of vinegar and lemon juice in separate cups. Add two yolks of eggs to the dry ingredients, stir well, add one-half teaspoon of vinegar, then begin to beat in the oil, drop by drop. When the mixture becomes thick add a few drops of the lemon juice and vinegar alternately with the oil until all is used. It does not pay to hurry the oil at first, as this will tend to curdle the mayonnaise, and the only remedy will be to add another egg yolk and begin over again. Never add mayonnaise to a salad until just before serving, as it will grow thin rapidly.

Perhaps some of our readers will be able to offer you further hints on these matters.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Soak a grass stain in alcohol and rub the spot until it is gone.

Soften a paint spot with vaseline and then rub it with benzine.

Starch will be found much smoother and nicer to use than it ordinarily is if the dry starch is mixed with a little cold water and then left to stand for an hour or two before boiling water is added.

Tea leaves are useful for other things besides brushing floors. When they are a few days old pour boiling water over them, leaving them till nearly cold. Then strain the water and use it for washing paint. It takes off the stains quite easily.

When the seats of cane-bottomed chairs have become limp and stretched, provided none of the canes are broken, they may be restored by being well washed in hot water and exposed to a current of air. This treatment causes the canes to tighten up, and when dry the seat will be quite flat.

A polish recommended for hard or stained wood floors is made by cutting eight ounces of yellow beeswax into small pieces and adding to it two quarts of spirits of turpentine and one quart of Venetian turpentine. When the beeswax is dissolved the mixture may be boiled for use. It should be applied with a piece of soft flannel.

White ostrich feathers can be cleaned by making a mixture of white soap shaved into small pieces, boiling water and a little soda. After this has dissolved and cooled dip the feathers into it and then draw them gently through the hand, repeating the operation several times. Then rinse thoroughly in clear water, with a trifle of bluing added. Shake, dry and curl.

The following polish improves leather chairs wonderfully: Boil half a pint of linseed oil. Let stand till nearly cold and then stir in haf a pint of vinegar. Stir till thoroughly mixed and bottle for use. When needed, shake the bottle well, pour a very little on a soft flannel, rub thoroughly into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, and rub with soft dusters till the polish of the leather is restored.

A Southern housewife finds that a slice of lemon added to the water in which kitchen towels, window cloths, etc., are scalded will materially help to clean and sweeten them.

In order to determine if a room is properly ventilated the following test is said to be efficacious: Bring into the room a half pint bottle entirely full of water; pour out this water into another vessel in the room, when the empty bottle will immediately be filled with the air of the room; now put into the bottle one tablespoonful of pure lime water; cork and shake it. If it turns milky white in a few minutes the ventilation is imperfect.

To secure the best results with salt and vinegar to scour brass, the salt, vinegar and brass must be as hot as can be handled comfortably.

I have often wondered why the blacking which is done by a man hired for the purpose from a stove store looks so much better and lasts so much longer than when we women apply it, says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping.' I solved this question the other day by asking an expert who was at work for me. He says the polish they use is mixed with benzine instead of water, as it is for us. It is something not generally known, as there are so many who would misapply the knowledge, for the stove has to be perfectly cold. The polish can be bought all mixed with benzine.

A recipe for cleansing delicate laces which an old lace-maker gave to her pupil and patron is as follows: Spread the lace out on paper, cover with calcined magnesia, place another paper over it and put it away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all it needs is a skillful little shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven.

Never leave a spoon in the saucepan if you wish the contents to cook quickly, and in any case a metal spoon should never be allowed to stand in a boiling saucepan containing fruit or any acid.

The familiar mixture of lime water and linseed oil, which is in the emergency medicine chest of most families, for use in case of burns from flame or heat, is quite as efficacious when applied to sunburn. The proportions to be followed are a half ounce of the oil to a half pint of lime water.

A simple and generally successful way for removing a glass stopper that has become fastened in a bottle is to wet a cloth in hot water and wrap it around the bottle. If this method fails, take a piece of twine and, tying it once around the neck of the bottle, begin to draw backward and forward; in a few minutes the portion of the bottle where the string has been placed will begin to get hot, and the stopper may then be removed with ease.

SOLVED THE DIFFICULTY.

'Every tme I tell thta story,' a bright society matron remarked, says the Detoit 'Free Press,' 'somebody accuses me of making it up—but it is a true story, nevertheless. Up in the Virginia mountains this summer David and I took a long walk to explore the wild country road near our hotel. Way up on the rough mountainside was a little cabin; and, as I have a most fervent human interest in the home life of all people remote from cities, I proposed that we visit the cabin, with the wayfarers' usual pretext—to ask for a drink of water. In the one room of the small house were the usual furnishings, a few chairs, many dogs lying about, guns on the wall, a high bed in each corner, and a homely table spread with homely crockery in the centre of the household picture. A plain little woman, worn and aged, but very neat in calico frock and gingham apron, met us at the door and asked us in, while one of the rough boys lounging on the porch was despatched to the spring for fresh water. Instead of the usual mountaineer's open fireplace, with iron crane and kettles, was a surprising arrangement of a cooking stove mounted on a kitchen table. My glance reverted to this curious sight so often that our mountain hostess seemed constrained to explain. 'You-uns ain't used ter seein' cook stoves fixed up that-a-way, I reckon,' she said, apologetically. 'Pap, he got that there cook stove down in town 'way las' May, and he didn't think about the stovepipe, and he didn't git 'nuff to reach up to that there hole in th' chimbly so we-uns jes' histed the cook stove up on that there table till he gits time t' go t' town an' git some more stove pipe. 'Tain't handy t' climb up on a cheer t' cook an' I wish t' th' land Pap'd hurry his-self an' git t' town arter that there stovepipe. It'd be a heap handier t' hev that there cook stove down on th' groun'. Of course, we-uns' agreed with the good woman that her complaint was well based, but we praised her cleverness and originality—babbly not one woman in ten million would have ever suggested that way out of the domestic difficulty.'

GOOD CHEER.

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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.—Sydney Smith.

'It ain't so far to happiness—it's lyin' all around;
It twinkles in the dewdrops, brings blooms to barren ground.
It sings in all the breezes; it ripples in the rills;
It's written on green banners that wave from all the hills.
It ain't so far to happiness; we rob our lives of rest
To find it o'er broad oceans as far as east from west;
From all the dear home places in sorrow we depart,
And dream not that its dwelling place is ever in the heart.'

NOTES OF THE BRANCHES.

The Sherbrooke Sunshine work is progressing most favorably. The president of that branch writes: 'We have had several new members, and good energetic members I think they will prove. Having got our Labrador donations (four large barrels) sent off in good season, we are now busy getting ready for something that will bring us in money to work with this winter. We have a visiting committee, who visit regularly some lonely old people, carrying some delicacy and something nourishing at each visit. We are only doing a little here and there, but the living presence of a kindly spirit amongst us must be productive of some good, I trust. 'Kindness' is our watchword, and the 'art of being kind' our aim.

The Montreal Branch held an enjoyable meeting on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. McLeod Moore, 82 Hutchison street. The president, Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, presided. A number of letters were read, some containing appeals for sunshine, and others expressing gratitude for kindness received. After these had been considered, and other business transacted, plans were talked over for an entertainment to raise funds for carrying on the work during the winter. It was decided to hold it in Drummond Hall on the evening of Nov. 24. An interesting part of the programme will be a contest in interpreting book titles represented in various ways otherwise than the usual mode. At the close of the meeting dainty refreshments were served.

The regular monthly meeting of the Westmount Branch will be held in Victoria Hall on Tuesday next, at 3.30 p.m. At the meeting an effort will be made to distribute the work so that it will fall heavily on no one; volunteers will be called for to visit invalids, to visit strangers ill in the hospitals, call upon girl students alone in the city, write cheerful letters to 'shut ins,' etc.

The secretary wishes to thank the lady who left two dolls for sunshine. They were sent to two little girls living in a mining district, and were the first dolls either child had ever had. Christmas cards have been received from Miss Christina Lucas. A Sunshine member living in a mining district writes to say how much colored pictures are enjoyed. Many rolls of Sunday-school papers have been received and sent out this week.

From Heron Bay, Lake Superior, the postmaster writes to the secretary of the Westmount Branch: 'The barrel of reading matter you so kindly sent this spring I have distributed far and wide among the railway employees, fishermen and Indians, and they request me to convey to your society their gratitude for 'the best reading time they ever had.' They desire me to say that if you can spare a small box again this winter it will be gladly and thankfully received.'

The secretary would like to hear from Sunshiners willing to pass on their Saturday 'Witness' with the Sunshine column. She has so many addresses to send it to that help would be acceptable. Addresses will be furnished.

A New Brunswick Sunshiner, who has been a member of the International Society for almost a year, has done much good work by herself. She writes that she cannot start a Sunshine circle herself because she is deaf, and she cannot see quite as well as most people. In spite of these drawbacks she has sent 45 comfort bags and 20 letters to the Seamen's mission, also quantities of papers. She tries to do some good every day. She is obliged to earn her own living, handicapped as she is; nevertheless, she has managed to give articles of clothing to needy ones, paid visits to a sick girl at a hospital, got flowers for her and others, and has done many other kindly deeds. In a spirit of humble gratitude, she says: 'How our Heavenly Father opens the way when we are willing to do for him and others. I have received a good deal of sunshine for myself. The members of a mission band, to which I have belonged for nineteen years, are very kind to me.'

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

A stirring call to prayer has been issued by representative pastors of nine of the leading Protestant denominations in Chicago. The remarkable work of grace in Australia and New Zealand is appealed to, and the coming of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the eminent evangelist, is urged as a reason for a simultaneous movement on the part of all the churches to arouse the city and compel attention to the gospel. To this end neighborhood prayer meetings are suggested, by which the combined voice of the church would for weeks arise in a petition for the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Advertisements.

MISERABLE NIGHTS.

What to Do When Baby is Fretful and Sleepless.

It is wrong to take up a wakeful baby from the cradle and walk it up and down the floor all night. It demoralizes the infant and enslaves the parents. Baby does not cry for the fun of the thing; it cries because it is not well—generally because its stomach is sour, its little bowels congested, its skin hot and feverish. Relieve it and it will sleep all night, every night growing stronger in proportion. Just what mothers need is told in a letter from Mrs. E. J. Flanders, Marbleton, Que., who says: 'I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets. They have worked like a charm with my baby, who was very restless at night, but Baby's Own Tablets soon brought quiet sleep and rest. I shall never be without a box while I have a baby.' Baby's Own Tablets cure all minor ailments of little ones, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They are sold at 25 cents a box by all dealers, or you can get them by mail, post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Fifty thousand students are reported to be studying in the schools of Tokio, Japan.

A new sanatorium for consumptives is being built in the Delamore Forest, at the expense of Mr. W. J. Crossley, who has promised seventy thousand pounds for the purpose. The foundation-stone has just been laid.

Finland has a population of 2,380,000, composed for the most part of Lutherans, with only 416 Catholics and a few other denominations. The climate is miserably cold and about three-fourths of the land is craggy and sterile; but the Russian Government has made the Finns an active, thrifty people by prohibiting the sale of liquor.

On the borders of Thibet lives the Rev. A. W. Hyde, of the Moravian Missionary Society. He has learned the Thibetan language, and has translated the whole Bible into it. Though not allowed to enter the land, he converses with travellers passing to and fro across the border. He has lived there nearly fifty years, waiting to preach in Thibet.

Osea Island, on the Essex coast, which Mr. F. N. Charrington has purchased and purposes converting into a teetotal seaside resort, is to be prepared for next season's visitors. The island, which is in the Blackwater estuary, forty-five miles from London, is one and a half mile long and half a mile wide. Arrangements are already in progress for the building of a pier and promenade.

Mr. Bramwell Booth having been appealed to for the Salvation Army's aid in finding employment for reservists and discharged troops returning to this country from South Africa, instructions have been issued to all the officers in charge of the Army's stations throughout the United Kingdom to institute enquiries as to possible openings for employment, and it is hoped to find work for many by this means.

Master C. Hanbury Cooke, popularly known as 'Jack Cooke, the Boy Preacher,' has been adopted as their son by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, wealthy Americans, of New York and Manchester. They are now with him in Belfast. He opened his three weeks' mission there by preaching on Oct. 5 in May Street Presbyterian Church in the morning, and in the afternoon and evening in the City Y. M. C. A. Hall. There were crowded audiences and the usual enquiry meetings for penitents are being held after all the evening services.

The Gideons, or 'Christian Commercial Travelling Men's Association of America,' held their third annual convention at Cedar Rapids. On the Sunday the pulpits of the churches in the district were occupied by members. The association has now a membership of over two thousand. Each man wears as a badge a button, on which a lighted torch and a pitcher are represented, and he is expected not only to try to win over fellow 'commercials,' but also to do evangelistic work in the towns in which he may be stopping.

The Presbyterian mission in Egypt has 207 stations, including 46 churches. These are found extending from Assuan on the first cataract, to Alexandria and Damietta on the Mediterranean coast; Port Said and Ismalia in the Suez Canal, and Kosseir, on the Red Sea. These 46 churches and stations had a total membership of 6,163 in 1899; 488 additions on profession during the year, and represented a community of 22,500. The average attendance at the morning services was 11,555, the number of Sabbath-schools, 151, and of Sabbath-scholars 8,040 and the total amount of contributions, including home expenses, is $20,251. Of the 46 churches 27 have native ordained pastors. It is a rule that a native pastor shall not be installed unless the people contribute half the expense.

That Protestantism is making some progress in the Mexican republic is evident from the success of a convention of Sabbath-schools and young peoples' societies held this summer in the city of Monterey. Some six hundred Protestant delegates were present from nearly every state of Mexico. Among those who took part in it a notable figure was that of Sr. Morales, pastor of the Presbyterian church in the city of Mexico, a man of eloquence and spiritual power, who is known as the Moody of Mexico. Two sessions of the convention were held daily and preaching services were held every night in English and Spanish. The convention manifested a serious interest in the religious conditions of their country. One of the ablest addresses was on the question, 'How to combat the religious indifference among the masses in Mexico.'

The cry, Meet the public-house with something that will take its place, has been responded to by the New York City Young Men's Christian Association. At a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, the building long used for association purposes in Second avenue, near Ninth street, is to be remodelled in order to carry out the idea. The sign to be displayed above the main door will be 'Men's Club,' and every variety of club feature for men and boys is to be introduced. The building front is to be exceedingly attractive. In the front basement there is to be established a café for men, where everything except alcoholic drinks may be obtained. On the next floor there will be billiard and pool parlors, and a hall to be used for public meetings for the neighborhood. There will be several rooms for clubs, and the dormitory facilities will be enlarged. The aim is to satisfy the seeming demand for an attractive club for men who might otherwise be in a saloon. The experiment will be watched with keen interest throughout the temperance world.

At the farewell meeting to missionaries returning to the field, held by the Church Missionary Society at Exeter Hall, London, the Rev. Dr. Sterling, of Palestine, said: 'There is a large mosque in the old town of Gaza which was once a Christian church, and on the wall, above where the communion table once stood, there is a painting representing a sword. That sword is an emblem of the Mohammedan religion. It is an emblem of its power, not only in the past, but also in the present. It is symbolic of the bitter prejudice, the stern intolerance, which confront the missionary in his efforts to evangelize that people. The strength of Mohammedanism lies not in its attractiveness, not in its creed, but that strength lies in the deterrent action of the sword. That sword prevents the true manifestation of God's Word in the present time. Dr. Sterling further said: 'The difficulty is not to make converts, but to preserve them when they are made. One of the very last of our converts, who expressed to us a desire for baptism, has never been seen or heard of from the day that she made known her intention. What is the inference? She has been poisoned, or put away in some other manner. So, you see, the difficulty with us is that sword. It is directed with unerring aim against all who apostatise, or who conduce to such apostasy.'

NO REFORM POSSIBLE WITHOUT RELIGION.

The 'Public Ledger,' of Philadelphia, makes a timely comment upon the merely secular humanitarianism which, in its efforts to reform and elevate the vicious and degraded, ignores the saving power of religion. At the close of an appreciative editorial article, called out by Miss Jane Addams's book on the 'Problem of Charity,' it says:

'It is a significant fact that in Miss Addams's book, which purports to be an answer to this question, there is not from cover to cover a single mention of any higher power concerned in this work than the organized societies in Chicago. This is a phase of that indifference to religion which nowadays marks so much of our charitable and reformatory work.

'"No prayers! No Bible reading! You'll scare them away!" cries the guild manager, who is trying to save some poor, blear-eyed wretches from the grog shop or country jail. He has provided a club house, free baths, dancing and scientific lectures to insure their salvation. His remedies clean the outside of the man. He bathes, he shaves, he even for a while keeps his job. But presently when the devil of drink or laziness inside of him awakes, it drags him back easily enough. A bath and the illustrated paper, even comic lectures, will not kill that fiend.

'We forget that inside of the poor wretch is a live creature which will not be tamed by games or scientific lectures. It is himself—his soul. He, the man, knows that it is there, and that it will follow God or the devil.

'If we would help him we must not ignore this inner self, but reach it, clean it, set it right in the old way. It is of no use to repair and polish an engine unless you have first kindled the fire within.'

The statesmanship which attempts to use mere secular education, without moral or religious ideas, as a means to the same end, says the 'Christian Statesman,' is equally unwise with the mistaken philanthropy which relies on baths and pictures and games and lessons in housekeeping to reform the slums. Not that we would denounce or discourage either. God help and bless every one who is tugging with his might at the mass of this world's evil and misery, even though in his blindness he is using but his bare hands and sees not the lever which would multiply his strength. But for ourselves, and for the nation which calls itself Christian, we must insist on the use of the one quickening, resistless force, the power of true, unsectarian religion.—'Morning Star.'

DR. GEORGE'S INSTALLATION.

The Chicago correspondent of the Boston 'Congregationalist' gives the following account, which we give in a slightly condensed form, of the exercises and festivities in connection with the formal inauguration of the Rev. Dr. J. H. George as president of the Chicago Theological Seminary. This seminary is said to be the largest Congregational theological seminary in the world. Dr. George sent in his resignation as principal of the Congregational College in Montreal a year ago last July in order to accept this important position in Chicago.

In many churches on Sunday, Oct. 19, pastors made reference to Dr. George and to the work which the seminary has done and hopes to accomplish. On Monday the ministers of the city and vicinity met at the seminary chapel for an all day's session. The morning hours were devoted to a discussion of the supply of the ministry as an obligation of the Church. More than a hundred ministers lunched together in the parlors of Union Park Church, and in the afternoon listened to a paper by Pres. W. R. Harper on the theological seminary in its civic relationship.

Monday evening over six hundred people sat down at the auditorium as guests and members of the Congregational Club. Educational topics were considered, the speakers being Professor King, of Oberlin, President Mary S. Woolley, of Mount Holyoke, and Professor W. D. Mackenzie. Professor King made an admirable and remarkable presentation of the relations of psychology to life. Miss Woolley's address on the Power of the Beautiful in Education was an illustration of her theme. Professor Mackenzie had but a few minutes for his subject. 'Needed praises in the education of the ministry,' but made it evident that his eloquence has lost none of its charm. A feature was the presence of many college presidents and their wives. Words of greeting were received from Presidents Hyde, Harper, Northrup, Barnes, Bradley, Hughes, McClelland, Strong, Eaton and Mr. E. G. Cooley superintendent of the public schools of Chicago.

The great day of the feast was Tuesday. While the directors were considering the needs of the seminary on the financial side, many of its friends discussed the relations of the college curriculum to the theological seminary. President Slocum spoke with earnestness and wisdom. The aims and methods of co-operation between colleges were also considered, Dean Main, of Iowa College, insisting that co-operation is needful between Congregational colleges. Half a dozen educators spoke and a commitee was appointed to carry the proposed co-operation int effect.

It had been supposed that the seminary chapel would be large enough to accommodate all who would care to be present when the inaugural address was delivered.. But it was necessary to go into the audience-room of Union Park Church. The address was preceded by a historical statement on behalf of the directors by E. W. Blatchford, LL.D., chairman of the board, an address on behalf of the faculty by Prof. H. M. Scott, and a charge to the president-elect by Dr. J. H. Gregg. The prayer of installation was offered by Dr. G. S. F. Savage. Then Dr. George gave his views of the kind of education young men fitting for the ministry need and suggested some of the ways in which he and his associates are seeking to meet that need. A short reception in Fisk Hall to President and Mrs. George followed, to be interrupted by a banquet at which a few addresses were made, one by Dr. Herle and another by Dr. N. Boynton. The exercises were brought to an end by a public meeting, which was addressed by Dr. Barton, Prof. S. I. Curtiss, the Rev. Mr. George, of Kansas City; the Hon. J. M. Whitehead, of Wisconsin; Dr. J. W. Fifield and President Northrup, of Minnesota.

Representatives from nearly all the western states took part in the exercises. President C. O. Day, of Andover, was frequently called upon to speak. Hartford was represented by Professor Jacobus. The representatives of the churches appointed a committee to formulate resolutions favoring the work of the seminary and advising an immediate effort to increase the endowment.

CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross sailed from Montreal on Oct. 22 on the 'Lake Erie, the Misses Priest and Pratt were to sail by the 'Messaba' for London on Nov. 1. The travellers meet in London and sail by the P. & O. steamer 'Brittania' on Nov. 13 for Bombay, where they expect to arrive about Dec. 3, reaching Cocanada on Dec. 6. Miss Priest returns to her old field in Tuni, Miss Pratt goes to Yellamanchili, and Mr. and Mrs. Cross to Cocanada. They will be accompanied, says the 'Canadian Baptist,' with the prayers of many friends, and with sincere desires for their safety on the long journey, and for their success in the great work to which they have given their lives.

The saddest moment in the recent Convention, the same paper remarks, was undoubtedly that in which the Foreign Mission Secretary announced that owing to the lack of funds, the board had decided not to send Mr. and Mrs. Reekie to Bolivia this autumn. Brother Reekie and wife have the full confidence of the board, they have been accepted and appointed to Bolivia, they are amply qualified, and are ready to go, and fully expected to sail in November. But the board is now compelled to say there is no money with which to send them, and they must stay at home. This intelligence is sad enough.

'THE ROCK' ON CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

('Christian World.')

A vigorous article on church establishment, containing much sound sense, appears in the last number of 'The Rock.' It is admitted as self-evident that 'establishment is unjust unless a fair majority of the people either profess or acquiesce in the established form of religion. 'The Rock' is very doubtful whether the English Established Church can justify itself on that principle. It looks out towards a new national church, or, rather, federation of churches, and can see no conceivable reason why the existing Protestant churches should not federate with one another. It declares that scholarship has proved the rigid doctrine of apostolical succession to be untenable, and that 'the High Church, or mediæval notion of episcopacy, is not part of the original outfit of Christianity.' There is, therefore, no ground for making episcopacy a cause of division between Christians; it is merely a question of expediency or useful administration. Neither Episcopalians nor those who prefer a different church organization have a right to ban each other. Other differences between the Protestant churches 'The Rock' believes are more verbal than real.

SALVATION ARMY ACCOUNTS.

In answer to sweeping criticisms of the Salvation Army made by the New York 'Sun,' editorially, Mr. Booth-Tucker, General Booth's son-in-law, and lieutenant for the United States, writes a letter, the following paragraph of which is of interest to all communities in which the Army has a station :

When you make the startling statement that General Booth has 'paid no heed to the requests that have been made for a statement of expenditures of moneys passing through his hands,' you say that which is absolutely incorrect, and which, indeed, could not be further from the facts of the case. Ever since the Salvation Army was organized by General Booth, annual balance sheets covering every branch of its operations have been published, the same being duly audited by chartered accountants and freely circulated. With regard to the Army's standing in this country, you are surely aware that it is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, while for many years Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has acted as its legal adviser. An annual statement of its property and finance is filed with the secretary of state, and the report in detail has been copied through the Associated Press of the country, thus making it a matter of public record. Not only are the accounts of the Salvation Army carefully kept in a thoroughly businesslike fashion, but they are regularly supervised and audited by a public accountant, who prepares a half-yearly balance sheet, which is properly verified and attested before a notary public.

FOREIGN BOOKS IN CHINA.

The statement is made on the authority of Dr. Hykes, agent of the American Bible Society in Shanghai, China, that as the result of an edict directing that the sons of Manchus and Mongols shall be chosen to go abroad to study there has been an unprecedented demand in China for foreign books, including the sacred Scriptures, one government college having applied for a grant of fifty Bibles for the use of its students. There is also, according to Dr. Hykes, a remarkable movement on the part of some of the highest officials in the land, to make a re-translation or revision of the Bible, with a view to putting it into what they consider a more worthy literary form. The work is said to have imperial sanction. The hope is that the official class will thus become acquainted with the contents of the Bible, with the result that their prejudices against it and against Christianity will be removed. 'We issued more Mandarin Bibles in the last three months,' says Dr. Hykes, 'than would have been considered ample stock for eight years a decade ago.'

GOSPEL CARS AND THE GRAMOPHONE.

Twenty gospel cars are stated by the Rev. Thomas Cook to be now employed by the Wesleyan Home Mission department. Five new cars have been built during the year, and their cost has been entirely defrayed by a few friends. It is estimated that there have been five thousand conversions in connection with this gospel car work during the year. Mr. Cook tells the story of one of his carmen while on a North country tour. This man attended fairs and 'feasts.' He was possessed of a powerful voice, and his powers of oratory were so great that the showmen at the fairs had no chance against him. In one place they could get no one to listen to them, while crowds gathered round the gospel car to listen to the words of life. The case of the showmen was desperate. Night by night men came up the steps of the car to seek the Saviour, and the joy of harvest was very great. At last the gospel car man is independent of choir and soloists. No more jealousy among choirs or soloists! Each car rejoices in a gramophone. Into these gramophones have sung first-class singers and choirs, and now when the car-man wants a rest, or a solo would improve the service, the gramophone rings out one of Sankey's sweetest songs, or some older favorite, such as 'Abide with Me.' Two of these cars were in Wesley's Chapel yard, London, while the committee was sitting, and while Dr. Pope was making some of his profoundest deliverances, the gramophone sweetly and powerfully asked: 'Where is my wandering boy to-night?' The perfection to which the gramophone has been brought is wonderful. The articulation is clear and distinct, the volume of sound surprising, and all who hear realize that once the gramophone begins, all the village would surround the car, and the problem how to get an audience would be solved.—'Christian Herald.'

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 2.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Isa. xxviii., 1-13. Commit v. 7. Read Isa. xxviii.

Golden Text.—'They also have erred through wine.'—Isa. xxviii., 7.

(Condensed from 'C. E. World.')

A weak, faltering temperance lesson is worse than none. Put your heart into teaching this message.

The crown of pride (verse 1). Samaria, the capital city, on a hill.—The drunkards of Ephraim (verse 1). Ephraim, the leading tribe, is put for the whole kingdom—The Lord hath a mighty one (verse 2). The Assyrians.—Shall the Lord of hosts be for a crown of glory (verse 5). Hezekiah's good reign began in Judah soon after.

Isaiah makes Samaria an object-lesson to Jerusalem. Samaria was a besotted city. To use a modern phrase, it was 'run wide open.' The abundance of native wines had tempted the people to excess. France and Germany are facing with alarm the same condition and problem. Blinded by drunkenness, the northern kingdom was powerless before a ruthless foe, the Assyrian of the north, and her pride was about to be brought low because her manhood had been deteriorated by drink, and could not defend her.

Isaiah took the fate of Samaria as his text to warn Jerusalem. It was like making prohibition speeches in Kansas, with her forty-five counties without a pauper and her forty-seven counties without a criminal trial, in contrast with New York's 32,859 commitments for intoxication last year, or Ohio's rum exhibit of 3,500 idiots, 11,000 criminals, 150,000 outdoor paupers, and 3,000 deaths annually through drunkenness.

'The drunkards of Ephraim' were not threatened with the dreadful Assyrian simply because they took a glass too much. Prof. Lombroso, the famous criminologist, has shown that alcohol increases all manner of crimes. In Lancashire, when the miners' wages were increased three shillings, mortality caused by drunkenness grew from 404 to 1,304, and crimes from 1,335 to 3,878. In Belgium he estimates that from 25 to 27 percent of all crimes are caused by spirits. In Holland the cause of four-fifths of the crimes was alcoholic drink. Guillemin, another expert, estimates that fifty percent of crime in France is due to the abuse of alcoholic drinks. The roots of anarchy, the roots of violence in the coal strike, and the roots of mob law strike right down into the soil of the saloon and get their nourishment there.

In the Pennsylvania coal fields the state recently had ten thousand troops to prevent violence, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars a day, but it had hundreds of saloon-keepers selling, under the seal of the state, that which incites violence. A special correspondent to 'Collier's Weekly' wrote from Shenandoah, Penn., 'Saloons are increasing in every community by dozens, and they are being patronized by hundreds of idle workmen. . . . In Shenandoah there are above three hundred places selling liquor—an increase of about one-half since the strike started—more than all the rest of the stores put together. It is the saloon-keeper and his class who are profiting by the strike, and who keep fanning the flame of discord to keep the trouble alive.'

The question used to be what to do with the hermit nations. What to do with the drunkard nations is becoming a problem with the great heads of the world. Just as one besotted city like St. Louis ought to be a 'horrible example' to every city that is trying to enforce laws against the saloons, so the example of Germany, where in twenty years beer-drinking has increased fifty percent, and where the Emperor and the Reichstag are trying to stem the tide, the former by discouraging the drinking customs of the students, and the latter by restrictive legislation, ought to be a warning to us. The besotted city and the drunkard nation are not in the race. A city that has a higher tax rate and a higher death rate and a higher insurance rate because of rum in city politics is handicapped. The nation that can turn out better and more manufacturers and at less cost than rival nations, because the working men of these rivals are besotted with drink, surely has a lesson to learn from drunken, decadent Samaria. The Assyrians that threaten to-day are not the hordes armed with the sword so much as he hordes armed with the hammer.

Isaiah's strongest argument with Jerusalem was that God had set it upon a pinnacle. He had meant it to be the light of the world, and what a catastrophe if it followed Samaria's example and became instead the laughing-stock of the world! Three classes of public men are mentioned by Isaiah whom drink had made a source of danger to the nation in Samaria—judges, soldiers, and priests and teachers. The attitude of the New York police towards drunkenness has been practically that of a sympathetic strike with the saloon-keepers. It is true in a great many other cities that excise law cannot be enforced because the officers on duty are in sympathy with the liquor seller and drinker. Samaria was in danger because of the debauchery of 'those that turn the battle at the gate.' It is asserted by competent men that more than half the disasters to American arms since the Revolution have been the result of the blunders of officers who had been too intimate with the wine-cup or the whiskey-bottle. (3) And what shall we say of the 'priests and prophets who have erred through strong drink'? It has been said that the day the Christian ministry are agreed that the saloon must go, it will go. The greatest comfort whiskey-dealers get to-day is from certain high prelates who assume an air of high mightiness in deriding all that is being done in behalf of temperance, but offer no better.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 17.—Isa. xxviii., 1-13.
Tuesday, Nov. 18.—Prov. xx., 1-13.
Wednesday, Nov. 19.—Prov. xxiii., 15-25.
Thursday, Nov. 20.—Isa. v., 11-24.
Friday, Nov. 21.—Amos vi., 1-11.
Saturday, Nov. 22.—Nah. i., 1-10.
Sunday, Nov. 23.—I. Cor. vi., 1-11.

TOPIC

Nov. 23.

THANKSGIVING AND THANKSLIVING.

Ps. cxvi., 12, 17. Jas. I., 27. In the middle ages there was an idea in the church that God was best served by singing his praises. This idea is still preserved in the phrase 'divine service,' though most of us think now that we serve God best in working for the good of others, while we go to church merely for spiritual refreshment. But the Bible ideal emphasizes both service and song, both work and worship as necessary parts of our duty to God. The Psalms are full of exhortations to praise God, and the New Testament clearly commands the same. 'In his name let us offer, as our sacrifice, continual praise to God—an offering from lips that glorify his name.' (Heb. xiii., 15. Twentieth Century Version.) 'Speak to one another in Psalms and hymns and sacred songs. Sing and make music in your hearts to the Lord. Always give thanks for everything to our God and Father.' (Eph. v., 18-20. T. C. V.)

Do not let us think we cannot take time to praise because our life is so full of practical duties. Let us rather fill all intervals with thankful thoughts and so make our praise a part of our work, that our work shall be a part of our praise. Why should we do our work slavishly when we can make it part of a glad offering to God? Charitable work especially should be done in this spirit. The apostle James speaks of visiting the poor as 'pure religion,' or as it is better translated, 'a pure religious observance,' a form or ritual, as it were, in which our thankfulness to God can be acceptably expressed. 'Here is a religious observance which is pure and without stain in the eyes of God our Father—to visit orphans and widows in their hour of trouble, and to keep oneself from the contamination of the world.' 'Never forget to do kindly acts and to share what you have with others, for sacrifices of that kind are acceptable to God.' (Jas. i., 27., and Heb. xiii., 16. T. C. V.)

Let no one say he cannot praise because he is feeble and needs to pray for more grace all the time. Surely he can thank God for giving him the desire to pray. Surely he can praise God for the grace that Christ has brought so near, even within reach of our prayers. Thomas Fuller, a preacher of the seventeenth century, said: 'All heavenly gifts, as they are got by prayer, are kept and increased by praise.'

Praise should be a dominant note not only of the individual life but of the social life of Christians. Some who are truly devout in their hearts have nothing to speak of when they meet their friends except the weather or a concert or some news in the papers. If religious matters come up they turn away perhaps with some jest bordering on irreverance. This is not the apostolic way. 'Teach and admonish one another by means of Psalms, hymns, and sacred songs, full of the grace of God; and sing also to God in your hearts. And whatever you are doing—whether in speech or action—do everything as followers of Jesus the Master, and through him offer your thanksgiving to God.' (Col. iii., 16, 17. T. C. V.)

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

London, Nov. 8.—Sir Marcus Samuel was formally installed as Lord Mayor in succession to Sir Joseph Dimsdale at the Guild Hall this afternoon. All the quaint ceremonies customary at the induction of a chief magistrate were carried out, including the presentation of the diamond sceptre, the sword, the city seal and the purse.

A writer in the 'Lancet' compares the months from December to April in Cyprus to a long English summer. The average temperature at nine a.m., is 55.

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One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

NOVEMBER, 1902

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.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

The Hague, Nov. 9.—The De Schelde Shipbuilding Company of Flushing has obtained from the American owners the right to build in Holland submarine boats for the Netherlands and Dutch Indies, for twenty-five years, including the use of all existing and future patents issued to the American company.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1902.

The results of the United States' elections last Tuesday are what were generally expected. The Democrats show slight gains, but not enough to jeopardize the safe Republican majority. This is enough, however, to cause the Republican party to move swifter along the road of trust and tariff reform, which was the main issue of the contest. For it is not to be forgotten that the Republicans are tariff reformers as well as the Democrats, and that many of them go to the House pledged to tariff changes, especially so far as trust-managed manufactures are concerned. If Mr. Roosevelt had not interfered in the coal strike the result might have been different. His intervention, and its successful issue, and his general independence of the party machine have probably been the saving for the time being of the party which gave him so poor a welcome to leadership. Apart from President Roosevelt's intervention in the strike and his personal popularity, the Republican party owes much to the fact that the Democrats are still divided into silver and gold Democrats. Until the silver heresy is definitely abandoned, they would seem to have little chance of being entrusted with the government of the country. Their anti-expansion fulminations have also been unpopular, as the natural sympathies of Americans are undoubtedly on the side of imperialism and expansion, both as regards territory and trade. Under the circumstances the Democrats have done very well and what gains they have made were squarely on the issue of free trade.

'Oh wad some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as ithers see us,' sings the great Scottish bard. If this is a thing always to be desired, nations have a better opportunity of seeing themselves in the eyes of others than have individuals, and it is not the fault of the critics if they neglect their opportunities. For instance, our neighbors in the United States are talking very freely just now about 'the failure of the British 'conference so far as practical results 'are concerned,' and in general the picture they draw of us is not very flattering. The Burlington 'Free Press' comments that 'it is evident that the conference considered questions of the most 'concrete character, and that there was 'little sentiment so far as the relations 'of England and her big dependency 'just beyond our northern border were 'concerned.' It goes on to tell us that, 'a British newspaper comes out immediately following the publication of the 'report of the proceedings of the conference in favor of Canadian independence, 'and a Canadian journal shows that 'Canada has all the independence she 'wants already. The points argued are 'that Canadians make their own laws 'and enforce them; they can go out and 'make treaties when they like and have 'the support of the British ambassador 'in the operation; they raise and control their own militia, and they 'do not have to maintain a fleet 'for their own defence or support 'a consular service or keep up anything like an adequate army. For 'all this they simply pay fifty thousand a year and expenses to an English 'Governor-General and give nominal allegiance to the British Crown.' That is all true enough, is it not; and is not this jibe with which the 'Free Press' concludes well deserved? 'We believe this 'is much cheaper than Uncle Sam could 'afford to do all this for our Canadian 'cousins; and if there are any of our 'neighbors who dream of annexation to 'the United States with views as sordid 'as those thus reflected as a basis for 'their action, we fear they will knock at 'our doors for a long time.'

We have been very much interested to hear of a movement of German settlers toward Canada, as it seems to contradict the common conviction that the feeling of the German people towards Great Britain is altogether unfriendly. These settlers, at all events, would seem to be entirely friendly to us. We should do all we can to encourage the inflow of Germans, as they are qualified to raise the average standard of our future population and to modify the foreign admixture in a way to assimilate it to the Anglo-Saxon stock. Of all foreign immigration we have been inclined to value the Scandinavians and the Finns as number one, and as nearly as possible equal to the Anglo-Saxon. The Scandinavians are of similar extraction to ourselves. They are the next of kin to us, and have been brought up to constitutional conditions as good as our own. They take no time to learn our language, and all sense of foreignness is soon gone. The Finns are little else than Scandinavians healthily grafted on Tartar stock. In the United States the steady-going German, on the one hand, and the more volatile Celt and Slav, on the other, have, as it were, served to balance each other. These elements do not naturally mix, especially the Germans and the Irish, which were for a long time the two leading foreign strains added to the original English stock of that country. Had they done so, the resultant would have been the old British Anglo-Celtic combination over again, than which there is none better. Still, they are elements which serve to keep up the balance. The Germans, though they are at issue with the average British Protestant on the Sunday question and on the beer question, on both of which they have much to learn, are good, thrifty and thriving citizens, adding solid qualities to the body politic. They are therefore greatly to be welcomed.

The farmer is by interest a free trader. As the result of protection he sells for less and he buys for more than he would if government did not interfere with trade. If the farmers were all to vote according to their interests there would be no such injurious interference. There are people, however, who think the farmer a fool, always ready to let go a whale to catch a sprat. Mr. Tarte, the chosen spokesman of the protectionists, has started out to cajole him on these lines. Like certain persons visited by that celebrated traveller, Lemuel Gulliver, he has set himself to distil protectionist sunshine out of the succulent cucumber. In the 'Patrie' he announced the other day that 'a gentleman well up 'in all that concerns our local market 'had stated that enormous quantities of 'cucumbers invade the Montreal market, 'and in a few hours lower the product 'of our market gardeners some fifty per 'cent.' This was true on one occasion at least. There is, however, no 'invasion' of the market gardener's business at the season when his goods are ready for the market. As for the cucumber, everybody knows that there is no limit to its productiveness. It is impossible to make it cheaper than it is when it is in season. Those who want it out of season must of course get it from abroad or have it grown under glass. Any one who devotes himself to forcing cucumbers must expect to see the price tumble the moment the open air crop comes in. If occasionally it comes a little sooner from across the line that is the utmost that can happen, and the whole interest affected amounts to absolutely nothing compared with the farmers' enormous interest in free trade. Even the market gardener would hardly like to set on foot a war of duties. He would first ask himself whether if he excluded cucumbers, a thing in which he cannot be undersold, might not our neighbors answer by excluding, say, melons, of which we supply the New York market with considerable quantities.

The whole country realizes that it has a strong and true man at the head of its military system in Lord Dundonald. He comes to us with all the modernness of one who has been through the Boer war, a war which revolutionized warfare, and, if it does not revolutionize armies, so much the worse for the armies and for the countries that maintain them. Two things seem to have been learned from that war, one that it is possible to have a very large and very effective citizen force fitted for service in emergencies without any very serious tax on their time as civilians. This is to be accomplished by a general development of virility and alertness by the methods of the playground and other non-military methods, supplemented by teaching all young men to shoot and as many as possible to ride. The other lesson of the war is that a very much higher type of officer is called for than ever before. Each should be in training for general command. Lord Dundonald said at the Hallowe'en festival, at which his presence evoked so much fervor of patriotism, that of all armies a civilian army needed thorough officers and he besought those men who were by circumstances free to serve their country in this way not to devolve the responsibility upon men who cannot spare from their business the time necessary to acquire real fitness for this service. We presume that the task before a general officer commanding the forces in Canada would be first to encourage in the young men throughout the country the development of every manly power with a view to their country's defence in the day of need; secondly, to devise methods for the general education of youth in the use of the arm by which fields are won or lost, and, thirdly, to provide for the development of the highest type of military officer, always setting quality before numbers. One Dundonald is worth a thousand respectable incompetents. Why should not our Montreal schoolboys get one day during each term at the rifle butts and if possible a few minutes' playing tag on horseback in some field. A very little experience of this sort of thing in boyhood, even if it did not lead to more, would count for much should occasion ever render soldierly service necessary.

The policy, expressed by British jingoes in the phrase 'What we have we'll hold,' appears to have been adopted in Germany and Italy. It is stated that in future the eldest son of the Emperor of Germany will bear the title Prince of Reichsland, and the heir to the throne in Italy will be known as Prince of Rome. As the Reichsland, or imperial territory, is the German name for the old French provinces of Alsace, and Loraine, the territorial title of the heir apparent, still further unites the conquered country with the imperial crown and family, and may be accepted as the expression of a fixed determination to retain it forever as a part of the Fatherland. The reconciliation of the people with the change has been well nigh accomplished. They are German by race and have probably found German imperial rule no more exacting, while more stable, than that of the French republic. In the case of Italy, the King must have a son before he can confer the title of Prince of Rome. But he expects to have one, and the choice of the boy's princedom in advance is an intimation that the dream of a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope must be abandoned.

A special cable to the New York 'Post' says the campaign waged by the London 'Times' against municipal socialism is becoming almost a laughing matter, and refers to published returns, which show how provincial towns are securing better services as regards gas, water and markets by municipal management, while they are also relieving their rates out of the profits. The towns referred to are some of the most populous in England and include Darlington, Birmingham, Bolton, Leeds, Manchester and Nottingham. The period over which the experiment of municipal management of public utilities ranges was in each instance five or six years, and the results were so satisfactory that figures showing large profits and considerable reductions in rates are quoted in refutation of contrary figures from other places quoted by the 'Times.' The despatch concludes that 'the 'Times' is beating the air when it seeks to induce the 'ratepayers, who thus benefit from their 'own municipal enterprises, to hand 'themselves over to the kindly mercies 'of American trusts, lest the sacred 'cause of industrial freedom be injured.' The intense conservatism of the 'Times' should be always taken into account in considering any cause it may champion. In this matter its leanings are naturally with the capitalists, who in England, as everywhere else, are upholders of company in preference to municipal control of public utilities. But taking the arguments as presented, the question appears to be resolved into one of honesty and competency in municipal management, rather than superiority of either over the other. While the 'Times' has given a number of instances of bad and unwise management by municipalities, it has nowhere shown that the principle itself is bad or wrong, though it assumes by its argument inherent defects in the system. From a democratic viewpoint, however, the people may be trusted to find remedies for defects and abuses in the public service. At any rate the movement for the municipalization of public utilities is steadily gaining headway, both in the old and new world, and, while mistakes and mismanagement may be incidental to it, as in all new departures, these errors in some places, as well as the successes in others, will surely assist in working out the problem to a satisfactory conclusion.

During the political campaign just ended in the United States the great stock argument on the Republican side was based on the prosperity of the country. Certainly the republic has been prosperous beyond all precedent. There is nothing even remotely approaching it in the history of the world. Since the close of the civil war the population has increased from less than thirty million to seventy-six million, and the national wealth from an estimated ten billions to nearly a hundred billions of dollars. At the close of the civil war there were few millionnaires in the United States. The wealth of the country was pretty evenly divided. The glaring contrast between excessive riches and extreme poverty, now so evident, was unknown. It cannot be denied that the standard of comfort has been raised and wages on the whole increased. But when the distribution of the increased wealth comes to be considered in relation to population, it will be found that, while the wealth has increased four times faster than the population, less than ten thousand individuals possess more than all the rest of the people combined. The process which has brought this about has been described as a system of inverted socialism. Socialism, as understood by the masses, means the even distribution of wealth, the taking by the government of the riches of the few and distributing them among the people on a basis of equality; whereas the protective system is a government interference by which the earnings of the many are taken from them and bestowed upon the few. When toilers, who find it difficult to make ends meet, see a few men accumulate hundreds of millions of dollars in ten or twenty years, under the automatic process of special laws, what could be more natural than that they should blindly demand laws to reverse the process? It would be much better if these same toilers would demand the removal of the laws which nurse the mischief. But the average man does not seem to see that far. It will be well, however, if the leaders of the party which has just escaped defeat give heed to the discontent which is going rapidly into the imperative mood and which has thus far left them in power only through its own ignorant blunders.

Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., who arrived in New York a few days ago, is one of the famous group of South African millionnaires of which Mr. Cecil Rhodes was the chief. He first came into prominence for his public-spirited and philanthropic benefactions in Bristol, his native city. He was honored by the King with the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George for his patriotic action in establishing a field hospital in South Africa and maintaining it throughout the war entirely at his own expense. When the discussion about the United States ousting Great Britain from her position of commercial and manufacturing supremacy was attracting more attention than it does now, Mr. Mosely proposed to undertake the cost of sending a commission to the United States to study the conditions of capital and labor and the manufacturing and business methods there, with a view to their introduction into Great Britain if practicable and advisable. In answer to his request the various boards of trade and other commercial bodies appointed the commissioners who have now arrived with him in New York. A number of English journalists have also accompanied the party, whose members will set about their enquiries immediately. As a practical business man, Mr. Mosely has had a varied experience, and believes that British manufacturers can learn much from their American rivals. He expects that the investigations of the experts he has brought out will have an educating effect upon his countrymen in making them acquainted with the character, resources, methods and extent of industrialism in the United States. He has in fact personally undertaken precisely the same work for the British that the Government of France has appointed a commission to perform for French industry. Considerable interest will attach to the reports his commissioners will send home, for it is said they will be given every facility for pursuing their investigations. The British will be given opportunity for knowing how things are done in the United States, and the Americans will see how they and their ways appear in British eyes. The benefit will thus be mutual.

A MISSTEP.

The Canadian delegation to the Colonial Conference made not only a departure from principle, but a distinct tactical blunder when it urged upon the British Government a remission of breadstuffs duties in return for the preference extended to Great Britain. It was a departure from principle seeing that the principle on which the government acceded to power was that of free trade, or, in other words, tariff for revenue only. The only thing the government had done in the direction of free trade was this reduction towards Britain. If this was not a step in the direction of the principle of tariff for revenue only there was none made. If it was, it was surely in the interests of Canada that that step was taken and the boast of having done it for the dear mother's sake must take a minor place. It must be admitted that we have made the most of that boast and that we have got a maximum amount of glory out of it. Yet Great Britain sacrificed very large interests to enable us to give her the preference, although she knew she was getting little or nothing in return for that sacrifice, and now in addition we ask to get paid for our filial behavior. The unwisdom of the thing is shown in Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the request, which the government will itself have to make public. He points out that we are asking Great Britain to depart from her established principle of tariff for revenue only and revert to protectionism, and this in return for no tangible advantage to herself as the preference has been the cause of no appreciable increase of trade. Instead of asking for favors in return for a slight advantage on woollens, we ought, in order to be consistent, to be planning a much more substantial reduction in our tariff. If this reduction took the shape of a preference to Great Britain then it should be one that Great Britain would feel at more than one point. In offering a new and this time a substantial reduction we should have a better face to go bargaining; though even then we should have no claim, as the great benefit of the reduction would be our own, and we should also have to sacrifice Sir Wilfrid Laurier's fine Liverpool boast that we asked nothing in return. The right note was struck by Mr. Weir, speaking to the electors of Argenteuil, when he said that the Liberals of that county had accepted the Fielding tariff only as a necessary and first step in tariff reduction which was strongly demanded by the farmers, the merchants and the working men of the whole country. We are assured that the Liberals of Argenteuil at least are very clear in this attitude. If such is the feeling of the country generally the present is a very good moment to give utterance to it at every fitting opportunity.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PRODUCE COMPANY.

The 'Westminster Gazette' is authority for the statement that another attempt is to be made to eliminate the middle man in the Anglo-Canadian produce trade. The promoters of this enterprise 'contemplate the establishment 'of depots and retail shops and bakeries 'in the principal cities and towns of the 'United Kingdom, where the best food 'products of Canada may be sold at 'prices lower than the wholesale and 'retail prices hitherto prevailing.' The promoters, as promoters always do, expect that 'the disappearance of the 'heavy charges to intermediaries and 'others by the formation of the company; the greatly-increased transportation facilities by land and sea, and the 'proper handling of goods on arrival 'here, will insure the rapid and continous development of Canadian trade 'with Great Britain, and enable food 'from the Dominion to be placed on the 'English breakfast-table cheaper than 'home-grown or other imported goods.' This enterprise is of a character to do Canada much good or much harm through the great amount of gratuitous advertising it would get and the very practical sort of advertising it would give to our products. The opening of shops in every town in Britain offering our products as specially good because they are Canadian is certainly calculated greatly to increase the interest in and demand for these products. But the greater the publicity the greater the mischief, should the enterprise fail, and the arguments put forth in its behalf appear to us to be fallacious. Already the produce trade is in a large number of hands, most of them of tried worth and reliability, they have the best of connections in Britain, and it is difficult to see how a new concern could beat them in obtaining transportation facilities or in handling goods on the other side. 'The company bases its hopes for success in this important venture on the 'expert and economical management of 'its affairs which, it is believed, will ensue from the character of its board of 'directors, coupled with the special features of co-operation of the producer, 'grower and manufacturer.' We have every desire to encourage any legitimate enterprise, especially any that would bring better business to our farmers, but the mere character of a board of directors is no proof of stability. Lord Dufferin was a man of the very highest character, as we are all aware, but the Whitaker-Wright mining concern smashed up while he was chairman and included him in its ruins. Who the experts are to be we do not know, and the success of the business would depend on them. Mr. Walter R. Nursey is said to be the real founder of the company, and he describes himself as formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Manitoba. He was, however, in that position only in 1878, and, according to 'Canadian Men and Women,' seems to have been everything by turn and nothing long. Mr. Nursey is now in this country and the 'Westminster Gazette's' informant says that everything depends upon the success of his visit. 'It is a 'condition precedent to the raising of 'British capital,' he said, 'that the Canadians should contribute largely to 'the sinews of war. Mr. Nursey has 'only been in Canada since the beginning of the month; but my last advice from him is to the effect that the 'outlook is extremely promising. He 'expects to get at least £100,000 from 'Canada, and, should that forecast 'prove correct, the appeal to the British investor will not be long delayed.' To aid farmers in judging as to the likelihood of the proposed company being successful, we quote from the table of prices it is proposed to sell at to the British consumer. Best butter, twenty cents; best cheese, eleven cents; new laid eggs, fourteen cents; large chickens, thirty-six cents each; geese, nine cents a pound: turkeys, eleven cents a pound; bacon and hams, twelve cents; corned beef, eight cents; tomatoes, two pounds for three cents; grapes, one cent to six cents a pound; peaches, twelve cents a dozen; potatoes, one cent a pound; lobsters, nine cents each. These prices are lower than Canadians can buy for. The corporation is to start with a nominal capital of $1,000,000, of which at least

half must be raised in Canada, and, according to the 'Westminster Gazette,' Lord Aberdeen and Lord Balfour of Burleigh have consented to act as trustees for debenture holders, while the London board of directors will be presided over by Lord Stanmore, late governor of Ceylon and formerly lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. We sincerely trust that their Lordships in common with the shareholders will not have reason to regret their acquiescence, but in a contest between amateurs and keen, well-trained professionals it is not usually the professionals who suffer.

THE DOUKHOBOR CRUSADE.

The avidity with which the press of a certain political complexion has seized upon the present outbreak of religious frenzy among the Doukhobors has in it more of vulpine sagacity than of truth and justice. The government is accused of ignorance and incapacity in dealing with these zealots and as 'acting like men demented' when they arranged for the settlement of this sect in Canada. The well-known facts are that thorough inquiry was made before they came, and showed them to be, as they have proved, ideal agricultural settlers. They have all been till now phenomenally diligent, peaceable, thrifty and prosperous, and the most of them are still acting the part of good citizens and daily increasing in their attachment to their adopted home, taking advantage of every opportunity for advance in knowledge and rapidly qualifying for a position as second to none among the prosperous and sturdy inhabitants of the North-West. There is ample testimony that their simplicity has frequently been taken advantage of by unscrupulous Anglo-Saxons, and there is little wonder that a limited number, revolted by a laxity of morals and manners to which they were unaccustomed, should have plunged into the opposite extreme of religious mania. That this is a conclusive proof of their 'good-for-nothingness' is, however, not borne out by the facts of history. Emerson tells us that 'a certain tendency to insanity has always attended the opening of the religious sense in men, as if 'blasted by excess of light,' and though the universality of the phenomenon may be disputed, its frequency may be noted all down the ages, especially in the cases of people of narrow culture but with highly emotional temperament. Even minds of the highest order have not been free from such visitations. St. Francis, Luther, Cromwell, Bunyan and George Fox were at one time subject to 'visions' or 'hallucinations,' yet afterwards lived lives of moderation and usefulness, and are today recognized as the men who levelled the road over which we safely travel, and rendered inevitable the religious, social and political privileges that we now enjoy.

The Doukhobors are to all intents and purposes a people of another century, and should be judged with the same leniency with which we regard the extravagances of the Crusaders, Flagellants or Fifth Monarchy men. They are superior to some of the historic enthusiasts in one respect at least. Even those who have least sympathy with their spirit, no longer fear any violence from them, and consider them as 'no one's enemies but their own.' A striking feature of the present incident is the earnest and kindly endeavor of every one, civil and official, to shield the crusaders from the results of their folly. There is much wisdom in this attitude of our fellow citizens of the North-West. Nothing could tend better to disarm the enthusiasts of the conceit that they only are true Christians. The histories of Mormonism and many other absurd and mischievous superstitions prove that in false, as well as in true, religions 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,' and undue use of force for the repression of fanaticism renders it incalculably more vigorous. The whole occurrence is full of suggestion as to our responsibility toward those who come to our shores as to a city of refuge. It is perhaps inevitable that educational facilities in the North-West are by no means perfect. The school is the crucible in which every ingredient should be transmuted into self-respecting Canadian citizenship, and no effort of government should be spared to extend and strengthen its beneficent influence. Judicious missionary work should also be in order. Religious teachers should, however, remember that the Doukhobors are Christians—and exceptionally faithful ones—and should, like the self-sacrificing representative of the Presbyterian Church, aim rather at broadening the outlook of their 'parishioners' than at anything like proselytism. Indications are not wanting that the fever of the present outbreak will soon expend itself, and it is not impossible that the 'crazy Doukhobor,' reinstalled upon his farm, 'clothed and in his right mind,' and, 'adding to his faith' the virtues of reason and patriotism, may yet teach us many important lessons and become one of the most valuable elements in our composite civilization.

Though few would care to accept the responsibility forced by the Doukhobor migration upon the national government, with whose perplexities all but political ill-wishers will warmly sympathize, it will still be a question with some whether the immigration department has done the wisest thing in using force against a people who but for their own refusal to use it would have been very formidable to tackle, and whose only desire was to go their way in the name of the Lord. They wanted, according to some, to go to convert the miners on strike, and no doubt many other pious visions rose before them in their efforts to explain to themselves what their call was. What has been done with regard to them has been done out of kindness, but it is impossible to conquer spiritual forces with carnal, and it might possibly have been better, even at considerable expense to the government and of much suffering to themselves, to have let them move on till stress of weather taught them, if anything could, that the Lord had not asked this at their hands. The worst of offering forceful opposition is that it can only intensify the delusions under which they are laboring, and the fear is that as soon as they are released from the train upon which they are being carried back to Yorkton, their one purpose, though possibly in depleted numbers, will be to begin their eastward pilgrimage anew. Of this we shall probably hear more by today's despatches. The terrible possibility which imperatively impelled the government to action was that of a blizzard, with the thermometer at forty below zero and the horrors of the retreat from Moscow over again. In view of such a possibility, what else could a government do? What is said about the cunning and evasion of these enthusiasts when questioned appears to us to mean little. They probably told all they could. When asked who their leaders were they could not tell. Possibly it is a tenet with them to call no man master. When asked what their purpose was they could not tell. All they knew was that they believed they were moving at the impulse of the Spirit, and that their hope was to meet Jesus. Ever since the quest of the Holy Grail, and long before, there have been just such vague physical strivings after the spiritual. There is more or less of this in many religions to this day.

ESPIRANTO.

The Chambre de Commerce of Montreal interests itself in academic questions in a way that must look absurd to the more materialistic Board of Trade of Montreal which always seems to have immediate local commercial interests enough to busy it. Yet the Board of Trade may already have learned something and may have more to learn from the Chambre de Commerce of the truth that man does not live by bread alone. Among the subjects which this body of wide horizon has discussed is that of 'Espiranto.' We presume few of our readers know what Espiranto is. It is a proposed artificial universal language, as is Volapük. The authors of these two languages set out to do the same thing. The total difference of the results shows how far the world is from any agreement as to the co-ordination of tongues. As their names suggest, the one approaches the problem from a German point of view and the other from that of the Latin-speaking peoples, the latter having the natural sympathy of the Chambre de Commerce. No English-speaking man has, so far as we know, invented a Volapük and no such movement has ever won much sympathy among those who use the English language. These say, if people want a universal language, why do they not learn English, which is rapidly becoming universal. They, indeed, regard these romantic, not to say frantic experiments in speech, as pathetically hopeless efforts to stay the rising tide with a broom. Surely, in the race for universality, a speech that is already used by a hundred and fifty millions of people and is being very rapidly acquired by many millions more has a considerably better chance than one that nobody speaks at all. These manufacturers and promoters of Volapük are, no doubt, well-wishers of mankind. All men agree in looking on the confusion of tongues as a curse and would regard any means of free intercourse between men as an unspeakable blessing. Those who propose to secure this by Espiranto methods must be looked upon as philanthropists of no common order, seeing what a gigantic and impossible task they have set before them. The more practical philanthropist, however, would be he who would facilitate this task by more possible methods and in this line there is an opening for very signal service to the human race. There is no language so easily acquired as the English, barring its spelling. In that particular it is the very worst unless it be the Celtic Irish, the spelling of which Webster's dictionary thinks may possibly be counted as still more anomalous. The great bar to the acquisition of the English language is the fact that the written language is an utterly misleading guide to the spoken one. He who learns the pronunciation of the German, Italian or Spanish written language, which, except for difficulties of producing unfamiliar sounds, can be done in a few hours, can thenceforth proceed to read that language and from the written learn the spoken language. English, on the contrary, has to be learned word by word by ear. To give to English a phonetic spelling would be one of the very greatest things that could be done for the human race, making the acquisition of the language a thing of months instead of years. With a phonetic spelling English would probably in a very brief time become the acknowledged medium of universal intercommunication. What is wanted is some leader to devote himself to the mission. As Sir Sandford Fleming by pertinacity brought about the adoption of standard time and the laying of the all-red cable so it is open to someone to be remembered as the man who made the English speech fit for universal service.

POST-OFFICE PROSPERITY.

One of the best proofs of the progress of the Dominion and the general prosperity of the people is given in the post-office report for the last fiscal year. For the first time in the history of the department there has been a surplus of revenue over expenditure. This is all the more significant when the vast extent of the territory covered by the service is taken into consideration. The most striking feature in the report is the increase in the number of letters carried. This is indicative of two things—business activity and a high state of popular intelligence—and these are further shown by the remarkable increase in the money order, postal note and registered letter branches. But it is by comparing the figures of the business done by the post-office with the population of the country that an idea of the energy, activity and enterprise of the people can be obtained. Thus a population of, say, five and a half millions in round numbers sent through the mails 232,355,000 letters and post cards of all kinds during the year. This, while showing great improvement compared with the past, is still a very poor showing compared with other English-speaking countries. It gives 42.2 as the number per head for Canada for 1902, compared with 65.9 in 1901 for Great Britain, and 181.0 in 1900 for the United States; for New South Wales, 58.78; Victoria, 66.52; Queensland, 44.88; South Australia, 56.85; Western Australia, 77.58; Tasmania, 61.37, and New Zealand, 54.75. In 1899 Switzerland beat us with 48.7 a head, and Sweden in 1898 with 46.6 a head. On the other hand, we are ahead of the German empire with its 34.8 a head in 1899, and of France and Algeria, with their 24.9 a head. Compared with 1896, and leaving out the Yukon and Atlin services, Sir William Mulock shows fine progress in the crease of 844 offices in the ordinary postal service and an increased mail carriage mileage of 4,461,109 miles. Post-office savings banks show an increase of two hundred and sixty, or thirty-four and a half percent, and money order offices have increased by seven hundred and fifty-one, or fifty-seven and three-quarters percent, while there are now 4,936 postal note offices, which is a new departure. There has been an increase of 36,319 in the number of savings bank accounts, or 28 percent, and an increase of $3,005 in savings bank transactions, or thirty-four percent. The money order transactions have increased by 286,342, and the total has increased by $8,802,906. Altogether there was $13,081,861 more transmitted by the postal service in 1902 than in 1896, the total amount of postal notes alone last year having amounted to $1,012,026.

If his object was to save money on the most educational of all departments, the Postmaster-General has reason to feel gratified at the result of the year's operations. The time has, however, come for the policy of economy to call a halt, as the last thing the government wants to make money out of is the interchange of intelligence. To raise money out of the post-office in order to bonus steel works, or even steamships, would be the extreme of materialism. Unfortunately, too, the enforcement of these economics has been in various details vacillating and unequal, and thus harassing and injurious to business interests. The post-office is a favorite object lesson presented by those who hold that there are many public services that can be better performed by the government than by private enterprise. In Great Britain the system has been extended so as to include telegraphs, telephones, and, to some extent, the express business by enlargement of the parcel post delivery. Except in the parcel delivery, government management has not been as successful in Great Britain as private enterprise in this country and in the United States. This may be owing to conditions not common to all countries. Sir William Mulock has declared himself in favor of following the British precedent, but while it may be advisable to place all government telegraph lines under the control of the Post-Office Department, with a view to possible extensions in the future, the project is one which under existing conditions may safely be delayed. As yet, we do not know what revolution the wireless system of telegraphy may bring about, and there is no need as yet for a change. But if Mr. Blair gets his transcontinental government railway, there would be a parallel argument in favor of Sir William Mulock getting his post-office telegraph system.

THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

Few men of the present day when they address the public are certain of a larger or more attentive audience than President Eliot of Harvard University. When, therefore, he spoke the other day upon such a subject as 'The influence of the Church,' his utterance should have carried with it the evidence of mature thought and careful expression. That it did not is at least the impression produced by the telegraphic despatch. President Eliot is reported as having said that the Protestant Church is both too emotional and too intellectual in its teaching, and has therefore little influence upon the common life. At the same time he held that hard labor and steady work were the great instruments of the world's progress, and charged the Bible with representing labor as a curse, and so retarding the march of civilization. Dr. Eliot, in discountenancing appeals to the emotions or to the intellect, obviously referred only to such as failed of any practical outcome in service rendered to men; but surely he is mistaken as to the trend of modern pulpit teaching. If the Church lays stress on one thing more than another to-day it is the ethical life. In fact, in some quarters the danger seems to be that of neglecting the great internal principle of a man's personal relation with God, which should animate and regulate conduct, and placing all the emphasis on the secondary principle of the golden rule and its transient and possibly fallacious applications. That there is a class, and a very large class, 'unchurched,' is certainly true, but it is also true that there is a clearer idea existent to-day as to what Christianity really means than in any age since that of the apostles, and there is at present a more strenuous endeavor to apply its principles to the great affairs of national and international life than at any other time in the world's history. This intensely 'practical' aspect of religion recently found expression in the summer meeting of the Chautauqua organization, where a week was devoted to the study of each of the following subjects: 'The social settlement,' 'Arts and crafts,' 'Municipal progress,' 'The labor movement' and 'Modern industry and public beauty.'

It is difficult, moreover, to suggest any other avenue whereby life and conduct may be affected than the emotions and the intellect, the 'heat' and 'light,' as Swedenborg calls them—of the spiritual realm, for truth understood and loved is certain to be translated into life, and will profoundly influence the actions of the individual and of all those with whom he comes in contact. Dr. Eliot, after saying that the Church does not exert enough influence, holds that the Bible possesses too much. His criticism on Biblical teaching comes as strangely from a man of his learning and attainments as from one bearing the sainted name of Eliot. The Scriptures certainly regard poorly remunerated drudgery as the result of sin, or, as we should say, of 'ignorance and unjust social conditions,' but then every page insists on the intrinsic nobility of labor. Adam, whose story is referred to by President Eliot as containing the dangerous doctrine that labor is a curse, was before his transgression charged to 'dress and keep' the garden. The 'heroes of faith' were all men in active walks of life, most of them laboring with their hands. Law-givers, judges, kings and prophets were fitted by prosaic toil for the leadership of the chosen people. Revelation came to shepherds with their flocks; apostles were called from custom house counters and fishing boats to more difficult and higher service; the whole book, in fact, is alive with the song of the reapers and the hum of the market place; the Christ—himself a handicraftsman—forever sealed the dignity of labor by the saying: 'My Father worketh until now, and I work,' while his great interpreter, Paul, the tent-maker, echoes the thought by declaring that 'we are workers together with God.' Much, therefore, as we have learned in these modern times, and rich as our days are in discovery and invention, we have not yet outgrown the noble Hebraic conception of life, and have still many lessons to learn from the literature that so emphatically condemns the sluggard and tells us that 'whatsoever our hand findeth to do' we should 'do it with our might.'

GERMAN AND BRITON.

The 'Berliner Post' declares that the idea of the German Emperor's journey to England at the present time is 'solely to arouse congenial personal relations between the sovereigns.' This sounds as absurd as the child who stood roaring at the head of the stairs and shouting, 'Mary Ann, pacify me.' If the two monarchs were not already in congenial relations it is not likely that they would deliberately take steps to 'arouse' these. Still, a broader purpose is suggested. Anglo-German relations, we are told, will be specifically discussed, and 'the Emperor will greatly advance the interests of the Fatherland by dissipating the ill-humor that has arisen between English and German public opinion of late years.' So far as that is concerned, however, the Emperor failed in his own country to stop the torrent of abuse that assailed England all through the period of the South African war, and which indeed seemed to obtain semi-official favor. The 'Berliner Post' recounts the fact that Germany and England have had various common intellectual interests for ages past, and concludes it will not be difficult to find a political modus vivendi. As, however, German scurrility was founded upon jealousy of England and a depth of hatred was revealed that astonished those who were the objects of it, it is scarcely possible that the 'man in the street' will at this time regard any display of German affection other than as induced by self-interest. As this feeling originated exclusively with Germany, it depends upon Germany whether it shall pass and the old cordial relations return. Englishmen were as much surprised as hurt at the exhibition of Germany's coarse dislike, and will spontaneously and cordially reciprocate any return to good will. The Bishop of Ripon, preaching at Sandringham yesterday, the King's birthday, before the two emperors and a brilliant gathering of soldiers and statesmen, alluded again to that grand conception of the poets and philosophers, 'the federation of the world'—the 'possibility of the disappearance of race distinctions and the attaining to the grand brotherhood of man.' With the currents of ambition, envy and spite, or even trivial misunderstanding, which from time to time carry the vessel of 'good hope' out to sea again just as she seems to be making safe for port, many despair that she will ever do so, and fear that these currents will always be plentiful and powerful enough to prevent her sailing home. Yet the Bishop of Ripon was able to point to America, where Germans and Englishmen were becoming one nationality. It is the nearness in blood and sentiment that has made the feelings so bitter. Nevertheless, even this is an omen that the goal of brotherhood may yet be attained, since peace has not been broken, as it inevitably must have been under the circumstances a decade or two ago. Christian nations never ought to have fought, said General Ben. Viljoen recently, alluding to the Boer war, and we may say that Germans never ought to have reviled their best friends. And so soon as they are really sorry for it they will be welcomed again as friends. That the English are ready will be made manifest by their behavior towards the Emperor. His cordial welcome and the high honors paid to him, not by the King, but by the nation, must surely to some extent mollify the most uncompromising German Anglophobe.

PLASTER LORDS.

The master plasterers of New York having objected to the vade mecum of the Operative Plasterers' Society, a little pamphlet entitled, 'Instruction to Foremen Plasterers and Information for Employers,' all the working plasterers have gone out on strike, thereby tieing up the building trade. According to this document, the first duty of the foreman is 'to see that all men working under him are in good standing in this society.' If the foreman should employ a non-union man he becomes immediately responsible for his initiation fee, and if he fails to report the giving work to a non-union man he is mulcted in the same damages. It is a crime punishable by fine, suspension, or degradation to the ranks if he should insist upon 'rushing a job,' thereby 'bringing about a condition of affairs that would be detrimental to the members of this society,' and 'none but members in good standing in the Operative Plasterers' Society shall be permitted to work at the trade of plastering within the jurisdiction of the above society.' The men are warned as follows: 'Don't take more than three apprentices, and don't let them work at other work than plastering; don't rough-plaster more than ten tenement-house rooms in two days; don't finish the work in less than six days more,' and, 'It shall not be allowable for members to work single-handed at any part of the trade of plastering where two men can work to advantage. Foremen will be held strictly responsible for the violation of this rule.' The employer who finds the money and who is responsible for the work has no say in the matter at all except that he must pay when, where and how the union dictates. Thus after working eight hours a member shall receive his wages, if he demands it, and if his demands are not complied with he shall receive the regular rate of wages for all working hours he is waiting.' The whole scheme is to enforce the doing of the least possible work for the money paid. In the palmiest days of tyrants surely no ruler was ever more arrogant and autocratic than is this same Operative Plasterers' Society, which penalizes all enterprise and ability and honest service, and denies bread except to those who obey it. It is impossible that anything so utterly immoral should ever become a recognized relation between man and man.

A GRAIN BLOCKADE.

According to the Regina 'Leader' the North-West is face to face with a grain blockade, beside which that of a year ago was trifling. The grain elevators, we are told, were as badly congested at the end of last month as they were at the end of November last year. The farmers of Caron, eighteen miles west of Moosejaw, have held a meeting and passed a resolution setting forth that they have gone to the expense of erecting a grain elevator with a capacity of forty-five thousand bushels, and at this time the elevator is full. 'So far,' they say, 'we have only been able to get two cars to load. Empty cars have been set off here and the agent has been instructed to seal them so as to prevent their being loaded. We hereby petition for action which will relieve the situation.' The blockade not only applies to grain but perhaps in a worse degree to merchandise and materials. The 'Leader' says that the Regina yard is blocked into such a state of confusion that everybody concerned is in a state of desperation. Coal, lumber and goods of all sorts block the sidings everywhere and consignees wait in vain for their supplies. The Regina branch of the Grain Growers' Association protests against 'the state of unpreparedness of the national railway, which has resulted in a practical blockade of freight.' Coal oil dealers in Winnipeg complain that although they have oil at Fort William and tank cars on the line, they cannot get it, but have to fill long-delayed orders from southern sources. The Souris and Lethbridge mines are unable to fill orders because of the car shortage, and the Lethbridge 'News' states that for twenty-six working days in September 324 cars were received, or an average of twelve and a half a day, as against twenty a day, or a total of 520 required—showing a shortage of 196 cars for the month. In consequence of this shortage the company finds it very difficult to retain its men, as it is never certain when the mines will be working. The Indian Head 'Vidette' joins in the chorus of denunciation and tells of building operations stopped for want of lumber, of there being not an ounce of coal at Indian Head, while a hundred cars of freight destined for other points are lying on the Indian Head siding because there are no engines to take them away. 'Things,' says the 'Vidette,' 'are worse now by a long way than they were at this time last year. A month from now and they will be infinitely worse.' The Moosejaw 'Times' points out how the car shortage is injuring the farmer. A farmer at Moosejaw had a thousand bushels of wheat in a car and a large quantity of exactly the same wheat in an elevator. He sold the wheat in the car at 57 3-4 cents a bushel, but could only get a bid of 52 cents for the wheat in the elevator, a difference of nearly six cents, while the usual difference is only two. Many other specific cases of loss are mentioned by the 'Times,' and the evidence is overwhelming that present railway facilities are inadequate. No one, however, appears to be to blame for this very serious condition of affairs. The Canadian Pacific has made heroic efforts this year to provide sufficient rolling stock to deal with the traffic, but the railway company, as did everybody else, underestimated the unprecedented increase of business.

A VALUED APPRECIATION.

Dr. S. E. Dawson, the King's Printer, Ottawa, writes:—I take a good many papers, but 'World Wide' is the only one which I read without skipping.

'Witness' subscribers may have 'World Wide' on trial at the rate of six cents a month. We suggest that this offer be taken advantage of by those whose subscription to the 'Witness' have still some months to run, so that both subscriptions may expire contemporaneously when the special club offers may be availed of.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both himispheres.

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.

Boer and Britons—Lecture by General Viljoen—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Imperial Delhi—'The Standard,' London.
The Education Bill:—
Mr. Balfour's Speech to his Electors at Manchester.
Extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's Speech at the Conference of Liberal Unionists in Birmingham.
Lord Rosebery at the Liberal Club.
Municipal Trading—'The Times,' London.
The Origin of the Articles in 'The Times' on 'Municipal Socialism.'—'Daily News,' London.
Reply to Article in 'Daily News.'—The Writer of the Articles.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Ruskin as I Knew Him—By Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., in 'St. George,' the journal of the English Ruskin Societies.
Pasternak, the Painter of Tolstoi—By Paul Pawetti, in 'The Outlook.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Indwelling—By T. E. Brown.
Dante's 'Commedia' and Goethe's 'Faust.'—I.—'The Pilot,' London.
A Century of Whig Criticism—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
A Fitzgerald Letter—The London 'Sphere.'
A Book for Social Reformers—'The Athenæum,' and the 'Saturday Review,' London.
A Preacher—'The Academy and Literature,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Pampered School Children—By Ida M. Metcalfe, in the 'International Journal of Ethics.'
Brilliant Displays that may be Looked for this Month—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

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

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The famous mountain of Snowdon is for sale, and will be offered shortly at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The lot consists of two thousand acres.

The whole of the metal work of a Birmingham electric car became charged with electricity one day recently, two passengers being thrown to the ground.

Mr. Charles Pell, of Maidstone, has been awarded the 'Sunday Companion' medal of over sixty years' service as a teacher in the Coxheath Sunday-school.

As an instance of the terrible character of the late storm one grower in Kent has lost £2,000 over his apple crop, and between £6,000 and £7,000 in ruined hops.

The famous frigate, 'Anson,' sunk in 1807, with sixty-six men has been accidentally discovered in Mounts Bay, where she has lain submerged for ninety-five years.

Annie Robertson, Belford, a pupil of Berwick British school, has won the medal given by the Canadian Government for the best essay on the resources of Canada.

The automatic machines at the Alexandra Palace, on being emptied after the Islington Coronation treat were found to contain over five hundred medals instead of pennies.

The Bethesda quarrymen's strike is entering upon its third year. The struggle was begun exactly a century ago, the right to combine being then, as now, the point in dispute.

The new Canadian immigration offices in Trafalgar Square, London, will be opened about Christmas. They will be furnished with Canadian furniture and heated by a Canadian furnace.

In London, at a cost to the community of £211,600 a year, nearly a million tons of sewage are removed day by day, from about 660,000 houses—about a ton and a half from each house on the average.

Records kept in London for twenty years show that, as compared with the southern districts of England, London loses through its smoky atmosphere one-sixth of its sunshine in summer and one half in winter.

Notice has been sent to the various branches of the United Irish League in East Limerick asking them to appoint two delegates each to attend a joint meeting of the East and West Limerick Executives, to be held at Rathkeale on Oct. 20, when the advisability of stopping hunting throughout County Limerick will be considered.

A young man residing at Clifton fell over the rocks near the suspension bridge, a distance of seventy feet, and when picked up he was unconscious. He, however, recovered sufficiently to be able to walk to a tramcar.

St. Deniol's Library, which has been erected as a national memorial to Mr. Gladstone, at a cost of ten thousand pounds, is placed on the brow of the hill at Hawarden, and commands a lovely view over the estuary of the Dee.

Mr. Alex. Alves, a Scotsman, living at Spalding, Lincolnshire, has entered upon his one hundredth year. He talks about the French prisoners in Scotland, and remembers, when a schoolboy, walking by their sides for several miles when they were liberated.

Among the material used in the construction of the new Christ's Hospital at Horsham were forty miles of hot water pipes, 98 miles of electric wire, 20,000,000 bricks, 1,500,000 tiles, five acres of wood flooring, 100,000 cubic feet of stone and 56,000 tons of cement, sand and breeze.

The new dock, for the erection of which the London and India Docks Company have obtained parliamentary powers, will be about five thousand feet in length of quay. The length of the new lock parallel with the Albert Dock will be eight hundred feet.

It is being asked what has become of the £6,000 which Mr. J. Redmond and the then Lord Mayor of Dublin collected some years ago in America for the proposed erecting of a statue to Mr. Parnell? In Dublin a foundation stone for the statue was laid near the Rotunda, but nothing more has been done.

Mr. J. S. Freeman, Foresthill, recently visiting the Channel Islands, called upon Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve, who was born on May 18, 1792, and is therefore in her 111th year. She resides in a prettily situated house in the suburbs of St. Pierre, in the Island of Guernsey. She walked across the room to meet her visitor, shook hands, and spoke in a distinct, clear voice. Every fine morning she walks in the attractive and secluded garden surrounding the house.

The Great Northern Railway Company is (the 'Yorkshire Post' learns from a correspondent) establishing 'pick-up' water troughs on their main line at Bawtry—nine miles south of Doncaster—in order to facilitate the working of the East Coast Scottish expresses and the West Riding trains to and from London (King's Cross), and also to render practicable the running of these trains without a stop as between London and York and London and Leeds—distance of 183 miles and 185 3-4 miles respectively.

There was a scene of excitement on London Bridge on Monday, when people saw a huge cargo steamer swept by a strong flood tide against the bridge. The vessel proved to be the 'Albert,' and she was endeavoring to pick up her moorings just below the bridge. Apparently sufficient allowance had not been made for the upward rush of the tide, for before the way on the steamer could be stopped she was swept under one of the arches of the bridge. Her foremast, coming into contact with the great granite arch, was broken as though it were the merest twig. The funnel suffered similarly, and before the vessel could be checked her bridge was likewise swept away. No one was injured. The captain attributes the accident entirely to the great strength of the tide.

Correspondence has passed between the Midland Railway Company and the War Office with regard to the large number of soldiers now returning to civil life. Writing to the War Office on Sept. 25, the general manager of the Midland Railway says: 'It will be within the knowledge of the Department that the reservists, etc., who went out from the service of the Midland Company to join their regiments were given a promise of reinstatement on the completion of the war, and large numbers of these are now resuming their railway duties. The company is, of course, under a primary obligation to their former employees, and will find work for the whole of them; but I am directed to say that after the re-engagement of these old servants any vacancies which may occur from time to time on the Midland Railway shall be offered first to any ex-soldiers who may be qualified for and are wishful to join the Midland Company. To further this object, I beg to ask that the commanding officers at the various depots may be directed to furnish the company with lists of the names of eligible candidates.'

SCOTLAND.

An earthquake shock, followed by 'subterranean rumblings,' has caused great alarm in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

A gift of $30,000 has been made to the Dunfermline Cottage Hospital from the family of the late Mr. George Lauder, Dunfermline, who was an uncle of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The Caledonian Railway Company has warned all the tenants occupying their ground from Eglinton Street Station to Crawford street, Glasgow, to remove in order to make room for further extensions.

Two memorial tablets are to be placed in Crathie Church—one to the late Queen Victoria, and the other to the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. It is stated that, at the King's suggestion, the present tiling on Crathie Church is to be replaced by red slates, to harmonize more effectively with the scenery.

The county gentlemen met at Alloa on Oct. 4 to welcome home the Master of Barleigh from the war. The Earl of Mar and Kellie presided, and presented the Master, in the name of those present, with a silver cup, and a hundred pounds to purchase two sporting rifles.

In a case in Glasgow on Oct. 14 for recovery of twenty pounds the defender stated that he received the money from the pursuer to murder the latter's wife, but rued and handed the money to another man, who also rued, and then they divided the money.

The Corporation of Ayr have recently carried out important improvements on the Wallace monument erected on the Hill of Barnweil, in the parish of Craigie, Ayrshire, nearly fifty years ago. The repairs include a new roof and flagstaff. The stairs have also been in part renewed, and the interior walls repointed.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie visited Falkirk on Oct. 9, and opened the new public library, towards the cost of which he had contributed £3,000. At the conclusion of the ceremony a luncheon was given, at which two hundred persons were present; and in the evening Mr. Carnegie was presented with an illuminated address at a public meeting in the Town Hall.

When in Edinburgh Mr. Andrew Carnegie visited the Ladies' College, the oldest institution in connection with the Merchants' Company. He wrote and signed the following in the visitors' book:—'Surprised, delighted, impressed. Ruskin says there is nothing in the world that equals the Scottish mother in the tried perfectness of her old age. This institution does the important part of starting the future mother well—a greater service it is impossible to render.'

Messrs. John Brown & Co., (late J. & G. Thomson) and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, having been asked to tender for the building of the two big Cunarders authorized under agreement with the British Government, they have asked the Clyde trustees to widen and deepen the river Clyde so far as necessary, to accommodate such large vessels. It is expected that the trustees will at once agree to do so.

Greenock Public Library, towards the cost of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed £8,000, was formally opened on Oct. 10, by Mrs. Carnegie. At a reception on Oct. 10 held in the Town Hall, some brief but amusing speeches were delivered by Mr. Carnegie and others. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall in the evening, when Mr. Carnegie was presented with an address.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's inaugural address as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University may be called a plea for peace and arbitration among civilized nations, and his speech on Friday at the laying of the foundation stone of the first of the five branch libraries in Dundee, towards which he has given $185,000, was an appeal for a better understanding between Britons and Americans. If, he said, he could do anything to bring them together he would consider that his life had not been lived in vain.

When Dr. Andrew Carnegie went to Stirling, among those present to greet him at the library building was an old schoolfellow in the person of Mr. George Leslie, insurance agent, Bruce street. Mr. Leslie's parents and those of Dr. Carnegie were neighbors in Dunfermline, and Mr. Leslie remembers how Andrew once broke a window, blamed somebody else, and ran away, leaving Leslie to get a 'licking.' On Mr. Leslie going forward on Saturday to Dr. Carnegie, the latter at once recognized him, and met him with the cheery salutation, 'Hullo, Geordie,' though they had not seen one another for forty years. The two had a short 'crack,' and parted with a shaking of hands, but Mr. Leslie did not recall to Andrew's memory the window-breaking incident of his boyhood. 'He didn't like,' he remarked afterwards, 'to bring it up against him.'

IRELAND.

Messrs. Cramer & Co. are publishing a new Irish song, which is likely to become a favorite with that large and increasing section of the public which favors the recent splendid revival of Irish musical compositions. The name of the song is 'Caitin.' It is the 'Kitty Neil' of the late distinguished John Francis Waller, LL.D. Both the English words of Dr. Waller and the Irish of Tadhg O'Donnchadha are given. This sparkling song has been set to equally sparkling music by Mr. O'Brien Butler, the composer of 'Moll Magee,' 'Child of My Heart,' 'My Little Red Colleen,' and other well-known pieces, and he has dedicated it to Lady Gregory.

Lord Barrymore is the only individual in the South of Ireland who possesses the luxury of a private railway station. The line between Cork and Queenstown runs directly through the most beautiful part of Lord Barrymore's lovely demesne at Forta, and, of course, somewhat disfigures the beauty of the place. By way of compensation the railway company undertook to build a railway station at Forta. No one can stop at this station without a written permit from Lord Barrymore or his agent—a concession readily obtained by those who wish to visit the beautiful place when Lord Barrymore is away from home. Lord Bandon had a private railway station on the Cork and Bandon Railway, which line runs through the Castle Bernard demesne, but this station was closed some years ago, so that Lord Barrymore is now the sole possessor of a private railway station in Munster.

A remarkable occurrence is reported from Ballybane, six miles from Kanturk. The facts, which are, as far as can be ascertained, thoroughly authentic, appear to be as follows: For some time past Mrs Magarget Kennedy, aged about 67 years, had been ill. Recently she was supposed to have died. Her son proceeded to Kanturk and ordered a coffin, and made the funeral arrangements. But as the horses were being harnessed for the purpose of conveying the hearse to the house, a horseman galloped into the town with the intelligence that the hearse was not required as the woman was not dead at all. It appears that during the wake the supposed corpse suddenly manifested signs of life, and in a short time Mrs. Kennedy woke up from the deep trance in which she had been. The people present quickly recovered from the shock, and restoratives were promptly administered to the patient.

The trustees of the will of the late Captain Taylor and the Royal Dublin Society have just announced the terms upon which the sum of £100 arising out of Captain Taylor's bequest will be offered for competition in the year 1903, in a scholarship of £50, and four prizes of £15, £10, £10, and £5 respectively, in three classes, and a special prize of £10 for an optional work in another class. Candidates for the scholarship and prizes must submit for examination a work in one of the following classes:—Class 1, for painters—A composition or subject picture in oil or water-color, the size not larger than 36 x 28, and not smaller than 24 x 16 inches. The subjects for 1903 will be—for figure painters 'Sisters,' and for landscape painters 'Sea and Sunset.' Class 2, for modellers—A statuette not exceeding 36 inches in height. The subject for 1903 will be 'Narcissus.' Works for competition must not be framed nor bear the student's name, and must reach Leinster House not later than five p.m. on Saturday, March 21 next.

THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA.

A great many children are being added to the orphanages in India on account of the starvation and illness due to famines and plagues, past and present. Particularly in Gujerat the famine is very severe this autumn.

It is hoped by those who are receiving emaciated and sick orphans that the people of Canada and the United States will aid, by sending food and money. A healthy orphan can be supported at the cost of fifteeen dollars a year. Feeble and emaciated children need more careful feeding and personal supervision.

During the widespread famine of 1899-1901 many people sent donations of melons, food, condensed milk, soda crackers, and sweet biscuits. These donations were highly appreciated. The need is great just now for the same things to tide the orphanages over the strain of the coming months. The necessities and comforts desired can be purchased in Bombay for the Gujerat orphanages more cheaply than they can be sent from here in small quantities, unless manufacturers would send special donations directly from the factories. In that case biscuits, etc., should be sent in tin-lined boxes marked 'Food for famine orphans.' With this label it will be admitted to India free of duty.

If these cases are addressed to the Rev. Mark B. Fuller, Berachah Home, Grant road, Bombay, India, they will be forwarded by him to the orphanages now overflowing with needy children. Money donations for such purposes sent to the 'Witness' office will be duly forwarded, without delay and gratefully acknowledged through the paper.

Mr. Fuller's telling address in the Y. M. C. A. in Montreal may be remembered by many. After a very practical talk explaining the results to be expected from money spent upon the young in India, he added something like this: 'But if the plain facts of great value for small investments rolling up their interest as years go by do not move Christians to care for the children sent to us by God, I cannot see what eloquence could be expected to accomplish.'

The Rev. Mark B. Fuller is superintendent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, a non-sectarian society for the spread of the Gospel. It is interesting to note how many of the missionaries now in India under this society are Canadian born, as may be seen by the following list:—

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Andrews, in charge of the Boys' Orphanage, Dholka, Gujerat, from near Toronto, Ont.

Miss Chrissie McDougall, Girls' Orphanage, Kaira, Gujerat, from Maxville, Ont.

Miss Hattie O'Donnell, Girls' Orphanage, Kaira, Gujerat, from Ottawa, Ont.

Miss Jessie Fraser, Ahmedabad, Gujerat, from Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Ahmedabad, Gujerat, from Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Industrial Missionary, Boys' Orphanage, Dholka, Gujerat, from Hamilton, Ont.

This mission has gathered and cares for about two thousand orphan children. Donations sent for these orphans will be thankfully received and used exclusively for such work, with the greatest care and economy.

Mr. and Mrs. Borup are staying with a relative in Montreal on furlough, from Gujerat, India. The Rev. Christian Borup is brother to Mr. Borup, of Uganda, Africa.

LAW AGAINST ROUMANIAN JEWS.

(London 'Spectator.')

The friends of the Jews in Roumania have published a list of the recent laws which have stirred the American Government to the diplomatic note which we gave last week, and which we have discussed elsewhere in this issue. We cannot give the full list for reasons of space, but here is a short sample:—

1864.—Law debarring Jews entering corporation of lawyers.

1866.—Constitution making all Jews aliens by clause 7.

April 6, 1881.—Law giving police rights of domiciliary visitation and expulsion.

March 17, 1884.—Law prohibiting hawking (ruined 5,000 Jewish families).

Feb. 28, 1887.—Law confirming previous ministerial circulars excluding Jews from the tobacco trade, from the public service and public works, and penalizing Roumanians employing Jews in retail trade.

Feb. 6, 1889.—Law prohibiting Jews from being employed in important posts on railway works.

March 28, 1889.—Law limiting Jewish working men to forty percent of those employed in private railway works.

Jan. 14, 1893.—Law prohibiting Jews from being employed in any manner whatsoever in the public sanitary service and health department.

June 6, 1896.—Law limiting free education to Roumanians.

March 23, 1898.—Law excluding Jews from secondary and upper schools.

March 31, 1899.—Law excluding Jews from agricultural and professional schools.

December, 1901.—Law prohibiting Jews keeping public-houses, beer-houses, grocery stores, coffee houses, bakers' shops, etc., in the rural districts.

March, 1902.—Law prohibiting employment of Jewish working men in any trade or calling.

Article 4.—Foreigners (by which term Jews are implied) desiring to exercise a trade or handicraft, must prove that similar rights are granted to Roumanians in their (the foreigners') country.

The last of these laws is, we fancy, the only law of persecution ever worded by a master of irony. It is like a law prohibiting any Hindoo from working who is not white.

PECULIAR PARTRIDGE.

(London 'Field.')

A rather curious case has occurred on a shooting preserve in England. A fowl laid five eggs in some rough grass in an old pasture near one of the farmsteads and a partridge took to the nest and laid in it. She hatched four of the fowl's eggs, but none of her own, seven being left in the nest. The foreman's wife carried the four chickens into the farmyard, but the partridge very soon fetched them back again into the field, and they subsequently remained with her, spurning the domesticity of their farmyard relatives; on their being approached their foster-mother would fly away to a respectful distance, and on intruders retiring would return to her charges.

COST OF KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

The Treasury estimates the cost of the coronation at £125,000. When Queen Victoria was crowned the expenditure was £69,401, and King William IV.'s coronation cost £43,159. George IV. made a record with an outlay of £243,388.—London 'Mail.'

Advertisements.

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Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has proved by analysis that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap, and has a thorough cleansing power, without danger to the clothing or skin."

Clothing is worn more in the wash than in use where common soaps are used, and the hands are liable to eczema. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 222

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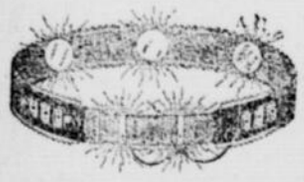

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THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Returns so Far Show That Republicans will Retain Control by a Majority of at Least Twenty-two.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL IS STILL GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 5.—Elections were held yesterday in forty-two states and up to an early hour this morning the returns indicated that control of the National Congress remains with the Republican party. While official returns may make the working majority of the Republican party in the House a close one, there is no doubt that it will be sufficient for all party purposes. From a national standpoint, the control of the lower branch of Congress was the real contest. Many of the states elected legislatures which will choose United States Senators, but of these elections none has in any way imperilled the Republican majority of the upper body. In those states which elected governors there was no state in which the party in power was not continued in that position. In some of the states, however, there was a decided change from the vote cast two years ago. In the east the main interest centred in the two great states of New York and Pennsylvania; in the latter because of the conditions brought about by the recent coal strike, and in New York because of its bearing on the future in the party of the Republican candidate for Governor. New York re-elected Governor Odell, and the entire state ticket, though the falling off in the Republican plurality, as compared to 1900, was enormous.

Detailed reports from the congressional districts throughout the country to the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee in this city came in slowly to-night, but in spite of a Democratic gain of at least four representatives from New York and of two from Maryland, the committee was satisfied that the Republican party was holding its own throughout the country outside of New York city, and that the Republicans would retain control of Congress by a majority of at least 22 and possibly 25. The former number is Chairman Babcock's estimate and the latter is that of Congressman Overstreet, of Indiana, secretary of the Congressional Committee, who has immediate charge of the campaign for the lower House since last May.

NEW YORK STATE.

New York, Nov. 4.—In spite of a phenomenally large vote in New York and King's county for Bird S. Coler (Dem.), the returns up to a late hour to-night indicated the re-election of Benj. B. Odell (Rep.), to the governorship of New York state, by from 6,000 to 9,000 plurality. Coler's plurality in Greater New York exceeded 15,000, a surplus of 3,000 above the claim made by Chas. F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. But even that large vote was not sufficient to overcome the Republican majorities from up the state. Odell's vote in the country districts was lighter than two years ago, but Coler's was also lower than Stanchfield's in the same year. In New York city Coler's plurality was approximately 117,500, made up as follows: New York county, 83,000; King's county, 26,500; Queen's, 5,500, and Richmond, 2,200.

Oyster Bay, where President Roosevelt's country home is situated, and where he voted to-day, was carried by Coler, his plurality being 131. Two years ago Odell's plurality was 512.

Late returns from remote districts show a falling off in the Odell vote. Oneida county gave Coler a plurality of 142, a Republican loss of 5,203, and this reduced Odell's estimated plurality to 8,500.

Figures from the Congressional districts in the state gave the delegation as 20 Republicans to 17 Democrats. The present state representation is 22 Republicans to 12 Democrats.

The Democrats made gains in the State Legislature, but the gains were not sufficient to endanger the Republican hold on the seat in the United States Senate, now held by Thomas C. Platt. Edwin Bailey, jr. (Dem.), won the first Senate district (Richmond and Suffolk counties), from E. F. Post. The district was represented in the last Senate by a Republican. The Democrats captured three assemblymen in Erie county, one in Oneida, and one in Rensselaer. As is usually the case in New York, the state was divided into two parts for purposes of comparison, the Greater New York, and the state outside of the city. In the former, a Democratic, and in the latter a Republican plurality were certainties, and the question was whether Coler's vote in the city would be large enough to overcome the Odell pluralities in the up state counties. New York and King's counties did all that had been expected of them by the Democrats, and even more, for the former gave Coler approximately 87,000 more than Odell, and King's, Mr. Coler's home county, went Democratic by 26,500. Queen's and Richmond accounted to raise the total to 120,000.

NEW YORK CITY.

The city of Greater New York, which last year elected a Fusionist to the mayoralty, returned to the democracy to-day and rolled up one of its old-time majorities for that party. Locally the candidates voted for were three justices of the Supreme Court, 19 members of the national House of Representatives, 21 state senators and 60 state assemblymen. In King's county a sheriff, and in Queen's a district attorney, were elected. Coler's plurality for governor in this city was well over 100,000. From the start the returns showed that Edward B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis and Edward E. McCall, the Tammany Democratic candidates, were elected to the Supreme Court bench by pluralities ranging from 70,000 to 80,000. Their opponents were William A. Keener, Alfred Steckler and Ernest Hall, who were appointed to the Supreme Court by Governor Odell to fill vacancies. Keener and Steckler were nominated by both the Republicans and Greater New York Democracy, and Hall by the Republicans. The Greater New York Democracy placed John Dewitt Warner in nomination for the office against Mr. Hall and the Tammany candidates. The vote cast to-day showed a remarkable change of feeling from last year, when Mayor Low carried New York county by about 5,000. The reversal of the vote in King's county was equally noteworthy. Last year Low carried the county by more than 24,000, while the official returns to-night give Coler 26,546 plurality, and indicate that W. E. Melody (Dem.) for sheriff, had won from A. L. Kline (Rep.) by about the same figures. Queen's borough, the only one of the five boroughs in the greater city that was carried by Shepard, Democratic candidate for mayor last year, gave an estimated plurality for Coler of 5,500. This was about 1,500 more than had been estimated by the party leaders.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 5.—Since Roswell P. Flower, in a Democratic landslide, defeated J. Sloan Fassett for governor, in the face of Republican predictions of an easy victory, there has not been such an overturning of votes from the Republican to the Democratic party in this state as that which occurred yesterday.

Except in Erie, Albany and Rensselaer counties, every Democratic prediction of sweeping majorities came true. Especially was this so below the Bronx. The claim of 112,000 in the Greater New York district, which it was supposed by the Republicans was greatly exaggerated, was more than verified, but the claims as to Erie, Albany and Rensselaer were not. Erie, instead of giving a Democratic plurality of from four to five thousand, as had been promised by local leaders, went for Odell by 560, a loss from the vote given Judge Van Wyck in 1898 of 2,800 votes.

Albany county, which gave Odell 4,000 plurality in a presidential year, had been promised to the Democrats by their leaders by a slight plurality. Instead of that in an off year it beat its presidential year vote by 1,500, contributing one-half of Odell's plurality in the state.

Rensselaer county gave a Republican plurality of nearly 2,000, when, because of local differences, a heavy Republican loss was expected. It is therefore quite apparent that to these three counties may be attributed the election of Governor Odell.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Republicans, after a vigorous campaign, carried Massachusetts to-day for the entire state ticket, won in a majority of congressional districts, in seven out of the eight councillor districts, and retain a firm control of both branches of the legislature. Bates, for governor, ran a trifle ahead of Governor Crane's vote of last year, but Gaston, who headed the Democratic ticket, polled over 25,000 more votes than did Quincy in 1901. The Republican plurality is the smallest since 1893. The Democratic gains were mostly in the country towns. In five of the congressional districts the fight was very warm, although in the ninth it was between two Democratic candidates. The results in the sixth, ninth and eleventh were not finally known until a late hour, and even then it was expected that both sides would ask for a recount.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The State of Massachusetts in yesterday's election chose a Republican state ticket, a congressional delegation of ten Republicans, and four Democrats, a state senate of 31 Republicans and 9 Democrats, and a House of Representatives of 155 Republicans, 82 Democrats and three Socialists. The total vote was the largest ever cast for governor, reaching approximately 390,000, against 386,100 for governor two years ago. Lieut.-Governor Bates, in being chosen governor, led Col. William A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of 37,479, but Col. Gaston made a gain of 40 percent in the party vote as compared with that given the Hon. Josiah Quincy last year, and cut an average Republican plurality about one-half.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 4.—At 10 o'clock Mr. Dick, chairman of the Republican State Committee, gave out a statement claiming a plurality of more than 100,000 on the state ticket, and 17, and possibly 18, of the 21 Ohio congressmen. In this statement he claimed the election of congressmen in the third, twelfth and thirteenth districts, none of which were at that hour conceded by Mr. Garber, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N.J., Nov. 4.—The Republicans will again control both houses of the New Jersey State Legislature by heavy majorities.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, Nov. 4.—For governor, 150 towns and wards in New Hampshire gave Batchelder, Republican, 21,605; Holls, Democrat, 16,888; scattering, 953. The same towns and wards in 1900 gave Jordan, Republican, 27,607; Potter, Democrat 17,287, a net Republican loss of 6,002.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 4.—The complete election of the next Delaware General Assembly is in doubt. At this hour (1.30 a.m.) it is apparent that a deadlock on the two United States senatorial vacancies will be the result, as was the case two years ago. The regular Republican state committee claims that the body will be composed of 19 Union Republicans, eight regular Republicans, 22 Democrats and three doubtful. Mr. William Saulsbury, Democratic state chairman, stated at 10 a.m. that his returns thus far received show that 24 Democratic members have been elected. The majority on joint ballot and the number necessary to elect United States senators is 27.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4.—To-day, for the first time in the history of the state, more than one million votes were cast in an election. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican, was elected governor by an estimated plurality of 175,000, and the Republican ticket generally was successful in the various counties. The Democrats elected two, and possibly three, of the thirty-two Congressmen. The legislature will be more strongly Republican than ever before, with the exception of the 1897 session, and it is certain that Boies Penrose will succeed himself in the United States Senate.

KANSAS.

Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 4.—At 10.30 o'clock to-night Mr. Albaugh, chairman of the Republican state committee, said: 'The Kansas Republicans have elected the entire state ticket and all of the eight Congressmen. Mr. Bailey, for governor, will have a larger majority than did Mr. Stanley, two years ago. The Legislature will be safely Republican though possibly the majority will be smaller there.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 4.—The full Democratic state ticket is elected by a large majority.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The entire Democratic state ticket, headed by Mr. James B. Frazier, for governor, has been elected by a majority of 30,000.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 4.—The Democratic nominees for Congress in Louisiana are elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 4.—At midnight there is no appreciable change in the Democratic state majority, which is apparently about 63,000. Mr. Klutz (Democrat) is safe in the Eighth by about one thousand five hundred majority. Mr. Moody (Republican) is defeated in the tenth district by a majority of about one thousand, thus electing Mr. Gudger, and giving North Carolina a solid Democratic representation in the House of Representatives. The Legislature and state Senate will be overwhelmingly Democratic, and a Democrat will succeed Mr. Pritchard as United States Senator.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 4.—There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, state or congressional. The Legislature elected to-day will re-elect United States Senator Mallory to succeed himself.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Nov. 4.—At 10.40 to-night Mr. Jamieson, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:—'Returns so far received while somewhat meagre indicate that Mr. Van Sant will have a plurality of 60,000 for governor. Substantial gains have been made all along the line.'

Mr. Buck, chairman of the Democratic State Committee said:—'Returns so far as received are not flattering as to Mr. Rosing's success. However we have not enough to indicate a definite result.'

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, No. 4.—At 10.30 to-night returns from the state indicate that Governor La Follette is re-elected by a heavy plurality of at least 35,000. Congressional returns are very meagre but the indications point to the election of ten Republicans and one assemblyman. The Legislature will possibly be Republican.

IDAHO.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 4.—Scattered returns, mostly from the southern part of the state, show Mr. Morrison (Republican), for governor, running ahead of Mr. Hunt, (Democrat).

COLORADO.

Denver, Col., Nov. 4.—Returns received from the state up to 10.30 indicate the election of Mr. Peabody (Republican), for governor, by a small plurality. The Democratic congressional candidates are reported to be running ahead of their ticket and are believed to be elected.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 4.—Meagre returns from the state indicate that the entire Republican tickets is elected. Mr. Mondell (Republican), for Congress, will have 4,000 majority.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 4.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected, including eight congressmen, by good majorities.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4.—10.30 p.m.—Returns coming in slowly. Indications are that state will go Republican by about two thousand majority, with the election of three congressmen and the control of the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Meagre returns prevented, at midnight, anything like an accurate statement of the result of the election in Illinois, although there is every indication that the Republican ticket has been elected by a good majority. The next Legislature will be Republican without a doubt and the successor to United States Senator Mason, is certain to be a Republican.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4.—Georgia to-day elected a solid delegation of eleven Democratic congressmen.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 4.—Returns from fifty towns in Connecticut indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket by pluralities ranging from 15,000. The returns from the same towns indicate that Connecticut will return all four district congressmen Republicans, and Republican congressmen at large. The General Assembly promises to be comfortably Republican, thus ensuring the return to the United States Senate of Mr. O. H. Platte.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 5.—There was no serious disorders anywhere in Porto Rico yesterday. The election, which resulted in a sweeping Republican victory, passed off quietly. This was due largely to the fact that Governor Hunt sent out 22 special representatives, covering the whole island, with plenary powers to adjust differences summarily.

Federic De Getau was re-elected resident commissioner at Washington by a large majority.

The Federals have ten delegates in the Legislature, and the Republicans twenty-five.

In most of the turbulent districts and cities, Guayama, Cayey, San Lorenzo, Aibonito and others the Federals, owing to intimidation, abstained entirely from voting and lost five delegates to the Legislature. Fraud was charged everywhere and the government has promised prompt prosecutions.

UTAH.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 5.—Only about one-fifth of the voting precincts of Utah so far have been heard from in detail, but unofficial returns from practically every section show that the Republicans have made almost a clean sweep of the state. The legislature, which this winter elects a successor to United States Senator Rawlins, undoubtedly will be Republican by a safe majority.

NOTES OF THE FRAY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5.—Later returns have placed the twenty-ninth and thirty-second congressional districts in doubt. Graham (Republican), in the twenty-ninth, and Barchfield (Republican), in the thirty-second, are claiming their election to-day over Shiras and Brown (Fusionists). It may require complete returns to decide.

New York, Nov. 5.—The claim of 112,000 in the Greater New York district, which it was supposed by the Republicans was greatly exaggerated, was more than verified, but the claims as to Erie, Albany and Rensselaer were not. Erie, instead of giving a Democratic plurality of from 4,000 to 5,000, as had been promised by local leaders, went for Odwell by 500, a loss from the vote given Judge Van Wyck in 1898 of 2,800.

Albany county, which gave Odell 4,000 plurality in a presidential year, had been promised to the Democrats by their leaders by a slight plurality. Instead of that, in an off year, it beat its presidential year vote by 1,500, contributing one-half of Odell's plurality in the state.

Rensselaer county gave a Republican plurality of nearly 2,000, where, because of local differences, a heavy Republican loss was expected. It is therefore quite apparent that to these three counties may be attributed the election of Governor Odell.

In the Senate the Democrats have gained from three to four members, and in the Assembly there is a Democratic gain of about 15, but neither of these jeopardize the control of the joint bodies by the Republicans, their majorities being still large.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 5.—George H. Casey, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and C. E. Alsop, candidate for the office of Governor, have been arrested, charged with bribery. A report gained circulation that Charles W. Clark, son of Senator W. A. Clark, had also been arrested, but this is untrue. Clark happened to be with Casey at the time of the arrest, and thus the story was started. The two men have been placed under bonds of $10,000 each.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Despatches to the Associated Press, up to 11 o'clock this morning, show that the Republicans have elected 197 Congressmen and the Democrats 180, with nine districts to be heard from.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Returns of the election of members of the Legislature in Delaware yesterday, show that the State Senate will stand ten Republicans and seven Democrats. The House will stand eighteen Republican and sixteen Democrats, with one district undecided, by reaon of a tie vote. On joint ballot the vote will be twenty-eight Republicans, twenty-three Democrats, one tie.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Incomplete returns indicate that the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will stand Republicans, 28; Democrats, 4.

Providence, R.I., Nov. 5.—Although complete returns of yesterday's election had not been received to-day the results on hand show that the Democrats elected their candidate for governor and lieutenant-governor, with the congressional place in the first district doubtful. The Democratic party made gains throughout the entire state, electing mayors in four of the five cities and cutting down the Republican lead in the House of Representatives. The Senate remains strongly Republican.

NEW KIND OF MATTER.

Professor Rutherford Makes Discovery at McGill

THORIUM EMANATIONS CONDENSED BY LIQUID AIR.

"There can be little doubt that we have a new kind of matter," said Prof. Cox Tuesday night, in speaking of the researches of Professor Rutherford on 'thorium emanations.' Thorium is a metal something like tin, but very rare. It has the curious property of giving off continuously, and without provocation, particles of a gas which emits rays like those of radium, which, though invisible, will affect a photographic plate. Prof. Rutherford and Mr. Soddy, of McGill University, had been working with these for some time, when last spring they found themselves at a standstill. They had passed the emanations over red-hot lead chromate and boiling nitric acid, but had got no chemical reaction with them whatever. This made the experimenters think that they might be of the same nature as the gases recently discovered in the atmosphere, argon, neon, helium, krypton, which are also extremely reluctant to enter chemical combination. They tried freezing them with frozen carbonic acid gas, but without results. Then they decided that they must have liquid air, and Professor Cox interviewed Sir William Macdonald on the subject. Sir William asked many questions as to the utility of the machine, and closed the interview by saying, 'And now, you will get this apparatus immediately.' The machine was ordered by the next mail, arrived in sections during the summer, was set up in the basement of the Physics building, and started working last Tuesday, Oct. 21. Next morning a large brew of the cold liquid was made, and used to coo itube through which the mysterious emanations were being passed. The emanations are of course invisible, and their presence is detected by the fact that when they pass between two plates oppositely charged with electricity, they cause a discharge between the plates, the amount of the discharge being proportional to the number of corpuscles passing. The discharge is measured by a very delicate electrometer. As soon as the tube through which the emanations passed was cooled to the temperature of liquid air, the electrometer stopped recording—the emanations werebeing condensed in the tube. This went on for some time; then the tube was taken out of the liquid air, and allowed to get warm. When it rose to a certain temperature, the galvanometer suddenly recorded a much stronger discharge than any previously obtained; the emanations had boiled in the tube, and come over all at once. The experiment was made again, but this time the cocks at the ends of the tube were closed when the emanations were condensed inside, and they were kept for almost a week, at the end of which time they were still there. These experiments seem to prove that these emanations or corpuscles have some of the characteristics of ordinary gases, but as Prof. Cox said, 'they seem to be a new kind of matter, possibly with properties quite different from those of any matter with which we are acquainted.

EXPERIMENTS.

Professor Cox's announcement was the climax of a most interesting experimental lecture on liquid air delivered in the chemistry building lecture theatre, which was crowded with students. The lecturer went over the early attempts to liquify air, which was first done on a large scale by Professor Dewar. Dewar's process, however, was very expensive, as he used large quantities of liquid ethylene, and the enormous consumption of alcohol—here the students laughed, and Prof. Cox explained that he did not wish to cast any aspersions on Dewar's character, in spite of the associations of his name. The alcohol was used for making ethylene, and made the liquid air very costly.

Liquid air has to be kept in Dewar flasks, to keep it from absorbing heat from the atmosphere, and boiling away. These flasks are made on something the same principle as double windows, there being two flasks, one inside the other. The space between these is exhausted to the highest vacuum that has yet been produced—about a two million millionth of an atmosphere. These flasks have to be handled carefully, for if a drop of liquid air gets on the warm outside of the flask, it acts like a white-hot poker, and the internal vacuum pulls the flask to pieces. The fragments do not fly far, as they are pulled inward instead of being thrown out, but the flask is wrapped in a towel to avoid accidents, and when the flask bursts the experimenter drops the towel, to keep his hands from being frozen by the escaping liquid. At such times, Prof. Cox explained to the ladies in the front seats, the towel is liable to take fire, and, being soaked with liquid air, goes off like so much gun-cotton.

The liquid air was used to freeze water, mercury, and even alcohol. (Not anything like the quantities that Prof. Dewar takes,' said the lecturer). Then a steel pen, the kind used for examinations, was heated red hot, and dipped into liquid oxygen, where it burned with a bright light. Then various things, benzophenone and acetophenone, milk, egg shells, and a feather, were cooled by liquid air, put into a box with a bright light, and when they were brought out into the darkened room, showed a distinct phosphorescence.

A lead wire, when dipped in liquid air, acquired the strength and elasticity of a steel spring, while a frozen rubber ball broke into a dozen pieces when dropped on the floor. A little of the liquid oxygen produced by allowing liquid air to boil until the nitrogen was boiled away, was laid across the poles of an electro-magnet, and hung across in a bridge, boiling violently all the time, until the current was turned off and it dropped.

At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Cox, and to Prof. Evans and Mr. Soddy, who assisted with the experiments, and there were calls for a speech from Professor Rutherford. Prof. Rutherford very modestly deprecated the credit for his discovery, explaining that if it had not been for Prof. Cox's persuasive eloquence with Sir Wm. Macdonald, there would not have been any machine or any discovery.

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WHAT DOCTORS HAVE SOUGHT.

Something that will Stop the Ravages of the much dreaded Kidney Diseases.

Evidence from Kingston that the One Sure and Simple Remedy is Dodd's Kidney Pills—W. C. Bennett's Interesting Case.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 7.—The statistics of late years show so many deaths chargeable to diseases arising directly from the Kidneys that medical research has been largely devoted to those particular organs, and to the discovery of methods of treating them other than those that have been tried and found wanting.

In this connection an interesting case is frequently discussed here. It is that of W. C. Bennett, and is one more satisfactory proof that Kidney Complaint can be cured and cured permanently.

Some years ago while working as foreman in R. Horsey's tinshop, Mr. Bennett was troubled with Kidney Complaint. His back was very weak, and the pains were so severe he could scarcely endure them. He tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the result was a gradual improvement that ended in his complete recovery.

With a view to seeing whether his recovery was permanent or merely temporary, Mr. Bennett has been interviewed. 'I wish to say,' said Mr. Bennett, 'that the cure in my case seems to be complete. It is about three years since I stopped taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, and as I have had no return of my trouble, I think we can conclude that the cure is a permanent one. I had to take ten boxes to effect a complete cure.'

This further evidence of the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills is viewed with satisfaction by the public. It shows that science is steadily conquering disease long thought incurable, and that all forms of Kidney Complaints, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, etc., are robbed of their terrors by that simple but sure remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal

FOLLOWING TRAILS.

SOUTH-WESTERN SCOUTS KEENER THAN BLOODHOUNDS.

(Washington 'Post.')

One of the things of which humanity has long stood in wonder is the extraordinary smelling faculties of the bloodhound, and the manner in which he is able to trail criminals over ground of almost every character long after the scent has become cold. Few, however, realize that in New Mexico and Arizona, and also northern Mexico, there are men who far surpass the bloodhound when it comes to trailing.

Men who served during the campaign against Geronimo and the hostile Apaches, many of them expert trailers, were from day to day overwhelmed with astonishment at the almost superhuman instinct of the Mexican and Indian scouts, who on that memorable campaign followed the fleeing Apaches over sand deserts harder than asphalt and floors of solid rock upon which the pursuing soldiers were unable to see so much as a trace of passing horsemen.

One of the military organizations that performed meritorious service in that campaign was Troop B of the Fourth Cavalry, which, in 1887, was, by way of reward, transferred to Fort Myer, Va., which from that time forth has been a cavalry post, this being the first body of cavalry that had been east of the Mississippi river since the Civil War. In talking recently with a member of this body a 'Post' reporter learned much of interest concerning the human sleuth hounds that were employed in the South-west in those days.

'Yes,' said the sergeant, 'I served all through the latter part of the Geronimo campaign under Gen. Lawton, who was then a colonel. We were out six months, and during that entire period not one of us had a change of clothing. The campaigning was through one of the most mountainous countries in the world. Sometimes we would climb up the side of an almost perpendicular slope, and at other times the descent was so steep that we were obliged to let our horses down over ledges of rocks by lariats tied to their tails.

'Accompanying our command were about 100 friendly Indians, enlisted, and used as scouts. Talk of trailing—why, I never until then dreamed that it was possible for human beings to do what these men did every day of the campaign. Frequently we would descend mountains, along the slope of which old scouts of my company were able to barely make out the trail of the Apaches, until we reached a valley about half or three-quarters of a mile in width, the surface of which was as hard as adamant. Here we could see nothing, but the scouts ahead, on coming to such places, never hesitated one minute, but struck boldly across, following the trail up the mountain side again.

'As we crossed these valleys and mounted once again up the side of the high ridges, we could again catch traces of the Apaches in the softer and looser soil of the mountain side, and many a time we have wondered at how our Indian trailers were able to follow the track on ahead of us over the valleys, where the surface was as hard as asphalt and crossed by fresh trails of hundreds of cattle, horses and burros that had passed up or down the depression after the Indians.

'The most remarkable case of trailing that ever came under my notice, however, occurred in 1887, when the San Carlos Apaches broke out of their reservation and went on the warpath south into Mexico. This occurred shortly after the Geronimo campaign, at a time when the War Department had discharged all the Indian scouts attached to the south-western posts, thinking that the trouble was all over, and that there would be no longer any use for them. Consequently, when we received a hurry order at Fort Huachuca to go in pursuit of the San Carlos Apaches we were obliged to leave without taking any of these human bloodhounds with us.

'We soon began to feel the need of them, for although two-thirds of the men in the command were accomplished scouts they could not begin to do the work with the skill and certainty of the Indian scouts trained to the work from infancy.

'Along about the eighth day out we crossed a range of mountains into one of the most peculiar depressions I ever saw. It was surrounded on all sides by high mountains, but the singular feature was that the bottom rose up like an inverted bowl. This curious formation was solid rock that in some past period of time had been lifted up and tilted in such manner as to leave no hollows in which sand or soil could gather. Up to this time we had made slow progress tracking the Indians, but when we reached this spot we gave up the task in disgust, as there were no earthly means, so far as we could see, of tracking them across such an expanse of naked stone.

'We sat down to think matters over, when Col. Lawton, in stirring about, ran across an old Mexican riding along on his burro. The colonel asked him if he would be our scout and whether he felt himself capable of taking up and following the trail of the Indians. The old fellow gave a grunt of assent, and two minutes later had found the trail, and, to our unspeakable astonishment, was leading us almost on a run across the barren spot, and up the mountain. It was then 2 o'clock, p. m., and he led us in a trot from that time on until 5 p. m., when we caught sight of the Indians encamped in a hollow. We charged down upon them, but failed to make a capture, as they saw us in time to escape.

'This old Mexican served as our trailer for the rest of this brief campaign until we finally overtook and captured our recalcitrant Indians. In all that period we never once missed the trail, notwithstanding the fact that we frequently passed over places where no signs of tracks were apparent to us. This, to my mind, was the most wonderful piece of trailing I ever saw.

'One thing about the south-western Indian is that he can endure what would kill three white men. In our pursuit of Geronimo we at one time went without water for forty-eight hours. The rains in that country occur in the spring and winter, and all over the country are deep holes in the rock, in which water collects during the rainy season and stands all the year round until the next winter, and it was upon such places that we had to depend for our supply of water. You have no idea of what the water in these holes is like. It fairly swarms with tadpoles and wiggle-tails, but to us it tasted sweet enough. Whenever we reached these natural wells Gen. Lawton used to place a guard around them to prevent the men from wasting the water, which was doled out by a sergeant as long as it lasted. Sometimes, when we would camp in the bed of a dried-up creek, the men would spend the whole night digging holes in the sand in which about a pint of water would collect in three or four hours.

'The vegetation of the south-western country is peculiar in that nearly every growing thing has thorns on it. The result was that long before the six months of our campaign was ended over half of our command were partly naked. All I had was a pair of pants and shoes and a ragged hat, the rest of my clothing having been torn to shreds. It used to amuse me when passing through a Mexican village to hear Col. Lawton shout: 'Boys, straighten up and try to appear as decent as you can.' Of course, all that we could do was to throw out our chests and look brave with what few worn and dilapidated clothes we had on our backs.

'I accompanied Gen. Lawton as a member of the guard that took Geronimo and his band to St. Augustine, Fla. These Indians had never been on a railway train in their lives, and it made them seasick. In fact, their illness became so serious that we had to stop ten days at San Antonio to let them recover. In this the Indians showed up at the little end of the endurance question, but take them in their native mountains and they can stand anything. I think, though, that another six months of the kind of campaigning that we underwent on this trip would have made us hardier than they.

'The hardships that we stood were something awful. On one occasion, when we had been without food for forty-eight hours, we found a cow that the Indians had killed, and the carcass of which had lain out in the sun for four days. We drove the buzzards away, and though the meat was decidedly "ripe," we ate it. Col. Lawton saw what we were doing and sent an orderly to tell us to leave the meat alone, that it would make us sick. But we sent him a steak, which he ate that evening, saying that he had never tasted better meat in his life. On another occasion we lived on dried apples and beans, without salt, mind you, for sixteen days.'

CUNNING OF THE FOX

INSTANCES WHICH SHOW GREAT SKILL IN ELUDING CAPTURE BY DOGS IN THE SOUTH.

A Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent writes to a New York contemporary as follows: The following stories show that the fox has well developed reasoning powers to supplement his cunning. Four men of the town of Rutherfordton, N. C., were out chasing a fox. It was a cool, crisp morning, and there was just enough dampness on the leaves and grass to enable the dogs to scent Reynard without making a break. The chase had been going on for two hours and more, and the forty dogs in the pack had been making the welkin ring. The fox was running around in a circle, not more than three miles across and the hunters had assembled on a knoll at about the centre of the circle which overlooked the territory which the fox appeared to have circumscribed for himself in his jaunt with the dogs. The music of the dogs was inspiring, and the race was perfect in almost every feature that goes to make this sport delightful.

The knoll overlooked a ravine about one hundred yards distant from where the hunters had taken their stand. Across this ravine a giant chestnut tree had fallen and had lain so long that the bark had dropped from it. The leader of the hunters, while standing on the knoll, saw the fox come into sight, with the dogs four or five hundred yards behind him. The fox ran straight to the chestnut tree and disappeared therein. Up to this time it was not known that the log was hollow. The length of the chestnut across the ravine was about seventy-five feet. As quick as the fox could have travelled through the log one came out on the opposite side of the ravine and made off through the forest. The dogs ran to the log and there lost the trail. The hunters watched them for a few minutes and then called them across the ravine and put them upon the track, and away they went in full cry after the fox.

In about thirty minutes the fox came in sight again, with his tail up and showing no signs of weariness. The dogs were somewhat further behind than before. The hunters watched the fox, and again he ran into the log and out on the opposite side. The dogs halted again and were put on the trail. The fox was gone about thirty minutes when again he came back and ran through the log. This was the third time the fox had gone through the log, and one of the hunters remarked that every time he came out of the log he looked as if he had been rested and was fresh for the race. The dogs were becoming wearied. The chase had been going on for nearly five hours, and after the fox made his fourth entrance into and exit from the chestnut log the hunters went to the end of the log where the fox came out and securely stopped it up. In about thirty minutes the fox ran into the log the fifth time. The hunters then stopped up the other end of the log and cut into it and extracted therefrom three full grown foxes.

Another instance shows the ability of the fox to hide himself most successfully after he has played with the dogs until he begins to get tired. It was in Rockingham county, and near Stone's store. Around the store for four miles square was land most of which had once been cultivated, but had grown up with broom sage. About the centre of the four mile space was a hill that overlooked the whole country for miles each way. The fox had got up an hour before daylight and had been traversing the fields around the hill for more than two hours. The music of the dogs had aroused the neighborhood, and probably fifty men and women on horseback were standing on the hill watching and listening to the dogs. Col. Malloy joined the hunters at the store, and told of a number of races that had recently been made there, and, after running the fox two or three hours, he had invariably slipped away from the dogs at a certain place. The plan was suggested that some person be sent to this place to remain there and keep quiet and watch the fox and find out what became of him. The fox continued his run for two hours or more, and was finally lost by the dogs at the same place as before. The whole company then, under the lead of Colonel Malloy, rode to this place. The man told them that the fox was there, and to find him but all failed. Finally, a low slanting tree was pointed out, and about ten feet from the top of this tree was the trunk of another tree, which had been broken off about fifty feet from the ground and which had many splinters at the top and into which a big pile of leaves had blown and settled. The fox had gone up the slanting tree and had jumped from there to the broken trunk, and had lain down in the bed of leaves and was completely hidden from view, and the distance from the slanting tree was such that no one thought of the fox jumping from one to the other. Reynard was caught without being hurt, and was carried away for another chase, when he was caught and killed.

Another story showing the cunning of the fox in escaping from the dogs: The scene of the hunt was in Panther Branch Township, Wake County. Arnold Parrish is an old fox hunter and has a fancy pack of hounds. His house is a rendezvous for several fox hunters, and this spring Mr. Parrish had a number of exciting chases without catching the fox. He was usually aroused near the same place and made about the same run and was lost in the pasture field of Colonel John N. Bunting. Why it was that the trail would be hot until the fox reached this field, which contained about one hundred acres and was grazed by the horses, cows, hogs and sheep of Col. Bunting, and was then lost, the hunters couldn't tell. The next to the last race run in this neighborhood was two weeks ago, and before starting the fox one of the hunters was sent to this field to watch and see what became of the fox.

After the race had been run over about the same country, and for about the same length of time, the dogs were seen coming in the direction of the field of Colonel Bunting. The hunter had hidden himself as well as possible in a place where he could see over nearly all the field. When the fox entered the field he ran around among the horses, cattle and hogs and seemed to try to excite them, and finally jumped on the back of one of the largest hogs and hung on. The hog did not understand this proceeding nor relish the rider, and tore off at a great pace through the field, running hither and thither, through the bushes and briars, doing everything possible to dislodge the fox. These exertions continued until the hog finally ran into a lock of the worm fence that surrounded the field, and here the fox got off and took to the fence and travelled around on top of it until he reached about the place where he came in, and here he got down on the ground and ran back over his former track. Next week the race was run over, and the fox was caught because the hogs had been penned the night before.

BORN IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE INELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY.

'The late Senator McMillan, of Michigan,' remarked one of the old Capitol employees yesterday, 'was one of the great men in Congress who could never be President. The fact that he was born in Canada barred him from being a candidate for the highest office.

'The presidency is said to be the goal of the politicians,' he continued, 'but the requirements that presidents be natural born citizens of the United States disqualifies some excellent presidential material. Senator McMillan will probably be succeeded as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, another Canadian by birth. There are at least four others here in the Senate who come under the same ban. Kearns, the millionnaire miner, who came last year from Utah, is a Canadian by birth, although he has lived in the west since 1872. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnnesota, came from over the water. He was born in Norway in 1843 and lived there until 1849, when his parents brought him to Chicago. That same year Senator Patterson, of Colorado, landed in New York. He was then nine years old, and came straight from County Carlow, in Ireland. The late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, also was an Irishman by birth, and that is said to have operated to prevent his consideration for the Vice-Presidential nomination some years ago. As far back as 1831 Senator Jones, of Nevada, came to the United States from Herefordshire, England.

'Over in the house wing,' he continued (and it was evident that he had been making a study of the congressional directory) 'the intelligibles are more numerous and are headed by Speaker Henderson, who came from Scotland. The only other Scotchman in the House is Representative McLachlan, from Argyllshire.

'Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Sutherland, of Utah, and Hanbury, of New York, are Englishmen by birth, and Naphen, of Massachusetts; Creamer, of New York; Coney, of Missouri, and Delegate Rodey, of New Mexico, came from Ireland. Mr. Burke, one of the new members from Philadelphia, and Buarthodit, of Missouri, are natives of Germany. Frederic Storm, of the first New York district, comes from Alsace. Another New York congressman—Bristow, of Brooklyn—was born at St. Michaels, in the Azores.

'Connell, of Pennsylvania, comes from Nova Scotia, and McCleary, of Minnesota, was born in Ontario and educated at Montreal. Hughes, of West Virginia, also is a Canadian by birth.

'Foerderer, of Philadelphia, and young George B. McClellan, of New York City, were both born abroad, but of American parents; the same may be said of Senators Millard, of Nebraska, and Wetmore, of Rhode Island. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, came into this world while his parents were missionaries in Asia Minor.

'Finally,' concluded the self-appointed investigator of birth statistics, 'there is one member of the cabinet of foreign birth—Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, who first saw the light in Ayrshire, Scotland, where he lived until he was seventeen years old.'—Washington 'Star.'

PLEASURES OF ENGLISH TRAVELLING.

A new terror has been added to railway travelling. A friend of mine (writes a correspondent) was journeying the other day with his wife from Lancashire by the Midland. Three men got into the same compartment, the one in the middle without his boots being apparently a prisoner. One of the guards, a young muscular man, watched every movement of the 'prisoner' intently, and not without cause, for in a short time his hands began to twitch, and the next minute he was struggling most violently with his attendants. The supposed prisoner turned out to be a raving madman, and my friend, the only other male passenger in the compartment, was called upon to render help and prevent the commission of some terrible deed. Eventually the maniac was forced down, and his limbs were securely bound by the time the train reached Derby, where with the aid of a porter he was conveyed to a carriage in waiting. It is obvious that ladies travelling under such circumstances must suffer a serious shock. A special compartment is quite as necessary for maniacs as for bicycles.—London 'Chronicle.'

TWO ABRAHAM LINCOLN STORIES

HE FRANKED THE SOLDIER'S LETTER, AND WAS DOORKEEPER PRO TEM.

(From the New York 'Tribune.')

When the army was encamped in Virginia, near Washington, in 1862-1863, President Lincoln franked a letter, 'Let it go. A. Lincoln,' for a youthful soldier named Frank King, of Fond du Lac county, Wis., and the envelope is still held as a sacred treasure by the family of the soldier lad, who lost his life at Gettysburg. Capt. Thomas Jones, of the pension office, related the story in this way:

'It was no easy matter to get letters home during the war of the rebellion. Paper and envelopes were hard to get, and stamps were almost as scarce as diamonds. Soldiers who were fortunate enough to be near Washington had their letters franked by senators and representatives, and you may imagine that our lawmakers were kept busy with their pens. President Lincoln was even known to help the boys out occasionally. On one occasion Frank King, a private in a Wisconsin regiment, encamped near Arlington Heights, got a package of envelopes, and, with a friend, Harry Dunn, went to the White House and asked Mr. Lincoln to frank the envelopes. It was easier to see the President then than it is now, and at certain hours of the day a soldier could reach him as easily as could any of the high officials.

'When King called and the President knew what was wanted, he asked, "Why don't you get your congressman to frank these envelopes? I am very busy, boys."

'"The folks at home would like to see your name on the envelopes, Mr. President," was the reply.

'Mr. Lincoln smiled, and, taking a pen, he wrote on one of the envelopes the foregoing order. He carefully blotted it, and handing it to the young man, said: "Take this with the rest of the package to your congressman, Scott Sloan, and tell him that I said to fix them for you. If he refuses, and I don't think he will, bring them back to me. I want you boys to be brave soldiers," and, shaking the hand of King and Dunn, he bade them good-by.'

James Etter, a doorkeeper in the war department, frequently occupied a chair from which he could not be induced to part, because it was once used by President Lincoln, who at the time wore a watchman's badge pinned on the lapel of his coat. Mr. Etter explains the incident in this way: 'One day I was sitting here, when a tall, angular gentleman entered the main door and asked if the secretary was in. I told him that it was too early for the secretary to be in his office.

'"At what hour can I depend on finding him here?" he asked.

'I told him, and with a pleasant "Thank you," he departed.

'Promptly on the hour the tall gentleman ascended the steps, walked in the door, and I was almost knocked speechless when he asked me if I would not go in the secretary's office and ask him to step out into the hall. I recovered myself and told the stranger that I could not leave my post of duty, and even if I could I did not think the secretary would come out to see him.

'"Oh, yes, he will," was the answer, "and as for leaving your post, I will be personally responsible for that. I am Mr. Lincoln, and I will simply take your badge and keep door for you while you deliver my message."

'Well, I couldn't doubt him, and he stepped up to me and unpinned my badge, stuck it on his coat, took my chair just like an old time watchman and remarked: "Think I can fill the bill?"

'I said I thought he could, and, with a smile playing over his face as I walked away, he said he'd keep things straight. I delivered his message to the secretary, and it was only a few minutes before he and the President were talking together here in the corridor.

'When the President gave me back my badge he pinned it on, and thanked me for what I had done, and you must remember that watchmen are not usually thanked by those in power. I would not take any amount of money for this old chair, and I don't use it all the time, because I am afraid it will wear out. It is my "Abe Lincoln chair."'

DEER IN THE WOODS.

(Mr. T. S. Van Dyke, in 'Outing.')

Next to the difficulty of comprehending the wonderful senses of the deer is that of understanding how one looks in the woods. Your ideas are necessarily taken from pictures or from stuffed deer or tame ones in a park. You are almost certain to be looking for a deer, whereas you might better be looking for almost anything else. In the woods you seldom see half of a deer and generally much less, often only a part of the shoulder, or only an ear over a log or a leg under it, a bit of rump projecting from a bush or a head and bit of the neck reaching up for leaves. The arcade of maple lit up by the scarlet of the ginseng and bush cranberry, the little arbor where the wild hop is yellowing over the thorn apples on which half a dozen ruffled grouse are taking their breakfast, the edge of the pool where the trout flashes through the water over which the chelone is still nodding, or the darksome glade where the golden petals of the witch hazel are closing the floral march of the year, would all make lovely frames for that charming artist's deer with individual hairs all glistening, the dark dew claws shining, and even the split in the hoof flashing artistic light from its edges. But the glittering tines, the proud neck of the sculptured war horse, the shaggy chest and bulging rump with tail full of shining hairs are not there except at long intervals when you may rout an old fool out of bed and get him twisted as to the points of the compass.

UNDER THE GUILLOTINE.

(St. Louis 'Post-Despatch.')

There is a story of a ghastly quarter of an hour once passed by a young Parisian who wandered into the 'Chamber of Horrors' at a wax works show in London. Finding himself alone, he was seized with an inspiration. What a glorious thing to put his neck under the guillotine where had rested the neck of Marie Antoinette! He lay down, touched a spring and closed the collar. But how was he to release himself? If he touched the wrong spring the fatal axe might descend. Unable to speak a word of English, he yelled lustily for help in French, and before long a crowd of visitors led by an attendant came on the scene. The guide was a bit of a linguist and saw an opportunity with himself as master of the situation. He at once began a practical lecture on the guillotine, interrupting his remarks with little asides in French to the indignant victim, asking him to scream louder or writhe more agonizingly. 'How well he acts!' exclaimed the gratified onlookers. Finally, the Parisian was released, and, answering the applause with maledictions, fled, leaving his hat behind.

M. LOUBET'S TALL GUARDSMAN.

The phenomenally tall officer—Captain Ames, was it not?—who figured in the Diamond Jubilee procession, would now find his match in the Household Guard—which is of infantry—of M. Loubet. The giant member of that body is a native of Auch, named Adoué, and proudly wears the Tunis military medal. He stands 1 metre 96 centimetres (6 feet 5 inches). Adoué joined the army as a cuirassier at the age of eighteen, when he measured 1 metre 84 centimetres. On attaining his present height his colonel thought him inconveniently tall. On horseback he looked ridiculous, and his towering stature dwarfed the other men. He joined then the 88th Regiment of line as drum major. A special bed has been ordered for him at the Elysée guard-house.—Paris correspondence London 'Daily News.'

Advertisements.

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I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

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If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address, Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

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

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It is not necessary for you to consult a specialist on kidney disease to find out if you are a victim of this dreadful derangement. You can test your kidneys at home, and satisfy yourself on this point.

Allow some urine to stand in a glass for twenty-four hours, and if at the end of that time you find sediment in the bottom of the vessel you can be sure that your kidneys are diseased.

Pains in the small of the back, and smarting when urinating, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, loss of flesh and strength, are other marked symptoms which indicate kidney disorders. Make this test for yourself. Consider whether you have any of these symptoms, and if you conclude that your kidneys are out of order begin at once to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They will bring prompt relief and will thoroughly cure you.

On account of their direct action on the kidneys Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure ailments of the kidneys when ordinary kidney medicines fail. They have proven their efficacy in many thousands of cases, and are endorsed by more people than any other kidney medicine extant.

Mr. S. E. Phelps, Bolton Centre, Que., says: 'My kidneys and back were so bad I was unable to work or sleep. My urine had sediment like brick dust. I was compelled to get up four or five times during the night. I saw Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills advertised, and concluded to give them a trial. One box has effected a complete cure. I can now saw wood or do any kind of work. My kidneys do not bother me. I can now enjoy a good sleep, and consider Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a great boon. I was a great sufferer with kidney disease for eighteen years.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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TUBERCULOSIS AND THE HOME.

BY ALEXANDER McPHEDRAN, M.B., TORONTO, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

('Christian Guardian.')

It is in the home that the great majority become infected with tuberculosis, and it is in the home that they have to be cared for; therefore, the relation of the home to tuberculosis becomes the most important of all the practical aspects of the question of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Careful examination shows that the death rate from this disease is steadily decreasing, so that the risk of dying from it is probably not more than half as great as it was in the time of our grandparents. This improvement is due chiefly to the better sanitary state of the home and its surroundings; but partly also, without doubt, to the improved conditions of living, especially in regard to food. In the prevention and treatment of all diseases it is as essential to have an intelligent public as an educated profession. This is true, for example, of diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever, for without an intelligent observance of the requirements discovered by the science of medicine as necessary to prevent and treat these diseases, physicians can do little towards gaining the object aimed at. This is well illustrated in regard to smallpox, which cannot be controlled unless the public submit to vaccination, which, if properly observed, has been so amply proved an efficient preventive of the disease. Of tuberculosis it is no less true that unless the public duly appreciate and put into practice the means that have been evolved and proved efficient by the profession in the prevention and cure of the disease, physicians will be able to accomplish little, notwithstanding the marvellous advance made in our knowledge of the disease. The public is slow to learn, and it is only by patient and constant repetition of the dangers and the means to be adopted to prevent them, that we can hope for success.

Tuberculosis stands by itself in many of its characteristics; its insidious beginning, its slow progress, its protracted duration, and its apparent want of contagiousness. All these characteristics render it difficult to prevent, no less than to cure.

Tuberculosis is not contagious in the sense that smallpox, scarlet fever, etc., are contagious. There are no emanations from the sufferer carrying the poison of the disease to those about him. All the germs of tuberculosis are practically contained in the sputum, and that is easily collected and destroyed. Like typhoid fever, it is easily managed so as to be without menace to the other occupants of the house. Typhoid fever never spreads to those about the patient if the excreta are scrupulously destroyed and due cleanliness observed. So it is with tuberculosis: if the excreta are carefully destroyed, and due cleanliness of patient and surroundings observed, those living in the same house are quite safe; they will never contract the disease from such exposure. Cleanliness of the house, however, means purity of air, as well as of floor, walls, clothing, etc. The abundant furnishings too often seen in the homes of all classes are detrimental to the inmates, because they collect dust which is being constantly thrown into the air of the room. The less the hangings and furniture the more easily is the air of the room kept pure and free from germs of all kinds, especially those of tuberculosis. It is quite impossible to have the air pure and have the walls covered with draperies, etc. With thoroughly clean floors, walls, and furnishings, and an abundant supply of pure air, the presence of one or more tuberculous persons is no menace to any one in the house; the disease never spreads from the sick to the well under such circumstances. If we get the general public to fully understand this truth, we will have done much toward checking the spread of tuberculosis in every home in which there is one or more affected persons. Such knowledge will also prevent the fear of contagion that is becoming so unreasoning. The disease is without danger if proper care is observed.

The absolute control of the contagion is well shown in sanatoria. No one has become infected in these institutions, or in their neighborhood from them. This is well illustrated by the fact that in localities in which sanatoria have existed for some years the occurrence of tuberculosis among the local population has markedly diminished. This is due to the education of the people by the example set by the sanatoria. The people are gradually educated in the care of their homes and in the necessity of outdoor life, and their health is improved as a consequence. If our homes were made as sanitary as the sanatoria, tuberculosis would soon cease to be found in them, except the occasional cases coming home after being infected abroad.

Tuberculosis may be classed with typhoid fever as a 'filth disease'—a disease propagated by want of cleanliness in its widest sense—a cleanliness that means purity of air, of house, of food and drink, as well as of person. With improvement in water supply and in drainage, typhoid fever has been lessened in Toronto, so that there is not now one case for every twenty that occurred fifteen years ago. Last year there were relatively few cases, yet all these were unnecessary; they were the tribute paid to want of cleanliness. Of this both the public and the profession should have no doubt.

In regard to tuberculosis, neither the public nor the profession yet fully realize that it, too, is a disease acquired through want of cleanliness, which leads to infection of the air breathed; and that it can, therefore, although with great difficulty, be prevented with as much certainty as typhoid fever. When this is once realized it will be comparatively easy to adopt the means to arrest the spread of infection. The well-kept house needs but the 'open window' to render the spread of the infection in it impossible, even although one or more of its inmates are affected by the disease.

The prevention of typhoid fever rests chiefly on the proper performance of duty by the authorities that have to do with water supply and drainage. In tuberculosis, on the other hand, prevention depends chiefly on the individual. If he sees to it that the air of his home is pure, he fulfils the first great requirement in preventing the occurrence of tuberculosis in his household.

It is important that every facility possible be provided to encourage a life in the open air. All houses should, therefore, as far as possible, have ample verandahs and balconies attached to them. Such conditions not only encourage an out-of-door life, but also create a greater desire for fresh air, with the result that the windows and doors will be oftener open. It will naturally follow that greater care will be taken in the beauty and cleanliness of the surroundings, and thus improvement follow in the sanitary condition of the neighborhood, whether it be city, village or country. Such improved conditions in the home, as well as in the surroundings, would benefit the sick and the well, and result in the production of more vigorous health in people generally. A healthful life in fresh air, with sanitary surroundings, is necessary not only for making the sick from any cause well, but also no less for making the well more vigorous, and preventing their becoming sick. Unless care is taken the public may soon come to think that fresh air is of importance in the treatment of tuberculosis only, and that it is of no consequence in connection with other conditions.

Briefly stated, the prevention of tuberculosis can be effected without any doubt by having the air in the homes, workshops, stores, halls, etc., pure—that is, that the air, wherever breathed, by men or animals, shall be pure. This is a difficult condition to fulfil, but it should be aimed at, for the higher our aim the nearer will we come to attaining our object.

FARMING, IMMIGRATION, AND EDUCATION IN CENTRAL CANADA.

(The Rev. Alfred Rowland, in the 'Christian World,' London.)

In our journey West from Winnipeg we passed through the least interesting part of the country. Far as the eye could reach the prairie stretched, in parts covered with corn, in other parts with natural grasses which are marvellous in their variety. Mr. Naugh, of Winnipeg, who has made a special study of them, has found over one hundred distinct kinds, and has again and again taken the first prize offered annually by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the best collection made during the year. Sweet wild roses and lilies grow among them in profusion, and early in the season the prairie must be exquisite in beauty. Its chief charm to us lay in the limitless expanse of sky which broods over it. Whether it is the contrast of color between grass and sky which accounts for it I do not know, but the dome of heaven seems vastly more impressive on the prairie than on the ocean, and sunset and sunrise seemed gorgeous in splendor. Still, after a run of a couple of days and nights through a district in which not a single tree appears for 200 miles, even the prairie becomes monotonous.

This province would be a paradise for farmers. That wonderful implement, the self-binder, enables him to do single-handed the work which costs so much in wages at home. He sits on the machine and drives his team, while behind him the corn is cut, collected, tied with string, and thrown out in bundles, which only require to be set up in shocks by the hired man, and in a day or two may be stacked. And the crops are almost incredible in quantity and in quality, though the proverbial grumbler is represented here in the farmer who admitted that 'the wheat is good and the corn is good, and the beans are good—but look what a lot a big harvest takes out of the soil!'

The government wisely does all that is possible to make farming in all its various branches as scientific and as productive as possible. In Winnipeg, for example, there is an admirable dairy school where instruction is given freely in the making of butter and cheese. Great creameries have been established at various centres, and there are some well-conducted experimental farms. We visited one of these at Brandon. It is superintended by Mr. Bedford—'a man of Kent,' tall, spare, shrewd and held in the highest esteem for his knowledge and his integrity. Though officials in such positions in this country may, unhappily, be removed at any change of government, we were assured that the farmers would be up in arms if any attempt were made to supersede him. He showed us over much of the farm, which consists of about 700 acres, and though farmed perfectly only fourteen men are employed. In separate plots we saw no less than seventy varieties of wheat and sixty varieties of oats, grown in order that the best sorts may be discovered for use in the soil and climate of the district. Mr. Bedford's potatoes were splendid — the 'early rose' being, in his opinion, the best, and from one pound of seed he obtained 132 lbs. The best oats were 'the Banner,' and the best wheat 'Red Fife.' The fact is that we should become learned and enthusiastic farmers if we remained too long in the district, where the staple of wealth and of conversation is—'the crops'—never were they better than this year in Manitoba.

We were anxious to discover the nationalities of immigrants—with a view to our special missions. Mr. J. O. Smith, the chief commissioner of the Immigration Department, courteously gave us fuller information than you would welcome to your columns. It was interesting to learn that the largest proportion of immigrants last year came from the United States, namely, 40 percent. Of the rest, 12 percent were English, 3 1-4, Welsh; 5 1-2, Scotch; 2 1-4, Irish, and 27, Eastern Canadians. The non-English-speaking immigrants were thus divided: Galicians, 5,708; Germans, 5,647; Norwegians, 2,253; Italians, 874; Swedes, 1,858; Hungarians, 969; Icelanders, 617; Finns, 555; French, 370; Russians, 335; Austrians, 152. The increase has been steady from 1897, when 10,864 immigrants arrived, to 1901-2 when there were 55,261. The only exception to the steady rise in the influx was in the year 1899, when the numbers were abnormally swelled by the arrival of the Doukhobortsi from Russia. These curious people, who object to the taking of life in any form, are now abstaining from the use of boots and leggings, because these are made from the skins of animals. It is a remarkable fact that in the course of a couple of generations all these different peoples will become English-speaking citizens. Truly, education lies at the basis of national unity and greatness; and we are proud to stand here by the splendid national system adopted in Canada, which we are prevented from enjoying in the old land by priestly arrogance and sectarian greed.

We paid a visit to the Normal School in Regina, and were most kindly received by Dr. Coggan, the head of the educational work in the North-West Territory. In one room we found about sixty or seventy young men and women, for in schools and colleges the sexes are mingled here. A lecture was being given by one of the professors on the special difficulties they as teachers would be likely to meet in the outlying districts, and among mixed populations. This was followed by a model lesson given by a lady to six little children, about four or five years old. After showing them an object, she wrote its name on the blackboard, and made them recite it, and dealt similarly with others—'flower,' 'pencil,' 'chalk,' 'table' being taken in turn. At last all the words were learned, and one by one they were rubbed off the board as each object was picked up by the scholars in turn. The lesson was bright and clever; and was subsequently criticised by the professor and students. Then I was called upon for a speech, which was loudly cheered by the enthusiastic young teachers. Indeed, the heartiness of the welcome everywhere given to us, and the love and loyalty of the people to the old country, are making our visit one of singular pleasure.

We had further evidences of this in the same town, where, by the way, we entered without any introduction at all. News of our arrival had somehow leaked out, and an invitation came for us to visit Government House. There we were cordially welcomed by His Honor Mr. Forget, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces—he is evidently of French extraction, as is also his charming wife—and a pleasant talk ensued in the drawing-room on the social and industrial development of the Dominion. As we came out and drove away in our 'Rig,' one of our party, with Imperial instincts, took a snap-shot of Government House dominated by the Union Jack to show to his friends at home. He does not always secure such passive subjects, for when he produced his camera in a Chinese school all the children rose and rushed from the room, except a few who hid under the forms till danger was over. A cowboy on the spree flourishing a revolver would scarcely have succeeded in effecting such a rapid clearance, as did my good-natured friend.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED ROWLAND.
September 20.

'DAVID HARUM' AS A SHOWMAN.

(New York 'Times.')

Not until George Hull, the maker of the Cardiff giant, was buried at Binghampton, N.Y., last week, did the facts about that famous hoax become known. All the stories that have been printed about it were declared inaccurate by Hull. A remarkable feature of the case is that, while Hull made the alleged giant, he gave all the credit of successfully fooling the public to his partner, David Hannum, of Homer, N.Y., who was the original of 'David Harum' in Mr. Westcott's novel.

Hull was a cigar manufacturer in Binghampton. The idea of the Cardiff giant came to him in 1867, while he was in Wisconsin, and got into a controversy with a clergyman over the truthfulness of the story of Goliath and David. He secured a large piece of gypsum from a quarry at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and had it sent to Chicago, where it was chiseled into the form of a man. The application of acid gave it the appearance of age. The giant was then boxed up and shipped to Union, nine miles west of Binghampton. From there it was drawn by a four-horse team at night to Cardiff, near Syracuse, where it was buried on the farm of a cousin of Hull, named Newell. There it was left for a year, the field being sown to grain the next spring.

In October, 1869, Newell engaged some workmen to dig a well at a place which he selected. When they had gone several feet they unearthed a remarkable image, which soon attracted much attention, and which scientists declared was undoubtedly the petrified body of a prehistoric giant. In a short time the wonderful giant was started on a tour of the country, when it was viewed by thousands of people, who paid fifty cents apiece. Hull did not appear in management of the show. That was managed by David Hannum. This was an escapade from which Hannum derived much satisfaction. Both he and Hull always referred with pride to the manner in which they 'fooled the people.'

At one time Hannum was on a Lackawanna train going from Syracuse to Cortland. In his characteristic way, he was occupying nearly all of the car seat, when a young man came in and ordered the old man to move along. Mr. Hannum did not like the manner in which the younger man spoke to him, and refused to move.

'See here, do you know who I am' asked the angry stranger. 'My name is Sloan, and my father is president of this railway.'

'See here, young feller, do you know who I am?' drawled the older man. 'My name is Dave Hannum, an' I'm father of the Cardiff giant.'

Hull and Hannum cleared about twenty thousand each out of the piece of gypsum before the hoax was discovered. Hull continued in the cigar business in Binghampton for several years after he exploited the giant. About fifteen years ago he retired.

COAL IN CAPE COLONY.

With regard to the coal supply in South Africa some instructive facts are contained in a statement which has just been furnished to the British Board of Trade by the Imperial Institute. From this it appears that in Cape Colony, the coal-producing areas may be divided into four districts, the first comprising the largest coal mine in the colony, the Indwe, which furnishes about half the total output. The second consists of the Cyphergat, Wallsend, Fairview, and Sterkstroom. The third contains the mines in the Molteno district, and the fourth is the smallest, including Romansfontein, Cape Collieries Mines, and Conlat's Collieries. In Natal, the Dundee district is at present the best developed area, and here the seams reach four feet six inches in thickness, and yield coal of good quality. Further north, between Dundee and Ingagane, prospecting operations have revealed seams of good coal up to six feet in thickness which were in process of development when the war broke out. In the Newcastle district both the quality of the coal and the thickness of the seams are exceedingly variable. In Rhodesia the coal field is situated about 180 miles north-west of Bulawayo, and is known to extend over 400 square miles. The seams vary from five feet to sixteen feet in width, and as the coal lies within forty feet of the surface it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts. In so large an area the quality naturally varies, but it is claimed that the coal is better than that now in use in Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal. In Zululand coal prospecting has been carried on upon the coast to the south of the Umlalazi river, but without satisfactory results. Figures concerning the amounts of different South African coals required to do the same work as one ton of Welsh coal (Ocean Merthyr), show that the Natal coal gives the best results, its estimate being 1,102 tons, as compared with 1,562 for Vereeniging coal, 1,634 for Indwe, and 1,502 for Cape Wallsend. It is expected that in the near future Natal coal will be delivered at Port Elizabeth and Cape Town at a price comparing favorably with that of Welsh coal.

THE INACCURACIES OF AUTHORS.

(Edward Latham in the 'Saturday Review.')

In 'Ivanhoe' a knight of Richard I. holds converse with a contemporary of William the Conqueror, who was Richard's great-grandfather.

'In "The Newcomes" Clive in a letter dated 183— asks "Why have we no picture of the sovereign and her august consort from Smee's brush?" The reason was probably due to the fact that there was no Prince Consort before 1840.

The moon seems to be a very dangerous planet for writers to trifle with. In 'King Solomon's Mines' Rider Haggard makes an eclipse of this satellite take place at the new instead of the full moon—an astronomic impossibility. In the 'Children of Gibson' Walter Besant has caused a new moon to rise in the east at two o'clock in the morning. The most casual observer has without doubt noticed that the new moon appears in the western sky and sets from the moment it becomes visible.

Trollope makes Andy Scott come 'whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth.'

At the close of 'Around the World in Eighty Days' the hero arrives triumphantly at his club just as the clocks of London strike ten minutes to twelve!

A Paris journal recently recorded the discovery in the Seine of the nude corpse of a man with ten sous in his waistcoat pocket. But this was scarcely more paradoxical than the case of Robinson Crusoe, who before divesting himself of his clothes to swim to the wreck took precaution to fill his pockets full of biscuits.

In 'Don Quixote' Sancho continues to ride on his ass after having lamented the animal's death.

The anachronisms and errors of Shakespeare are too well known to require repetition. He speaks of cannon in the reign of King John, a century and a half before their invention; he refers to printing in the reign of Henry II., of clocks in the time of Cæsar; makes Hector quote Aristotle and Coriolanus refer to Cato. He introduces a billiard table into the house of Cleopatra, makes Delphos an island and gives a seacoast to Bohemia.

THE WORLD'S SMALL, AFTER ALL.

(New York 'American and Journal.')

'I have a cousin in America. No doubt you have met him. He lives at Topeka, Kan.' Few are the voyagers to the other side of the Atlantic who have not bumped against some such assertion and then fallen under suspicion of being themselves unknown, since the provincial mind of the foreigner cannot realize that the Western Hemisphere is slightly larger than a parish in Kent.

And this apropos of the fact that some years ago a certain New York man who happens to be a 'mighty hunter before the Lord,' journeyed to British Columbia in search of game. While sojourning at Winnipeg he expressed a desire to bag some caribou, and a friend who knew the country thoroughly, advised him to go to Waubagun, a station on a branch of the Northern Pacific.

'There is nothing but a water-tank there,' said his friend, 'and only one man in the whole section, a Scotch recluse, who looks after the tank; but he is a superb guide, and as he has only one train a day to watch out for he will give you all the sport you want.'

The New Yorker went, won the regard of the hermit and slew caribou by the score. Last summer he was in Scotland, and while roaming over the moors one day lost his way. At length he espied a little cottage and, making for it, inquired if he could not be accommodated with something to eat. His hostess, a motherly Scotch body, at once set about getting him a 'snack,' and, like all rustics, during the course of her preparations, deluged him with questions.

'An' so ye're frae America, ye say?' she finally interjected. 'Happen ye ken my son, Sandy McNeil? He's been over there this mony a year.'

'I think not,' replied the visitor, wearily. 'You see, America is a very large place. Where does your son reside?'

'At Waubagan water tank,' replied the dame.

Strange freak of chance! An habitue of Fifth avenue was made the link of communication between the lonely mother and her equally lonely son, separated from each other by half the distance around the globe.

The great historical ball, which is to be held at Government House, Calcutta, next January, will be one of the most striking of the many stately functions connected with the Coronation rejoicings in India. His Excellency appears at it as Lord Wellesley, the Viceroy of the ball of a hundred years ago, while the members of the staff will wear the costumes of their respective predecessors of 1803. The viceregal guests from Delhi attending it are so numerous that Government House, large as it is, will be unable to accommodate the whole party, and special arrangements will have to be made. Amongst others who are expected are Mrs. Cornwallis West, late editor of that brilliant literary venture, the 'Anglo-Saxon Review,' and Mrs. Craigie, better known as John Oliver Hobbes, the author.

Advertisements.

BOTTLE BABIES

Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

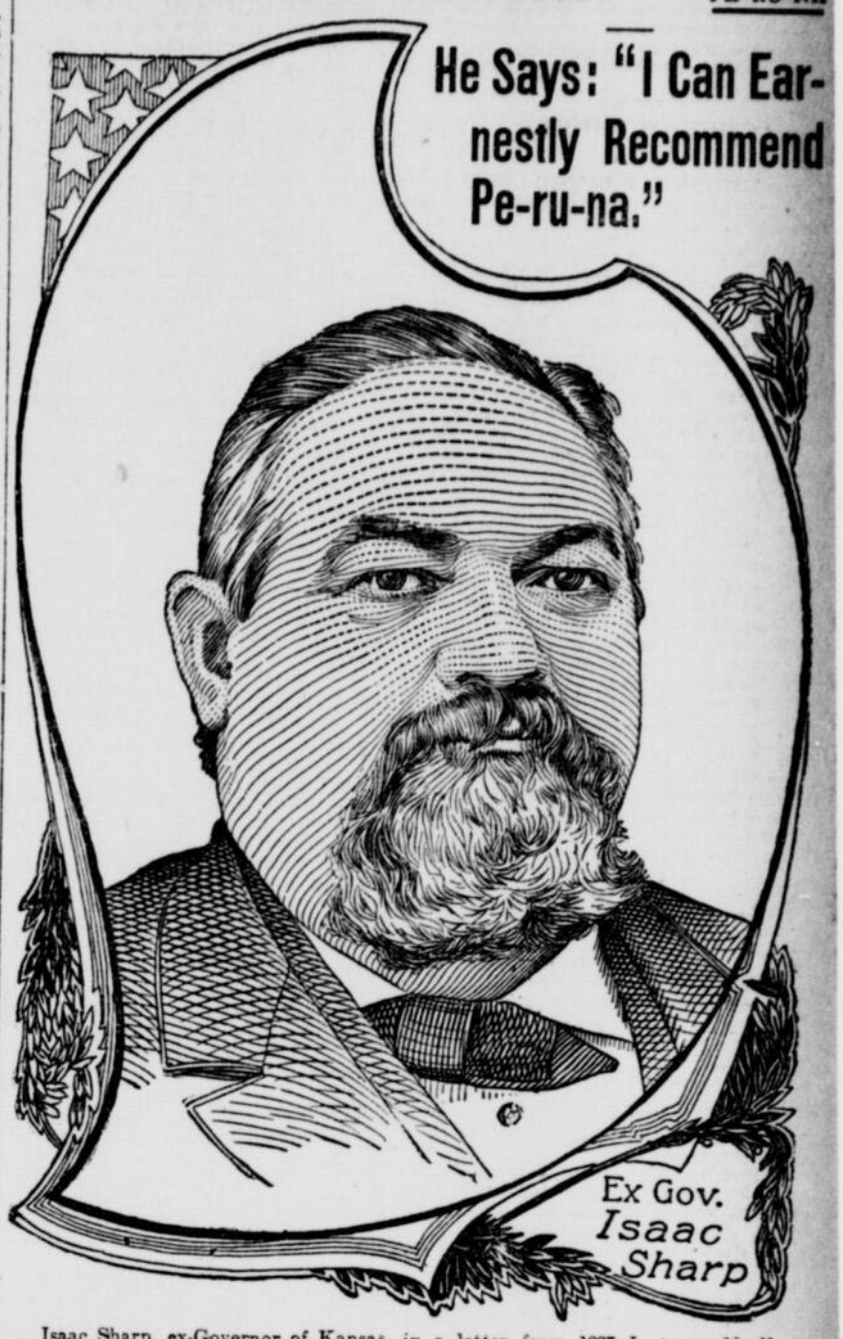
It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new, firm flesh and strong life. You'll be pleased with the result. It takes only a little in milk to make baby fat.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Advertisements.

GOVERNOR SHARP ENDORSES PE-RU-NA

He Says: "I Can Earnestly Recommend Pe-ru-na."



Isaac Sharp, ex-Governor of Kansas, in a letter from 1227 I street, N. E., Washington, D.C., writes:

"I can earnestly recommend your Peruna as an excellent tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is firmly established by my friends, who have been benefited by its use, and the public should know of its great curative qualities."—Isaac Sharp.

Mr. Edwin F. Whitten, 3 Otis street, Worcester, Mass., writes:

'I am pleased to add my testimony relative to the great benefits which are derived from Peruna in cases of catarrh.

'March last I was taken ill with congestion of the lungs and bronchitis, which left me with a severe case of nasal catarrh. The discharge from nostrils and throat was vile and sickening. In May I began taking Peruna, and in less than ten days the discharge had ceased, and before the second bottle was used the soreness back of nostrils, over eyes and head, generally, had disappeared.

'It has prevented the annual attack of hay fever and my general health is by a large percent better than it has been for many months.

'Peruna, certainly, if taken wisely and faithfully will in a very short space of time do good work in ridding one of catarrh.'—Edwin F. Whitten.

Congressman Thompson of Kentucky.

Ex-Congressman Phil. B. Thompson, from Kentucky, writes:

'My friends have used your remedy, Peruna, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your medicine. Besides being one of the very best tonics, it is a good, substantial catarrh remedy.' Phil. B. Thompson.

Clean, Mucous Membranes.

Anyone who has taken Peruna has clean mucous membranes.

Any one who has clean mucous membranes is not liable to catch cold, cannot have catarrh and need not fear catching the grip or having malaria or contracting any contagious disease.

As the skin protects the outside of the body so the mucous membrane, protects the cavities of the body, that is to say, if it is a clean and healthy mucous membrane.

A congested or catarrhal mucous membrane, a mucous membrane dotted with little ulcers or spotted with canker sores will not protect the body.

Such people always have colds, are sure to have the grip and would acquire any contagious disease that is going in spite of all antiseptics and precautions.

Peruna makes dirty mucous membranes clean.

Peruna makes diseased mucous membranes well.

This not only rids the patient of catarrh but fortifies the body against the reverses of all climates, epidemics and contagious diseases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium Columbus, Ohio.

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.]

CHEVIOT SHEEP

AN ADMIRER OF THE BREED TELLS OF THEIR GOOD QUALITIES.

I am firmly convinced that it is the duty of every stockman to do all in his power to convince people of the superior qualities of his favorite breed and bring it more prominently before the public, says the 'Farmer's Guide.' I deeply realize that the Cheviot, that agile, sweet countenanced breed of sheep, has not had equity done it, so far as the fog of advertising and printers' ink is concerned. But this state of affairs is not confined solely to the Cheviot breeders, for it occurs to me that the sheep men as a rule are just a little timid. I believe they write less on their favorite vocation than other stockmen. I cannot account for this, for I am well aware of the fact that they are not so illiterate or indigent but what they could spend a little time and money and advance a few ideas of value to the sheep world. The stock papers cannot be held responsible in the least for they are always ready and willing to do their part. Some of the Cheviot breeders have by 'pen and sword,' been a great advantage and have brought it safely to the lofty position it now occupies. Others have remained taciturn, consequently are unknown and unnoticed and have been of little or no benefit to the breed they fancy.

The Cheviot is an old breed, yet new. That is, they have been bred from time immemorial, yet in obscurity, comparatively. In fact they were bred in the Eastern States (New York mainly) for a great many years, but not until the early nineties did they begin to drift westward. At the present time, however, they are well and favorably known to a great many western people, yet some who have never had the pleasure of seeing this useful breed think they are little white-faced fellows and only fit to be used as lawn mowers. But let me say here from a practical standpoint that they are fit to tread the pastures of a lord or pay the rents of those not endowed with an abundance of the filthy lucre.

The question is frequently asked me: 'Why do you breed Cheviots?' Because they are my fancy. And why are they my fancy? From the simple fact that they are hardy, prolific, beautiful, of good size, a good wool and mutton sheep, cross well on other breeds, good milkers and affectionate mothers. What more could be asked of them? I do not claim that the Cheviots are free from faults, but I do claim that they are as free from faults as any breed.

I have no hesitancy in saying that they are one of the hardiest breeds. Being a mountain breed they would naturally have to be very hardy to stand what they would be required to in their native home, where they know no shelter, save the blue canopy of the heavens, no bed save nature's shroud of sheeted snow, and no food other than that provided by nature, which in winter is covered with snow. Yet they get it and the pink skin and bright eyes for which they are noted, prevail.

Ewes will weigh from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds and will shear from eight to fourteen pounds of wool. Rams will weigh from two hundred to four hundred pounds and have been known to shear as high as twenty-two pounds. My herd last year averaged nine and one-half pounds of nice, clean wool per head, which commanded the highest market price. To be plain, they are a close, middle wooled and mutton sheep and carry more muscle and less adipose matter than any other mutton breed in England or Scotland. We have tried the cross on nearly all other breeds and unhesitatingly say it is one of the best, being a good cross, well adapted to graze, thriving on hill or in valley.

Every breeder in our society reports them to be the very best of mothers. The lambs when dropped are good, strong fellows and right up and to work, so it is not necessary to stay up nights to take care of sluggish lambs. The Cheviot is as prolific as any breed, with the possible exception of the Dorset. In appearance the Cheviot is the handsomest of all breeds of sheep, being a pure white, and having a clean face, bright and intelligent. The head is carried well erect, the body is long and well developed, the legs clean and white, and set well apart. The Cheviot has never seen a queen's palatial barn. Neither has a duke's or lord's shepherd had a hand in moulding them into beautiful form. Whatever they as a breed possess of merit is true, honest, unadulterated merit and this they possess in no small degree.—F. B. Hartman, Putnam Co., Ind.

SKIM-MILK CALVES.

Skim-milk calves can be raised at a greater profit than nine-tenths of the farmers imagine, but most of them are not so raised. It is not a difference between theory and practice, but between methods. Fine skim-milk calves six months' old frquently bring $18 to $20 per head, and at that rate they are profitable if the cost of raising them has been kept within reasonable limits. There is some risk in the work until one becomes expert at it. Then it is simple and sure. The calf must be taken from the mother early; some do it when they are a few hours old, and it is fed by hand without knowing anything about sucking. Five quarts a day divided into three meals should be all the calf is fed at first, and this quantity is gradually increased to six quarts. The largest meals should be given night and morning, and only half as much at noon. The milk should be as near the temperature of the cow as possible. All calf milk should be fed warm and sweet. Later, sour milk can be fed, but in that event it must be fed sour all the time. To change from sweet to sour will cause trouble. When two or three weeks old, skim-milk can take the place of the sweet, full cream milk, but the change should be made gradually. This is necessary because the quantity must be increased. It takes nearly twice as much skim-milk as cream milk to produce a pound of flesh or fat. When the change is complete, the calves can be fed nearly all the skim-milk they will drink, but a little meal and ground grain can be added about this time to give them more strength and growth. At first put a little moistened meal in their mouths after drinking, and they will soon acquire taste for grain. Within a week they will learn to take the meal themselves from a pail. Four-weeks-old calves will eat nearly three-quarters of a pound of meal a day, and in eight weeks, about double this amount. The feeding must all be done with care and the food should be given after this in large proportions.

When two months old, hay can be fed to them, and they will enjoy nibbling at it. Nothing but clean, bright hay or grain should be given. No more should be given than they will eat up clean at one time. The calves need plenty of sunshine, clean quarters, fresh air, with warm sleeping places, and regular kindly treatment, which will make them grow and fatten rapidly. Good, thrifty calves will then give their owner more profit than most other animals.

DISTURBING BEES

IS NOT GOOD FOR THEM UNDER ALL CONDITIONS.

Too many amateur beekeepers consider that their colonies will not do well unless they are continually looked after and their business affairs scrutinized every few days. No practice is so productive of restlessness and dissatisfaction among the industrious little honey gatherers as constant meddling with the hives. Every time they are disturbed in their labors they become excited, and do not again get down to work for several hours, and often a whole day elapses before they get in their normal state again. This not only causes them to lose time in the honey harvest, but it also cultivates a bad temper.

The new hand at the business reads in his handbook or in the columns of the beekeeping paper that certain things are nedful under certain circumstances, and he hastens to put the advice into practice, when it is probable that his colony did not stand in the slightest need of the manipulation suggested. There are numerous methods of discovering when anything is wrong with the bees without opening the hives. These indications should be learned, and when they are present, the hives may be investigated and not before. The most successful colonies are those which are manipulated the least, and we know of many profitable bee yards which the owner seldom enters, except in swarming time, when honey is to be taken out or queens introduced. Of course, when disease is present, or when some necessary work is to be performed, the keeper should be sufficiently well informed to know the fact and apply the remedy demanded.

While damage is done to bees by disturbing them in the summer, we believe, it is much greater when they are meddled with in the winter. The misdirected kindness of the novice will often result in unfitting them to do good work all the next season, and, in many cases, be the cause of the destruction of the entire colony. If they need feeding, it should be attended to while the weather is still warm, and they should not be again molested until spring opens.

Wisconsin has this year started two agricultural high schools, and has also provided that her public school teachers shall pass examinations in agriculture.

TEE COW STABLES

VENTILATION ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS.

An important matter for the consideration of any farmer about to build a barn is the combined question of warmth and ventilation, says the 'Prairie Farmer.' There are few farmers who have not read or heard about the needs of proper ventilation in the prevention of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and one needs but appeal to common sense to believe that the general health and constitution of the animals confined and the vitality of the offspring must in a large measure be affected by the supply of fresh air. Yet we find a small proportion paying attention to the matter of ventilation in the construction of new or arrangement of old barns for cows.

Fresh air, you will say, is a cheap commodity, but to supply milch cows with the required amount of fresh air during zero weather and still maintain a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees without artificial heat, is the problem. It is a question whether more dairy cows are injured from lack of sufficient oxygen and the breathing over of poisonous gases once exhaled from the lungs, or by exposure to the cold. Probably the immediate effect on the flow of milk is more from the latter cause, and for this reason we often find a close stable, shut off from even the hay-mow as a means of ventilation, with doors and windows tightly closed.

A man at rest requires about 1,600 cubic inches of air each hour, and when digesting food over 50 percent more than this amount. Now, since the chief business of the dairy cow is to digest food and make it into milk, she must need a large supply of fresh air to bring her the oxygen required to do her best. The King system of ventilation, in which the circulation of air is brought about simply through the difference in weight of the warm and cold air, accomplishes its work very well during cold weather. In brief, it consists of a series of intake flues which had best be not less than six feet in length, opening on the outside near the sill and rising to near the ceiling before entering the stable. These intake flues may simply consist of a space between two studdings, the barn to be tightly boarded inside and out, and these flues closed at the ceiling so that air rising in them will enter the stable. The opening outside need be only a few inches wide and the one near the ceiling inside, provided with a slide, partially closing or opening as desired. The intake flues should be several in number, so that no draught or cold air will be felt by the cows.

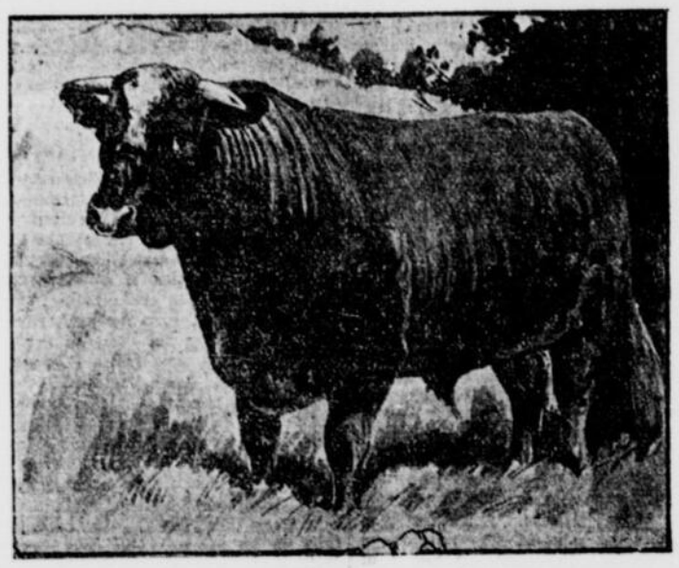
The outlet should be considerably larger than the intakes and should be equivalent to a flue two feet square inside for twenty cows. It is important that the outlets start from near the floor. The object of this is that the most impure as well as the coldest portion of the air is here, and it is this we wish to expel. It is true the circulation will be much more sluggish by this arrangement than if the outlet was near the ceiling, but circulation is secured by extending the flue to the eaves at least in a high barn, and if low to the peak along the rafters or straight up through the roof and above it at the eaves. The greater the difference in temperature between the outside air and the air in the flues, the more lively the circulation will tend to be and the smaller the inlets will need to be. It is the rising and escaping of this impure air in the outlet that enforces the intake of fresh air. There is also an advantage in having the outlet flue etxend above the roof. The wind blowing over it tends to increase the draught just as it does in a chimney. The outlet flue must be built air-tight. The exhalations of the cows with the heavy carbonic acid gas and moisture are naturally toward the floor, and will thus be taken up by the outlet flue, while the air which becomes warmed by radiation from the cows' bodies rises to the ceiling, mingles with and tempers the incoming air.

I believe that where two rows of cattle face each other in a barn it is best to have the outlet flues rise from the managers. Some people who have illy ventilated barns may not be aware of it. A cow exhales about four quarts of water from lungs and skin in twenty-four hours, and in a tight barn, not properly ventilated, a good deal of moisture will condense on walls. This will be an easy and reasonably sure test. A close, foul smell when door is first opened would also indicate imperfect ventilation. It is not a difficult matter to put in ventilating shafts and inlet flues as above described in an old barn, and it is certainly worth doing if the barn is tightly boarded so that ventilation is needed. If not double-boarded and warm this is the time of year to look after it and see that comfortable and healthful quarters are provided. It will pay not only in the satisfaction of feeling that the animals under your care are comfortable and safe, but will pay a handsome profit in the extra returns from the dairy and greater vitality of the progeny.

THE APPLE CROP.

The crop of apples brought to harvest makes a liberal total according to the final estimate of the 'American Agriculturist,' in its report of Oct. 25, placed at 43,000,000 barrels, against 27,000,000 barrels in 1901. The latest crop presents some marked contrasts when placed beside that of a year ago. In the older established orchard sections in the Middle and Eastern States the increase over last year's failure is very pronounced. In the central west there are also sharp gains, while in the south-west, a territory last year favored by exceptionally good yields, the crop this season is unusually deficient.

As for quality, this is far from satisfactory in the Central and Western States, according to the 'American Agriculturist.' In the east, apples range from very poor to exceptionally good, with liberal quantities in the aggregate suitable for autumn and winter storage. The Michigan crop is not a full one, yet a liberal surplus, quality uneven. Ohio has a good many apples for shipment; so with Missouri, while Arkansas and Kansas are far behind last year. New York, the most important apple state, has a big crop, yet less than the bumper yield of 1896. The outturn is very uneven in quality. The crop in New England is very much better than last year, when it was a failure. The Canadian crop varies greatly in quality, total yield liberal with the exception of Nova Scotia, which this season faces a failure. Apple buyers were on the field early, and the campaign has been active. Within the past fortnight prices in many instances have shown a slight hardening tendency, particularly for varieties of well-selected apples. The domestic demand is excellent, and the export trade is highly encouraging, five times as large this season to date as a year ago, when supplies were light and prices too high for foreigners.



CHAMPION OF HIS BREED.

'Choice Goods,' the magnificent Shorthorn bull which Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., sold to Messrs. J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Indiana, last November, for $7,500, is justifying the faith that the firm had in him when they paid this enormous sum. He has changed hands since then, and is now owned by Mr. G. M. Casey, of Clinton, Missouri. At the great Kansas City Breed Show last month he captured the Shorthorn championship. Of him the 'Breeder's Gazette' (Chicago) says: 'The position of "Choice Goods" seems securely fixed for the season. The bull takes a little showing, but he appears to have improved in condition during the circuit and made his way here to championship honors, as has been his wont.' 'Choice Goods' (76350) is a roan, was calved on April 21, 1899, and was bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackson Rothie Norman, Scotland. His sire was 'Remus' (73402), of the Gwynne family, and his dam 'Geraldine 5th.' He was early a prize-winner, and Mr. Flatt brought him to Canada after he carried off first prize at the Highland Agricultural Show at Inverness in 1901.

WINTER BUTTER-MAKING.

In order to encourage the manufacture of butter in winter the Department of Agriculture will grant similar premiums to those of last year, 'providing the milk brought to the factories is used exclusively for the manufacture of butter.' This premium will be paid as much to the farmer who brings his milk, as to the owner of the factory who converts it into butter in winter, each having an equal credit for the industry. The prize will be proportioned according to the quantity of milk furnished by each so as to proportion the amount of whey to be given each patron. It will only be payable for milk furnished from Nov. 1. The amount of the premium will vary with the advance of the season, the greatest merit consists in prolonging the season of lactation, and keeping up the quality of milk furnished. The amount of prizes is as follows: Five cents a hundred pounds for November milk, ten cents a hundred for December and fifteen for that of January and February. The division of the premium between farmer and maker will be: Eighty percent goes to the patron, and twenty percent to the maker.

IMPORTANCE OF THE HEN.

The 'National Provisioner' pays the following tribute to the industrious hen: 'If you hear a hen cackling respect her: she keeps down food prices. Besides, she never cackles unless she is about to do something or has done something. The hen is the commercial queen of industrial America and the "feathered tribe" has more to do with our prosperity and domestic economy than at first seems possible. Poultry and eggs control meat prices at certain seasons and influence them at all times. The hen and her product, along with other fowls, are meat's persistent competitors all over the world. This competition is especially felt in this country during the late spring, all summer and early fall.

'We now eat last year's fresh eggs and last year's fresh poultry just like we do last year's fresh meats. Cold storage is the wizard in the case. It keeps them on tap. The census enumerators found all the hens, ducks and geese setting the day he was around. The figures sent in showed that the barnyard fowls of America laid 167,000,000 dozen or 2,000,000,000 eggs a year for consumption. At an average of 15 cents per dozen, they were worth $25,050,000. To the above must be added the hatching eggs, or, better, the hatched birds that are sold as spring or other poultry. Last year this amounted to $22,000,000 worth.

'In comparison: Our much vaunted wheat crop the same year realized $303,000,000; our cotton crop, $325,000,000. It beats our production of gold for the year three times over. The sum realized by the poultry industry would have paid all our public school bills for that year and have had a surplus of $112,000,000 to spare. There are a lot of other crops which the hen could beat in sets of three each. This showing enhances the importance of the chicken and makes the poultry yard a strong competitor of the stock yards.'

DEFECTS IN HORSE-SHOEING.

Besides the diseased condition which follow directly and surely in the wake of the drawing knife and rasp in the hands of the wrongly instructed and mistaken smith, the weakening and thinning of the protective coverings of the foot render it much more liable to accidental injury, such as picked up nails, bruises, etc., and when associated with bad shoeing, occasion various defects of gait, as forging, interfering, etc.

Many smiths rasp away portions of the surface of the wall as well as destroy the sole and frog, and when this destruction of the natural protective surfaces is associated with the consequent lack of exercise of the foot structures, their naturally large blood supply is diminished and the foot is subjected to a drying out process which is the great enemy of a sound hoof.—'The Agricultural Student.'

LET THE HENS FORAGE.

The hen is a seavenger, and in hunting up the stray bits here and there, she becomes a medium of converting that which would be lost without her aid into a valuable and salable product, while the number of seeds of weeds and undesirable grasses consumed, lessens the labor of the farmer the succeeding season. Hence, in the fall she often repays whatever loss may have been sustained by her support in the early part of the year. Although many hens do not lay during the fall, being engaged in shedding the old and donning the new feathers, yet at no season of the year could this be done at less expense than in the fall. The hens should, therefore, be given their liberty in the fall, to forage at will, in order to save the waste left in the fields from harvesting.

POOR HATCHES.

There seems to have been a general complaint of poor hatches the past season, not but what many good hatches have been had, but that as a rule the number of chicks from a setting have been less than usual. Where the complaint is of general character, it is a hard matter to assign a cause, but it would seem as if it must be of a climatic nature. As a usual thing, however, the cause of poor hatches is the condition of the breeding stock, but when the chicks of poor hatches are strong and vigorous and make rapid growth, the breeding stock must be in good condition and the cause of the poor hatch must be other than the physical condition of the parent birds. There are seasons like the one just passed, when poor hatches seem to be the rule, and many reasons are given for it, but the real one is hard to select. It is one of the many mysteries of the poultry business and hard to solve.—'Poultry Herald.'

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

A hen is not nearly so apt to try to fly a wire netting fence as one made of lath. When she looks up to find a place to fly to, she cannot see the top of the wire, and does not try to fly, but a lath fence has a line of light and she aims for that and very often goes over.

A lazy hen is never a laying hen. To have your hens lay well you must make them scratch for their food. Therefore, scatter the grain well. If they work for their food they are healthier, and will lay right along.

To clear the place of mites, get one-half gallon of crude carbolic acid and put in a liberal quantity of naphthaline flakes and paint the roosts with it.

Great care should be taken in selecting eggs for hatching, and equal care should be given while incubation is going on. The eggs should be tested before being placed in the incubator or under the hen, and on the seventh day should again be tested. Fertile eggs will show a dark spot in the centre. Eggs that are not fertile will be clear. These should be removed at once. Some eggs will show a cloudy appearance. They should also be removed, as they will not hatch.

THE BEST BARLEY

RESULTS OF TESTS AT THE OTTAWA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Twenty varieties of two-rowed barley and thirty varieties of six-rowed barley were under test this year at the Central Experimental farm. The six leading varieties in each were:

Two-rowed Barley.	Bush.	Lbs.
1. French Chevalier	68	16
2. Danish Chevalier	64	8
3. Canadian Thorpe	62	24
4. Kinver Chevalier	60	—
5. Gordon	55	40
6. Fulton	55	—

Six-rowed Barley.	Bush.	Lbs.
1. Blue Long-head	74	8
2. Yale	73	16
3. Trooper	65	40
4. Stella	65	40
5. Odessa	65	—
6. Mensury	64	8

Last year the six leading varieties of two-rowed barley were:

	Bush.	Lbs.
French Chevalier	55	10
Danish Chevalier	47	4
Canadian Thorpe	46	2
Beaver	45	10
Standwell	42	34
Clifford	41	12

The three leading varieties last year were also the three last this year. The barley yield, however, was on the whole much larger than in 1901. This was the case in all grains. French Chevalier, Danish Chevalier, and Canadian Thorpe, which were foremost the last two years, are productive sorts of barley with stiff straw and loads of grain from three to four inches long. The variety is not subject to rust. The weight of grain per bushel is in the neighborhood of 51 and 52 lbs.

FARM GLEANINGS.

When you deposit manure around the trees do not pile it up about the trunk, but spread it at some distance from the tree, where the small root hairs can get hold of it.

Perhaps the waggons do not need paint, but if it has been on a year or more it may be refreshed and preserved by washing and coating with pure linseed oil, allowing it to dry thoroughly. A hot application to unpainted rims will keep them from shrinking and the tires will remain tight.

Little things can be done in orchards and vineyards during the autumn months. Fruit growers should look over their plantations before everything is covered with snow and see what is needed. The early work can be simplified if the conditions are thoroughly known in advance and preparations made to meet them.

A manufacturer of mowers and reapers said, several years ago, 'If it were not for these men who bang their machines to pieces and let them rot in the fence-corners, we would have to shut up shop.' A machine properly used and taken care of will last ten years at least, but the average life of a mower or reaper is about five years. Every farmer can avoid this tax upon the farm if he only will.

To protect fruit trees from the ravages of rabbits and mice, take strong lye or home-made soft soap, heat till all is melted to a gravy (or a good common or German bar soap will do, prepared in same way), then go from tree to tree and thoroughly wash the trunks from the ground three feet up. The soap is a cleanser and a fertilizer to the tree at the same time.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not leave the colts out in the early fall rains. Bring them in even if they miss a feed. It is better than being chilled.

You are looking about for a sire for your next crop of pigs. Between a good and poor one there is usually, say $10 difference. Now think how easily you can lose $100 by having scrubby hogs next fall.

Those who keep a hog or two confined in a pen should see that the ground is dry. A muddy hole is no place for a hog, even though many are kept there.

Do not let your hogs winter over in any old shack; fix up a dry, warm, comfortable place. Then see that he has plenty of suitable bedding where he sleeps and lays on the fat.

Feeding millet alone as coarse fodder is injurious to horses. It produces an increased action of the kidneys and causes lameness and swelling of the joints. It causes an infusion of blood into the joints and destroys the texture of the bone, rendering it soft and less tenacious, so that the ligaments and muscles are easily torn loose.

Many object to buying steers that are not dehorned and putting them in same lot with those without horns, claiming that those without horns will not get their full share of the feed and will be driven about more than is good for them. While this seems very plausible, yet if one will carefully watch their cattle in a mixed lot they will find that this is not always true. Last year, for the first time in several years, the writer fed a mixed lot, and they came out in April as evenly fatted as any lot he had driven to market for a long time, and some of the fattest steers in the bunch were those which were hornless.

Advertisements.

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Advertisements.

My Lungs Perhaps they are sore and weak from constant coughing. How is this? Have you forgotten about the cough medicine your grandmother gave you 50 years ago,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral?

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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.

POEMS WANTED.

M.C. would consider it a favor if some one would furnish the poem called 'No sects in heaven,' the first stanza beginning:

'Talking of sects till late one eve,
The various doctrine the saints believe,
I stood that night in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.'

A LIFE LESSON.

A.A., Norwich.—Will you kindly print the little poem beginning: 'Don't cry, little girl, don't cry.' I believe it appeared recently in 'World Wide,' but if so, our copy has been given away. Ans.—The poem is one by James Whitcomb Riley, entitled 'A Life Lesson.' It has not appeared in 'World Wide,' but we can give it to you.

"There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by,—
There! little girl, don't cry!

"There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by,—
There! little girl, don't cry!

"There! little girl, don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,—
There! little girl, don't cry!"

SHIPPING WHEAT.

Palouse City, Wash.—Will you kindly tell me how wheat is shipped across the Atlantic Ocean? Is it loose, or do they have to sack it up before loading it on to the vessels? Ans.—It is loaded from the elevators into the hold in bulk.

WHO WAS DIRCK?

School Girl.—In Browning's poem, 'The Ride from Ghent to Aix' is the 'Dirck' mentioned a man or a horse? Ans.—Dirck is a man. There were three men and three horses engaged in that famous 'ride.' —'I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three.' The three men were Joris, Dirck and the narrator.

AUTHORS.

W., Newfoundland.—Who is the author of 'Ecce Homo,' and who of 'Ecce Deus'? Ans.—'Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ,' is the chief work of Professor John Robert Seeley, of Cambridge, England. The best known painting of 'Ecce Homo' is one by Titian, 1543. The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of London, wrote 'Ecce Deus.'

MEASURING LOGS.

J.A.C.—Can you tell me a way to measure saw logs, with a two-foot rule? Ans.—A 'standard' log is 21 inches in diameter, and 12 feet long. Four and a-half standards are equivalent to a thousand feet of lumber. Suppose you have a log 18 inches in diameter, and twelve feet long—To find how many feet of lumber it is equivalent to: Square 18 in., and divide by the square of 21 in. Multiply by 1,000 and divide by 441. That is 18x 18 equals 324; 21x21 equals 441; 324 divided by 441 equals .7347 of a standard. As 4.5 standards—M feet, .7347 of a standard equals .7347 divided by 4.5, multiplied by 1,000, or 163 feet.

PEAT BOGS.

North Sydney.—Will you be so good as to give a description of the peat bogs that are suitable for fuel? Ans.—Peat is vegetable matter in a semi-decomposed state, formed in damp localities, and in a climate cool enough to retard the decomposition of successive generations of plants, beyond a certain point. Considerable differences are observable in peat beds, to some extent depending on the nature of the vegetation from which the peat has been formed. Some peats are greyish, others red or black; the majority, when dry, are dark brown, red, or snuff color. Some are compact, without fibres or traces of vegetation; others are light and porous, and contain much vegetable matter not far advanced in peaty decomposition. The best peat for fuel is that which is most free from undecomposed vegetable matter, being usually brown or black in color, and free from the admixture of earthy substances. This 'ripe' peat is usually found at a considerable depth. Peat fresh from the bog contains a great deal of moisture, which must, of course, be got rid of before the fuel is available for use.

INK ERASERS.

Tottenham.—What can I use to obliterate ink stains or writing without spoiling the surface of the paper? Ans.—Immerse a piece of blotting paper in a hot concentrated solution of citric acid. When it is dry, roll it into a pencil, and coat part with paper or lacquer to protect the fingers. To use it, moisten the eraser with water and rub over the ink. Drop upon the spot water containing chloride of lime, and the ink will disappear. Soak up the moisture with blotting paper, and rinse the cleansed spot with clear water, finally drying the leaf with blotting paper. Another method that, it is claimed, will obliterate almost any kind of ink is as follows: Solution A—Mix in equal parts potassium chloride, potassium hydrochlorite, and oil of peppermint. Solution B.—Sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid and water in equal parts. Wet the spot with solution A; let it dry, then pencil over lightly with solution B, and rinse in clear water, using blotting paper to dry finally.

NUMISMATIC.

L.G.H.—What is the value of an English half sovereign, dated 1802? The coin is well preserved. Ans.—This is not a half sovereign, but a half guinea. It is not very rare, and gold coins are not in much demand. If a purchaser can be found, it should be worth three dollars.

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.]

INDIGESTION.

'Paidagogos' has been troubled at intervals for some years past with what he thought was indigestion. For the past three months this has been more decided and persistent and accompanied by peculiar symptoms. The tongue is coated; the papillae from the back of the mouth down the oesophagus are greatly enlarged and protrude so that by movement of the muscles of the throat one side can be quite perceptibly scraped by the other. The back of the throat is covered with specks pure white in color, and adhering quite tenaciously. Is troubled greatly with flatulency and to some extent with constipation. Has an oppression and uncomfortable feeling about the stomach and bowels, especially when lying. Ans.—It is impossible to say from a mere description what form of indigestion you have, as this trouble is only a symptom and arises from many causes. We can only give you some general instructions. It is probable that you are suffering mainly from intestinal indigestion or catarrh. You should first see that the teeth are in perfect order, any holes stopped and false teeth put in where necessary. You might lessen the quantity of starchy food you are taking with advantage. Do not take much sweet stuff. Drink a glass of cold water every morning on rising. Possibly you are not taking enough outdoor exercise. Light lunches in the middle of the day are bad, as not only is the food inferior but you are apt to eat in a hurry. You might get some takadiastase and take 15 grains two hours after each meal. The enlarged papillae in the tongue are of no consequence and you cannot do anything much for them. The whitish specks in the throat are possibly of the same nature. Smoking is bad for these. You should be careful to use after each meal some antiseptic mouth wash, such as listerine and water, one part to two.

HAIR TURNING GREY.

R.M.M. is the daughter of a 'Constant Subscriber,' aged 24 years. Her hair is in a very unhealthy condition, getting thin and becoming grey at the sides. Ans.—We fear that it will be almost impossible to prevent the hair turning grey. With many people it seems to be constitutional. Of course some cases depend on known causes such as severe illness, nervous shock and unhealthy scalp. If your general health is poor you should consult a doctor and get built up. Something possibly can be done by attention to the hair. If the hair is oily the head should be washed about twice a week; if dry, wash only once a month. Comb frequently with a small toothed comb to remove all dust and dandruff. When washing the hair use only very hot water and some mild soap, like castile. Wash off all soap with very hot water and finally douche with cold water. You might try the following tonic, applying it every morning: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, one drachm; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. If the hair is oily leave out the castor oil.

PAIN IN BACK.

Subscriber—A young girl, 15½ years of age, for the past few days has been troubled with pains in her back about the waist and a little above. If she does not go to bed at half-past nine is sleepy and tired all the next day. Ans.—The information you give is so scanty that it is impossible to say just what the trouble is. Her system is probably run down. Feverish colds and lumbago are rather prevalent just now. Perhaps it is natural at her time of life. If it does not improve soon you had better see a doctor.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

QUALIFICATION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Constant Reader, Ont.—Can a person legally hold the office of common school trustee, holding no property or income, other than property left him by will subject to a second person having a life interest in all the said property—both parties living on said property? Ans.—It is probable that he can. The persons qualified to be elected trustees are such persons as are British subjects and resident ratepayers or farmers' sons, being resident within the meaning of the Municipal Act, of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under the Public Schools Act. Ratepayers include any person entered on the last revised assessment roll of the school section for public school rates.

HOMESTEADING.

Subscriber, Ont.—A young Canadian 12 years ago took up a homestead in New Ontario; he has since gone to the United States, and taken his citizenship papers. He has never resided upon the place, nor done any settlement duties. He employs a man to reside on the place, and do the settlement duties. Can this American get the deed to this place when the settlement duties are done? Ans.—He would not be legally entitled to do so.

WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

A Reader.—1. Has the law changed in regard to widow's power? 2. If a man dies owning one hundred acres and leaves no will, what would be the wife's share, she being the second wife? 3. The man had four children before, and there are four of the second family. Who would have the right to look after the business, the wife or the eldest of the first family? Ans. 1. and 2.—There have been changes from time to time. As the law stands at present, she would be entitled to dower, that is to say, to one-third of the land for life; or, in lieu thereof, she might elect to take under the Devolution of Estates' Act, one-third of her husband's entire estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of debts. If taking dower, she would be entitled, with respect to personal property, to one-third of whatever might remain thereof after payment thereon of debts. 3. The widow is, generally speaking, considered to have the preference in the matter of the appointment of administrator.

REGULATING SALE OF CORDWOOD.

Woodman.—1. Has the town council of a corporation power to pass a by-law to regulate the sale of cordwood brought to the market place for sale? 2. Can the town council pass a by-law, stipulating that cordwood exposed on the market for sale, shall be sold for so much, by the cord, and not otherwise? Ans.—1 and 2. We think so. See the Municipal Act, section 580, and especially sub-sections 5 and 9 thereof. (R.S.O., 1897, vol. 2, pages 2594-95.)

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

LAME FILLY.

A.D.J., Ont.—Have a heavy Clyde colt, 2½ years old, which has been worked some all summer. About Aug. 1 noticed her appear stiff in fore-legs when backing out of stall, and when grazing in pasture; would change position of feet suddenly, as if sore; seems all right when working, and will run around pasture as if nothing was wrong; never was lame, even on hard road, but appears to be stiff and in pain all over sometimes when backing, especially when fore-feet are raised at all; examined by veterinary surgeon who advised shoeing, but is very little better; has well developed shoulders and breast, and good, heavy feet; is in good condition. Will it hurt her to do light ploughing? Please advise. Ans.—It is difficult to diagnose such a case without an examination. As she is young, and presumably valuable, you should remove her shoes, and let her run idle in a soft straw yard during the winter. She has evidently been injured by too heavy work for her age. Feed her on hay, roots and mashes. Occasionally have her soles thinned, and her feet poulticed for a few days.

RHEUMATIC PIG.

Berks.—A pig, one year old, pure-bred Berkshire, took a stiffness in hind part, seemingly in back; has got worse till she cannot get up, and seems sore to move round; have been feeding pumpkins raw without taking out inside; have also been feeding corn on cob, equal portion of each. Would the pumpkin seeds have anything to do with affecting the kidneys, or is it a disease? Had one the same two years ago; pig eats well, and seems bright in every other respect. What do you think is best to do, or can there be anything done? Ans.—Evidently the pig is suffering from rheumatism. Give her a wineglassful of castor oil, follow this by giving a teaspoonful of colchicum wine three times daily, and rub the loins night and morning with soap liniment. She should be kept dry and warm, having plenty of dry straw to cover herself in.

ABORTION IN COW.

Dairy Farmer.—Jersey cow, which I raised, was due to come in when twenty months old, but lost her calf, four months before her time, and we could see no cause for it. She was kept by herself, and fed on grain and hay. She dropped her first fully developed calf about twelve months after losing her first. This was a year and eight months ago; since then she has lost two calves, both within four months of calving time, but by different sires. She is with calf again about a month now. Her feed has been six quarts of bran and three quarts of ground oats a day, with hay, while in the stable, and without it while on the grass. She has milked the 20 months through, giving on the average about eight quarts of milk a day, and making five pounds of butter a week. I would like to know if I should put her dry, and so give her a better chance to come in. I do not like to lose her, as she is of valuable stock. Any information on this subject would be received with grateful thanks. Ans.—It is very bad practice to have heifers calve at twenty months. Our experience, which is extensive, is decidedly against too early breeding; these and other troubles are often induced by it. She will require the greatest care, and freedom from excitement of any kind, to enable her to carry her calf full time. By all means give her a rest from the secretion of milk; feed her well, but not too highly, so as to recover her strength and condition, and as the period of calving approaches, keep her very quiet, and give her a laxative occasionally, say, half a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in two quarts of water, sweetened by a teacupful of molasses.

ASTHMATIC SPANIEL.

Jack.—Black cocker spaniel, aged four years, is troubled with asthma. He eats well, and is otherwise quite well. I should be very glad if you can tell me what to do to cure this. Ans.—Asthma being due to two causes; first, disease of the nerves (pneumogastric), or dilatation or rupture of air cells of the lungs, it is rarely that recovery takes place. Give him five drops of liquor arsenicalis, and two of fluid extract of belladonna, three times daily. Feed him only once a day, and give him regular open-air exercise.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold or storms. Do not change the feed suddenly.

As a rule consumers of milk in large cities are poor judges of its quality; they look more to color than richness. A highly colored article will sell better than one that has only a heavy percentage of solids.

The income from one cow must be more than $50 if she is to give any profit. Of this, $35 is required for feed, $12.50 for labor and $2.50 as interest. If a cow produces more than this, it is so much clear profit.

Extra methods of cleanliness are required to produce a natural, wholesome flavored milk from stable-confined cows. Is your milk and butter absolutely faultless in this direction?

Dairy farming now requires more intelligence and skill, and we see the need of the education and training the farmer's boy gets at the agricultural schools. The great need in the farming of to-day is more science and more capital. It needs the men with clear heads, good habits and with push and enterprise. In the culture and betterment of the man we get at the basis of all improvements and reforms.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 631.

By N. Maximov.

(From 'Checkmate.')

Black—7 pieces.

White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 632.

By H. von Duben.

Black—9 pieces.

White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Problem No. 633. By H. Jonsson.

White—K at Q B 7, Q at K R sq, R at Q Kt 5, B at K B 4, Kts at Q B 5, Q R 5, Ps at K 6, Q 2, Q 6—9 pieces.

Black—K at Q 5, B at Q R 7, Kt at K Kt 5, Ps at K B 4, Q 6—5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 634. By H. von Duben.

White—K at K R 6, Q at Q sq, Rs at K B 2, K 4, Bs at K sq, Q 5, Kts at K R 5, Q R 2, Ps at K Kt 3, K Kt 7, K B 6, Q B 3, Q R 4—13 pieces.

Black—K at Q 6, Q at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q B 5, Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 5, K B 6, Q 2, Q 7, Q R 4, Q R 6—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solutions published Nov. 29 must reach editor Nov. 22.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 620. Sumner. Two moves. Key: R—Kt 2. Correct from H. W. Barry, 'very nifty in design, but a trifle heavy for results obtained.' Sec. P.Q.C.A., 'key obvious; raison d'etre of B at R 2 is only revealed when P moves to B 6.' G. Patterson.

No. 621. Manchester 'Weekly Times' tourney. Three moves. Key: P—Q 6. Cooked by Q—B 2.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'key good, although easily spotted, and idea quite original. The variety is also good and the mates are pleasing. There are some close tries. B x Kt P is close, especially.' Sec. P.Q.C.A., 'hard nut, full of good neat.' G. Patterson. Q—B 2, 'very easy.'

No. 622. Havel. Three moves. Key: K—B 3.

Correct from Novice, H. W. Barry, 'a great problem of its class.' G. Patterson.

No. 623. Colpa. Two moves. Key: R—Kt 4.

Correct from Novice, H. W. Barry, 'This is a deceptive waiter, as the mates are not at all mechanical, and the key is remarkably subtle of its class.' Sec. P.Q.C.A., 'a nice waiter.' G. Patterson suggests that Q—B 5 ch is mate on the move, but Black can escape to B 6.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Novice, 30; H. W. Barry, 25; E. W. Allen, 16; Pawn, 30; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 24; G. Patterson, not in competition, 14.

Mr. Barry, in acknowledging his prize, says: 'Please tell the boys that I quite agree with you about the monthly prizes being well worth having.' We are waiting for Mr. Allen's address in order to forward his prize.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. Allen.—You will have noticed your correct score in last week's issue. No solutions this week? How is that? The batch was not very difficult.

H. J. Rose—Glad to see you are solving again.

H. W. Barry.—Communication to hand. Many thanks. Your suggestion re problems sent, shall be followed. Re the Manchester tourney the problems entered are still appearing in the column. Presumably, the editor wishes all to undergo public scrutiny before any award is made. Much the best plan we think. The prizes and author's names have not yet been made known, as far as we are aware—certainly not in the column as it reaches us. Glad you like your prize.

Pawn.—Where are those solutions to 620—623?

Novice.—Many thanks for your suggestion. It is possible, though, that you have not hit the right reason for so few solvers entering our competition. The majority, nearly all in fact, of the fifteen you refer to, are by no means 'young solvers'; quite the other way. It is more likely true that there are only a few, comparatively, chess lovers in Canada who have done much problem solving, and that the bulk of the chess players are half afraid to tackle a set position of some of the pieces, though quite willing to 'shift' all the pieces many times a day—to no purpose. Personally, we prefer play over the board to solving, as a habit; but the chess player who never tackles a problem is like a person who says he can swim but never enters his bath without a lifebelt. What each misses neither ever knows. The monthly competition system is specially devised to meet the needs of those who do solve, or try to, but are not adepts. They have their chance, and a good one. When we had a competition in which only two-movers were set, it was very sparsely patronized, so sparsely indeed that the idea was given up as merely blocking the publication of many interesting problems, while it did not induce entrants.

'CHECKMATE.'

The November number continues the chess chronology with many interesting names and facts. A. C. White has an article on problem building; takes us right through the process. Napier's review of the Hanover tournament throws light, from the inside, on the workings of that and similar contests. One remark about the modern game hardly passes. 'There is less chivalry, and more common sense in the present manner of campaign.' The analogy does not seem good. In the days of chivalry the importance of every individual as a factor in the fight was immensely greater than in modern warfare. The principal characteristic of chivalry was hardly slap-dashness so much as scrupulous attention to form and detail. Might not the same be said of modern chess? Perhaps, a paradox has been suggested. Let's send it to Bernard Shaw. There is plenty of news in this number, and the game and problem departments are as good as ever. Montrealers will be interested to hear that Jasnogrodsky recently gave a simultaneous exhibition at Milwaukee, playing twenty boards. He won 14; drew 3, and lost 3.

GAME NO. 558.

Correspondence game played recently in Russia. From 'Schachmati.'

Muzio Gambit.

White. Subkowski.	Black. Antuschew.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—QB 4	4 P—K Kt 5
5 B x P ch	5 K x B
6 Kt—K 5 ch	6 K—K 1
7 Q x P	7 Kt—K B 3
8 Q x B P	8 B—Q 3
9 Castles	9 R—B 1
10 P—Q 4	10 Kt—Q B 3
11 Q— R6	11 Kt x Kt
12 P x Kt	12 B x P
13 B—K Kt 5	13 B x Kt P
14 P—K 5	14 P—Q 4
15 Kt—Q 2	15 B x R
16 R x B	16 B—K 3
17 B x Kt	17 Q—Q 2
18 Kt—K B 3	18 R—K Kt 1
19 Kt—Kt 5	19 B—B 4
20 R—K B 1	20 B—Kt 3
21 P—K 6	21 Q—Q 3
22 Kt x R P	22 Q x K P
23 R—R 4	23 Q—Q Kt 3 ch
24 K—R 1	24 Q—Kt 4
25 R—K 1 ch	25 K—Q 2
26 Kt—B 6 ch	26 K—B 3
27 R—K 6 ch	27 K—B 4
28 Q—K 3 ch	28 K—B 4
29 B—B 2	29 Q—Kt 8 ch
30 B—Kt 1	30 P—Kt 3
31 Q—K 2 ch	31 K—Kt 5
32 Kt x P ch	32 K—R 4
33 Q—Q 2 ch	33 K—R 3
34 Kt x B P ch	34 K—Kt 2
35 Q—Q 5 ch	35 Black resigns.

GAME NO. 559.

A fine game from the correspondence match between New York and Pennsylvania, in which a well-known problem composer, Mr. M. Lissner, of Manhattan, defeated one of the international cable match team, Mr. H. G. Voigt, of Philadelphia.

(Scotch Gambit.)

White. M. Lissner.	Black H. G. Voigt.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt— KB 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—B 4
5 P—B 3	5 Q—K 2
6 Castles	6 P x P
7 Kt x P	7 P—Q 3
8 Kt—Q 5	8 Q—Q 2
9 R—K 1	9 K Kt—K 2
10 P—Q Kt 4	10 Kt x P
11 Kt x Kt	11 B x Kt
12 B x P ch	12 K—B 1
13 R—K 2	13 K x B
14 Q—Kt 3 ch	14 K—B 1
15 Q x B	15 P—K R 3
16 B—Kt 2	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 P—K 5	17 K—Kt 1
18 P—K 6	18 Q—K 2
19 Q R—K 1	19 P—B 4
20 Q—K 4	20 Kt—K 4
21 Kt x Kt	21 P x Kt
22 Q x K P	22 P—Q Kt 3
23 R—Q 2	23 R—R 2
24 R—Q 8 ch	24 Q x R
25 P—K 7	25 Q—K 1
26 Q—Q 5 ch	26 Resigns

GAME NO. 560.

The following gamelet, played recently at the Boston Press Club, shows how the problemist sometimes comes to his own over the board. The remarks are by the winner, who modestly lays no claim to being anything of a 'player,' but there are those who are slower to see an opportunity to win.

White. O. P. Ponent.	Black. H. W. Barry.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Q—K 2	3 Q Kt—B 3
4 P—Q B 3	4 K Kt—B 3
5 P—B 4	5 Q—K 2
6 P x P	6 B x Kt (a)
7 P x Kt	7 Q—B 4
8 P—Q 4	8 B x P
9 P x B	9 Kt x P (b)
10 P x P (c)	10 R—Kt sq
11 Q—Q 3	11 R x P
12 B—K 3 (d)	12 Kt—B 7 ch (e)
13 Q x Kt	13 Q x B ch
14 K—B sq (f)	14 R—Kt 5
15 Kt—Q 2	15 P—Q 4
16 B x P (h)	16 R—B 5 ch (g)

REMARKS.

(a) Black could, of course, have played Kt x P, giving up a piece for two Ps, and White might live to weep over his gains.

(b) A 'synthetic' win, now, possibly, owing to White's weak centre.

(c) Quite funny.

(d) This, of course, was threatened, and wins a piece easily—in some other game.

(e) The only kind of a move we (problemists) can see.

(f) Of course, if Q—K 2, Q—B 8, wins back the piece with some superiority. K—Q sq is no better.

(g) Black wins Q and both Rs for B or else mates in 5.

(h) If B—K 2, R x Kt P wins.

THE GREATEST EIGHT.

According to Lasker, the eight greatest chess players alive are Marocezy, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Janowski, Atkins, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, and the champion himself. No significance is to be attached to the order in which the names are given.

MUNICIPAL EXPENSES OF PARIS.

There is trouble in Paris to find the money needed for municipal expenses. The authorities are now collecting a new tax of one-half percent on rentals to make up for the revenue lost by the remission of the taxes on the so-called hygienic drinks; namely, wine, beer, and cider. That remission has enabled the working classes to get beverages at a lower price, but the better class of wines are no cheaper, and the consumers of these receive no equivalent for the new tax. Indeed, they are doubly taxed, for working-class dwellings are exempt from the new impost, the whole burden of which falls on the upper and middle classes. It takes the place, however, of a proposed tax on gardens, based on their estimated value as building land. This threatened to despoil Paris of many oases which greatly beautify the city. While the deficit for the present year is thus provided for, a further deficit of 8,000,000f. for next year, occasioned by an increase in expenditure on public works, has to be met. The Prefect suggests surtaxes on coal, butter, game, and poulty, meat, cheese, fresh-water fish, dried fruits, oranges, and lemons. It is very doubtful, however, whether the government or parliament will agree to these imposts. The probability is that recourse will be had either to an increase in the new tax on rentals or in the old house-tax. This will fall exclusively on the upper and middle classes, thus discouraging foreigners or Frenchmen from living in Paris, where the cost of existence already compares unfavorably with that in other capitals.

COURSE FOR YOUNG FARMERS.

The board of directors of Wesley College, Winnipeg, has prepared a course of study specially designed for young farmers and farmers' sons. This will consist of a practical treatment by competent instructors and experienced farmers, of such subjects as are of particular interest to the farming community. The course will commence on Nov. 17 and end March 14. The fee will be twenty dollars for the whole course of lectures. Board can be obtained in the city for about $3.50 per week. The estimated amount of all the items of expense (including travelling, board and tuition) connected with the taking of the course is a hundred dollars. The subjects taught will include arithmetic, grammar, writing, English literature, practical mechanics, bookkeeping, law, practical farming, stock raising, fruit-growing, rotation of crops, farm buildings, farm hygiene and public speaking. All the subjects will be regarded from the farmers' point of view.

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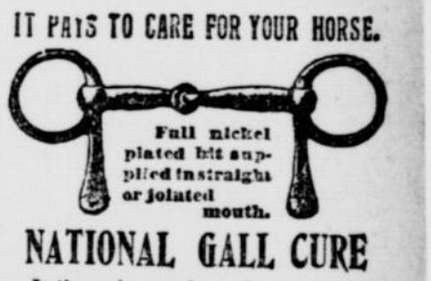

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This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE CANADIAN ARCH IN LONDON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It has occurred to me that it might interest many of your readers if I sent you the following facts concerning the very beautiful triumphal arch erected by the Canadian people for the coronation of King Edward VII. After the arch had served its worthy purpose and had been the admiration of thousands (perhaps millions would be nearer the mark) it was notified in some of our London papers that its demolition would take place on a certain date and that the beautiful corn forming the main feature of its construction would be distributed to those who applied for it.

Immense crowds assembled to see the arch taken down with the object of securing some memento, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I was able to secure a portion, for which I had made previous written application. The corn was freely given by the authorities, but the crush was so great and the crowd so eager for the spoil that one had to do battle to get it. I, however, with help, was fortunate enough to secure a sufficient quantity for my needs and have much pleasure in writing to tell you the purpose for which I was so anxious to obtain it.

The Chelsea Temperance Society were shortly celebrating their harvest thanksgiving and it struck me how much more interesting the decorations would be when it was announced that all the corn used was procured from the celebrated Canadian arch. This, I am glad to say, the society was able to do, and gave an infinite amount of pleasure to those assembled. Our festival was carried on for two evenings and after the entertainment on the final night the corn was sold for the benefit of the society, the members eagerly purchasing it to take away as a souvenir.

I could perhaps write many more details, but think I have trespassed sufficiently on your space.

CARL BOWEN.

62 Oakley street, Chelsea, London, Oct. 23, 1902.

'SINGLE TAXER' CORRECTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to reply to some of 'Single Taxer's' statements in your issue of last Saturday. 'Single Taxer' seems to have lived long enough under the shadow of this shady personage whom he mentions to have become a partaker of his deeds. Note how he twists my letter by saying I did not even except the President of the United States. If he will kindly read my letter again he will see I did except all but 'those who chose to be their servants.' Note again, I did not deny the right of the mine workers to regulate, control and dispose of their property—their labor—but what I did deny was the right of laborers to regulate, control and dispose of the capitalists' property, and inferentially the right of unionist laborers to deny to non-union laborers the right to dispose of their property—their labor—for what price they choose to take for it. Note again that while he denies that I have given the right interpretation of the text, 'Be not thou one of them that strike hands,' he himself gives no interpretation whatever of it, and gets out of it by saying it is no argument to quote Scripture. He says 'Scripture is so contradictory.' No doubt it appears so to a blind man, but to those who can see it it is a very harmonious book. I believe the Bible, though written thousands of years ago, was intended for all time, past, present and future, even to the end of the world, and which includes even a modern coal strike.

But after going deeper into this matter, as he says, what does he himself do but quote Scripture on the subject when he says, 'And on the basis that the Lord gave the earth to the children of men, and that we should love our neighbor as ourselves.' Of course, he does not give us chapter and verse where to find his basis, but I would ask him where did he discover that there is a God, and that that God gave the earth to the children of men, and that we should love our neighbor as ourselves? Also that a shady personage twisted Scripture? I venture to assert he did not discover them in a coal mine, but in the very Scriptures themselves, and which he sets down as the basis of his argument. I consider myself justified in quoting Scripture because I presume Mr. Pedley was trying to instruct his hearers in the way of righteousness on the basis of something which he found written in the Scriptures. If in this I am mistaken then so much the worse for Mr. Pedley.

'Single Taxer' says the operators' deeds cannot go back beyond Columbus. Does he insinuate that the union miners have deeds extending beyond the time of Columbus and vesting in union miners the right to do all the mining, to the exclusion of all non-union miners, and that those deeds entitle union men to call non-union men 'scabs,' while they themselves are clean, white men? I would also ask 'Single Taxer' what more right have those union miners to the several situations than they have to the Atlantic ocean or the River St. Lawrence?

He says: 'If the constitution declares that all citizens have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' etc. The Scriptures declare that if a man will not provide for the members of his household he is worse than an infidel, but the unionist steps in and says to the non-unionist, 'Unless you join our union you dare not, except at the risk of your life, go to work and earn the food necessary to keep yourself and the children whom God has given you from starving. We deny you the right to work and be happy.' Are union men conforming to the constitution in so doing? I trow not.

He says: 'How can a few men who claim absolute possession in a natural deposit, and deny it to their fellow men if they choose, love their neighbors as themselves?' It is not true that the operators ever denied supplying it to their fellow men. This denial was on the part of the miners, who, when the operators were sending out train loads of coal, tried to defeat the operators by ditching the train, not caring if they killed the men in charge of the tram. If the essence of murder was anywhere it was just here, and lies at the door of the strikers. In fact, not only the essence, but real murder lies at their door this day.

If the operators were sending a train of coal to Montreal, and the miners opened a switch and ditched the train to prevent it coming, would that be an evidence that the miners loved the people of Montreal as themselves? Does one man calling another a scab prove that he loves that man as well as himself? Does one man defying another to go to work except at the risk of his life prove that he loves him as himself? Never. Does a a lot of able-bodied men living the whole summer in idleness and eating the bread produced by the sweat of other people prove that they love them as themselves? Does the suggestion to shut down all the coal mines on this continent just when coal is most needed prove love to one's neighbor? Or do union men think they have no neighbors outside of their own organization? If so, let them read of the man who fell among thieves on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho, and see who it was that proved to be his neighbor. As to an annual strike of a Montreal Landlords' Union, I have never heard of such, and do not believe one exists or ever did exist except in the mind of 'Single Taxer.' By again referring to Scripture we will find just such a person as 'Single Taxer' existed in the long ago. See Neh. vi., 8. 'Then I (Nehemiah) sent unto him (Sanballat), saying, there are no such things as thou sayest, but thou feignest them out of thine own heart.'

If a Montreal landlord raises the rent the tenant has just the same privilege as a Pennsylvania coal miner—he has the right to move to a better place if he can find one, and let who chooses come and take his place and be happy, but if the tenant stood out on the street and defied any person to come and occupy the house because the landlord did not have a deed to that particular spot reaching back of the time of Columbus, I guess it would be straining the constitution a bit.

Before saying good-by to 'Single Taxer,' I have one humble request to make of him. It is that he will ask God, for Jesus' sake, to open his eyes that he may behold wondrous things out of the Scriptures, instead of contradictions, and I feel sure the contradictions will disappear as the morning dew.

A. DINGWALL.

Montreal, Oct. 28, 1902.

DOUKHOBORS AND CHURCHISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having met many Doukhobors in the North-West, and having studied their history and ways, I pity rather than blame them. They are the product and result of a corrupt state churchism. In Russia the Greek Church is hand in hand with the Czar (the head), and with an oppressive aristocracy who bleed and crush the people that they may fare sumptuously. The church claims the right to educate the people, and then its chief aim is how not to do it. If we establish among those people schools in our English language, and free from the tampering of ecclesiastical bigots, and give them evangelical missionaries, they will in a quarter of a century take their place among the most valuable populations of Canada. PASTOR.

November, 1902.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

('Youths' Companion.')

The importance of a highway is not necessarily proportionate to its length. Although the Uganda railway, which now connects the 'Pearl of Africa,' as Lake Victoria Nyanza is called, with the Indian ocean, is only five hundred and seventy-two miles long, its existence has been the means of suppressing the slave trade throughout British East Africa. Twenty-seven years ago it took Stanley eight months to travel from sea to lake; two years ago six months were required for the same journey. To-day it takes two and a half days.

Commenting on the great change wrought in the twenty-seven years since his own first Uganda explorations, Stanley tells in the 'Independent' how he climbed to the highest peak of a little island in the Nyanza and reflected upon the future. 'I seemed to see steamers trailing their dark smoke over the gray waters of the bay, loaded with passengers, . . . and the natives of the east coast making blood brotherhood with the natives of the west coast. I seemed to hear church-bells ringing at a great distance, and I hoped and prayed that some day that vision might be realized. In those days Mtesa of Uganda impaled his victims and clubbed his women to death upon the slightest provocation—and all along the shores barbarous people were sighing and thirsting for blood. To-day the converts of Uganda are carrying the gospel to the distant lands of the west; three hundred and twenty churches have been established, with ninety thousand Christian people; there are five hundred children in the Mengo school.'

If, as Sir Henry asserts, the lake region has advanced so marvellously during the slow period when the laden porters carried the loads of the missionary and the sugar-chest of the trader up to Uganda, what will be its rate of progress now that Uganda is brought within two and a half days of the sea? To the undaunted services of explorers, the fidelity of missionaries and the sagacity of English administrators the great Uganda railway adds an almost incalculable force in the regeneration of East Africa.

And how came that part of Africa to be explored, and who were the first explorers to accomplish important and permanent results? They were Christian missionaries. First came the great Livingstone. Stanley himself made his first trip into the interior of Africa and began his career as an explorer in the effort to find Livingstone. The story of the great Scotchman's zeal, his devotion to the cause of Christ and his death in the wilderness of the Dark Continent made one of the most eloquent missionary sermons ever preached.

In Hawaii, in Samoa, in New Guinea, in China and in Japan the missionaries have written their deeds into history. They have been the pioneers of material as well as of spiritual development and advancement. It is well to keep this in mind when men see and comment upon the completion of a great work like the Uganda railway.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA

DEMAND OF LABOR WILL KILL THE SUGAR AND PEARL-SHELL INDUSTRIES OF QUEENSLAND.

Australia is, as is well known, the paradise of labor. Labor at the Antipodes, has its lines laid out in pleasant places. It makes the laws. It fixes the hours in which it shall work. And it determines the kind of people who will be allowed to work in the great island continent. It does not want any more immigrants from the Mother Country. It excludes the Chinese and Japanese. It imposes, with great deliberation, linguistic tests which cannot be answered by the intending immigrant.

And it says to Queensland, which was reluctant to come into confederation, that she will have to dispense with her Kanaka labor which she employed in her sugar planting industry and in her pearl-shell industry, both of which were of the first importance to the state.

And this is the reason (though there are others) which, according to Dr. Peter Bancroft, who is at present at the Windsor Hotel, that Queensland is restive under the new Commonwealth, and is seeking—at least that certain of her leaders are seeking—through constitutional means, for the power to secede.

Dr. Bancroft came over to this continent to study advanced medical science, to see the great hospitals and generally to inform his mind in regard to things medical. He will see the General and the Victoria Hospitals before he leaves the city.

Dr. Bancroft is not a politician, but he talks entertainingly about many interesting subjects—the drought, the social evil, the triumph of labor, the new Commonwealth, and the like.

The drought is part of the economy of nature. When you have too much rain you will have jungle; when you have drought your grass and your cattle will disappear, but you will have both in the new, and that speedily. There have been deep borings for water, but the bore water will not, it appears, grow grass; it will grow water plants and the like; and it is contended that the seeds which have been in the earth for ages reappear in the water and spring up in the soil.

Then there is the question of irrigation, but the space is so vast that it cannot be undertaken with great effect. The truth is that the people of Australia, who only know their inheritance from yesterday have not sufficient data to enable them to determine to a nicety the causes of the drouths which appear to come in cycles. When they know the continent better they will be better prepared to meet them.

As a set-off to the drought note this—that in a certain part of Queensland, it rained two hundred and nine days last year and the amount of rain which fell measured two hundred and eleven inches. That was in the sugar-growing district. This brought Dr. Bancroft to the question of the restiveness of Queensland under the Commonwealth.

In the first place, Queensland held back from the idea; did not send her men to the initial conferences; only came in at the last before she had rubbed shoulders with the men who had inspired the original idea or made stipulations which would have safeguarded her interests. Consequently, when she became a state she found herself attacked in two vital quarters. Sugar-growing had been carried on by South Sea Island labor most successfully. The Kanakas were tractable, good workers, and just the people to stand the intense heat which could not be endured by the white man. But the new law of the Commonwealth said that this labor must go. Because, for one thing, there must not arise in Australia problems of inter-marriage and the like which had arisen in the United States; second, because white labor said that Australia must be a white country, and labor ruled the roost. And so Queensland, according to Dr. Bancroft, stands to lose one of her most valuable industries, from which she was making riches. Then, again, the same law applied to the pearl shell fisheries, which were most valuable—pearl shells bringing at the rate of £210 per ton. This industry was carried on by outside labor—Malay and Japanese chiefly. The white man could not do it. It required great skill. The diving was a most dangerous operation. This was an industry which Queensland could not afford to dispense with and yet it was threatened by the new law. Of course, he did not think that Queensland would secede. In Queensland a Chinaman came along and rented the scrub for a term of years—say, four years, at a pound per acre. He cleared the land, and made a profit by growing bananas, and then he returned it, to the original owner, fit for sugar cultivation. Dr. Bancroft thought well of the Chinese and the Japanese, the latter making admirable housemaids.

However, there was white labor which said no; there were laws which were prohibitive, and the working man insisted upon a paradise which should not be too thickly populated. At the same time, Dr. Bancroft held that labor, when once it got into a responsible position, became quite serious and intelligent, although when you paid your members three hundred pounds per annum, and found that this sum exceeded what many of them could have earned in business, you might perhaps evolve a professional class of politicians who would keep their jobs, who would pass laws of a friendly character, and the like.

The physical type, all over Australia, was fine, although he had found aenemic women, which was to be accounted for by indoor life. The open life for the men made them and muscle, and the bushman was one of the hardiest creatures alive. He thought admirably of Canada, and next to Australia would prefer the Dominion as a country in which to spend one's life, but Australia was first in his regard. There was the social question to be sure, which, do what you would, you could not quite get rid of; there were the droughts which occasioned appalling losses; yet Australia was a country of plenty, a country without poorhouses; a country in which the working man sat under his own vine and fig tree, so to say, no man daring to make him afraid—a country which had yet a wonderful future before it.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA

'What is it?' a Hindoo father asks when a child is born into his family. If it is a girl, the nurse will answer: 'Oh, it is nothing.' Then, perhaps, a coin is placed in the nurse's hand, with a slight pressure that means the death-warrant of the infant, because it is a girl and the costly marriage ceremonies make girls a very unwelcome addition to the family. Often the mother, herself still a child, remembering her own sufferings consents to the death of her girl baby.

At a well-attended meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary held on Thursday in the library of the Synod Hall, presided over by Mrs. A. Holden, Miss Susie Sorabji, a well-educated young Christian woman of India, gave a most impressive address on the position of the women of her native country. With the simple earnestness of one who has seen into the heart of the institution, she spoke of the miseries of child-marriage with the greater depths of the often resulting child-widowhood. She stated that in India there are 13,000 widows under four years of age, 80,000 under nine years, and 200,000 under fourteen. There are over 6,000,000 married girls under fourteen years of age, in fact, a father must do penance if his daughter is unmarried after twelve; and there are 25,000,000 widows throughout the land.

Miss Sorabji spoke of what is being done along educational, medical, and evangelistic lines, but there are only 800 women workers among 145,000,000 women and girls. India's own daughters are those who must reach the women of the land, but to do this they need Western help.

Before concluding, Miss Sorabji spoke reluctantly of a certain cult among American women who, seeing only the mystical and poetical side of Hindu life, imagine they know all about it, and spend their time trying to gild a system rotten to the core.

Miss Sorabji, who is a very able speaker, with the charm of western culture added to Oriental grace of person, will address a public meeting in the Convocation Hall of the Diocesan College on Monday evening next, on educational and other work in India.

BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL.

The consumption of beer in the last financial year was reckoned at 30 gallons per head of the population—a slight decrease on the preceding four years. That is to say, more than £127,000,000 was spent on this form of drink alone, or an average of some fifteen pounds odd per family in the United Kingdom. 'To consider,' says a Midland newspaper, 'what might be done with £127,400,976 almost makes the brain reel. Imagine the necessaries and comforts and real luxuries it would purchase! All the breweries and public-houses turned into factories and workshops for the production of food, clothing, furniture, etc., would not meet a tithe of the demand. All the workmen in the country would be insufficient to cope with the addition to trade.' In the last financial year the net earnings of all the railways, mines, gasworks, ironworks, waterworks, canals and quarries in the United Kingdom was £74,213,425, or much less than two-thirds of the amount spent on beer. During the same period the gross income derived from all the agricultural land, farm buildings, etc., in the United Kingdom, in the shape of rent, was £52,636,364, and the beer-drinkers swallowed nearly two and a half times that amount.

BIBLE SOCIETY

MONTHLY MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The monthly meeting of the Bible Society committee was held on Thursday afternoon at the Bible House. The attendance of members was good. The Rev. Dr. Wm. Shaw, vice-president, was in the chair, in the absence of His Grace Archbishop Bond.

Reports were submitted from the general agent, the district secretary and four coiporteurs, all of which showed that the work of the past month had been quite satisfactory. The general agent reported an increase in cash sales at the Bible House. There had been a slight decrease in the sales to branches, but this would be made up by the orders to be filled when new stock arrives.

The anniversary committee recommended that the next anniversary meeting be held on the last Thursday of January, 1903, in Knox Presbyterian Church. The speakers to be invited are the Rev. Principal Brandt, of the Pointe aux Trembles Mission Schools, and Mr. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York. A conference of the workers will be held on the afternoon of the same day.

Steps are being taken to co-operate with all the other auxiliaries in the Dominion in suitably observing the centenary of the parent society in 1904.

Applications for large grants of Scriptures were received from the French-Canadian Missions of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican churches. Provision was made for a satisfactory supply of Scriptures for the use of patients in the several hospitals of Montreal. The announcement that a thank offering of over eighteen dollars for the work of the society was given at the united communion service, held in St. Martin's Episcopal Church, was very cordially received.

Advertisements.

A GERM DISEASE

THE GREAT ENGLISH SPECIALIST EXPLAINS

CATARRH

WHY ORDINARY TREATMENTS ARE VERY DANGEROUS.

My cured patients often ask me how it is that I am able to cure them so easily when so many other doctors and patent medicines had utterly failed in their cases. My answer is, 'because I have for years and years been finding out what is the nature of Catarrh, and that, I claim I have successfully determined, therefore I treat the cause and not the effects, thus removing the root of the disease.'

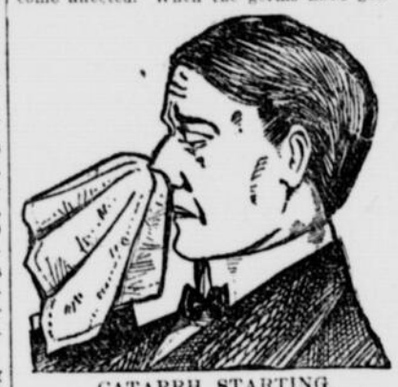
Catarrh is a germ disease. It is caused by the presence of countless living organisms which feed upon the parts affected. They cause irritation, inflammation and sometimes actual ulceration. They poison the blood and weaken the system generally. Careful observation has shown me that when any epidemic is raging, death reaps its largest harvest from the ranks of those whose systems have been thus weakened by Catarrh.

It is a great mistake to suppose that catarrh is confined to the Nose and Throat. The Catarrh germs are alive and able to move about. This is one of the great dangers that accompany the use of the ordinary local treatments. By them the germs are very often driven away to other parts of the body, and there do much more damage than though they remained in the Head and Throat. They are also consequently much harder to get at and successfully eradicate. It is often in this way that many of the great internal organs have become affected. When the germs have gone to the stomach the sufferer thinks he has Dyspepsia; if to the Liver, Chronic Constipation; if to the Kidneys, it sometimes produces Bright's Disease, and I have often known it to cause many of the troubles peculiar to the Female Sex.

It would take too long to show by what elaborate and careful experiments I have discovered the true nature of Catarrh, but the best and most convincing proof of my theory, lies in the fact that I succeed after all other cures have been tried in vain. Not only that, but my cures are permanent. The treatment itself is pleasant, easy and in no way interferes with the occupation of the patient, and the price in each instance is made as low as is consistent with the high grade of remedies that I employ.

Catarrh is more to be dreaded than any other disease, because of what it leads to. If you have Catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Above all do not give yourself wrong treatment. That will only make the disease more deep-seated. You are leaving the gateway of CONSUMPTION open.

Below I give some of the commonest symptoms of Catarrh. If you have any of them I earnestly invite you to write me and tell all about your case. I will gladly diagnose it and give my opinion absolutely without cost, for I am determined, if the people will give me a chance, as far as lies in my power, to stamp this terrible scourge out of Canada.



CATARRH STARTING.

Symptoms of Catarrh of Head and Throat.

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?
Do you take cold easily?
Do you raise frothy material?
Do you feel worn out on rising?

Address DR. SPROULE, B.A., English Catarrh Specialist, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, Formerly Surgeon British Royal Navy,) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

WHAT IS THE USE?

Prof. Cox Answers Questions About Prof. Rutherford's Discovery.

POSSIBILITIES ARE YET UNKNOWN.

The motion of a small spot of light along a graduated scale was the only indication given last week of Professor Rutherford's success in condensing radioactive emanations, which constitutes an important discovery in physical science. That motion was the result of years of work, and it was to make that spot move in that way that the liquid air machine was got for McGill. As Professor Cox said, it seemed insignificant, and they had already been asked what was the practical use of it. He said: 'I will let Faraday answer that question for me.' About seventy years ago Faraday showed the Royal Institution an interesting experiment. He had a coil of wire with a galvanometer attached to it, and when he put a magnet into the coil, the needle of the galvanometer moved slightly. After the lecture a gentleman came to him and said: 'That is very interesting, but what is the use of it?' Faraday said, 'What is the use of a little child?' Faraday's 'little child' has grown so big that we cannot see him all at once. All the trolley cars, all the arc lights, all the electro-plated ware in the jewellers' windows, come from that discovery, which is the principle of the electric dynamo and motor. This discovery of Prof. Rutherford's may or may not have such a destiny, but history shows that science is generally justified of her children. Our only duty is to study the facts and draw our conclusions. It may become of immense practical importance, or merely be one of those facts that are of great interest to scientists, as giving an insight into the constitution of matter. We are equally content either way.'

This was at the close of a lecture on liquid air, delivered to a university audience in the McGill Physics building last week Professor Cox gave a vivid history of the discovery. The emanations themselves were discovered by Professor Rutherford three or four years ago. They are in the nature of a gas of extremely minute quantity, given off from the rare elements radium and thorium, and possessing in common with those elements the property of giving off radiations which will effect a photographic plate, cause certain substances to phosphoresce, and 'ionize' the air, or apparently split the atoms of it up into positive and negative ions, thereby making it conduct electricity. This last property Professor Rutherford has made the means of detecting the presence and quantity of the emanations, by means of the electrometer, an instrument most difficult to deal with, which he has elaborated to meet his needs. As the emanations would give no chemical reaction, it was decided to try liquid air. Sir William Macdonald gave the machine, and the day after it was set up two weeks ago, the emanations were successfully condensed, and so proved to be a material gas, and a new element.

The experiment was repeated at the lecture last week. Pure hydrogen was passed through a bottle of a radium compound, and led from there to the electrometer, when the spot of light that indicated how much the mirror of the instrument was turned by the electric discharge produced by the emanations, moved slowly along the scale. Then the hydrogen charged with emanations was passed through a copper tube immersed in liquid air, and the spot of light did not budge. Finally the tube was taken out of the liquid air and allowed to warm up, when, at temperature of about 125 degrees below zero Centigrade, the emanations condensed in the tube suddenly boiled off, and the spot of light swung right off the scale.

The other experiments shown were much the same as those of the Tuesday previous. Liquid air poured on some water in a glass, boiled violently, its heavy vapor overflowing the glass and spreading over the surface of the table. Presently the water was frozen. Mercury was similarly frozen so that it could be picked up by a wire and hammered on an anvil like lead. Alcohol was also frozen.

As the boiling point of nitrogen is much lower than that of oxygen, it is the nitrogen which boils off first from liquid air, leaving almost pure oxygen. Liquid oxygen is blue, and has curious properties. A glowing splinter, a red-hot electric light carbon, and a red-hot steel pen dipped in it all burst into flames, while a wad of cotton waste dipped in it and lighted, went off like a wad of gun cotton. Liquid oxygen was also shown to be magnetic, as when poured on the poles of an electro-magnet it hung between them, instead of falling.

Another effect of great cold is its influence on phosphorescence. Some substances are phosphorescent at ordinary temperatures, and others at low ones. A board bearing the letters HCOOTLD was dipped in liquid air, and then exposed to a bright light. When brought out into the darkened room, only the word Cold, painted in a substance phosphorescent at low temperatures, showed in ghastly green letters, but as the board got warm, it gave place to the word Hot, which shone blue, being made with ordinary luminous paint.

A DISAPPEARING SULTAN.

The chief eunuch of the harem belonging to a son of the late Abdul Aziz, and cousin of the present sultan, recently presented His Majesty with a slave. The Sultan, however, was convinced that she was dangerous and sent with an evil purpose, and so refused the gift and exiled the donor. The prince was furious and went to the Sultan to demand his servant back, as he had been with him for twenty years. The Sultan replied that he had had him so long it was quite time he changed. The prince got more excited, and was talking very freely when he suddenly found he was alone in the room. It turned out that the Sultan, who had been apparently leaning against the wall, had vanished through an invisible door, which is there in case of emergencies. The prince went home and has not been allowed to come out since.—London 'Daily Telegraph.'

A NEW DEPARTURE

Canadian Immigrants to be Examined After the Fashion of the United States.

DR. WILLIAM LEONARD ELLIS APPOINTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THIS PURPOSE.

Last session an order-in-council was issued by the Federal Government giving power to all properly authorized agents of the Government to see that no person came into this country suffering from any contagious or loathsome disease. The United States had taken the most extraordinary precautions to prevent the entry of such persons into that country, and had established all along the border elaborate inspecting and examining machinery, which was supposed to be able to prevent any person from Canada getting into the country who came under the prohibited category.

It has been claimed that this machinery has been effectual, but the United States inspectors have again and again reported to Washington that those persons who have been sent back have, in large measure, remained in Canada, where they are likely to spread loathsome diseases. The matter was brought to the attention of the Federal Government last session by Mr. Wilson and other members and elaborate presentations of the subject were made by Mr. Watchorn, the head of the United States agency, affirming that hundreds and even thousands of persons were at the present time in Canada who would not be received into the United States, and urging that the Canadian Government should take steps in the interest of the general population to put a stop to the practice of such persons making their homes in this country.

Our immigration department rather resented this attitude on the part of foreign officials, but, at all events, the order-in-council referred to was passed, and this has now been supplemented by the appointment of Dr. W. L. Ellis, who was in the city last week and waited upon the Dominion Immigration authorities. The duties of Dr. Ellis will be of the most comprehensive character. He will have the power of examination at all ports of call; he will be able to order the deportation of all undesirable persons from a medical point of view; he will in the case of contagious or loathsome disease, acquaint the nearest immigration agent, who will at once put the necessary machinery in motion to have the rejected person sent back by the steamship company to the place from which he came.

More elaborate measures may be taken by and by, and there may be fixed headquarters for both summer and winter, which will prevent the possibility of any leakage. At present, however, Dr. Ellis will have a general survey of the work; he will go from place to place; he will give his services when they are required. Thus, if Mr. Hoolahan, the Dominion Immigration agent at Montreal, discovers any person who proposes to reside in Canada suffering from any loathsome disease he will at once, or as soon as possible, acquaint the doctor with the fact; there will be an examination, which will be authoritative and final, and if the case be proved, there will be instant deportation.

It must be understood, however, that there is an initial examination at the English ports of all intending immigrants, though it is possible—indeed it is the fact—that not a few escape who might be rejected on the ground of disease.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION

Statement of Mine Workers' Case Issued.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 4.—The statement of the anthracite mine workers' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public to-day. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators, who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full follows:—

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 18 to 24, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated.

First.—An increase of twenty percent upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piecework. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

(1) The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

(2) The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.

(3) The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

(4) The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

(5) The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short average life incident to this employment.

(6) The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

(7) The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.

(8) The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.

(9) Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

Second.—A reduction of twenty percent in hours of labor without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day, or week. The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition. In addition thereto, we submit the following:—

(10) The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety and well-being of the mine workers.

(11) Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers.

(12) Shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.

(13) The tendency of national and state government of organized trade and of production generally is toward shorter hours.

(14) A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the working men and of the community.

Third.—The adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable; the minimum rate per ton to be sixty cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.

This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

1. Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.

2. When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds.

3 The excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operator for the weight of the small sizes of coal, which were then discarded, but which are now utilized and sold, and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.

4. The adoption of this system would remove an incentive, both to the operator and the worker, to cheating and dishonesty, and would allay jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism.

5 The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

Fourth—The incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers' of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time to the end that strikes and lock-outs may be unnecessary

In support of this demand we submit the following reasons:—

1. The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire to act collectively instead of individually when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.

2. Agreements between employers and employees through workingmen's organizations are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other large industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times.

3. Unions of workingmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, moral and mental condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between employer and employee.

Experience shows that the trade agreement is the only effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between employers and employees in large industries, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way 'to establish the relations between employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those you (the anthracite coal strike commission) have been called in to settle.' Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)
JOHN MITCHELL,
Representative of the Anthracite Mine Workers.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 4.—Although this is election day, the anthracite strike commissioners continued their investigations, so that they can finish their tour of the mining region as soon as possible.

The commission left here this morning for Shamokin, where John Fahy, president of the United Mine Workers of the Ninth District, will board the special train and accompany the arbitrators through the territory. The day will be spent in visiting the mines in and about Shamokin.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

FRANCE WILL AVAIL HERSELF OF THE COURT'S DECISIONS.

Paris, Nov. 4.—M. Delcassé, minister of foreign affairs, replying to a letter from Baron Destournelles, one of the French delegates to The Hague conference ,in which he suggested submitting to The Hague arbitration tribunal questions pending between France and other powers, writes that he has already instructed the French ambassadors to endeavor to obtain from the powers acquiescence in submitting long-standing differences to the tribunal. It is believed that one of these differences is the question between France and Great Britain regarding the French shore, Newfoundland.

COLOSSAL UNDERTAKING.

Ultimate Object of the Canadian Northern Railway is to Become a Great Transatlantic Line.

MR. WILLIAM McKENZIE ON THE PROGRESS ALREADY MADE.

'Is Canada sufficiently developed to justify a second transatlantic railway?'

This question was put the other day to Mr. William McKenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, who was at the Windsor Hotel last week.

For answer, Mr. McKenzie said that the Canadian Northern had found that as far as it had gone, section by section, there had been abundant justification for the effort made. The people now did not enter any particular section of country in advance of the railway. That day was past. But when they saw the railway then they flocked in. It was so in his experience with the Canadian Northern. This line, in so far as it had been extended, had, so to say, lived off the country. There had, of course, been subsidies, but each section might be said to have paid its own way. There would shortly be 1,500 miles of the system in operation. They were progressing westward, not with the rapidity of the C. P. R., which would not be justifiable, but they were getting on.

For instance, Mr. McKenzie says that they have carried two million bushels of grain in excess of the record of a corresponding period last year. He will point out that whereas, all told, they were able to handle some ten million bushels last year, they will be able to handle fifteen million bushels this season. He will explain that they will shortly have elevator accommodation at Port Arthur and along the system which will store between six and seven million bushels of wheat. He will point with pride to the fact that this year they have been able to carry a million bushels of wheat to Port Arthur in excess of the amount which, at this time last year, went to Duluth, and thus into the hands of the Americans, showing the facilities of the system, which were being improved all the time.

Of course, Mr. McKenzie did not pretend that the system was as great a factor in connection with the grain crop as was the C. P. R. It was suggested that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had said that a second transatlanic line in the present state of the country would be madness.

Mr. McKenzie smiled. 'We are going along quietly all the time, making each section, as it is completed, pay its way, and with the British Columbia provincial subsidy practically settled there will be additional stimulus to progress. That subsidy covers from Yellow Head Pass to the coast—a distance of some fourteen hundred miles.

'Of course, you do not build all this in a day. You do not cross a continent with steel rails either to-day or to-morrow, but we are not standing still by any means, and we can see the completion of this system to the coast as an accomplished fact.'

Mr. Blair is stated to have declared that he has committed the government to a policy which would give the country a government road from ocean to ocean at a cost of one hundred million dollars. What part would the Canadian Northern play in such a scheme?'

'Well, the government has hitherto been very friendly, and, doubtless, would continue to be so.'

AN ELECTION PANIC

Twelve People Killed and Many Injured in Madison Square

A PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS THE CAUSE.

New York, Nov. 4.—By a series of explosions of pyrotechnic bombs and other fireworks to-night, among the vast multitude gathered in Madison Square to witness the ascension of an airship and the display of the election returns, twelve people were killed outright, many being blown almost to pieces, and at least 74 injured, many of them fatally. It is estimated that at least thirty thousand persons thronged the Square at the time of the explosions, which were succeeded by a frightful panic in which hundreds were thrown down and trampled under foot. Five hundred policemen and all the ambulances in the city were summoned, and the dying and those most seriously injured, were removed to the hospitals.

The densest portion of the throng that packed the square was gathered along Madison avenue close to the place reserved for the discharge of the fireworks. Along the border of the square facing the avenue were arranged three groups of cast iron mortars, twenty in each group and loaded with heavy bombs. A few minutes after ten o'clock the first row of mortars was touched off, but before the discharge took place one of them fell on its side and the next instant the bomb was shot into the thickest of the crowd, where it exploded and hurled the people into heaps. The fall of the mortar and the concussion of the explosion knocked down the rest of the row of mortars and a thundering volley of huge projectiles ploughed through the crowd. Almost instantaneously the second group of thirty mortars about a hundred feet further up the avenue, discharged their contents into the crowd and a moment later the third group, evidently ignited by the showers of falling sparks, exploded in the same manner. In the panic that ensued thousands ran blindly across the square tripping over the seats and benches and falling, were trampled on. The police on duty were carried along by the rush and for half an hour the wildest confusion reigned. After the smoke had cleared away, sixteen persons were found lying on Madison avenue between 23rd and 25th streets. Scores of injured were scattered about the avenue and the square. Among the dead was a policeman, who was standing close to the first mortar, and whose body was frightfully mangled.

A force of five hundred policemen was soon on the spot, and upwards of a hundred physicians and two hundred nurses were summoned from the hospitals, every available vehicle being pressed into service for the transportation of the wounded. The following persons connected with the fireworks company in charge of the display were arrested: Henry Temple, Frank Listvan, James Talon, Edward Smith, Herman Rogers, Chas. Holman, John Fullan. None of them could offer an explanation of how the explosion took place.

New York, Nov. 5.—Coroner Scholer has inaugurated an investigation of the explosion of fireworks in Madison square last evening. Eight men already have been locked up, charged with criminal neglect, and the coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of John Dimumdio, of Coney Island, who is alleged to have been in charge of the fireworks.

'It is a case of absolute criminal neglect,' said the coroner. 'One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in a line. There was a defect in the bottom of the mortar, and it leaned toward the others, which were set off by the fire ball thrown toward them.'

Mr. Jerome, district attorney, who was at the Union Club in Fifth avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion, hurried to the scene, and, after an investigation, ordered the arrest of the men in charge of the fireworks. He had the prisoners taken to police headquarters, together with the unexploded fireworks. Inspector Brooks, of the police department, also ordered the arrest of the manufacturer of the bombs, but he has not yet been found. The district attorney said: 'Dynamite bombs should not be allowed in such a public place. I have no doubt that a permit had been issued for the exhibition, but a rigid investigation will be made. Steps will be taken to prevent anything like this occurring in the future.'

A revised list of the dead follows: Dennis Shea, patrolman, of the Brooklyn Bridge squad; William G. Fenney, 12 years old, nephew of Major W. H. Buck, of this city; Harold Roblee, 12 years old, son of Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel; Nathaniel Bingley, 13 years old; Joseph Arber, 21 years old; five unidentified white men and two unidentified colored men.

THE STATE ELECTIONS

THE REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE A WORKING MAJORITY.

(See Page 11.)

Washington, Nov. 5.—The latest returns received up to 10.30 o'clock to-night show that the Republicans (including in this description the Fusionists elected from the Pittsburg, Allegheny, districts in Pennsylvania) will control the next House by a vote of 204 Republicans to 179 Democrats, with one district, the eighth Tennessee, and two California districts remaining so much in doubt that the official returns will be needed to decide the result. The totals given are believed to be correct, although there are a few districts, such as two in Colorado and one in Minnesota, where the Republican and Democratic party managers respectively do not concede defeat, but the general result could not be affected, even should their claims prove well founded.

The table by states is as follows:—

State.	Democrats	Republicans
Alabama	9	—
Arkansas	7	—
California	2	4
Colorado	3	—
Connecticut	—	5
Delaware	1	—
Florida	3	—
Georgia	11	—
Idaho	—	1
Illinois	9	16
Indiana	4	9
Iowa	1	10
Kansas	—	8
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	7	—
Maine	—	4
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	4	10
Michigan	1	11
Minnesota	1	8
Mississippi	8	—
Missouri	15	1
Montana	—	1
Nebraska	1	5
Nevada	1	—
New Hampshire	—	2
New Jersey	3	7
New York	17	29
North Carolina	10	—
North Dakota	—	2
Ohio	4	17
Oregon	—	2
Pennsylvania	4	28
Rhode Island	1	1
South Carolina	7	—
South Dakota	—	2
Tennessee	7	2
Texas	16	—
Utah	—	1
Vermont	—	2
Virginia	9	1
Washington	—	3
West Virginia	—	5
Wisconsin	1	10
Wyoming	—	1
Totals	179	204

The eighth Tennessee and the first and second California districts are not included in this table, being classified still as doubtful, leaving three votes to be added to the columns, according to later returns.

New York, Nov. 5.—Official figures on the vote for governor vary but little from the unofficial reports. According to returns made to the executive at Albany by the several county clerks, the plurality for Odell, Republican, is 12,887.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

Yokohama, Nov. 4.—The new budget estimates the revenue at $129,000,000, and the expenditures at $131,000,000.

COUNTERFEITER CONFESSES

THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN MAKING ONE DOLLAR BILLS PLEADS GUILTY.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Dominion of Canada bills of the denomination of one dollar, bearing the pictures of Lord and Lady Aberdeen on either side of a logging scene, and bearing the number 553,346, are in general circulation, and are all forgeries but one. The genuine bills are of the issue of March 31, 1898, which date also appears on the counterfeit bill. Dominion of Canada two dollar bills and Dominion of Canada five-dollar bills of the same issue, but with varying numbers, printed on private presses, are also in the pockets of many people, and are as worthless as those of the smaller denominations. The man who made the one-dollar bills was arrested by Detective Forrest in this city last night. Three persons were taken into custody, and by the discovery of the machinery for the manufacture of the bills, complete evidence was established. Those under arrest are a man who gives his name as William Stewart, and who has spent a considerable portion of the past year in Toronto; Anson Raymond, the proprietor of the Raymond Hotel at 355 Wilton avenue, and Elizabeth Raymond, his wife. The man known as Stewart, is sixty-five years of age, and, although he refused to give any information about himself, it is known that the name is an alias, and the police claim to have a considerable knowledge of his previous history.

The counterfeit bills appeared in Toronto about eighteen months ago, and a great number of them were handed to the Woodbine bookmakers at the fall race meeting a year ago. From that time until the present, a day has scarcely passed when one or more of the bills have not been received at police headquarters, and one departmental store has contributed nearly one hundred to the pile that has been accumulating in the office of Inspector Stark. William Stewart, who was to all appearances a sedate old gentleman of means, and who was a frequent guest at the Raymond House, was, it is alleged, seen in the company of a well-known counterfeiter in an eastern city, and this, with other circumstances, brought suspicion upon him. Months passed, however, without any definite evidence against the man being secured, but during his visits to Toronto he was constantly 'shadowed' by a man in plain clothes from the Wilton avenue police station. This man found that whatever direction Stewart chose to take for an evening's walk he invariably brought up at a store on Yonge street. The store was watched, and during the past few weeks every move made by the old man was known at headquarters. Stewart appeared to have grown suspicious, and, although he constantly kept appointments with a young man, also known to the police, he made the route to these rendezvous more and more devious.

Last night he walked for some time about the east end, then visited the Yonge street store, and, remaining there only a few minutes, walked up Yonge to College street, and west to Spadina avenue. At the corner the young man was waiting, and as Stewart passed the pair spoke to each other, and a small parcel was handed to the elder one. Tucking the package under his arm, the old man went down Spadina avenue, followed by Detectives Forrest and Duncan, who had been with him throughout the night. At the corner of Oxford street Stewart, evidently aware of the presence of the officers, turned east again, and as he passed a lane suddenly darted into it. The police were across the road, and they ran to the lane and placed him under arrest. He made no struggle, and handing the parcel to the detective, said, 'It's all up; I'm guilty.'

Stewart was taken to the Wilton avenue station, and Forrest and Duncan went to the Raymond House for the purpose of searching Stewart's room. They told Raymond of the object of their visit and of Stewart's arrest, and he and his wife led them to a bedroom, which had evidently not been occupied for some time.

A daughter of Raymond's innocently dropped a remark which made the detectives suspect that they were being duped, and they went back to the station for a warrant to enable them to search the house. Raymond, who was greatly agitated, assured them before leaving that Mr. Stewart was a most respectable man, a lithographer by trade, and employed in a manufacturing establishment in the city. He was surprised when the officers returned and insisted on making a search, but again protested that the vacant room had belonged to Stewart.

The daughter, however, upon being questioned closely, admitted that her parents had misled the officers, and showed them the room which had been occupied by Stewart. Again Mr. and Mrs. Raymond volunteered to assist in the proceeding, but suddenly they were both missed, and the detectives found them on their knees on the roof of an adjoining building. On this roof under a board supporting a row of flower pots, and in Stewart's room, were found over one hundred counterfeit Dominion of Canada bills, bearing the number given; a few Dominion of Canada two-dollar bills, some thousands of slips of paper cut the exact size of a bill, a small hand printing press, five copper and steel plates of Dominion of Canada one-dollar bills, rubber stamps bearing different sets of numbers, bottles of acids and various inks, many varieties of pens and brushes, and a roll of over $100 in genuine five and ten dollar bills.

The package taken from the prisoner was found to contain the most delicate copper plates and several sheets of heavy plate glass, upon which had been photographed genuine one-dollar bills. The police say that these plates were used in a new and almost absolutely undiscoverable process of counterfeiting, and that they had evidently been made to the order of Stewart and delivered to him by the young man at the corner of Spadina avenue and College street. The information is that this young man was innocent of any actual complicity in the operations, and no attempt was made to take him into custody, although he will be used as a witness.

The arrest of the Raymonds was due entirely to themselves. It was not the intention of the police to endeavor to connect them with the forgeries until they betrayed such anxiety to mislead the detectives.

When Mr. and Mrs. Raymond were found hiding the evidences of Stewart's guilt, they were notified that they were both prisoners. Mrs. Raymond collapsed immediately, but revived sufficiently to be taken to the station, a few blocks away. Here she again sank into a fainting fit, and several physicians, among them Drs. Anderson and Morehouse, were called, and the woman was finally taken in a police ambulance to the matron's apartments at police headquarters.

Stewart was quite cheerful over his arrest. Although he refused to speak of his history, he made no concealment of his guilt. 'Ten years is about what they will give us,' he said, as he was brought into the station. 'Ten years will about finish me.'

The counterfeit bills are excellent imitations, although in many the fine lines are very indistinct. They have all been very cleverly treated with acids to give an appearance of age, and the originals are all slightly frayed about the edges.

In the Police Court this morning Stewart pleaded guilty to the charges, first, that during October, November, and December he forged a $1 Canadian bill, and second, that on November 6, he had in his possession a glass plate resembling a Dominion bill. He was remanded a week. The Raymonds, arrested with him, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having counterfeiting plates in their possession. They were also remanded a week.

SUFFER FROM HUNGER

THE REV. DAN. WILSHERE TELLS ABOUT BAHAMA PEOPLE.

Mr. C. S. J. Phillips, in speaking the other day of the misfortune that has befallen the people of the Bahama Islands, said that those who know what cabbage-palm is can form some idea of what the people are reduced to in the Bahama Islands when they eat such stuff.

Mr. Phillips says that he has had several letters concerning the state of affairs in the Bahama Islands, the people of which are British and who should be helped in their extremity by British folk. The most recent letter from the Rev. Dan. Wilshere, of Long Island, chaplain of His Majesty's Government at Nassau, N. P., shows that owing to the long drought, the entire summer crops have proved a failure, and the majority of farmers are not even able to glean enough seed for the winter crop. This applies not only to New Providence but to Long Island, and the islands of Eleuthera and Exuma, where the situation is even more critical. During the first and second week of September there were showers, and it was hoped they would continue, but since then very little rain has fallen, and although the corn and other things sprang up nicely at first, they have since withered away.

'I daily hear persons saying they have nothing to eat,' the minister goes on to write, 'and it has now become a burden on the few who have a little to supply those who come around craving for food. There is no work going on to give employment to the laboring classes, and imported provisions are very scarce and dear, grits being 4½ pence a quart, and other articles accordingly; consequently, the poor people cannot purchase, as they have no means of doing so.'

'Many people are now subsisting on the few black crabs they can catch, which in dry weather are very scarce, while at the south end of the island they are living on cabbage-palm, wild yam or anything they can get to allay the pangs of hunger.

'The prospect of ground produce for winter crops is very gloomy and, unless there is rain soon, I may say hopeless. It is to be hoped that some one will take this matter in hand and make an effort to relieve those who are in need.'

Mr. Phillips has already received several contributions for the distressed people, and has sent some forward. The Hon. R. H. Sawyer, C. M. G., who is well known in the islands, has been doing whole-souled work for the people, and will be glad to hear from those desirous of assisting in the relief of the sufferers.

DEFAULTING RAILWAY AGENT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—Jones, the Canadian Northern agent at Somerset, skipped out this morning and headed for the United States. He had barely got across the line when he was arrested at Hannah, N.D. The auditor is now trying to find out the amount of his defalcation.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Blue Book has Been Issued on the Subject.

THE RESOLUTION ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE OF MOST INTEREST TO CANADIANS.

London, Nov. 3.—The Blue Book on the Colonial Conference does not add much to what is already known. The resolution on the subject of preferential trade is the most interesting part of the reports. In that resolution the conference recognizes that preferential trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies would stimulate and facilitate commerce, and strengthen the Empire; that in the present circumstances of the colonies it would not be practicable to adopt a general system of free trade; that with a view, however, to promoting an increase of trade within the Empire it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial treatment of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom. Four Premiers urged an Imperial grant to the colonial products and manufactures, giving preferential treatment in the United Kingdom by exemption from or reduction of duties. Five Premiers present at the conference undertake to submit to their respective governments at the earliest opportunity a request that such measures be taken as may be necessary to give effect to the principle of this resolution.

A memorandum from the president of the Board of Trade shows that the premiers were prepared to recommend preferential treatment on British goods as follows:

Canada, the existing preference of 33 1-3 percent, and an additional preference on selected articles by reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom, raising the duties on foreign imports and placing duties on certain foreign imports now free.

New Zealand, ten percent all round reduction on present duties on British goods.

Cape Colony and Natal, 25 percent preference on British gooods.

Australia was not in a position to define the extent of the preference to be given.

The radical attitude of the Canadian ministers in favor of preferential trade was shown throughout the conference. The Canadians definitely urged upon the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, that in consideration of the substantial preferences given by Canada to the products of Great Britain, Canadian exports of food products ought to be exempted from the duties imposed this year by Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain did not agree to this proposal. He said he did not believe that there would follow any material result to the trade of the United Kingdom on account of the granting of preferential trade by Canada, great as the Canadian ministers claimed this trade to be, and he declined to agree to such a departure from the fiscal policy of the Empire.

Another resolution emphasizes the desirability of considering the refusal of the privileges of the coasting trade, including trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies, and between the colonies and countries wherein corresponding trade is carried in ships of their own nationality.

The conference also adopted resolutions advocating the use of the metric system; the reservation by the government in future agreements of the right to purchase cables, and the insertion in new shipping agreements of provisions to prevent excessive freight charges or any preference in favor of foreigners.

The blue book shows also that owing to differences of opinion among the different colonies no decision was reached on the question of Imperial military defence. Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for War, in a speech in which he urged the colonies to perfect their military forces, insisted that it would never do in any future war to count on having an enemy likely to enable Great Britain to make up during hostilities the deficiencies found at the start. He said the Boers had neglected at the beginning of the South African war many and obvious opportunities, and although the home and colonial levies had improved enormously after a few months' service, it would have been unfair to place men in the condition in which they were sent to South Africa, against European troops. The whole present organization of the War Office was directed, said Mr. Brodrick, towards being able to strike quickly in a defensive action for any of the Empire's dependencies.

CANADA NOT FORCED TO MAKE FURTHER ENACTMENTS.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Your correspondent put the question this morning to a member of the government if the proposal submitted by Canada at the Colonial Conference for 'an additional preference on selected articles or reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom, raising duties on foreign imports and duties on certain foreign imports now free,' bound the Dominion to the enactment of such a further preference at the coming session, or whether, in view of the unwillingness of the Imperial authorities to grant us any return preference in their markets at this stage, the Canadian proposal is to be dropped.

The Minister replied that as he understood matters Canada is not forced by what took place in London to enact any such further preference. The suggestion with regard to these further cuts in favor of Great Britain was made in the course of negotiation between the Canadian representatives and the Colonial Secretary. It was not something that tied the Dominion down to any line of action. The Canadian Ministers had not the authority to pledge this country to the enactment of any specific changes. It remains, therefore, for the Cabinet to say whether it will act in the direction hinted or not.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The following official statement was handed out by the Minister of Finance to-day:—

'The Blue Book issued in London contains several speeches by members of the Imperial Cabinet introducing subjects to the Conference, but the debates which followed were treated as confidential and, therefore, are not included in the published reports. All the resolutions adopted by the Conference are published. In several matters of special importance documents were submitted by members of the Conference and those are included in the published report.

On the subject of preferential trade, the members of the Imperial Cabinet were inclined to minimize the value of the preference given by Canada. The British Board of Trade submitted elaborate statistical statements on the trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies and also a special memorandum on the effect of the Canadian preferential tariff on trade between the United Kingdom and Canada. In this it was argued that notwithstanding the preference the Canadian tariff was still high and that the preference did not very materially benefit Great Britain. This memorandum was met by another prepared by the Canadian ministers, giving the history of the preferential tariff, showing the increase that had taken place in trade between Canada and the Mother country and contending that this increase was to a very considerable extent due to the preference. Debates on these questions took place and the matter was also considered by committees. In the course of the negotiations, suggestions were made as to further advantages that might be given to Great Britain in return for a preference in the British market.

The president of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, submitted to the Conference a memorandum giving the substance of what the colonies were disposed to grant in return for such a British preference This memorandum is as follows:

Memorandum by the president of the Board of Trade:—As a result of the communications which have taken place it is understood that the representatives of the colonies hereinafter mentioned are prepared to recommend to their respective parliaments preferential treatment to British goods on the following lines:

Canada.—The existing preference of thirty-three and a third percent and an additional preference on lists of selected articles:

(A) By further reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom.

(B) By raising the duties against foreign imports.

(C) By imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

Australia.—Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

New Zealand.—A general preference by ten percent all round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods or an equivalent in respect to lists of selected articles in the lines proposed by Canada, namely:

(A) By further reducing the duties in favor of the United Kingdom.

(B) By raising the duties against foreign imports;

(C) By imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

The Cape and Natal.—A preference of twenty-five percent or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

Ultimately a resolution on the subject of preferential trade was adopted by the conference and the Canadian ministers summarized the proceedings on the subject in a memorandum which is included in the Blue Book.

The resolution of the Conference reads as follows:—

(1) That this Conference recognized the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

(2) That this Conference recognizes that in the present circumstances of the colonies it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between the Mother Country and the British dominions beyond the seas.

(3) That with a view, however, of promoting the increase of trade within the Empire it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

(4) That the prime ministers of the colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, either by exemption from, or reduction of, duties, now or hereafter imposed.

(5) That the prime ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it.

The following is the Canadian ministers' final memorandum on the subject of preferential trade:

This subject has frequently engaged the attention of the Conference. At an early stage Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the question could most conveniently be dealt with by the representatives of each colony placing themselves in communication with the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and the officials of that department. Accordingly the Canadian ministers had several protracted interviews with these gentlemen and discussed the whole subject very fully. Opportunity was also taken to present the Canadian view to Mr. Chamberlain. These discussions were naturally of a verbal and private character. Now that the Conference is drawing to a close it is desirable that the course of the negotiations and the conclusions reached should be outlined in official form to be placed on record.

'From the beginning of the proceedings the Canadian ministers have claimed that in consideration of a substantial preference given by Canada for some years to the products of the Mother Country, Canadian food products should be exempted in the United Kingdom from the duties recently imposed. Representations to this effect previously made through the High Commissioner for Canada, were supplemented by the ministers both in writing and in personal interviews with the imperial ministers . Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Imperial Government, was unable to agree to the proposals of the Canadian Government. He represented that the Imperial Government, while highly appreciating the good feeling manifested by Canada in the granting of preferential treatment, did not think its material advantages to the trade of the United Kingdom were as great as the Canadian ministers claimed. He further said that the change desired by Canada would be an important departure from the established fiscal policy of the kingdom, and that if the proposals could be entertained at all, as to which he was not prepared to commit himself, it would be necessary for Canada to offer some material tariff concessions beyond those which she had already voluntarily given.

'The Canadian ministers, therefore, submitted a memorandum on the subject of the advantages received by Great Britain from the Canadian preferential tariff, with a view to showing that they were of much value and entitled to weight in the consideration of the whole subject.

While urging that the benefits of the preference were such as to entitle Canada to the desired exemption from the duties on food products in the United Kingdom, the Canadian ministers stated that within certain limitations they were prepared to consider the request of Mr. Chamberlain for further concessions. They stated, however, that it was necessary to have a clear understanding as to the relations of the preference to Canadian industries. While holding that it was not necessary to enter into questions as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the fiscal policy under which these industries had grown up in Canada, they had to recognize the fact that these industries might be seriously affected by further tariff changes. Large reductions of duties had already been made, especially in British imports, and the ministers feared that in some lines of imports further reductions would create such a disturbance of trade as would not be conducive to the welfare of the country. Therefore further concessions to the disadvantage of home industries could not be made. But the Canadian ministers pointed out that the Canadian tariff was by no means prohibitive, that large quantities of goods were imported and that a great proportion of these came from foreign countries. In any lines in which there was reasonable probability that these goods could be manufactured in Great Britain it might be possible to so readjust duties as to give an additional advantage to the British manufacturer, and thus turn over to him a volume of trade the profits of which now go to foreign countries. This readjustment might be brought about in any or all of the following ways:

(1) In some cases by the reduction of duties now imposed on British goods, where such reduction might be made without injustice to any industry.

(2) By the transfer of some articles from the free list to the dutiable list at such rates as would give substantial preference to the British manufacturer, instead of leaving him, as at the present, on even terms with the foreign competitor as respects such articles.

(3) By imposing a small duty as respects foreign goods on some articles now on the free list, while allowing them to continue free as respects British imports.

(4) In some cases possibly by an increase in the duty on foreign articles, thus increasing the amount of the preference on British goods. Such increase of duties on foreign articles could, however, only be justified where the market could be supplied by the British manufacturer at the preferential rates of duty.

The Canadian ministers stated that if they could be assured that the Imperial Government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, they, the Canadian ministers, would be prepared to carry on the discussion on the lines above mentioned, and endeavor to give to the British manufacturer an increased advantage over his foreign competitor in the markets of Canada.

Meanwhile, the Canadian ministers determined to present to the conference a resolution affirming the principle of preferential trade, and the desirability of its adoption by the colonies generally, and also expressing the opinion of the prime ministers of the colonies that His Majesty's Government should reciprocate by granting preferential terms to the products of the colonies in the markets of the Mother Country. In taking this course the ministers desired to have it understood that they did so with the strong hope and expectation that the principle of preferential trade would be more widely accepted by the colonies, and that the Mother Country would at no distant day see the wisdom of adopting the same principle by granting exemption in the United Kingdom to the products of the colonies from duties at present levied. If, after using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the empire, the Canadian Government should find that the principle of preferential trade is not acceptable to the colonies generally or the Mother Country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might then be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions.' Then follow the resolutions and the question of imperial defence.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The following official statement regarding the Colonial Conference was given out last night:

On the question of imperial defence, the British ministers desired colonial contributions to the navy and the establishing in the colonies of special military forces to be available when required for service in any portion of the empire. The views of the Canadian Government on the defence question were expressed in the following memorandum:

'The Canadian ministers regret that they have been unable to assent to the suggestions made by Lord Selborne respecting the navy and Mr. St. John Brodrick respecting the army. The ministers desire to point out that their objections arise not so much from the expense involved as from a belief that the acceptance of the proposals would entail an important departure from the principle of colonial self-government. Canada values highly the measure of local independence which has been granted her from time to time by the imperial authorities, and which has been so productive of beneficial results, both as respects the material progress of the country and the strengthening of the ties that bind it to the Motherland. But while for these reasons the Canadian ministers are obliged to withhold their assent to the propositions of the Admiralty and the War Office, they fully appreciate the duty of the Dominion as it advances in population and wealth to make more liberal outlay for those necessary preparations of self-defence which every country has to assume and bear.

'That the taxpayers of the United Kingdom should desire to be relieved of some of the burdens which they bear in connection with the military expenditure is quite reasonable. Canada, in the development of its own militia system, will be found ready to respond to that desire by taking upon itself some of the services in the Dominion which have hitherto been borne by the Imperial Government. What has been already done by Canada must give assurance of the disposition of the Canadian people to recognize their proper obligations.

'In the early years of the Dominion an understanding was come to between the Imperial and Canadian governments that Canada should expend about one million dollars annually on her militia system. From time to time that expenditure has been voluntarily increased, and at present, apart from the special outlay in connection with the maintenance of the garrison at Halifax, the Dominion is expending about two million dollars annually on the militia.

'The efficiency of the Canadian militia service having been called in question, it may be of interest to note that many improvements have been made during the past few years, notably the organization of an army medical corps and the creation of an army service corps, the strengthening of the headquarters and district staffs, the exercise of greater care in the selection of permanent force officers and the affording of greater facilities for the training of the officers of the active militia. A militia pension law has been enacted for the staff and the permanent force. Annual drill in camps of instruction for the rural corps and a battalion headquarters for city corps has been carried out each year during the past six years. A school of musketry has been established at Ottawa, with most encouraging results; rifle ranges have been and are being constructed at the public expense at important centres all over the Dominion, and financial aid is being afforded to local corps in smaller places for the same object. Rifle associations whose members are pledged to military service if required are being organized, and their formation encouraged by the loan of rifles and by grants of free ammunition. A reserve of officers has been established and improvements have also been made in several other important respects.

'The work done by the Militia Department in sending contingents to South Africa may be fairly cited as proof of reasonable efficiency. Without referring to anything that was done outside of the purely Canadian contingents, it is worthy of mention that the first contingent, under Col. Otter, composed of one thousand men drawn from every section of Canada embraced within four thousand miles of territory lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was organized, fully equipped and embarked within a period of fourteen days, and that a second contingent, composed of 1,200 men, field artillery and mounted rifles, was shortly afterwards similarly organized, equipped and embarked within the space of three weeks.

'But while thus calling attention to the progress that has already been made by Canada in her militia organization, the ministers are far from claiming that perfection has been attained. If defects exist there is every desire on the part of the Canadian Government to remove them, and for this purpose the advice and assistance of experienced imperial officers will be welcomed and all reasonable efforts made to secure an efficient system.

'At present Canadian expenditures for defence service are confined to the military side. The Canadian Government are prepared to consider the naval side of defence as well. On the seacoast of Canada there is a large number of men admirably qualified to form a naval reserve, and it is hoped that at an early day a system may be devised which will lead to the training of these men and to the making of their services available for defence in time of need.

'In conclusion, the ministers repeat that while the Canadian Government are obliged to dissent from the measures proposed, they fully appreciate the obligation of the Dominion to make the expenditures for the purposes of defence in proportion to the increasing population and wealth of the country. They are willing that these expenditures shall be so directed as to relieve the taxpayer of the burdens which he bears; and they have the strongest desire to carry out their defence schemes in co-operation with the imperial authorities and under the advice of experienced imperial officers, so far as this is consistent with the principle of local self-government, which has proved so great a factor in the promotion of imperial unity.'

London, Aug. 11, 1902.

The resolutions of the conference on other subjects were as follows:—

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

'That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if conferences were held as far as practicable at intervals not exceeding four years, at which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty's dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is requested to arrange for such conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective colonies, the Secretary of emergency arising upon which a special conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter.'

TREATIES AFFECTING THE COLONIES.

'That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiations of treaties with foreign powers the views of the colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such treaties.'

PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

'That it would tend to the encouragement of inventions if some system for the mutual protection of patents in the various parts of the Empire could be devised. That the Secretary of State be asked to enter into communication with the several governments in the first instance and invite their suggestions to this end.

CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

'That it is desirable that in the future agreements as to cable communications a clause should, wherever practicable, be inserted reserving to the government or the governments concerned the right of purchasing on equitable terms and after due notice all or any of the cables to which the agreements relate.'

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

'That in the arranging for the administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony it is desirable that provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted and hereafter to be admitted to practice in the self-governing colonies be allowed to practice within the newly acquired territories on the conditions of reciprocal treatment in the colonies concerned.

'Canada dissented from this resolution on the ground that it seemed to be an interference with the affairs of the South African colonies which were not represented in the conference.

COASTING TRADE.

'That it is desirable that the attention of the governments of the colonies and of the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the Empire and in other countries and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of the coastwise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its colonies and possessions and between one colony and possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality; and also to the laws affecting shipping with a view to seeing if any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels.'

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

'That it is desirable that in view of the great extension of foreign subsidies to shipping the position of the naval services between different parts of the Empire should be reviewed by the respective governments.

'In all new contracts provision should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges or any preference in favor of foreigners and to insure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of His Majesty's Government in war time as cruisers or as transports.'

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

'That in all government contracts, whether in the case of the Colonial or the Imperial governments, it is desirable that as far as practicable the products of the Empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries.

'With a view to promoting this resolution it is suggested that where such contracts cannot be fulfilled in the country where such supplies are required the fullest practicable notice of the requirements and conditions of tender should be given both in the colonies and in the United Kingdom, and that this notice should be communicated through official channels as well as through the press.

POSTAGE.

'That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British Empire on all newspapers and periodicals published therein and the Prime Ministers desire to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the question of reduction in the outgoing rate.

'They consider that each government shall be allowed to determine the amount to which it may reduce such rate and the time for such reduction going into effect.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CADETS.

'That the Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies suggest that the question of allotment of the naval and military cadets to the dominions beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the military and naval authorities with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered; that consistent with ensuring suitable candidates, as far as practicable greater facilities than now obtain should be given to enable young colonists to enter the navy and army.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

'That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire and the Prime Ministers urge the governments represented at this conference to give consideration to the question of the early adoption.'

Votes of thanks were also passed to Mr. Chamberlain and other Imperial ministers connected with the Conference and an expression of gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to them by the government and ministry of the United Kingdom.

PRESS OPINION.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The 'Globe' commenting on the result of the Colonial Conference editorially says: 'The leaders and journals of a party which once prided itself on British character have complained because the Canadian Government did not drive a hard bargain with Great Britain. The Liberal Government took broader ground and they were especially reluctant to place Canada in the invidious and ungracious position of asking Great Britain to tax the food of its people as a return for the Canadian preference. But an opportunity came for asking for preferential treatment, not by an increase but by a reduction of the taxes of the British people. Mr. Chamberlain's efforts were directed to obtaining freer admission of British manufactures into Canada, and no one can blame him for looking at the matter from the British manufacturers point of view. At the same time, we cannot agree that there was anything unreasonable in the request made by the representatives of this country. Canada now gives a preference of one-third to British imports.'

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

An Improvement of Over Four Million Dollars in Dominion Accounts Over Last Year.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS RESPONSIBLE TO AN APPRECIABLE EXTENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The public accounts of the Dominion for the four months of the current year to the end of October show a net improvement in our finances over last year of something more than four millions of dollars. This is taking both ordinary and capital expenditure into account. For the four months the balance of revenue over the ordinary expenditure is nine and a half million dollars, or, taking the capital outlay into account, six and a half million dollars.

For the month of October alone the showing is also most favorable. The revenue keeps on growing, but the outlay is comparatively less than it was a couple of years ago. The completion of the canal improvements is responsible for this to some extent. Other large expenditures the present government undertook are also complete, so that if the receipts continue to thrive there will doubtless be this year the best net surplus on record.

The details of the four months' statement are as follows:—

	1901.	1902.
Revenue—		
Customs	$10,690,761	$12,306,807
Excise	3,699,261	3,947,357
Post-Office	1,045,900	1,190,008
Public Works and Railways	2,310,215	2,561,696
Miscellaneous	761,251	938,978
Total	$18,506,490	$20,944,733
Expenditure	11,635,373	11,454,859
Capital Expenditure—		
Public Works and Railways	$3,060,354	$1,973,801
Dominion Lands	80,146	78,022
Militia, Capital	26,332	12,657
Railway Subsidies	1,009,947	714,751
Iron and Steeel Bounty	180,579	82,710
South Africa Contingent	98,753	118,653
N.W.T. Rebellion	—43	—297
Total	$4,456,070	$2,980,307

For October alone the revenue was $5,757,365, an increase of $799,395 over the corresponding month of 1901. The expenditure was $3,477,868, a decrease of $74,417. The capital expenditure was $1,413,237, an increase of $302,925.

ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE

GREAT INCREASE SHOWN, ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN A FALLING OFF IN SOME LINES.

London, Nov. 8.— Anglo-Canadian trade continues to advance. The Board of Trade returns for the ten months ending Oct. 31 show the following increases:—British imports from Canada—Cattle, £28,000; bacon, £25,000; hams, £120,000; butter, £218,000; cheese, £312,000; wheat, £841,000; wheat flour, £238,000; sawed wood, £307,000; horses, £10,000. The decreases: Sheep and lambs, £3,000; eggs, £50,000; oats, £179,000; peas, £127,000; maize, £38,000; sawn wood, £37,000. Imports of canned salmon totalled £1,042,000; canned lobsters, £154,000. Exports to Canada increased as follows: Salt, £5,000; wool, £4,000; cotton piece goods, £149,000; linen piece goods, £5,000; silk, £6,000; woollen tissues, £98,000; worsted tissues, £72,000; carpets, £8,000; cutlery, £11,000; hardware, £7,000; pig iron, £91,000; bar iron, £46,000; railway iron, £107,000; sheets boiler plate, £47,000; galvanized sheets, £74,000; tin plates, £69,000; cast wrought iron, £45,000; unwrought steel, £221,000; unwrought tin, £8,000; haberdashery, £75,000.

The decreases were:—Spirits, £1,000; cement, £21,000; earthenware, £6,000. Exports of apparel and slops waterproofs totalled £24,000; not waterproofed, £248,000.

TORONTO FINANCES

DEBENTURE DEBT REDUCED BY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS LAST YEAR.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Mr. Coady, city treasurer, in his annual financial statement for the year 1901, shows that the city is slowly making progress toward the reduction of the city debenture debt. The total reduction of last year was about a third of a million. Mr. Coady states that the financial year commenced with cash in hand, and in banks, amounting to $467,376, and the receipts from ordinary revenues, taxation and sale of debentures amounted to $7,068,331. The disbursements, including redemption of debentures and sinking fund investments, amounted to $6,947,719, leaving at the close of the year a balance of $587,988. The revenues of the year were $29,231 in excess of the amount estimated.

'When the magnitude of the city's financial affairs is considered,' the report says, 'the difference between the estimates of expenditure and the year's operations is small. After the passing of estimates the council found it necessary to make supplementary appropriations to the amount of $91,659. What would have been a considerable deficit was, however, partially offset by a buoyant revenue, and the net deficit was only $62,428, a small figure, indeed, on a total expenditure of more than $3,100,000. This fact is one, moreover, of conservative and careful management, and must reflect creditably on those charged with the administration of the city's business.'

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF JUDGE JONES

BRANT COUNTY MAGISTRATE FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—Mr. Stephen James Jones, aged eighty-one, lately judge of Brant County, which position he held for forty-four years, died to-night. His sons are :—J. W. Jones, barrister, Hamilton; C. W. Jones, Crown Lands Department, Toronto; T. H. Harry Jones, Grainger's office, Brantford; and E. Alfred Jones, barrister, Toronto. The funeral will be held in Brantford on Saturday.

The late Mr. Jones was descended through both his parents from U. E. Loyalists. He was born at Stony Creek, Ont., on Dec. 21, 1821, and was educated at the Hamilton Grammar School. In 1846 he was called to the bar. He practiced in Hamilton in partnership with the late S. B. Freeman, Q.C., until appointed County Court judge for Brant, in 1853. He was lieutenant and adjutant of the 3rd Battalion Wentworth Militia, appointed 1847. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1875; revising officer for Brant in 1887, and chairman of the Board of Ontario County Judges, selected for the purpose of dividing counties into county council districts under the new act, 1896. He was also chairman of the Board of County Court Judges for Ontario. He retired from a professional life five years ago.

Judge Jones was a Methodist and served as a delegate to the General Conference of the Church since 1874.

He married, in 1847, Margaret, daughter of the late John Williamstown, Stony Creek.

JOHN IMRIE DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN SCOTTISH-CANADIAN POET PASSES AWAY.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—Mr. John Imrie, who has been in business here since 1884, in the firm of Imrie & Graham, printers, died to-night. He was born in Glasgow in 1846, and was well known as the Scottish-Canadian poet.

John Imrie having served his apprenticeship as a printer with Bell & Baines, Glasgow, came to Canada in 1871, and since then was engaged in the printing business in Toronto. He married in 1880 an Ayrshire lady. He has been an active member of the various local Scottish societies, and an office-bearer in the Presbyterian Church. He founded and published for some years the 'Scottish Canadian' newspaper. He was chiefly known as the author of a volume of songs and miscellaneous poems, with music and illustrations, the third edition of which appeared in 1894, with an introduction by Mr. G. Mercer Adam. Many of these poems are great favorites in Scotch-Canadian homes. They touch on such subjects as country, home and friendship, and those in the Scottish dialect are particularly bright and pleasing.

MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Abbotsford, Que., died at his home, 'Mountain Cottage,' Abbotsford, on Monday, Oct. 27, 1902. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on Nov. 13, 1820, and came to Canada with his parents in early childhood. The family settled in the township of Granby, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age, when he removed to Ely, where he hewed out a home from the virgin forest. In the year 1850 he married Miss Isabelle Rose, a native of Loch Broom, Scotland. In 1870 they removed to Roxton Falls, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1875, when they went to Abbotsford, where they have since resided. Mr. Marshall from early manhood took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. During the early days when churches were not so numerous as at present, his home was thrown open to ministers of all denominations who not only shared his ungrudging hospitality but used his house as a place of worship. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and for seventeen years a teacher or superintendent in a Sunday-school. He was a life-long abstainer and a staunch supporter of the temperance cause. He was a subscriber to the 'Witness' from its commencement. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Oct. 29, the remains being followed from his late home by a large number of relatives and friends, to the Methodist Church at Abbotsford, where appropriate services were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. S. F. Newton, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Conley, of Granby, and the Rev. H. E. Horsey, of Abbotsford. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful and the church was draped by careful hands in a most becoming manner. The immediate relatives who survive him are his widow, his son, John and family, his brothers, Walter Marshall, of Montreal, and Andrew Marshall, of Shoal Lake, Manitoba, and two sisters, Mrs. Solomon, of Ely, and Mrs. Chalmers, of Granby.

DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN KELLY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, formerly of Melbourne, Que., passed away within a few days of each other at Summerstown Station, Glengarry county, Ont., at the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. Norman Oxley. Mr. Kelly died on the morning of Oct. 25, and Mrs. Kelly on the morning of Nov. 1. Mr. Kelly was engaged on the G. T. R. in its early days in the Summerstown section, and while there married a daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Cameron, of that place. He afterwards went out to California by the Isthmus, and returned in a few years for his family by one of the first trains over the Union Pacific Railway and the Rockies. He returned finally to Canada in the early seventies, and engaged in farming in Melbourne, Que. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were highly respected by all who knew them. They are survived by a daughter, Mrs. Norman Oxley, and a son, Mr. William R. Kelly, of San Francisco, who came to see them three weeks ago, after an absence of fifteen years, remained with them to the end, and saw them buried.

THE LATE COL. ANSTRUTHER-DUNCAN.

(London 'Times,' Oct. 24.)

Colonel Alexander William Anstruther-Duncan, late R. A., of Naughton House, Fife, was shot dead on Saturday. He was making arrangements for the departure of a shooting party who had been his guests for some time, and had gone to the gun-room, which is a remote apartment, to make up parcels of game for his guests, who, becoming uneasy at his prolonged absence, sent to ascertain the cause. The housemaid who undertook the errand was shocked to discover Colonel Anstruther-Duncan lying on the floor in a pool of blood. His head was terribly shattered, and a discharged gun lay at his side. When he went to the room Colonel Anstruther-Duncan was in the best of health and spirits, and it is believed his death was the result of an accident. Colonel Anstruther-Duncan was the third son of the late Mr. Thos. Andrew Anstruther, of the East India Company's Service, by his marriage with Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. Arthur Vansittart, of Shottesbrook, Berks. His grandfather was Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart, a member of the Balcaskie family. Colonel Anstruther-Duncan was born on Oct. 3, 1846, and married in 1897 Catherine Henrietta Adamina, daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Adam Alexander Duncan, of Naughton, whose surname he assumed. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1866, became captain in 1878, major in 1884, lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and brevet colonel in 1897. He went on half-pay in 1898, after having held the command of the Royal Artillery at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Colonel Philip Anstruther, who fell at the head of his regiment, the 94th, at Bronkhorst Spruit, near Pretoria, in December, 1880, was the elder brother of Colonel Anstruther-Duncan.

MR. ROBERT E. WIGHT.

The death of Mr. Robert Ernest Wight, which took place at Ste. Agathe des Monts, on Sunday, removes a well-known figure from Montreal business circles. Until some six years ago he was one of the brightest and most active men on 'Change, remarkable alike for his energy and business capacity and for his optimistic outlook upon life. He was for some years in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Magor, leaving them to set up for himself in the grain and freight brokerage business, in which he was highly successful and was later joined in partnership by Mr. Charles B. Esdaile. Some six years ago, Mr. Wight resided for a time in the Adirondacks, near Lake Placid, for the benefit of his health, and afterwards removed to Ste. Agathe. There he has resided ever since, only being able to make infrequent and brief visits to the city for business purposes. His brother, Mr. Norman Wight, has represented him in the business for the past four or five years. Mr. Wight was born in Montreal forty-three years ago. Mrs. Wight and family will have the sympathy of many friends.

There died on Sunday at the Montreal General Hospital, of paralysis, Mr. Archibald D. Munroe, tea merchant, of Maxville, Ont. Mr. Munroe was seized with the attack in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. P. S. Doyle & Co., St. Paul street. The relatives of deceased were summoned and at his bedside were three brothers, Messrs. D. D. Munroe and D. H. Munroe, of Moose Creek, and Alex. D. Munroe, Maxville; and a nephew, Mr. F. D. Munroe, of McGill. The remains were taken to Maxville by the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic railway, for interment.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Colonel L. G. Washington, of this city, died here to-day. Through a collateral branch of the Washington family he was related to George Washington. In the Civil War Colonel Washington was in the Confederate military service. He was assistant secretary of state of the Confederacy at one time. He was born in this city and was seventy-seven years of age. Colonel Washington was for many years prominently identified with newspaper work and achieved a reputation as a correspondent.

Binghamton, N.Y., Nov. 4.—The Rev. Edward Taylor, D.D., the city's oldest pastor, whose active ministry in this city and vicinity covered a period of thirty-five years, died at his home in this city to-day, aged 81 years. He was born in Lee, Mass., and held a number of important pastorates before coming to this city in 1867.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.—Mr. Walter Campbell, foreman of the news room of the 'Times,' died suddenly last evening. He was sixty-seven years of age and is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Watford, Ont., Nov. 5.—The Rev. W. Hayhurst, one of the best-known of the older ministers of the Methodist Church, died here yesterday after a lingering illness. Mr. Hayhurst was born in Darwin, England, in 1831, and came to Canada in 1858.

Denver, Col., Nov. 5.—The Rev. Geo. Downe O'Neill, Chancellor and Secretary of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, N.J., is dead at St. Anthony's Sanatorium here.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—An old and honored citizen died this morning in the person of ex-Ald. W. H. Gibbs, aged 79 years. Mr. Gibbs was a miller at Oshawa in his younger days. He and his brother, the late Hon. T. M. Gibbs, represented North and South Ontario for several years as Conservatives under Sir John A. Macdonald. The deceased's wife died on June 16 last. He leaves a son, Mr. W. H. Gibbs, jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Wellington and Mrs (Dr.) James, of Cincinnati. Mr. Gibbs was in the council two or three years. He has been a resident of the city since 1880.

Napa, Cal., Nov. 6.—Professor George Huesmann, one of the best-known pomologists in the United States, is dead, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the founders of the American Pomological Society, a contributor to many magazines and author of several books on viticulture and horticulture.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The death of a well-known Toronto citizen occurred at his residence, St. Alban's street, yesterday, when Mr. William Boultbee, C.E., passed away. The deceased was a brother-in-law of Sir William Mulock and had divided his life between Canada and India.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—Mr. Alexander McGuire, a highly esteemed resident of Harrison's Corners, has passed away, after a useful life of three score years. He was a son of the late Mr. Duncan McGuire, and always resided in this section. He is survived by his wife and five children. Two daughters, Misses Tena and Mary Helen McGuire, reside in Montreal, and the other three, Miss Annie McGuire, Daniel and Joseph McGuire, reside on the homestead. The funeral took place on Sunday to St. Andrew's.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Mr. George Vest, jr., son of Senator Vest, of Missouri, was found dead in his room at a hotel here this morning. Mr Vest, for a number of years, had acted as private secretary to his father.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—The death is announced from San Francisco of Mrs. Dorcas Clark, formerly of this city, and subsequently for many years one of the most noted educators of California. Mrs. Clark was the first head mistress of the girls' department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, which position she resigned in 1865, to go to California. She was 87 years old.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Mme. Anna Migliara, a former prima donna in Europe, and for fifteen years a vocal teacher in Chicago, is dead here from apoplexy. Her maiden name was Anna Bernard. She was born in Boston fifty-two years ago and took up the study of music in Italy at the age of seventeen.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—Mr. Hugh McEwen, J.P., of Lunenburg, died this morning after an illness of only a few days. Deceased was born in Cornwall township sixty-five years ago. He was a very progressive farmer and salesman of the Lunenburg Cheese Company. His wife, one son and one daughter survive him. The funeral will be on Saturday at Lunenburg.

Father Point, Que., Nov. 7.—Mr. Jean Theophile Couillard, justice of the peace, one of the most widely known and esteemed merchants of this district, died suddenly last night at Rimouski. Deceased founded the well-known firm of Couillard, Fils and Cie, general merchants, of Rimouski, over 54 years ago, and he was still the senior and active member of the same. He was also mayor of Rimouski for several terms.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 7.—Dr. R. McLarty passed away a little after noon to-day. He was born in 1839; graduated in London and Edinburgh in 1867, and began the practice of his profession here in the latter year. He was twice mayor of St. Thomas, and upon several occasions refused nomination for Parliament in the Liberal interest. He was a director of the Atlas Loan Company, a provisional director of the Elgin Loan Company, when it was established twenty-three years ago, and nine years ago was elected president of the company.

Hamilton, Nov. 10.—Word reached here yesterday of the death of Henry Kite, which occurred unexpectedly in Winnipeg on Saturday night. Mr. Kite was one of the best known and most popular commercial men on the road. For many years he had been with the Sanford Manufacturing Company.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 9.—Dr. Jarus Searle Hurlbut, one of the best known dentists in this country, died here to-day of apoplexy.

New York, Nov. 8.—Mr. Felix Campbell, an ex-member of Congress, and president of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, died to-day at his residence in Brooklyn. He was 73 years old. In 1876 Governor Tilden appointed him a member of the Centennial Commission, and for twelve years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. He was elected to Congress in 1884 and he served four terms.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Gilbert Deuchars, who served in South Africa with the first and second contingents, died to-day, aged 38 years. He was a victim of consumption. He was a member of the 43rd Regiment and a crack shot, and will be buried with military honors.

A NEW AIRSHIP

THE BROTHERS LEBAUDY, OF PARIS, ARE SUCCESSFUL IN RECENT TESTS.

Paris, Nov. 4.—It has been known for some time past that the brothers Lebaudy and an engineer named Julliot, have been constructing a steerable balloon but such secrecy has been observed that little or nothing has been published about the new flying machine. A newspaper reporter now claims to have witnessed the first experiment with the new balloon which he says occurred recently at Moisson, Mr. Robert Lebaudy's country house near Bonnieres, where the airship was constructed. The balloon ascended to a height of about twenty yards with two persons in the car. It was held down by ropes and the motor drove the airship against a stiff breeze. After manoeuvres lasting half an hour, during which several circuits of the park where the experiment was conducted, were made, the airship was replaced in its shed. The engineer, Mr. Julliot, who had charge of the motor, said he was completely satisfied with the test but declined to be interviewed.

The reporter describes the Lebaudy balloon as similar in appearance to, but twice the size of those of M. Santos-Dumont. It is 64½ yards long, 12 yards in diameter. The car is five and a half yards long, and can hold three persons. The propellor is driven by a motor of forty horsepower. The owners of the new airship are anxious to avoid publicity concerning it until it has made a trip from Moisson to Paris and return.

A REIGN OF TERROR

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER OCCURS NEAR BOSTON.

Boston, Mass, Nov. 2.—The second death resulting from assaults committed by a mysterious person known as 'Jack the Slugger,' whose crimes have caused a reign of terror in the suburbs of Boston, particularly in Cambridge and Somerville, occurred in the Massachusetts General Hospital to-night, when Miss Clara Morton, an employee of the McLean Insane Asylum, in Waverly, died. Miss Morton was assaulted last evening under circumstances similar in almost every particular to those which caused the death of Miss McPhee, in Cambridge, a few weeks ago. Of the murderous assaults reported almost every night these are the only two in which death has resulted, although Miss Marshall, who was attacked in Brookline, was on the dangerous list for several weeks.

The victims have almost invariably been servants or housemaids, and while robbery has been suggested as the motive it has been shown that had the culprit wished he might have attacked women who would be more likely to carry valuables.

Miss Morton spent yesterday visiting friends in Waltham. She left some of them in an electric car, and about nine o'clock started along the street leading to the asylum. She had passed the lodge at the entrance to the hospital grounds and had gone perhaps six hundred feet up the driveway, when a man sprang from behind a tree, seized her by the throat, threw her to the ground and inflicted the terrible blows on her head which caused her death. Miss Fowler, another employee of the hospital, was close behind Miss Morton, and saw the attack. She ran to the Convalescents' Home, near by, for assistance. Not far behind Miss Fowler a hospital attendant was walking up the drive. He heard the blows, and ran forward to find Miss Morton lying unconscious on the ground Her assailant had disappeared. A man was seen to jump on a train leaving Waverly a few minutes after the assault, and the description of him given by a gateman corresponds with that of the asylum employees who saw him commit the assault.

Nearly every one of the women who have made reports to the police have been attacked in the same way as Miss Morton, and in the most serious cases were found lying unconscious on the ground.

Despite all the efforts of the police of the surrounding cities and towns not a clew has been found leading to the culprit's identity, and in Cambridge particularly the women are in abject terror. Few will go out at night without escort. Armed men patrol the residential streets, but the attacks are reported almost every night.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3.—Alan O. Mason, a prominent club man of this city, a Harvard graduate and a member of the piano and organ manufacturing establishment of the Mason & Hamlin Company, was arrested here to-day by the Massachusetts state police on suspicion of having been connected with the murder of Miss Clara A. Morton in Waverly last Saturday night. It is also suspected that Mason was responsible for various murders and murderous assaults committed during the past few weeks in Cambridge and vicinity. Mason is thirty-nine years of age. His arrest was made at his home, 39 Newbury street, this city, by state officers. It is said by the police that Mason has been insane, and that at one time he was an inmate of the McLean Asylum at Waverly, from which he was released about a year ago.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—Allan G. Mason, who was arrested to-day is connection with the murderous assaults that have occurred in the suburbs of this city, is a well known business man, a prominent club member, and a graduate of Harvard. The police suspect, from evidence in their hands that Mr. Mason has been involved in nearly all the cases referred to, because the circumstances in each has been similar. Mr. Mason, who is a middle-aged man, has been a victim of mental trouble, for which he was treated at the McLean Asylum at Waverly. About a year ago he was permitted to leave the institution. Since that time, it is said, he has been permitted to go and come at will. Because he had been frequently seen about the localities in which the assaults occurred, led to suspicion against him.

The peculiar assault cases which have terrorized Cambridge and vicinity, as well as other suburban sections, began last June. During the summer there were half a dozen victims of an unknown assailant, each of which was struck down and beaten with a blunt instrument. Early in October Miss Agnes McPhee was assaulted in Somerville and she died from her injuries. During this month there were eight other cases. Last Saturday night Clara A. Morton, a laundress at the McLean Asylum, was accosted on the grounds of that institution and beaten with a blunt instrument. Miss Morton died on Sunday night.

MISS MORTON'S WATCH FOUND.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The gold watch of Clara Morton, the McLean Hospital domestic, who was killed Saturday evening and with whose murder A. G. Mason, of Boston, is charged, has been found in a Boston pawn-shop and the police are searching for a negro who is said to have sold the article. The man wanted is described as a negro, about twenty-one years old. Chief Watts, of Boston, does not conceal his belief that this is the man who murdered Miss Morton, and that Mason who is now held in Middlesex county jail, without bail, is innocent.

On learning that a negro had pawned the watch, and on getting a description of him, Chief Watts at once sent out a crowd of inspectors and special officers to make search for him. As there have been a number of assault cases in this city in which the principal has been described as a negro, Chief Watts considered this new phase of the Waverley affair as very important. He said to-day: 'This lets Mason out of it altogether.' The chief said that he was using every resource of the police department to find the negro, and expressed confidence that he would be caught within forty-eight hours.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—To-day's developments in the case of Alan G. Mason, who is under arrest charged with the murder of Miss Clara Morton, at the McLean Asylum, in Waverly last Saturday night have been of a startling nature. It had been announced first that the watch of the victim had been found in a Cambridge street pawnship, where it had been pawned for four dollars by a young colored man, and this discovery at once led to a general search of the city for this man, by the entire police force, but without avail. But when the pawnbroker's memory had been jogged a little and he had had time to think over the matter he remembered that the watch had been brought to his office last Saturday between the hours of 11 to 11.30, by a white man, and offered in pawn. Owing to the fact that it was after business hours he refused to receive it and after expressing disappointment, the man departed, taking the watch with him.

On Monday morning the same watch was brought in by a colored man about twenty-one years of age, of whom the pawnbroker bought it for four dollars. A burly colored man, evidently a companion of the other, had been waiting outside the shop while the trade was being made, and as soon as it was completed, he entered and took the money which the proprietor passed over. Both men then departed.

Continuing their investigation the officers made another startling discovery which will have an important bearing on the case to the effect that the watch of Miss Agnes McPhee, of Somerville, another 'Jack the Slugger' victim, had been pawned at the same Cambridge street shop on Oct. 3, the day after her murder, by a white man, whose description tallied exactly with that of the man who brought the Morton watch to the pawnbroker last Saturday night. The description of this man is said to agree to a striking extent with that of the suspect Mason, and the pawnbroker will be given a chance to identify him to-morrow.

The unexpected developments to-day have been most unfavorable to the prisoner, although his friends still claim that he can fully establish an alibi. Search for the mysterious colored men is being carried on vigorously.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—The strange case involving the murder of the young women, Agnes McPhee and Clara A. Morton, and the murderous assaults upon many others seems a step nearer solution. Late last night the police were given the custody of a young man who sold or as he thought, pawned the watches which were taken by the murderer from the bodies of his victims. The person in custody is a light negro, 18 years of age. His name is George L. O. Perry. He confessed that he received the watches which he sold from a man in Central square, Cambridge.

After having given out last night the confession made by the young negro, Perry, with reference to selling the watches taken from the murdered women, Miss Clara A. Morton and Miss Agnes McPhee, the police admitted to-day that Perry declares that Alan G. Mason is the man from whom he received these articles.

This admission of the police was made just before young Perry was taken to the jail in East Cambridge, where Mason, the prominent Boston man under arrest on the charge of killing Miss Morton, is confined pending a hearing in the Cambridge court to-morrow. Here in one of the jail corridors, Perry positively identified Mason as the man who had given him the two watches. Mason, by look or word, betrayed no knowledge of having seen Perry before. When questioned by Sheriff Fairbairn, Mason merely said: 'I do not know this man; I never saw him before.'

During the day Chief Ryan and an officer of Belmont, Mr. Argy, talked with Perry, and later state officers New, Dunham, Dexter and others took Perry to the jail.

The callers were shown into the room where Mason and six others were in line and, pointing his finger at him, said: 'This is the man who gave me the watches to pawn.'

He was about to leave the room when Sheriff Fairbairn asked him if he would not like to talk with Mason in order that he might make himself sure that Mason was the man.

Perry replied that there was no need of that, as he knew who the man was, and had known him for a long time.

On being returned to his cell in the police station, Perry was confronted by three newsboys, and they identified him as another newsboy.

Wishing to have the negro's photograph, the police made arrangements for a picture, but Perry protested. He declared he was held only as a witness, and that they had no right, merely because he was in their power to photograph him. He moved his head continuously. The plan was given up.

It was during an interview between the negro and the officers that Clement G. Morgan, a Cambridge lawyer, called at police headquarters and demanded admittance to the conference. He said he had been retained by the boy's mother as counsel. The lawyer was finally allowed to enter the room, and there he gave expression very forcibly to the method of procedure of the officers.

Another visitor at the police station later on in the day was Mr. Ware, Mason's attorney. He was accompanied by a middle-aged woman. This woman did not see Perry, but it was understood that she had been produced by the defence in the hope of showing that Perry himself or some other negro was the real murderer. She is one of the women who were followed by a negro in Cambridge several weeks ago. The defence was proceeding to-day on the theory that it was a negro who murdered Miss Morton and Miss McPhee, and who also committed other murderous assaults. Mr. Ware places no faith in the accusations of Perry that it was Mason who gave the boy the watches. He believes that Perry had to account for his possession of the watches, and the most reasonable way was to say they were given him by a man already under arrest, and by a man whom he had seen on the streets of Cambridge and could easily identify.

The fact that the negro accused Mason of giving him the watches did not give the police any false confidence that the mystery of the series of brutal crimes had been solved. They recognize that the Perry confession does not establish that Mason is the man wanted.

The most important consideration in the light of the charge that Alan G. Mason murdered Miss Morton, was the appearance of a negro in several instances where women were assaulted, and these assaults have the same characteristics. Miss Ellen Murphy, who was wounded a month ago in Cambridge, had seen a negro following her. She was struck from behind, and, not being stunned, she saw a man whom she took to be a negro running away. On Oct. 10 Miss Susan O'Neil was assaulted in Somerville. She is unable to give an accurate description of the assailant, but two young men who went to her rescue saw him. The description they gave of him is not unlike that of Perry, even to the kind of cap that has been found in his house.

It has been hinted to-night by some officers who have been at work on various aspects of the mystery that before long the case will take on something of the characteristics of the case of Jane Toppan, which developed so many revolting details.

Perry will be arraigned to-morrow at Cambridge on the charge of being an accessory after the fact. The police say that Perry had been confined at the Lyman School for Boys, having been convicted of assault and robbery upon a young woman in this city. Also it has come to light that on Sunday, July 27, Perry, who was then employed as the driver of a mail waggon from Cambridge to Boston, was missing from his work. It was on this date that an assault upon Miss Ellen Murphy occurred.

AN AGED MISSIONARY.

MR. DANIEL AMARON CELEBRATES HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

Last week a very pleasant and in many respects memorable family gathering took place at Berthier (en haut). It was the occasion of the celebration of the 90th birthday of Mr. Daniel Amaron, the first missionary who came from Switzerland in June, 1840, to labor under the auspices of the old French-Canadian Missionary Society.

After the organization of this society had been completed, Mr. James Court and the Rev. Dr. Taylor, went over to Geneva in quest of missionaries who would consent to leave their country to go over to Canada, a country as it was thought at that time, buried in ice and snow the greater part of the year, inhabited by Esquimaux and Indians and a few Canadians.

A missionary meeting was held at L'Oratoire, addresses were given by the delegation, Prof. Laharpe acting as interpreter, and an earnest appeal was made for consecrated young men who would be willing at the Master's call to give themselves to the evangelization of French-Canada.

There was in the audience a young man, who was one of the fruits of the revival under Dr. Malon, a revival of spiritual religion which led many to abandon the state church to form the Free Evangelical Church. This young man could hardly remain in his seat on hearing the appeal, and he offered himself to the work of French-Canadian evangelization. His name was Daniel Amaron. A few weeks later, with his young wife, he set sail for Canada in a sailing vessel, and after a stormy voyage of seven weeks reached Montreal. They were sent to Belle Riviere, where they began the difficult work entrusted to them by their Master. They spoke to the French-Canadians of a free salvation through Jesus Christ, who, through love, left the mansions above, and died on Calvary's Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Amaron labored at Belle Riviere and in the vicinity for some years, and it was here that Mrs. Amaron, after much pleading with the mission committee, was permitted to establish a small mission school. It was continued by Mr. Vernier, and in 1846 was moved to Pointe aux Trembles, as well as a girls' school, founded by Mrs. Tanner at Montreal. These two small schools formed the nucleus of this great missionary institution.

Mrs. Amaron died in her 80th year in 1890. Mr. Amaron, now 90 years old, is the only survivor of that noble band of godly men to whom not only French-Canada but the whole Dominion, owes a lasting debt of gratitude. To the humble efforts of such God-fearing and self-denying men and women, into the labors of whom others have entered, is due the change in public sentiment in this province, the betterment of the system of education in French Canada, and also in a good measure the liberty of thought and emancipation in which many rejoice. Monuments are erected over the graves of the brave who died on Africa's soil for the nation, but monuments more durable than stone and marble are found all over this country, in the shape of regenerated manhood and womanhood, through the gospel of Jesus Christ, carried to the homes, read in the fields, on the road side, in the lumber camps and wherever opportunity offered, by the humble missionary. That one of these pioneers still remains, is cause for gratitude, one whose faith and love are stronger than ever and who now exclaims with Simeon of old: 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Madrid, Nov. 10.—Premier Sagasta today tendered to King Alfonso the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

BRITISH POLICY.

Significance of the Emperor's Visit.

AN OLIVE BRANCH FROM FRANCE —VIRULENT ANTI-GERMAN OUTBURST IN THE LONDON PRESS—MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPERIAL AND FEDERAL PLANS.

(Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.)

London, Nov. 8.—The German Emperor arrives to-day to visit King Edward at his country home at Sandringham. Ostensibly, it is a family meeting between uncle and nephew, but for all that the next few days will see Sandringham the gathering place of all that is most influential in English politics. The Emperor is not the man to miss the chance of pressing once more upon the British Ministers the inestimable advantages of friendship with Germany.

He will find British ears less acute than when he last was here on a semi-political mission. Many things have happened since Mr. Chamberlain was mesmerized by the Emperor into making suggestions of an Anglo-German alliance. For one thing, German pro-Boerism has left an indelible mark on the English mind. Mr. Chamberlain himself has squared up to Chancellor Von Bulow, and, as most Englishmen think, beaten him. Above all, the English press, from the 'Spectator' downwards, is agreed in regarding Germany's naval ambitions as expressly aimed at England. The British Ministers are hardly likely to follow the violent anti-German publicists who urge that Germany ought to be deliberately isolated in European diplomacy, but it is significant that this suggestion should be seriously made, and significant also that M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, should this week express himself as anxious to close up old quarrels with England by some method of arbitration. Nothing was easier than for Lord Lansdowne to follow up this lead and establish such cordial relations between London and Paris as would make the Emperor supremely uneasy.

There is little doubt that some such fear leads the Emperor to undertake these determined personal wooings in England. He will hardly leave Sandringham without realizing that the English people will not tolerate any European alliance, certainly not with Germany. The Boers and the Mad Mullah have convinced them that they have enough to do within their own empire.

But while Englishmen will have no German alliance, there is something almost indecent in the organized anti-German outbursts in the London press this morning. In its haste to defeat the imaginary objects of the Emperor's visit, namely, England's entanglement in his Bagdad railway schemes, the 'Spectator' enlists the support of the halfpenny press, wherein its hectic anti-German tirade appears at length, with equally hectic editorial comment. This is English manners, new style. Before the Emperor lands upon English soil, as the guest of his uncle, the 'Spectator,' and its halfpenny press following, range pistols at his head.

This week's colonial sconference blue-book shows Mr. Chamberlain to be keener than ever on the imperial federation scent. Under his influence, the colonial premiers have adopted a policy of more tariff preferences for British manufacturders. At the same time they are urging the British ministers to exempt colonial produce from new and indirect taxes. In plain English, Mr. Chamberlain has said to the outlying empire: 'I am with you. Other ministers hesitate. I do not. The Empire must be made a trade unit. I am mute for the moment as a member of a free-trade ministry, but you go on educating the British public, and a time shall come.' German, French and Austrian comments on the conference blue book all indicate this as the trend of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and they do not like the prospect.

While these plans of commercial imperialism are maturing, Mr. Chamberlain breaks all precedent in another phase of the imperial federation movement. He laid stress at the conference upon the possibilities of the political representation of the colonies at the seat of empire, and his hope is that his South African visit may result in laying the next foundation stone, namely, that of South African federation. Those who hold Chamberlain in abhorrence, wonder what power can possibly hold him in should he return from South Africa with this tremendous triumph, South Africa on the path of re-establishment, and as a British federation, and with the Liberals still wrangling among themselves unable to offer any liberal check.

Chamberlainism would seem, by the way, to have royalty behind it. Speaking before the Trinity College Historical Society on Wednesday the Duke of Connaught said that as a brother of the King he could not help feeling there was a very strong desire for imperial federation. He went on speaking in a vein which indicated that the sympathies of the King run strongly in the same direction.

INLAND REVENUE REPORT.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER LAST YEAR WAS THE LARGEST SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department for the fiscal year up to June shows that the consumption per capita in Canada of spirits was .796 gallons, the largest since 1885; of beer, 5,102 gallons, the largest ever since Confederation; of wine, .090 gallons, the largest since 1895; of tobacco, 2.404 pounds, the largest since 1885. The quantity of spirits produced in the year was 3,234,147 gallons as compared with 2,652,708 gallons the year before. The export was 151,799 gallons, the largest on record. The quantity on which duty was paid was 3,123,430 gallons, the largest the country ever knew. In tobacco, snuff and cigarettes the total taken for consumption was 11,900,054 pounds; 22,355 pounds exported. Of raw leaf, 10,704 pounds and of Canadian twist, 72,286 pounds were taken for consumption. 156,686,795 cigars were manufactured during the year, a large increase. 151,700,516 were taken for consumption and 128,845 exported.

SIFTON ACQUITTED.

JURY, AFTER SOME HESITATION, RETURNS A VERDICT OF 'NOT GUILTY.'

London, Ont., Nov. 5.—In the Sifton trial to-day Dr. MacNeill was called for cross-examination. He admitted having given a burial certificate of death from accident, and said he had since had no reason to change his opinion from what the certificate stated. He denied having asked or received money or notes from Gerald Sifton in reference to his father's death.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, Methodist minister at Arva, said Gerald Sifton came to his house three days after the tragedy, and asked witness if he was pressing for an inquest. He said he had been told by Dr. MacNeill, who said there was 'money in it for me,' and that unless he was given $1,000, he would stop the funeral procession and hold an inquest. Gerald claimed to be deeply grieved at his father's death, and as the funeral had been announced he would not have it stopped for $1,000. Dr. MacNeill made out three notes, one for $500 and two for $250 each, and handed them to Gerald, who handed them back. Witness could not remember if Gerald said he had signed them. At the last trial witness testified that the prisoner said he reluctantly signed the notes.

Mary McFarlane told of her engagement to the deceased, Joseph Sifton. She admitted being engaged to Martin Morden at the same time, and carrying on improper relations with Joseph Sifton for three months prior to his death. Gerald Sifton did not know their marriage was set for the day the tragedy took place, until the previous evening, when witness told him.

Mrs. McFarlane said that two days before Gerald was arrested he came to her and, after saying he expected to be arrested, asked witness not to tell of a threat he had made to put his father and Mary McFarlane 'in a way they would not be married that day.'

TWO IMPORTANT WITNESSES MISSING.

London, Ont., Nov. 6.—In the absence of the two Morden brothers, James and Martin, who are said to be in Davenport, Iowa, and refused to return to this city to give evidence in the Sifton murder trial, their evidence given at the last trial was read to-day, under section 687, of the Code.

Mr. J. B. McKillop, assistant county Crown Attorney, began the evidence of James Morden, who resided on the 7th concession of the township of London, at the time of the murder. Gerald Sifton had approached Morden with an offer of $1,000 to help him 'smash the old man's head in,' or failing in this to choke him and hang the body from a beam in the barn to give the impression of suicide. Morden refused to do this, and Sifton then enquired for witness's brother's address, saying he would get the brother to do it. Morden then told prisoner how to reach Martin Morden, in this city. Witness admitted to Mr. Johnston that he believed prisoner to be a murderer. Witness also thought the old man was going to be killed, but said nothing to either Joseph Sifton or his (witness's) sister, not wishing to expose himself with a man who would kill his father.

Martin Morden's evidence was then read. Witness had been approached with an offer of money for his assistance in getting 'the old man' out of the way. Gerald Sifton had proposed setting a trap for his father, and if this did not work, a couple of blows would do it, prisoner had said. Another proposition was to use the contents of a small glass vial, produced by prisoner and containing a light colored crystallized substance. Witness refused absolutely to go and prisoner then declared he must do it himself, though it was a risky job for one man. Gerald Sifton saw witness the following afternoon and told him the old man had been knocking boards off the barn, and had flown into a rage and fell out, with the axe in his hand, and had fractured his skull. Prisoner had offered the two brothers $1,000 to be divided between them if they would keep quiet about what had happened.

The cross-examination of the two witnesses by Mr. Johnson, was then read as given at the last trial.

The first witness examined this afternoon was ex-Policeman Robt. Robinson. He identified Gerald Sifton as the man he had accompanied on the night of June 29th, in an effort to find the lodging place of Martin Morden, on Dundas street. Mrs. Phoebe Whitehead was then called and testified to Gerald Sifton's calling at her home on the night of June 29th, and enquiring for James Morden. James was not at home, but Martin was, and a few minutes later Martin went out with Gerald, but returned in a few minutes. Andrew Gardiner, a neighbor of Joseph Sifton, was next put on the stand. He considered it a very venturesome thing for Joseph Sifton to climb up to knock boards off the barn. He also said it would not be a difficult task for a man to slip from the footing he could get under the prevailing conditions.

London, Ont., Nov. 8.—Gerald Sifton was found 'not guilty' of the murder of his father, at the Court House here, to-night. The court room was packed to suffocation and there was a popular demonstration as the prisoner stepped from the box. The jury came in after three hours and twenty minutes, and announced a disagreement. The judge asked if there was no possibility of an agreement and received a negative answer. His Lordship then ordered the jury back to their room, while he would consider what course to take. Twenty minutes later the jury announced that they were ready now with a verdict. As they entered the court room their decison was plainly written upon their faces. As soon as they had taken their seats, the foreman, Mr. Gillies stood up, and in clear tones declared the jury had reached a verdict of 'not guilty.' A wild scene followed. The crowds cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. Some of the women wept. Mrs. Sifton, the prisoner's young wife, flew to the dock and threw her arms about the prisoner and hugged him in sheer frenzy of delight. The judge, in discharging the prisoner, told Sifton that the jury had taken a very merciful view of his case. The jury on the first poll stood ten to two for acquittal, and on the second poll eleven to one. Finally the last juryman outstanding gave way. Walter Herbert, who pleaded guilty to the crime, will not be sentenced at this court.

GRANT MEMORIAL HALL

CEREMONIES AT LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6.—The corner stone of Grant Convocation Hall was laid at three o'clock this afternoon by Sir Sandford Fleming, chancellor of Queen's, in presence of a large assembly. At 3.30 o'clock a service in memory of the late principal was held in old Convocation Hall, the addresses being delivered by the Hon. George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, and the Rev. Prof. Ross, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. The brass tablet erected by the students was also unveiled.

After the corner stone ceremonies the company adjourned to Convocation Hall to listen to the memorial addresses. The edifice was crowded and the platform was thronged by representatives from all parts of the province.

Chancellor Fleming, K.C.M.G., presided, and in his address made feeling reference to the career of the late Principal Grant. His life would be an inspiration to the students for years to come. Prof. Ross, D.D., of the Montreal Presbyterian College, was reminiscent in his review. He was one of the first theological graduates under Dr. Grant. He dwelt on his capacity as a preacher, teacher and principal and his fine example of the spirit of the new age. The university buildings would show to future generations that here lived and labored and died a fearless, an original and a powerful man.

The Hon. G. W. Ross was warmly greeted as he rose to speak. He said he felt honored in being invited to take part in the service and to bear testimony to the work Dr. Grant had done for education and for Canada. The Premier dwelt on Dr. Grant's educational outlook, and not as principal of Queen's, for that spoke for itself. As a principal he bore the stamp of educational statesmanship for initiative as well as for executive ability. His view of the kind of educationists best suited for the Canadian people was considered. He believed in generalization and when one's aptitude was discovered specialization; his idea of a university was one providing a comprehensive course of instruction for the many, specialization being a post-graduate work. He also stood for the study of the sciences. He had a keen perception of its practical advantages. It was this conviction that led to the establishment of the mining school. His schemes in this respect had already done a good deal towards the development of the natural resources of the province: 'I expect,' said Dr. Ross, 'that the next twenty years will furnish abundant proof that technical education in all its branches, high and low, is the handmaid of real prosperity and progress.'

Principal Grant, as a great Canadian, was next considered. He believed in unity in British North America and in equality in race and creed. He believed Canadians were equal to every obligation put upon them, that in the solution of problems they had the courage to face and plan for their right outworkings. He sought to steady public opinion so as to secure a rational solution for every problem that confronted him in church or state.

Dr. Grant had faith in Canada's future possibilities; he was enthusiastic over its illimitable resources. He wanted freedom to reign here, to have neither race nor creed given precedence over each other. Principal Grant was a great imperialist, and this sentiment was founded upon his Canadianism. He stood for the orderly arrangement of all the forces of the Empire around the Mother Country for the advancement of a common civilization, and, if need be, the defence of common liberty.

In concluding, Dr. Ross in a burst of eloquence, said: 'It was said that no general left the presence of Lord Chatham without feeling that he was thereafter a braver man. No Canadian can study Principal Grant's career without feeling that he was a worthy son, and to "the manor born," and that his character will bear imitation in its breadth, its toleration and its enthusiasm in all that pertains to the honor and glory of the nation.'

GEN. ZONTCHEFF WOUNDED

London, Nov. 6.—A news agency despatch from Sofia says that there was an encounter between a Bulgarian band, under Gen. Zontcheff, and a Turkish force, on Nov. 1. The fighting was resumed on Nov. 2. Gen. Zontcheff was wounded in the thigh and fled. He arrived at Sofia yesterday afternoon.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Country has a Future Unforeseen by the Most Sanguine.

BOTHA, DE LA REY, AND SCHALKBERGER WERE PRESENT IN THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

London, Nov. 5.—The students of University College School, London, presented an address to-day to Mr. Chemberlain, wishing him a pleasant and successful visit to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was educated at London University School, made an address, in which he said that he believed there was nothing more important than to supply the deficiences that separated Englishmen from those with whom they came in closest competition in Germany, America, Canada and Australia. He said he thought the time was coming when the government must give more attention to the higher education of young men. He thanked the students for their good wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage, and said he looked forward to the future. He was convinced that there was a future, which had been absolutely unforeseen even by the most sanguine, in store for the great dominions of the King in South Africa.

Generals Botha and De La Rey and ex-President Schalkberger were present to-night at the debate in the House of Commons over the civil service estimate placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal, and Orange River Colony during the present financial year at $40,000,000, which ended in an agreement to vote the sum in question.

Mr. Chamberlain, in response to criticisms of the measure, from the Opposition, deprecated pessimism over South African affairs. He said the fact that the Boer prisoners would all be repatriated this year exceeded the most sanguine expectations. He declared that his sole desire in going to South Africa was to bring together a kindred people.

THE BOER DELEGATES

THEY VISITED THE CANADIAN WHEAT BELT.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 3.—'The settlement of the Transvaal depends entirely upon the Boer people now, not upon the British Government,' said Mr. W. J. Joste, Boer delegate to Canada, to a reporter.

'I am quite certain that the British Government will do all in its power and is quite capable of carrying out its promises to the people; and these promises cover all that is needed to bring back a measure of prosperity to the country.'

Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. W. Moore, of the Department of Agriculture, and the visiting delegates from the Transvaal, spent the entire morning in a visit of inspection to the Ogilvie Company's mill here. The whole process of milling was thoroughly explained to the delegates and they were taken all through the mill and shown every detail and all the methods adopted there. The delegates appeared to be particularly impressed with the system of removing impurities from the flour, and also with the cleanliness of the mill and the orderly and systematic manner in which it is conducted. The delegates left to-day for Brandon. They sail from Vancouver, Nov. 14.

LORD MILNER'S ADVICE

HE COUNSELS PATIENT ENDURANCE NOW FOR THE SAKE OF ULTIMATE BENEFIT.

London, Nov. 3.—Answering criticisms of the recent speech by Lord Milner, in which the Governor of the Transvaal refused to hold out any prospect of reducing railway rates, the Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that until a Transvaal loan is issued the revenue must serve both as current capital and expenditure. Consequently, says the correspondent, Lord Milner, urges that it is sounder policy, in spite of the high cost of living, to endure temporary inconvenience for the sake of future permanent benefit to the colony than to seek immediate relief at the expense of ultimate development.

SOUTH AFRICAN GRANT

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IS THE SUM REQUIRED.

London, Nov. 4.—A civil service estimate has been issued placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River Colony during the present financial year at $40,000,000. The sum of $15,000,000 is to be devoted to grants to burghers; $10,000,000 to British sufferers by the war, and $15,000,000 is to be used for loans promised by the terms of surrender to aid in resettling the colonies.

SOUTH AFRICAN RENTS

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN DECLARED INVALID.

Pretoria, Nov. 5.—A decision which has been handed down by the Supreme Court declaring ex-President Kruger's proclamation of October, 1899, abrogating the payment of rent and interest during the South African war, to be invalid, has produced consternation here and in Johannesburg. Although it is expected that many of the better class landlords and creditors will accept a compromise, this decision will mean ruin to many who relied upon the proclamation to escape payment of rent.

WILL VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 7.—Mr. W. E. Earle, manager of the Earle Publishing and Mercantile Company, of this city, and Mrs. Earle, leave next week for South Africa, and will probably be gone six months. They will sail from New York and will visit Ireland and spend some time in London, sailing at length from Southampton for the Cape. While in South Africa Mr. and Mrs. Earle will visit Johannesburg and the scenes of the different battles in the late war.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WEALTH.

SOMETHING GREATER THAN GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

New York, Nov. 7.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: The 'Standard' publishes the report of an interview with Lord Milner, High Commissioner of South Africa, who is convinced that in their coal and iron deposits, and in their agricultural development, Great Britain's new colonies will find a surer source of wealth than even in the more speculative riches of the gold reefs and diamond fields.

THE PALACE OF MACHINES

MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS WILL DESTROY THE FAMOUS BUILDING.

London, Nov. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' has sanctioned an agreement by which the municipality of Paris becomes the owner of the site of the Palace of Machines, erected in the Champ de Mars for the exhibition of 1889. The municipality intends to demolish the building, and may possibly erect another on the site. Ineffectual protests have been made against the destruction of what is described as the finest iron building in the world. It cost more than 7,000,000 francs. The government has accepted a resolution recommending it, in conjunction with the municipality, to re-erect the building on the site of the Neuilly fortifications, which are about to be demolished.

The Palace of Machines was regarded in 1889 as rivalling, as a marvel of construction in iron, the Eiffel Tower. It was designed by M. Dutert and executed by the engineers Contamin, Charton and Pierorn.

The building is 160 feet high, 1,452 feet long ,and 380 feet wide ,and covers more than 11 acres. Twenty iron girders, resting upon cast-iron sockets, embedded in masonry, describe arches that support the roof, each girder consisting of two halves hinged in the centre of the roof, to allow for dilation caused by changes of temperature. The weight of each girder is 394 tons. They are 70 feet apart, except those in the centre, which are several feet further apart, and those at the ends, which are double.

The iron employed in the building weighs 22,000 tons. The structure was begun in February, 1888, and finished in the following October.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXPRESSES READINESS TO CO-OPERATE.

London, Nov. 8.—Prof. G. R. Parkin, of Toronto, who has charge of the arrangements connected with the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships in the United States, has made inquiries at Oxford University as to how the Rhodes' scholarships will be received. He has ascertained that every one concerned in the matter is ready to co-operate heartily. Each college at Oxford is prepared to take from two to five scholars a year, according to its size.

The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning expresses gratification that there is no tendency on the part of the exclusive colleges to raise objections to being Americanized.

WM. REDMOND IN JAIL

THE IRISH NATIONALIST WILL NOW BEGIN HIS SIX MONTHS' INCARCERATION.

Dublin, Nov. 4.—Wm. Redmond, M. P., was arrested on his arrival at Kingstown to-day and was taken to Kilmainham jail. Mr. Redmond several months ago made a speech at Wexford, which was said to be incendiary. He was ordered by the Court of King's Bench to give bail for $1,000 for his good behavior. This he refused to do, and the court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

OPEN REBELLION

MR. FLAVIN, M.P.'S VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

London, Nov. 3.—A telegram to the 'Times' from Dublin says that, in speaking at a meeting of the United Irish League, in aid of the National Defence Fund, Michael Joseph Flavin, M.P., deliberately declared that Irishmen were entitled to avail themselves of any fair and legitimate means to remove British misrule from the country. Mr. Flavin said that the inhuman way in which the Irish had been treated in the past justified them in taking up arms to free their country if the opportunity arose. The speaker added that the Irish party was now absolutely united, with the exception of two or three 'blacklegs,' who would soon get their walking papers. The despatch states that the Dublin executive of the United Irish League have resolved to call on the league, at its next convention, to expel Mr. Jasper Tully, M.P., from the party for his pro-British conduct in the House of Commons.

BOXERS AGAIN ACTIVE

KWAN YING, THE 'GODDESS OF MERCY,' PROVES TO BE A VERY LIVELY CORPSE.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 5.—The steamer 'Shinano Maru' brought news that anti-foreign placards are scattered all over Chengtu and the Boxer disturbances are now rife throughout the province of Szechuan. The report that their female leader, Kwan Ying, or 'Goddess of Mercy,' was captured in the battle fought outside the walls of Chengtu is untrue. The Boxers' female leader is about seventeen years of age, and the woman captured and beheaded was over sixty. The Boxers continue to raid out-of-the-way villages and several churches have been burnt and converts massacred.

A Niuchwang correspondent tells of a fight between Russians and bandits. The Russian river patrol boat 'Samson' was attacked by a band of seven hundred armed robbers, on Oct. 5, and the fighting lasted for several hours. Over twenty Chinese were killed and six Russians.

The 'Shinano Maru' also brought advices of how a notorious Boxer accompanied the French Consul's party which proceeded from Chengkeng to Chengtu to arrange for the defence of foreigners in view of the Boxer rising. The Boxer, Tse by name, represented himself as a Chinese official sent to escort the party. He arrived at Chengtu in advance of the French party and presented a forged letter with the signature of M. Hass, the consul, recommending his appointment to command a Chinese regiment. The Viceroy showed the consul the letter, and it being pronounced a forgery, Tse was arrested. It was found then that he had obtained two hundred taels from the French bishop by using the consul's card, had stolen six hundred taels from the consul and robbed Magistrate Wang, a Chinese official, of his watch. At his trial it also developed that he had stolen the official hat and robes which he wore, and that he was in reality a Boxer leader who led several raids on villages near Chengtu.

WILL PUNISH OFFENDERS

CHINESE EDICT ISSUED AGAINST MURDERERS OF MISSIONARIES.

London, Nov. 3—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times' says an imperial edict ordering compliance with the demands of the British Minister for the punishment of the six officials responsible for the murder of Messrs. Lewis and Bruce, the missionaries, has been issued. The edict further promises that China will pay compensation and will erect a memorial on the scene of the murder. The edict is correctly worded, says the correspondent, and is regarded as satisfactory.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A SURPLUS OF REVENUE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME ON RECORD.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—For the first time in the history of the Canadian Post-office that important branch of the public service has shown a surplus of revenue. In 1896 the deficit was $781,152; in 1897, it was $586,539; in 1898, it was $47,602; in 1899, it was $398,917; in 1900, it was $461,661; in 1901, it was $416,183, and last year, in spite of the reduced rates we are enjoying on domestic letters, and on matter for the United Kingdom, and most of her colonies, there was a surplus of $5,109. There was an increase in revenue last year of $507,685, and in expenditure of $45,640. There are 9,958 post-offices in operation in the Dominion, and it is estimated that the following matter was carried through the mails in the last fiscal year: 213,628,000 letters, 26,343,000 post-cards, 4,973,000 registered letters and 7,411,000 free letters. This is exclusive of third and fourth class matter. There was an increase of eleven and a half percent in the number of letters carried.

The increase of postal matter in the last thirty years is shown by a statement which gives the number of letters carried in 1876 as forty-one millions; in 1886 seventy-one millions, and in 1890 as one hundred and sixteen millions. Of the letters posted this year 105,605,000 were in Ontario and 46,200,00 in Quebec.

There was a growth of seven and seven-tenths percent in the sales of postage stamps. The postal note business developed in the twelve months to the extent of $243,454, and the money order business by $5,303,144, the greatest gain in the history of the department. The reduction of the money order rate between Canada and the United States has resulted in a large increase.

UNRULY FOUCHARDISTS

CAUSE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE HAYTIAN CAPITAL.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 5.—A troop of 1,200 Fouchardists who entered the capital on Monday, returning from the campaign against Gen. Firmin, had a conflict with the civil authorities. There was heavy fighting during all the night. Several persons were killed and many were wounded. The situation is grave, threatening a new civil war. The disorders continued during the day, and another conflict occurred before the National Bank. There were several victims. The entire population is very much alarmed, and the foreigners are claiming protection. It is believed that the arrival of General Nord, with 10,000 men, which is expected within the next few days, will put an end to the disturbances.

PACIFIC SQUADRON CHANGES.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 7.—H.M.S. 'Grafton' is in the drydock preparing for her southern cruise, on which she starts on Dec. 1. M.M.S. 'Amphion' has been ordered to Panama to relieve the 'Phaeton,' which will proceed to meet H.M.S. 'Flora,' which is coming from England to relieve her on this station.

ONTARIO REFERENDUM

Alliance Decides Upon a Great Demonstration.

IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The Ontario Alliance Executive held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the Confederation Life building. The reports of campaign work were considered to be encouraging as showing increased activity and enthusiasm. Among the decisions of the meeting that of most general interest was the appointment of a special committee to arrange for a great Alliance Referendum Rally at the Massey Music Hall. This will make the third monster week night prohibition demonstration to be held there in connection with the campaign. The others are being arranged for by the Canadian Temperance League and the Royal Templars. The Alliance demonstration is expected to vie in interest with the historic one of the Ontario and Dominion plebiscites, at which the Hon. G. W. Ross was the chief speaker. The meeting on Saturday afternoon was anxious to have Mr. Ross again as a speaker in this contest, and the three speakers especially named to be invited to address the gathering will be the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and the Rev. John Potts, D.D. Confidence was expressed that all these gentlemen were in sympathy with the efforts of the Alliance, and Mr. Ross's acceptance of re-election as vice-president of the Alliance was regarded as an evidence of this.

Mr. John A. Nicholls was at the Alliance office on Saturday. He reported good meetings at Collingwood and at Meaford. At the latter place the large public meeting was presided over by the Mayor. After travelling extensily over the province, Mr. Nicholls expressed the conviction that the prohibition vote would again register a handsome and substantial majority over the liquor vote. While there was evidence almost everywhere of greater efforts by the liquor party than before he did not believe that even the great expenditure being made in literature and organization would increase the liquor vote more than ten percent. He left at night to address three meetings at Ottawa.

About a hundred ladies, representing the churches of West Toronto, attended the meeting of temperance women at Parkdale Methodist Church. The meeting decided on co-operation with the prohibition executive in canvassing voters and the distribution of literature. Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Dominion president W. C. T. U., attended, and will address a similar gathering for North Toronto, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

Mr. W. A. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, has been addressing a series of meetings in Simcoe county, including referendum rallies at Orillia and Barrie.

Mr. A. D. Weeks, of the Ontario Alliance, has gone to South Perth to spend two weeks there in organization work on behalf of the county Alliance.

A movement is on foot, no matter what the outcome of the Referendum vote may be on December 4, to organize the prohibition electors in the ridings made vacant in connection with the bye-elections. Leading prohibitionists consider that the prohibition organization effected in the Referendum Campaign will be able by timely action to ensure that, at least, one of the candidates in each of the constituencies will be in accord with the policy of progressive temperance legislation and the vigorous enforcement of provincial prohibition if the act is sustained in the Referendum.

PROHIBITION ENTHUSIASM AND ACTIVITY IN ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—A stirring manifesto has been issued by the Rev. W. A. Mackay, D.D., president of the Ontario Alliance. In it he says:

'Let it not be said that in British dominions a beneficent law,' declared to be good by the highest court in the realm, and adopted by a large majority of the people cannot be enforced. It is unfair to compare the liquor act now before us with the Dunkin Act or Scott Act, limited in extent, imperfect in restriction and without any grievances behind it responsible for its enforcement. The law we are now seeking was drafted by men who were not only lawyers of first rank but also earnest prohibitionists; it has stood the test of the Privy Council of Great Britain, and our Provincial Government is pledged to enforce it, if it is passed by the people. These things cannot be said of any preceding law.

'Is the present license law enforced? Is there one of its restrictions that is not almost constantly ignored. Does license regulate? Look at it in our own province: drinking, the official record tells us, has increased thirty percent in three years; $560,000 more were spent last year on strong drink than any former year; the bar-rooms are more and more coming into possession of a few brewers and distillers who constitute a most dangerous political combine.

'On Dec. 4, we have to choose between a license law that has everywhere proved itself an awful failure, and a thoroughgoing, well devised prohibitory law, with the government pledged to its enforcement.

IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Liberal candidate for East York, in the Dominion election, has gone to Guelph to address a mass meeting there of South Wellington prohibitionists in the City Hall to-night. A vigorous Alliance committee is organizing the temperance vote in the constituency under the presidency of the Rev. Thos. J. Parr, chairman, and the Rev. B. W. Merrill secretary.

The Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., Methodist General Conference temperance secretary, is taking a leading part in the platform work He will speak at Warkworth on Friday night and preach temperance sermons in the city of Kingston on Sunday.

A new and interesting movement in the campaign is the organization in several of the theological colleges of prohibition bands of students who go in company to different places to conduct temperance services and address prohibition rallies. A feature of their work is the singing of rousing prohibition campaign songs.

The Ottawa City Alliance committee has arranged for prohibition addresses there on Sunday next by Mr. John A. Nicholls. He will speak at Carleton Place on Nov. 10 and then return west to speak at six points in West Middlesex, the Hon. Mr. Ross's constituency.

Ald. Spence, secretary of the Alliance, has received a most encouraging report from East Manitoulin An enthusiastic convention has just been held, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Tilson, at Manitowaning. A stirring address was made by the Rev. W. L. Partridge, who commended the Alliance campaign literature. Mr. A. J. Wagg was elected secretary and Mr. Bartley treasurer. A substantial collection was taken up and arrangements were made for raising an adequate campaign fund.

The Rev. L. John Duncan-Clark, widely known in Ontario Christian Endeavor circles, will address a prohibition mass meeting to-night for the Beamsville campaign committee.

A prohibition convention for North Perth is being held to-day at Stratford.

ONTARIO ALLIANCE

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL INFORMATION FOR PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN WORKERS.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The fact that there appeared to be some misunderstanding at the Ontario W. C. T. U. convention and at other temperance gatherings regarding the qualification for voting on Dec. 4 has lead the Ontario Alliance to issue the following explanation :—

'In general terms those entitled to vote on Dec. 4, will be all male persons, twenty-one years of age, who are British subjects by birth or naturalization, and whose names are on the voters' lists used in the provincial election held on May 29 last, provided they have been residents of and domiciled in the province of Ontario from the date of said election until the date of taking this vote.

'Such an elector cannot vote in more than one riding, and he cannot vote more than once in a riding, no matter how many times his name may be on the list.

'He need not own property or be a tenant or occupant.

'Lumbermen, mariners, fishermen and students, if their names are on the voters' list are also entitled to vote though absent from their homes almost continuously.

'There are two classes of persons who are disqualified from voting. The first are precluded from voting by holding certain official positions, including the returning officer and election clerks. This does not apply to deputy returning officers or poll clerks.

'The second class of disqualified voters are prisoners or persons receiving charitable support from a municipal or provincial institution.'

The Ontario Alliance has prepared a campaign manual which is now being supplied to prohibition workers and committees at a nominal price. It contains a comprehensive series of timely articles, facts, statistics and campaign instructions. Copies may be promptly procured by applying to the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, 51 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

LAMBTON PROHIBITIONISTS.

Watford, Ont., Nov. 7.—Very thorough organization is being effected in all parts of Lambton County for the Referendum campaign. Meetings are held almost nightly and good progress is reported. In Watford the local press is regularly used, and every issue is supplied with contributions from the temperance committee.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—At this afternoon's session of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance the following officers were elected:—President, the Rev. Principal Caven, Toronto; vice-presidents, Rev. W. L. Mills, Kingston; the Rev. Dr. Carman, Toronto; the Rev. Dr. Johnston, London; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, J. K. MacDonald, Toronto; Hon. Senator Vidal, Sarnia; Hon. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; secretary, the Rev. J. G. Shearer, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. John C. Copp, Hamilton. Committees on organization and legislation were also appointed with a large number of members on every committee.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED OWING TO THE REVOLUTION.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Foreign Office received an official despatch to-day from Caracas, Venezuela, saying that President Castro was unable to send a minister to Paris owing to the present disturbed condition of Venezuela. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been suspended for the past eight years, France being temporarily represented by a Charge d'Affaires at Caracas. Owing to the present revolution France desired to have a minister near the scene and recently addressed President Castro, suggesting that the French Minister would assume his post, when the Venezuelan minister to France was appointed. To-day's answer is regarded as indicating that Castro's position is too precarious to warrant any one of prominence accepting the post here.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WILL NOT BE CALLED TOGETHER UNTIL AFTER BY-ELECTIONS ARE DISPOSED OF.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The Hon. George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, arrived in the city this mornipg on business with the Finance Department.

'When are you going to call the Legislature together?' was asked.

'Not till after the by-elections have been disposed of.'

'When is that likely to be?'

'After a little. The probability is there will be a few more vacancies to fill.'

ONTARIO ELECTION TRIALS

FOUR MORE CASES TO BE HEARD.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 5.—The trial of the North Wentworth election protest against R. A. Thompson, Liberal, has been postponed for two weeks to Nov. 18, by Deputy Sheriff Zealand.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—The place of trial for the petitions in Halton against J. R. Barber, and East Wellington, against the Hon. J. M. Gibson, have been transferred to Osgoode Hall, on Nov. 22, when it is intended they shall be dismissed.

Further particulars have been filed in the North Grey election petition against A. G. MacKay. The chief new point is an allegation that money was given J. McCullough, of Owen Sound, to be distributed corruptly.

DATES FIXED FOR HEARING OF SEVERAL CASES.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—At Osgoode Hall this morning an order was made transferring the trial of the election petition in Glengarry against W. D. McLeod, from Cornwall, on Nov. 12, to Toronto, on Nov. 22.

On Saturday the petitions in North Waterloo and the Sault will be spoken, when it is understood arrangements will be made to dismiss them both. An application will be made at the same time to postpone the trials of the Lennox petition, now fixed for Nov. 25, and to set dates for the trials in North York and North Ontario, which, it is understood, will be prosecuted.

A LIBERAL MAJORITY.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL DEFEATS HIS OPPONENT IN CLEVELAND DIVISION OF YORKSHIRE.

London, Nov. 6.—The election in the Cleveland division of Yorkshire yesterday, for a member of parliament to succeed Mr. A. E. Pease, (Liberal), who recently resigned the seat, resulted as follows :—

Herbert Samuel, (Liberal)..5,834
Geoffrey Drage, (Unionist)...3,798

Liberal majority.. 2,036

The government's Education bill, eight hours work for miners and temperance were the principal issues. At the last election Mr. Pease was elected without opposition.

TORONTO BUCKET SHOPS'.

THERE ARE SIXTEEN OF THESE PARASITES OPERATING IN THE CITY NOW.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—The 'bucket shop' which flourishes in Toronto has got to go, and very soon. The Gale case has aroused a great deal of interest in official circles, and, but for the fact that a leading Court House official has been cultivating these 'bucket shops,' action would have been taken before this. The Abbott Act preventing this class of brokerage business has never been enforced in Toronto, but in Montreal it had the desired effect of closing up nearly all bucket shops. Today there are no less than sixteen of these establishments doing business in Toronto. They have well appointed offices, the managers are all decent fellows, and all Americans, and by extensive advertising they manage to do a big business. The local stock brokers who pay taxes and belong to the Exchange feel very keenly about this matter, and it is said they will shortly take such action as will have the effect of closing out these bucket shops.

SOME FOOL WITH A GUN

HE KILLS A LITTLE BOY AT PLAY AT ENNISVILLE.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 7.—A fatal shooting accident occurred at Ennisville, whereby a little boy aged eight, son of Mr. Angus Yorke, lost his life. The little fellow was playing with his sister in a shed near the house, while outside persons were shooting at a target. In some way a bullet passed through the shed, struck the lad behind the ear, and caused immediate death.

ST. PIERRE SET ON FIRE

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 5.—The fire which destroyed the main part of St. Pierre, Miquelon, last Saturday night was incendiary.

It started in the Catholic Cathedral soon after an unknown man was seen leaving the building by a window. One priest nearly perished trying to save sacred relics. The Cathedral, valued at $60,000 was insured for $10,000. Other church property valued at $40,000 was destroyed.

HONOR ROLL

OF THE

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE CRUSADE.

Mrs. C. GREEN, Bosworth, Ont.
L. ANDERSON, Nth. Georgetown, Q.
BELLA McDOUGALL, Sth Indian, O.
HARRY LADD, West Brome, Q.
OLIVER BLANEY,* Riceville, O.
F. M. R. McGILLIVRAY, Kirk Hill, O.
ANNIE McLELLAN, Noel, N.S.
ROSA P. GOODWIN, Pubnico Head,N.S.
RAY P. DAVIS, Springfield, N.S.
J. HENWOOD, Westbrooke, N.S.
IDA BROWNLEE, Audley, O.
S. BOSTRUM, Crystal City, Man.
ETHEL CONSLEY, Proton Sta., O.
RACHEL REID, Ulverton, Q.
K. E. CAMERON, Leeds village, Q.
E. JONES, Lachute, Q.
CORA S. HAWS, Athelstan, Q
VICTOR R. BUTTS, Lowville, O.
MRS. E. BENTLEY, Parkdale, O.
WM. T. CHURCH, Johnville, Q.
C. CUNNINGHAM, Ottawa, O.
GOLDIE BELL, Stoney Creek, O.
JENNIE A. McLEOD,* Cleveland, N.S.
JAS. PATTERSON,* Montreal, Q.
ALINE ROCK, L'Avenir, Q.
KENNETH, SMITH,* Lachute, Q.
REV. S. SALTON,*** London West, O.
J. McCLELLAND,* Brookholm, O.
MRS. A. W. PALMER,* Northcote, O.
WINNIE HUNT,* Bovnton, Que.
GRACE SLEMON,* Haydon, O.
JAS. McLaughlin,* Springfield, N.S.
MRS. E. H. OLAND,* Dartmouth, N.S.
GEO. W. CHAPMAN,* Salisbury, N.B.
GERTRUDE M. HALL,* Kedron, N.B.
CHAS. E. STAFFORD,* Paisley, O.
M. McMORINE, Melbourne Ridge, Q.
ABBIE PEASE, Richmond, Q.
WILFORD L. MOSS, Moulinette, O.
LEONARD LOGGIE, Church Pt., N.B.
GERTIE MORRISON, Perth, O.
JENNIE McNUTT, Springhill, N.S.
MARY L. CLARKE, Bryson, Que.
M. LARSON, Lyon Mountain, N.Y.
R. TIBBITTS, Maine, N.Y.
M. O'BRIEN,* Springhill, N.S.
G. S. HART, Frizzelton, N.S.
E. H. L. McDOWELL, Shawville, Q.
GEO. RUSSELL, OTTAWA, O.
JEAN STEWART, Aylmer, Q.
MISS L. ARMSTRONG, Ottawa, O.
G. McMULLEN,* Mt. Albert, O.
RUSSELL BARRIE,* Perth, O.
JAY BEVAN,* Toronto, O
M. ROBERTSON, Halfway Brook, N.S.
G. M. ROOP,* Springfield, N.S.
M. WALLACE, Metcalfe, O.
L. WHIDDEN, Lilyvale, N.S.
F. EVANS, Sawyerville, Q.
ARTHUR COWIE, Caledonia, O.
A. LAMBERT, Craighurst, O.
THOS. WALKER, Norwich, O.
REV. W. KENNER,* Prince Albert, O.
A. BOND,* Meaford, O.
G. L. MOORE, Mount Albert, O.
M. M. WILSON,* Dovercourt, O.
EVA G. TALLMAN,** Campden, O.
MAUD MORRIS,* St. George's, Nfld.
A. J. MOORE, Victoria Cross, P.E.I.
TILLIE WOOOD,* Ivanhoe, Ont.
G. H. COLWELL,* St. John, N.B.
ELLA McNeill, Melvern square, N.S.
A. A. Hall, Port Lorne, N.S.
E. A. McCarter,* Murray River, P.E.I.
R. P. COSTAIN, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I.
F. B. ROOP, Springfield N.S.
V. P. MULLOCK, Springfield, N.S.
E. PENNY, Beach Point, P.E.I.
J. F. HARPER, Jacksonville, N.B.
T. A. BRUNDIGE,* Northport, N.S.
C. McL. LAWSON, Grafton, N.S.
REV. J. DOBSON, ****** Caledonia,N.S.
A.L. MORRIS,* S.S., St. Georges, Nfld.
A. L. RICHARDSON,* Brussels, Ont.
H. B. REED, Bear River, N.S.
G. HAMILTON, Brookfield, N.S.
G. A. MINGO, Denmark, N.S.
M. HICKS,* McLaughlin Rd., N.B.
B. HICKS,* McLaughlin Rd., N.B.
E. M. WILLIAMS,* Up. Clements, N.S.
R. DE W. SCOTT,* Montreal Annex.
B. JOHNSON, McNairn, N.B.
WM. WEIR,* Collingwood, Ont.
EVA G. MARR, Corn Hill, N.B.
REV. J. W. HIBBARD,** Newbury, O.
DOUGLAS ORMSBY,* Toronto, Ont.
E. M. BROOKS,* Hampton, N.S.
G. J. FIRTH, Glencoe, N.B.
O. LOUNSBERRY,*** Guelph, Ont.
W. R. SERVOS 244 East Ave. N.
JAS. I. McKAY,* Cornwall, Ont.
NELLIE COLLIER,* Hamilton, Ont.
BOLTON PRICE, Price's Corners, Ont.
VERA SLEMON,* Haydon, Ont.
L. M. LEASK,* Enniskillen, Ont.
D. D. SPRINGSTEAD, Abingdon, Ont.
M. A. McKee* Kinnear's Mills Que.,
MRS. J. M. CARDER,**** St. Thomas.
JULIA SHEPHERD, Metcalfe, Ont.
P. CONNOR, Dorchester, Ont.
B. BOWMAN, Mountain Grove, Ont.
J. G. LEITH,* Outremont, Que.
M. A. LEE,* Hamilton, Ont.
LILA MISENER, Leamington, Ont.
R. HAGGARTY, Gunter, Ont.
FLORENCE GRAY, St. Mary's, Ont.
HILTON PEDLEY,* Barrie, Ont.
A. C. ROSS, Brussels, Ont.
F. M. FERRIS, Horning's Mills, Ont.
F. E. WEIR,* Collingwood, Ont.
L. CAMERON,* Mount Albert, Ont.
J. H. TINKISS,* Waubaushene, Ont.
M. A. GRANT, Thornbury, Ont.
V. J. McGLENAGHAN, Howick, Que.
G. L. MOORE,* Mt. Albert, Ont
W. G. ELLIOT, Tatehurst, Que.
CLARA A. GELDART, Intervale, N.B.
G. H. COLWELL,** St. John, N.B.
ETHEL GILROY,* Leamington, N.S.
HANNA F. HUGHEY, Treadwell, Ont.
J. OTTOWELL PUE, Fraserville, Ont.
IRENE PAXTON, Lachine, Que.
GORDON FRANCIS, Windsor Mills Q.
ALEDA GRIMES, Aylmer East, Que.
H. M. O'CONNOR,* Bridgeburg, Ont.
S. EDMUNDS, Jasper, Ont.
ADA M. OUGH,* Mt. Albert, Ont.
B. McKAGUE, Castleton, Ont.
R. E. CULP,* Dunnville, Ont.
M. DIXON,* Hamilton, Ont.
N. I. GRAHAM, Hamilton, Ont.
MRS. J. PERKINS, Kingsey Falls, Q.
M. R. REID, Jermyn, Ont.
E. PALETHORPE, Ingersoll, Ont.
JENNIE BURNIE,** Carleton Place, O.
HAROLD A. LACKEY,* Clearwater, M.
W. A. McINTOSH, Winnipeg, Man.
MRS. R. ALGUIRE, Cornwall, Ont.
B. W. MORRISON,* Cleveland, N.S.
N. K. HOLTBY,* Ottawa, Ont.
HUBER HUGHES,* Medora, Man.
WILLIE LUCK, Hamilton, Ont.
GLADYS NEW, Hamilton, Ont.
W. J. BROWN,* Brougham Ont.
PERCY SALLOWS,* Guelph, Ont.
HILLIARD MASON,* Grant, Ont.
B. W. C. GRAHAM,* N. Glasgow, N.S.
A. M. LUCAS,* Toronto, Ont.
L. HUDDLESTON, Perth, Ont.
M. F. SANBORN, Knowlton, Que.
W. RANDALL, Brigden, Ont.
F. FOSTER, Bridgetown, N.S.
R. G. GODFREY, Brooklyn, N.S.
N. B. HARRIS, E. Margaretville, N.S.
A. E. COLPITTS, Pleasant Vale, N.B.
BILLA P. DURKEE, Hebron, N.S.
MARY B. SMITH, Truemanville, N.S.
E. M. COLPITTS, Pleasant Vale, N. B.
NELLIE PICHE, Montreal Que.
C. A. HUSTON, Verdun, Ont.
J. MOORHEAD, Bryson, Que.
M. WILSON,* Athelstan, Que
GORDON L. MILLER, Hiram,, N.B.
OLIVE PEDLEY, Barrie, Ont.
MRS. HAMILTON, M. Stewiacke, N.S.
LYDIA BATES, M. Stewiacke, N.S.
H. ROBERTSON, Barrington Pass, N.S.
M. K. McRAE, Owen Sound, Ont.
C. A. PEARL, Kingston Sta., N.S.
M. J. FORREST, Burnstown, Ont.
IRVING DUNLOP, Sable River, N.S.
E. M. NICKERSON, Port la Tour, N.S.
ARTHUR HILL,* Toronto, Ont.
A. REID,* Dundas, Ont.
S. W. PRINCE,* St. John, N.B.
T. LENNOX, Pubnico Head, N.S.
L. M. BURPEE,* Woodstock, N.B.
M. E. NEWCOMBE,* Hopewell, Hill,
E. DE LONG,* Lantz, N.S.
ALMA BELFRY,* Toronto, Ont.
L. M. HILL,* Toronto, Ont.
F. SANFORD,* Weston, N.S.
J. ARGO,* Duart Ont.
ALICE BAIN,* Mt. Albert, Ont.
E. SMITH,* Fort Frances, Ont.
B. WEST,* Newmarket, O.
MRS. J. COOL, Vernonville, O .
H. DARLINGTON, Strathcona, O.
M. E. MURPHY, Glasgow Station, O.
R. JOHNSON, North Hatley, Q.
H. E. GILLANDERS,* Lemesurier, Q.
BESSIE HUME, Sherbrooke, Q.
G. WEEDMARK, Oxford Mills, O.
NINA DEAN,* Meaford, Ont.
F. E. DILLANE, Tottenham, O.
MAY SMITH, Hartley, O.
L. G. SCHELL, Croton Station, O.
THOS. JACKSON, Snow Road, O.
CLARA SMITH,* Smithfield, O.
ALEX. M. JAMIESON, Charlo, N.B.
ALLIE SMITH, Windsor Mills, Q.
E. M. SULLY,* Metcalfe, O.
L. C. VALLIS,* Petitcodiac, N.B.
MRS. S. B. COLEMAN, Oxford Mills, O.
MRS. C. PARMETER.
EDNA VADER,* Toronto, O.
W. S. MOXLEY, Ottawa, O.
MAY LABRON,* Perth, O.
RUTH SMITH, Chester, N.S.
B. A. COATES, Coatesville, N.B.
G. ELLIS, Carr's Brook, N.S.
REV. JOHN W. TOTTEN,* Tweed, O.
A. MARSHALL, Falkland Ridge, N.S.
H. F. MASON, Falkland Ridge, N.S.
MABEL ELLIS, Ottawa, O .
GEO. M. PENNOCK, Ottawa, O.
HAROLD COGHLAN, Ottawa, O.
S. M. KEENAN,* Murray River, P.E. I.
C. TOLLER, Exploits, Nfld.
MAUDE WARNER, St. Francis, O.
L. VAUGHAN,* Charlottetown, P.E.I.
B. WHILLANS, Hurdman's Bridge, O.
M. PICKERING, Riceville, O.
L. M. FLANCHE,* Wilson's Mills, Que.
M. A. COLE,* Pt. Fortune, Q.
NELLIE L. JONES,* Rosemont, O.
G. BOGART, Addington, O.
M. CONNORS, Morehouse, N.B.
JOHN PICKERING, Riceville, O.
C. M. TINGLEY,* Beaver Brook, N.B
A. M. HAYES,* Sussex, N.B.
JESSIE B. STODART, Falkland, N.S
L. H. GRAVES,* Bridgetown, N.S.
J. BENTLEY,* Charlottetown, P.E.I.
J. M. TAYLOR, Exploits, Nfld.
L. C. CROSSMAN, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I.
L. E. MERIFIELD, Ottawa, O.
G. SKALING, Gaspereaux, N.S.
LENA CARY,* Hamilton, O.
A. L. MARTIN, Gaspereaux, N.S.
EVA J. HAIR,* Derwent, O.
N. McDONALD, Harrigan Cove, N.S.
LAURA POTTER,* Sunderland, O.
EDITH RICHARDS Warkworth, O.
JENNIE HENDERSON, Kenmore, O.
RUTH BREMNER, Minesing, O.
JENNIE BELFRY,* Vasey, O.
MRS. A. NICKERSON, Shag Harbor, N.S.
ANNIE LITTLE,* Peterborough, O.
AGNES DUFF, Stewartville, O.
EFFIE WARD,* Eaton, Q.
REV. J. W. ROBINSON,* Goderich, O.
H. SANDERSON,* Caledon East, O.
DAISY WILLIAMSON,* Toronto, O.
LIZZIE WELLAND, Galt, O.
N. B. ROBERTSON,* Drayton, O.
MRS. E. GREEN, Brantford, O.
S. J. GRATTO,* Murray River, P.E.I.
F. S. MILLER,* Ulverton, Que.
NELLIE BOLES,* Embro, Ont.
C. GOODSPEED,* Toronto, Ont.
F. CONLEY,* Haydon, Ont.
H. VIPOND, St. Marthe, Que.
SADIE VEALS,* Franklin, Ont.
M. CREELMAN, Westchester, N.S.
C. D. PITMAN, Sherbrooke, Que.
MRS. T. RAMSEY, Cape North, N.S.
HAZEL HAYWARD,* Wanstead, Ont.
H. R. PIPER, Iona, Ont.
MRS. J. M. CARDER,* St. Thomas, O.
B. T. PAGE, Sherbrooke, Que.
R. P. WELLMAN, Gunter, Ont.
A. FLEMING,* Ivanhoe, Ont.
MRS. W. DAVIS,* Hamilton, Ont.
A. M. BOWERS,* Niagara-on-the-Lake
MRS. A. J. CASTLE, Sutton, Que.
EVELYN KELLOCK,* Perth, Ont.
ALFRED LAWRENCE,* Outremont

We publish the picture of Miss Gertie Clements, of Point St. Charles, Montreal, this week, who has secured one hundred and twenty signatures by personal canvass. She speaks of the pleasure she had in securing these pledges. Her efforts will be appreciated and long remembered by those whose signatures she obtained.

Total Signatures to date 10,780—8,714 Pledges Received Since Last Issue.

All those with this mark after their names have sent in at least forty signatures to the pledge and are entitled to a copy of the famous picture 'Christ Before Pilate.' Each additional list of twenty names entitles the sender to an additional; but no one gets more than one picture.

Mrs. C. Green of Bosworth, Ont., heads this list as her list was the first received for the week bgginning Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

THE MAD MULLAH

THE SOMALILAND CHIEFTAIN IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH ARMS.

Berbera, East Africa, Nov. 7.—Col. Swayne, formerly British commander in Somaliland, who has been recalled to England, started for home to-day. He is ill. General Manning, who succeeds Col. Swayne, is pushing the preparations for an advance against the Muliah, but he is hampered in his efforts by the fact that the country has so few resources and the necessity of waiting for supplies. The Mullah is profiting by the delay in the start of the British expedition. He has advanced to within a few miles of Bohotle. He is known to have 2,000 rifles, one Maxim gun, much ammunition, 15,000 spearmen, and immense reserves of camels and sheep at his command. Bohotle is well garrisoned and has ample defences. It is impossible to prevent the running of guns to the Muliah through French territory which is in constant progress.

BOMBARDMENT OF MIDI

Paris, Nov. 6.—The 'Petit Journal' today asserts that the bombardment of Midi, on the coast of Arabia, by two Italian gunboats, was not a mere police operation against pirates, as was asserted at the time. It was rather the beginning of a conflict with Turkey for which Italy has long been preparing. The Porte is endeavoring to gain time, but is not likely to avoid the misunderstanding which Italy is seeking. In this connection it should be remembered that Italy is openly waiting to take possession of Tunis.

CANADIAN SCOUTS

SOME ADDRESSES WANTED.

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Scouts, whose post-office addresses are not known at headquarters, have been awarded compensation, or pension, for injury to their health sustained whilst on service in South Africa, viz.: Sergt.-Major Egbert George, Privates C. R. Arundel, C. J. Barnes, T. Cathcart, John Chisholm, W. Dolan, J. D. Durie, H. P. Gandy, S. A. Jennings, F. Johnstone, Austin Kimpton, E. E. Muday, W. O'Donnell, E. J. Salisbury, Wm. Spry, J. Watson, A. E. Wells. Application for payment should be made to the district paymaster, Halifax, N.S.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mrs. Edward Ferris, of Whitfield, Ont., aged 104 years, is seriously ill.

Mr. Tarte will speak at the Canadian Club banquet in Hamilton early in December.

A gentleman was in town recently inspecting the old shoe factory with a view to converting it into a cheese factory.

Mr. Charles Ferrith, of the Kingston High School, has been appointed head master of the Brantford Technical School, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

A strike took place on Friday of the employees of Messrs. Meakins & Sons' hat factory in Hamilton, because a non-union man had been engaged.

Mr. William Anderson, the Peabody sawmiller, picked ripe strawberries on his farm last week, and saw blossoms on other strawberry vines last Friday.

Mr. J. G. Carter, hardware merchant, Picton, sold a cow to a butcher the other day, and when killed there was found in the animal's stomach thirty-three wire nails, two pins and a piece of tin.

The retiring pastor of the Norwood, Ont., Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. F. Somerville, was presented at the manse with a well-filled purse and an address by the members of his congregation.

The Pembroke Lumber Company cut 14,000,000 feet of lumber during the summer just ended. The mill commenced running on April 7, and ran night and day till a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Francis Tucker, of Madoc, met with an accident whereby he had the misfortune to lose the sight of one eye. While feeding his cow the animal raised its head, one horn striking Mr. Tucker in the eye.

Mr. John Leach and Miss Eunice A. Brazier, deaf mutes, were married in Pembroke last week by the Rev. Mr. Henderson. Miss Lillian Baker, of Montreal, took her place beside the minister and interpreted the full marriage service.

The Rev. W. E. Prescott, B.A., pastor of the Galt Methodist Church, has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Wesley Church, Vancouver, the second largest church in the Pacific province, and is seriously considering the matter.

Kenneth Smith, who worked for David Morrow, a farmer living eight miles from Lion's Head, while driving home met with a fatal accident by being thrown from his rig in a runaway.

Thomas A. Hall, aged 82, who died in London left a will disposing of an estate worth $70,000. He gives $10,000 for the erection of a Children's Home and $8,000 additional to religious and charitable institutions.

Mr. R. G. Murphy, a prominent citizen and dairyman of Elgin, Ont., who has disposed of his farm and is about to move to Brockville, was banqueted and presented with a gold-headed cane by the citizens of Elgin at the Empire Hotel on Friday night.

The customs inspector at Windsor on Saturday seized thirty-six suits of ladies underwear. He noticed a Syrian woman wheeling a baby carriage containing a baby, off the ferry. Mr. Yearsley concluded that an investigation was warranted. Wrapped around the baby in every conceivable manner he found the underwear.

A fugitive deer, chased from its haunts by hunters, struck down and took to the water south of the G. T. R. station at Kincardine, and swam out into the lake. Two parties in rowboats went after him with lassoes. He swam over a mile and a half from land, but was lassoed. He was a fine big buck. In towing him home his head became entangled with the rope, which pulled him under water, causing death by drowning. On landing, all who took part in the chase were served with subpoenas to appear before the Mayor for infraction of the game laws. In the excitement of the chase they had forgotten that they were all unlicensed. The man who made the catch pleaded guilty and was fined $20 and costs. The others were let off.

When pulling down an old house on Rideau street, at Ottawa, a few days ago, the workmen found a batch of very interesting legal documents referring to the serious encounter which took place in that city on Sept. 17, 1849, between the French-Canadians and Irish Roman Catholics on one side, and the Orangemen of Carleton county on the other. The trouble was on the occasion of a banquet which the French-Canadians wished to tender the Governor-General for favors extended them in connection with the settlement of rebellion claims. A man was shot dead during the affray, and a number were seriously wounded. Among the papers found are a number of summonses ordering several leading citizens, some of whom are still alive, to appear in court as witnesses in connection with the numerous arrests that were made, and which all resulted in an acquittal.

From Lyndhurst, a small village near Brockville, comes a romantic story of a wedding. At the residence of Nelson Niblock, son of the bride, the Rev. Mr. Service recently united in marriage Jonathan Bullard, aged seventy-four, and Mrs. Eliza Niblock, aged seventy. The couple formerly lived in the township of Kitley, and fifty years ago were engaged to be married. A disagreement arose and the engagement was broken off. Bullard went to Iowa, where he settled and married, raising a family of nine children. His wife died four years ago. Meantime, Mrs. Niblock, then Miss Knaphen, married and had a family of eight children. Her husband died three years ago. Bullard recently visited the scene of his childhood, and met his fiancée of long ago. The old flame was rekindled, and their second engagement culminated in the wedding. The old couple will settle at once in Bullard's home at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

QUEBEC.

A story comes from Quebec to the effect that Real Huot, a South African hero, has been drowned at Shawinigan. No corroboration of the story has yet come to hand, but as the young man cannot be traced, his friends have instituted a vigorous search for him. Huot accompanied the first contingent to South Africa, and is the son of the late Gaspard Huot, formerly of Charlesbourg. He had been staying at Grand'Mere, and left his boarding house one day evidently with the intention of taking a walk, but failed to return.

Judge Archibald had an unusual case before him on Wednesday at Sherbrooke. Cyrille Gaulin, a farmer of Newport Township, Compton County, took an action against the Rev. C. B. Washer, of Robinson, Bury, for $350, for having married his minor son, John Joseph Gaulin, without his consent to a Miss Ord, of Bury, well knowing that his son was a minor. The clergyman's defence was that the marriage had been performed in virtue of a license, issued by the Department of the Provincial Secretary, the minor son having declared himself of age and given two bondsmen, and upon the execution of the bond, he, the defendant, was not liable in damages. Another plea was that the plaintiff had, previous to the marriage, given his son his minority, and so advertised him in the Compton County 'Chronicle.' The action was dismissed.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

A vote on the Sunday street car question will be taken in Winnipeg on Dec. 9.

Fire destroyed the post-office building at Gladstone, Man. The loss is about $2,000.

At the Winnipeg assizes a true bill was found against Toews, of Gretna, charged with murder.

Norman H. Marjerrison, of Gravel Hill, Stormont county, has been drowned at Whitefish Lake.

The Winnipeg 'Tribune' announces that the Liegar election decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Rev. Charles Stewart was inducted into the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, Winnipeg, on Tuesday evening last.

At the Winnipeg Assizes on Wednesday the grand jury returned 'no bill' against Gustave Mueller, who was charged with wife murder.

A Victoria despatch says: The steamer 'Quadra,' which returned from a lighthouse tendering cruise, brought news of the suicide of a Chinaman at Haslam logging camp, Duncan Bay. The Chinese Mee-fook, long employed as cook at the settlement across the strait, went crazy, stole a boat and hanged himself in the woods. He was not found until three weeks afterward.

The sealing season of the British Columbia fleet is about at an end. Only two or three vessels are out, but their catch is known, and the total for the season of all vessels does not exceed 20,000 skins. This is the lowest catch since the establishment of the sealing industry. Last year the total number of skins taken was 24,422, and in 1900, 35,-525.

On Wednesday evening last, at Gladstone, Man., fire broke out in a building, adjoining the post-office, owned by Edwin Roe, and occupied by J. Cathcart, agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and spread to the post-office. Both buildings were burned to the ground. The loss to buildings was about $1,500, with no insurance. Mr Cathcart had all his household effects destroyed and $240 in cash belonging to the Singer Company.

The International Hotel was the scene of a serious shooting this morning when Walter Willis shot Robert Adams through the lungs and liver with a thirty-two-calibre revolver. The men had trouble on various occasions and the hard feeling engendered culminated this morning when a dispute arose over a trifling sum of money. Adams is in a critical condition and Willis is under arrest, charged with attempted murder.

At the Winnipeg Game Warden's office, 401 licenses for the shooting of deer have been issued to date, as compared with a total of 348 last year. The indications are that there is a corresponding increase all over the province. Returns of the licenses sold by agents and deputy wardens are not to hand yet, but many have asked for a second, and even a third, supply of forms, which were sent out pretty liberally at the beginning of the season.

The Rev. L. Norman Tucker, of Vancouver, who is coming east as the general organizing secretary for the home missions of the Church of England in Canada, was given a farewell 'at home' by the congregation of Christ Church, Vancouver, last week. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper presided. Mr. Tucker was presented with a purse containing $500 in gold by the congregation. The Women's Auxiliary of the church presented Mrs. Tucker with a cabinet containing a valuable silver cream jug and bowl, and a leather chatelaine bag. The Chinese missionary, on behalf of the mission, presented to Mr. Tucker a gold-mounted fountain pen, and to Mrs. Tucker a silk umbrella.

A regrettable accident occurred on Tuesday morning on the ranch of Mr. H. C. Smith, four miles east of Maple Creek, N. W. T., when John C. Martin was accidentally shot and killed. Deceased with his wife and the Smith family lived together on his ranch, about two and a half miles out. Martin and Smith left for the latter's ranch at seven o'clock to work in the erection of a shack. They had been working only a short time when a flock of swans passed overhead and the deceased signified his intention to try a shot, having brought his rifle with him. He went for the rifle, which was leaning against a plough, with the muzzle pointing towards him. As he was pulling the gun forward the trigger came in contact with some obstruction, setting off the cartridge in the chamber, the bullet striking his body between the eighth and ninth rib and entering his liver, causing death almost immediately through congestion.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Supreme Court of New Brunswick has granted the motion for leave to appeal on behalf of Frank Higgins, the boy condemned to be hanged at St. John.

The Welvin syndicate, which has secured the saw mills and extensive timber limits of Messrs. King Bros., will, it is said, erect a pulp mill on the Restigouche river, probably at or near Campbellton, N.B., in which the small logs from the Metapedia section and the refuse lumber from the various Restigouche mills will be used.

The Presbytery of St. John met in the Presbyterian church St. George on Wednesday evening, for the induction of the Rev. S. B. Hillock, into the charge of St. George, Pennefield and Bocabec. The Rev. Dr. Morison was moderator and preached an able sermon. The minister was addressed upon the office and duties of the ministry by the Rev. Jas. Burgess, and the address to the congregation was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robertson.

The New Brunswick Petroleum Company have recently been boring wells for oil at Pre d'En Haut. This is on the Westmoreland side of the Petitcodiac and on a line with the wells in Albert county and St. Joseph's. The wells are distant about four miles from St. Joseph's and three miles from Albert county wells. The drillers at Pre d'En Haut on Friday struck oil sand at well No. 16. The oil territory now extends from St. Joseph's through Pre d'En Haut to Albert county in one belt, the width of which is undetermined by actual borings. A pumping plant with capacity for 100 wells is now being put in.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The Treasury Department of the United States refuses the G. T. R. the right to run their Canadian-built engines in and out of Maine without paying duty.

General Toral, who surrendered Santiago de Cuba to the American forces in July, 1898, has become insane at Murcia, because he brooded over his surrender.

Dora Morrison, an amateur aeronaut, of Galesburg, Ill., fell from a balloon at Anna, Ill., on Wednesday, after it had ascended 2,000 feet, and was instantly killed.

The latest despatches regarding the elections in the United States give the Republicans a majority of twenty-five in the House of Representatives, with three districts in doubt.

The famous Black Diamond Express on the Lehigh Valley Railway was wrecked on Wednesday, near Newark, at 12.20 p.m., injuring fifteen people, one of whom was Carrie Nation, of Kansas, who received a wound in the hand.

Three men are dead, Jeff Chenault, City Marshal Jordan, and Tony Jones, as a result of the meeting in Orange, Texas, of Chenault and Will Harris, between whom some bad feeling existed, and the subsequent fray.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows last week celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its introduction into Montreal.

All the councils of the Royal Arcanum in Montreal united on Wednesday last and initiated fifty-six candidates in the Windsor Hall.

A seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange was purchased on Friday by Mr. W. R. Miller for $23,500, the highest price ever paid here.

The net earnings of the Montreal Street Railway have been $911,032.27, against $795,413.20 last year, and the company will carry its own insurance, having set aside $100,000 for that purpose.

From the opening of navigation to Nov. 1 the Montreal's harbor dues amounted to $240,534, as compared with $196,446 for the same period last year. This makes an increase of $44,000 for the present year.

Mrs. Hugh O'Reilly died last week at her home on St. Antoine street, at the age of 107 years. She did not have a gray hair in her head. Her eyesight was good, and up to the last she retained the use of all her faculties. She had lived in three centuries and under five monarchs; was born in Ireland in 1795, and came to Canada in middle life. She leaves a large family, including great-great-grandchildren.

Antoinette Chartrand, the four-year-old daughter of Zotique Chartrand, of 6 Dufresne street, was struck and instantly killed on Tuesday by car No. 404, on Notre Dame street, opposite Belle Rive Park. She attempted to run across the street, and in avoiding a waggon, fell in front of the motor car. Her neck was broken, the skull fractured and the little body was crushed. An inquest was held at the morgue at which a verdict of 'Excusable homicide' was returned.

Miss Virginie Gobeil, who keeps a sanatorium in the north end of the city, is under arrest in connection with the deaths of two patients, Frederick Bell, of Shawbridge, Que., aged 76, and Mrs. R. G. Hall, of 117 Prince Arthur street. Coroner's juries returned a verdict of 'Death from starvation.' Part of the treatment was to fast for many days as a preliminary step, and during the two years that the place has been in existence many cures have been reported. In these cases the defendant pleads 'not guilty,' alleging that the deceased were neither of them able to retain food on the stomach if given them. She has been admitted to bail.

The Kingston locomotive works will be removed to Montreal, and an immense industry carried on by the company manufacturing, largely for export. Some time ago a syndicate was formed by the Hon. William Harty, M. J. Heney M. Connolly, J. T. Davis, R. B. Brophy who is president of the company and Roger Miller, and letters patent of incorporation produced. They have purchased about two hundred acres of land at Longue Pointe. The price is about $80,000. It is stated that one reason for the decision to establish in Montreal is that skilled labor can be got better here and Montreal is more suitable for a shipping place, great confidence having been inspired by the recent and proposed improvements to the port.

FREAKS IN VEGETABLES

BIG TURNIPS AND A CABBAGE THAT HAS THREE HEADS.

A funny freak of nature is exhibited by J. J. Kelly, of Welland, Ont. He has had two cabbage plants with two large and solid heads on each but the latest is one stalk having three distinct heads on it.

George Ayres, of Stayner, has four turnips, which weigh 74 pounds. He also grew 114 bushels of carrots on a plot of ground 50 by 83 feet in size.

A. Hill, of York street, Orangeville, has a peach tree which is bearing fruit. The tree has grown from a peach stone which accidentally found lodgment in the soil of Mr. Hill's garden about five years ago.

Another cabbage story comes from Fergus: There has been on exhibition at Armstrong Bros.' store this week a cabbage head which is the largest of its kind ever seen in this section. It measures four and a half feet in circumference, sixteen inches across, and weighs twenty pounds. Mr. John Gerrie is the gardener who grew this mammoth vegetable.

Dr. Bissonnette, of Stirling, has a long white carrot of unusual proportions, which was grown in his garden. It is 38 inches in length.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

MR. HANBURY WILL NOT REPEAL IT.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says: 'In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question from Sir John Long, member for Dundee, with regard to the removal of the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle, Mr. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, said that the act of 1895 prohibited the importation of all cattle alike, and that he had no intention of proposing its repeal.'

THE FRENCH MINE STRIKE

ARBITRATORS DECIDE AGAINST THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The arbitrators of the miners' strike in the Department of the Pas de Calais, to-day gave a decision against an increase of the present rates, holding that the rates are proportionate to the selling price of coal. Annexed to the decision was a written declaration of the representatives of all the companies in that district, to the effect that old age pensions for workmen would be raised. The delegates of the miners were dissatisfied with the decision, and expect to carry the matter to the Chamber of Deputies.

MINERS DISSATISFIED.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The striking coal miners are showing great dissatisfaction over the arbitration decision against an advance in the rate of wages and their national committee has called a meeting, to take place at Arras, Department of Pas-de-Calais, on Saturday, to determine on the course to follow. At St. Etienne, Department of Loire, the miners have adopted resolutions to appeal to the dock laborers to renew the strike against loading coal, unless the companies to-day grant the miners' terms. The strikers at Lens, Department of Pas-de-Calais, have unanimously adopted resolutions to continue the strike, pending the decision of the Arras meeting of Saturday.

The troops are kept busy maintaining quiet in some of the mining districts.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The French premier, M. Combes, has telegraphed to the prefects of the disturbed districts to adopt measures to maintain peace, should the strikers renew their outbreaks. The present indications are that the miners will accept the adverse decision of the arbitrators and return to work. Their leaders say it would be a breach of faith to enter into arbitration, and then refuse to accept the results. M. Basly, the Socialist deputy, has challenged M. Lagrilliers, editor of a provincial paper, because of the latter's criticisms of M. Basly's course during the strike. The duel, it is expected, will take place to-morrow morning.

NO INCREASE IN DU NORD.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The government arbitrators announced their decision to-day against increasing the wages of the striking miners in the Department Du Nord. The grounds of the decision are similar to those in the Pas De Calais arbitration, namely, that the rates are proportionate to the selling price of coal. The large companies in the Nord have agreed to establish pensions for a term of five years.

STRIKERS ARE TURBULENT.

Paris, Nov. 7.—At Lens (Pas de Calais) there was a clash to-day between strikers and cavalry the former throwing bricks at the latter. Gendarmes who intervened were also assaulted with bricks. One soldier was injured and three arrests were made. Throughout the Pas de Calais coal district the strikers are making noisy demonstrations.

EX-PRESIDENT BARRILLSA.

FORMER HEAD OF THE GUATEMALAN REPUBLIC ASPHYXIATED BY VOLCANIC GAS.

New York, Nov. 7.—A 'Herald' despatch from the City of Mexico announces the death of General Manuel Lizando Barrillas, formerly President of Guatemala, and a colonel in the Guatemalan army, as the result of asphyxiation by volcanic gas in the vicinity of the Santa Maria volcano, where Gen. Barrillas owned a large coffee plantation.

THE CUBAN CONGRESS

PRESIDENT PALMA REFERS TO CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

Havana, Nov. 4.—The Cuban Congress, which adjourned on Oct. 20, re-convened yesterday. President Palma, in his message to Congress says:

'Our relations with the United States are especially cordial. Proof of this is found in the negotiations between Cuba and the United States for a commercial treaty on a basis of mutual tariff concessions. The special object of this treaty is to obtain positive advantages for our products, particularly sugar, which is the principal basis of Cuban wealth.

'It can be hoped, from the sympathy with which the American people regard us and from the manifest interest which Mr. Roosevelt entertains in the prosperity of Cuba, that a reasonable arrangement by means of this treaty can be arrived at.'

'WITNESS' PREMIUMS.

Fountain Pen.

A reliable and handsome Fountain Pen, made in four styles, Fine, Medium, Coarse and Stub. The pen is guaranteed by manufacturers, Messrs. Sandford & Bennett, New York, to be 14k., well hammered, insuring elasticity and easy writing. Filler accompanies each pen. Send sample of nib generally used when ordering. This pen is usually sold at $2.00. Our price to subscribers, post paid, $1.50. This is by far the best fountain pen we have ever handled.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor

This book continues to grow in popularity. Have you got it? It contains 334 pages, in four parts, giving descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with exact doses of medicine for each. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast in addition to giving practical advice and useful information. No farmer or stock breeder should be without this valuable book.

Usually sold at $1.00 and over. Our price to subscribers, 75 cents.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible.

A Handsome Bible, printed in Long Primer, with black leather binding, limp cover, round corners, gilt edges. In addition to the Old and New Testaments, contains 158 pages of valuable Bible helps: A Concordance of 85 pages; alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible Study.

The following words 'Long Primer Type' are printed to show the size of type used in the Bible.

Long Primer Type.

Size of Bible, open, 13¾x10 inches; usually sold postpaid for $2.00; our price to subscribers, $1.50.

Any of the Above Premiums Sent Free to 'Witness' Subscribers on the Following Conditions.

None of these premiums may be claimed solely on the strength of one's own subscription whether new or old. They are only awarded to subscribers who get other subscriptions.

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

(value as above)

DAILY 'WITNESS.' — For 1 NEW subscription to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00, or to each of a club of 3 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness' at $3 each

WEEKLY 'WITNESS.' — or for 2 NEW Subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' $1 each; or for 3 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' $1 each; or for 10 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' 80c each

THE PEOPLE'S Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine DOCTOR.

DAILY 'WITNESS.' — For 1 NEW Subscription to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00.

'WEEKLY' — or for 1 NEW Subscription to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00.

THE BAGSTER BIBLE.

DAILY 'WITNESS.' — For 1 NEW Subscription to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00, or to each of a club of 3 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness,' $3 each

WEEKLY 'WITNESS.' — For 3 Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, at $1 each; or for 5 Renewal Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1 each; or for 10 Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness,' 80c each.

'WORLD WIDE' — NOTICE—In any of these offers a new subscription at $1.00 to 'World Wide' may be substituted for the 'Weekly Witness.'

POPE LEO XIII.

HAS HELD HIS TENURE AT THE VATICAN LONGER THAN ANY OF HIS PREDECESSORS SAVE PIUS IX.

Rome, Nov. 4.—Pope Leo XIII., who was elected supreme pontiff on Feb. 20, 1878, to-day surpassed all his predecessors except Pope Pius IX. in his tenure of the pontificate. His Holiness, who is ninety-two years old, maintains his usual health. He receives numerous visitors, to whom, however, he often refers to his inevitable approaching end. Two days ago, in bidding farewell to Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., who was starting for home, His Holiness said that, although for the sake of the Archbishop's diocese he rejoiced that he was returning, he wished for Cardinal Moran's sake that he was remaining in Rome as it would save him the trouble of returning for the next conclave of the College of Cardinals.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

SHOCKING RESULT OF A DRUNKEN ROW.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Nov. 5.—In a drunken row at Saranac Lake, last night, John Mooney shot and killed a woman named Besseme, fatally wounded his sister, Miss Mooney, and shot John McLellan through the lungs. McLellan will recover. Mooney was arrested and Chas. Merrill was taken into custody as an accomplice.

MARCONI'S EXPERIMENTS

MANY MESSAGES RECEIVED ON BOARD THE 'CARLO ALBERTO' FROM POLDHU AND CORK STATIONS.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 6.—The success of wireless telegraphy as a means for trans-Atlantic communication is now practically assured according to the statement of Commander Martin of the Italian cruiser 'Carlo Alberto,' on which Marconi is trying his experiments. Commander Martin stated in an interview yesterday morning that a wireless message was received off Sunny Harbor on Saturday on board the warship from the station at Cornwall, England.

This message is by far the longest yet transmitted by wireless telegraphy. The distance from the harbor to Cornwall is greater than that from Table Head to Cornwall, where the station is being built. On board the warship are several messages received from the Cork station, most of them being messages of congratulation to Marconi from the Czar of Russia and King Victor Emmanuel. The 'Carlo Alberto' can send messages only 150 miles, but she receives any distance. The messages were all received in the Morse Code and without exception were completely taken.

GENERAL WEYLER

CLAIMS THAT THE LOSS OF CUBA TO SPAIN WAS DUE TO HIS RECALL.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday General Weyler, the Minister of War, who was captain-general of Cuba during the reconcentrado period, declared that he could have terminated the war between Cuba and Spain if he had not been recalled.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

PORTION OF KNIFE BLADE REMOVED FROM MAN'S BRAIN.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—After having carried a knife blade one and a quarter inch long in his brain for twenty-two years, P. J. Kent has undergone a successful operation for its removal. The blade had broken off into the skull, and the point had been inserted squarely into the brain. Kent suffered from frequent epileptic seizures. The physicians say Kent will now recover full control of his muscles.

MR. McDOUGALL ARRESTED.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—Mr. Alfred McDougall, late solicitor to the Treasury for the Ontario Government, was arrested shortly after midnight on a warrant sworn to by Detective Black, at the instance of Mr. Curry, the County Crown Attorney, charging him with the theft of over $6,500 from the Ontario Government.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

CONTINUED WEAKNESS AND GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES.

'Witness' Office,
Nov. 10, 1902.

The break in prices inaugurated in New York on Saturday and reflected in this market, continued to make itself felt this morning. Canadian Pacific was the chief sufferer, and selling orders in this stock were pretty extensive. The price opened at 131 and gradually declined to 129¾, but rallied to 130⅞, with sales aggregating 3,700 shares. This makes a decline of about six points since last Monday in this stock. Other lines were also affected, but although declines were met with of large fractions and even whole points the amount of trading was insignificant.

The whole course of the market for the past week has been one of gradual decline, in sympathy with the pessimistic feeling on the New York market. It is notable, however, that while the liquidation in the general list, and especially in those stocks which were for so long looked upon as favorites, bank stocks on the other hand have remained almost uniformly steady.

Can. Pac.—100 at 131, 100 at 130¾, 100 at 130⅝, 100 at 130½, 100 at 131, 150 at 131¼, 50 at 131 1-8, 50 at 131¼, 100 at 131, 25 at 130⅝, 300 at 130½, 50 at 130⅝, 50 at 130½, 50 at 130⅝, 150 at 130¾, 25 at 130 1-8, 750 at 130, 25 at 129¾, 100 at 130 1-8, 50 at 130, 50 at 130 1-8, 150 at 130¾, 150 at 130½, 800 at 130, 100 at 130 1-8, 25 at 130⅞.

Toledo Ry.—6 at 35.

Bank of Commerce—3 at 162.

Bank of Montreal—1 at 265.

Molsons Bank—1 at 265.

Can. Col. Cot. Bonds—1,000 at 100½.

Dom. Steel com.—250 at 57, 10 at 58, 75 at 57¼, 50 at 57½, 25 at 56½, 100 at 56, 50 at 56½.

Dom. Cotton—50 at 56.

Detroit Railway—50 at 86½, 10 at 87½, 75 at 86½, 75 at 85½.

M.S.R. bonds—300 at 105.

Halifax Railway—25 at 102½.

Twin City—60 at 116¼, 50 at 116½, 150 at 116.

M.S.R.—25 at 277.

Mont. Power—75 at 96.

Dom. Coal com.—50 at 129½, 25 at 128½, 50 at 129.

Nova Scotia—25 at 100¼, 175 at 100.

Dom. Coal pref.—16 at 118.

Dom. Steel bonds—1,000 at 89, 3,000 at 88¾, 4,000 at 88½.

Laur. Pulp bonds—1,000 at 106¼, 2,000 at 107¼.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—275 at 131¼, 10 at 132, 100 at 131¾, 100 at 131¼, 125 at 131⅜, 100 at 131, 25 at 131 1-8, 350 at 131, 15 at 131½, 25 at 131 1-8, 50 at 131, 25 at 131¼, 100 at 131⅜, 50 at 131½.

Dom. Steel—100 at 57, 50 at 56⅞, 100 at 57, 75 at 57⅜, 25 at 57⅝, 150 at 57½, 500 at 57¾, 125 at 58.

Detroit—175 at 86, 25 at 86, 25 at 86½.

Montreal Power—10 at 95.

Dom. Coal Com.—15 at 128, 50 at 129.

Toronto Railway—5 at 117, 25 at 115⅝, 25 at 115¼, 50 at 115¾.

Twin City—50 at 115½.

Dom. Steel pref.—50 at 95, 50 at 94½.

M.S.R. bonds—300 at 105, 100 at 105.

Nova Scotia—125 at 101½, 5 at 102½, 5 at 102½, 25 at 101¼, 25 at 101½.

The following table gives the opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations on the Montreal Stock Exchange for the week ending Nov. 8:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Can. Pac.	135½	136⅞	132	132½	7487
do. new	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	25
Detroit Ry.	88	89¼	87	87	1378
Toledo Ry.	34½	35	34½	35	75
Mont. St'Ry	279	279	277	277	100
Toronto Ry.	118	118	116¾	116¾	300
Halifax Ry.	103	103	103	103	50
Twin Cy Ry.	119¼	119½	117½	117½	2021
do. new.	118¼	118¼	117½	117½	150
Richelieu	99½	100	99	99	210
Cable	176¼	177	174	174½	258
Mont. Power	97	97¼	96	96	625
Dom.St'l pfd	96½	97	95	96	338
do. com	60	61¾	57½	57½	10,633
Nova Scotia Steel, new	104¾	106¼	104¾	106¼	37
D.Coal com	131	132	130½	130½	515
do. pfd.	118	118	118	118	25
Dom. Cot.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	200
Banks—					
Montreal	261	266	261	265	100
Molsons	215¼	215¼	215¼	215¼	22
Toronto	253½	251	251	251	3
Commerce	162½	162½	162½	162½	1
Hochelaga	140	140	140	140	64

Total sales of shares.. 24,666

Bonds—					
Dom Steel..	90	90	89½	89½	$28,000
Mont. Street	104¾	105	104¾	105	5,500
Ogilvie	118½	119	118½	119	3,000
Laur. Pulp	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Col. Cot.	99	99	99	99	500

Total sales of bonds $38,000

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Weakness developed in the local share market this morning in sympathy with the slump in Wall Street. With few exceptions stocks were held lower than on Saturday, but the movement was comparatively light. Bank shares were inactive, dealings being confined to Dominion, which eased half to 241. Cable brought 172, a decline of two and a half. General Electric was weak, selling four and a half points lower at 199. Toronto Electric was half a point lower at 156½ bid. Lake Superior sold ½ lower at 23. C.P.R. opened one point lower at 131½, sold off to 129¾, and rallied to 131, with more wanted at 130¾, and held at 131. Steel and Coal shares were weak, Coal showing a net loss of 1¼ points at 128¾, on sales of 325 shares. At the morning close 128 was bid. Nova Scotia Steel sold half a point lower at 102½, with more offered at 101¼, and 100¼ bid. Dominion sold ¼ lower at 57 for 100 shares, with 56⅝ bid, and 56⅞ asked.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

GENERAL BREAK IN PRICES FOLLOWED BY SLIGHT RALLY.

New York, Nov. 10.—Wall Street — The weakness of Saturday's stock market attracted heavy selling orders at the opening this morning. Blocks from a thousand to ten thousand shares of the leading stocks were thrown upon the market causing a sharp break in prices. United States Steel pfd. ran off 2¼ and losses of a point or more were made in Erie, B. and O., C.P., Southern Pacific and M.O.P., Delaware and Hudson dropped two points An advance of 1-8 in St. Paul and in Amalgamated Copper were the only exceptions to the weakness.

Noon—Another spasm of liquidation swept over the market during the second hour carrying prices to a much lower level than in the few breaks on very heavy dealings. The subsequent rally brought prices up one to one and a half for the principal active stocks. Dealings continue to be very large on the recovery. Practically all the leading stocks were down two to three points. Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis broke seven, Cleveland C. C. and St. Louis four and three-quarters, Minneapolis, St. Paul and S. S. Marie four. Alton 4⅞, the pfd., 3½; Delaware and Hudson, 4⅞; Colorado Fuel, 6; U. S. Express, 5½, and Anaconda six with a five point rally. A rumor that J. Pierpont Morgan was ill accompanied the break and its prompt denial helped the rally. The activity of the trading subsided again but the market was rather unsteady. Bonds were sold but declines were less severe than in stocks.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York today:—The market this morning received a severe shake up and the selling movement, which was general, carried prices down over 3 percent. The pool issues were particularly affected and an attempt was made to uncover stop orders which apparently met with success. As is usual with such declines there was no paucity of rumors to aid it. On meeting with good support the market rallied and while things are unsettled prices average more than a point over low figures. The tone now is uncertain and the feeling of feverishness is paramount. London arbitraged freely, but made some few investment purchases. Exchange, 486.90.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., 14 Wall street, New York City, wires as follows:—As was foretold by the shrewder market observers, the results of last Tuesday's election were quickly discounted and eliminated as factors in the general financial situation. Fundamental conditions almost immediately asserted themselves and the course of the market for the balance of the week past was a direct reflection of adverse sentiment based upon these. The trend of prices was steadily downward, culminating in a break that seemed hardly justified. The direct cause of this decline was the circulation of a rumor that a certain trust company involved in the financing of the shipbuilding combination was in serious difficulties through the failure of certain French subscribers to fulfil their contracts. It is learned since, however, that a strong local syndicate has assumed the obligations of the trust company in this connection and that fears of serious trouble are now groundless. Added to this influence, the announcement of Secretary Shaw that he would no longer loan Government funds against municipal securities, the menacing attitude of the Chicago Switchmen, and the loss of 5½ millions of cash by local banks at a time when the exchange market was within a fraction of a point where gold could be exported at a profit, all contributed to emphasize the seriousness of the immediate situation.

There is cause for much encouragement in the fact that various banking and business interests of the country are seriously considering ways and means for giving the country a more elastic financial system, which will avert a crisis like the one now pending, and it may be safely said that some kind of legislation to this end will be enacted at the next session of Congress. Some apprehension is expressed as to what President Roosevelt's attitude toward the so-called trusts will be in his forthcoming message. Whether he will interpret the results from the last election to mean that the popular sentiment favors a radical tari ffrevision, and a rigid federal supervision of large combination, is a question. It is believed, however, that the President will do nothing to disturb legitimate business enterprises, and that such influences as he will bring to bear will be along the line of fostering rather than retarding these. As to the immediate situation, there is little hope for marked improvement in values until the larger banking interests are convinced that monetary conditions justify an expansion of the speculative account. There is no indication of a change just now.

Noon—The situation in the market does not give much encouragement. Commission house business stood the strain pretty well this morning until the unloading on the part of cliques and pools, coupled with professional short selling, developed a regular landslide, and since that time the stocks have been going out pretty freely. The movement looks as though it would be followed by further selling. The only indication of any special support in the market seems to be in the case of Steel preferred, and it looks as though, at least temporarily, that stock has touched low figure.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 10, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 93 3-16; do., for the account, at 93 5-16.

Anaconda, 4¾; Atchison, 87; do., pref., 101½; B. and O., 103; C.P.R., 134½; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 42½; Chicago, Gt. Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 186; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; do., pref., 91¾; Erie, 36; do., first pref., 66; do., second pref., 51; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville at 133¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; N. Y.C., 155; Norfolk and Western, 71; do., pref., 93; Ontario and Western, 30; and Penna., 82¼; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 50¼; Reading, first pref., 44; do., second pref., 37¼; Southern Railway, 34¾; do., pref., 94½; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 104; do., pref., 93½; U. S. Steel, 38; do., pref., 86¼; Wabash, 32½; do., pref 45; Spanish fours, 85½; bar silver dull, 23 1-16d per ounce; money, 2 to 2¼ p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ p.c.; do., for 3 months bills, 3¼ to 3⅜ p.c.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Sales:

C.P.R.—100 at 130, 50 at 129⅞, 50 at 129¾, 50 at 129¾.

'Soo' Railway—10 at 77.

War Eagle—800 at 19½, 500 at 19½.

Twine—50 at 116½.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The general conditions on the local wholesale markets present very few points of difference from those which prevailed at the beginning of last week. Grain prices are little altered, and the position can hardly be said to have improved, there being a very sluggish demand. Oats are almost the only cereal in which there is much business doing.

Millers' products are more promising. Indeed there is a good all-round demand reported and prices are correspondingly firm, though unchanged, for flours, feed and rolled oats. Hay is in good demand at slightly higher prices, while clover is steady at our last quotations. Beans are also unchanged, but are in fair request.

In smoked provisions, lard and hogs, there is no change, but dairy products are firm at substantial advances. Eggs are a cent a dozen higher all round. Of poultry there is very little on the market compared with most years at this time.

GRAIN—No. 1 hard Manitoba, 72½c, Fort William; No. 1 northern, 70½c, Oct. shipment; Ontario red and white wheat, 72c afloat; new crop peas, 79c afloat, and do., oats No. 2, 36½c afloat to arrive and 36¾c in store; rye, 35c afloat; No. 3 extra barley, 49c; buckwheat, 55c afloat.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10; strong bakers, $3.80; Ontario straight rollers, $3.40 to $3.50; in bags, $1.65 to $1.70; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS— Millers' prices to jobbers, $3 in bags, and $4.50 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $16 to $17; shorts, $19 to $20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $15.50 to $16; shorts in bulk, $19.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.75; clover, $7 to $7.50 in car lots.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2.00 in cars on track. Car loads are sometimes snapped up, however, at higher prices than this.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; light short cut, $22.50 to $24; compound, refined lard, 9c to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed, abattoir, $9.25 to $9.50 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Selected, 21c; candled stock, 19½c; straight receipts, 18½c; No 2, 15½c.

HONEY — Best clover in sections, 11c to 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 9½c to 10c in bulk, 8c.

ASHES — Potash, firsts, $4.15 to $4.25; seconds, $3.65. For pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs. is offered for limited quantities.

POULTRY—Chickens, 7c to 8c per lb.; ducks, 8c to 8½c; turkeys, 10c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12c, and Townships, 11⅞c.

BUTTER — Fancy Townships creamery, 21c; fine creamery, 20½c; Ontario creamery, 19½c to 20c; dairy butter, 16c to 16½c for selections.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
May	73⅞	74	73⅝	73¾
Corn—				
Dec.	50⅞	51	50¼	50½
May	42	42⅛	41¾	42⅛
Oats—				
Dec.	30	30⅛	29⅞	30
May		31⅝	31¼	31¼
Pork—				
Jan.	15.25	15.25	15.20	15.20
May	14.32	14.35	14.30	14.32
Lard—				
Jan		9.27	9.22	9.25
May	8.42	8.45	8.42	8.45
Short ribs—				
Jan.	8.10	8.10	8.02	8.07
May	7.62	7.62	7.57	7.60

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 10.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; red wheat, 65c to 68c; goose wheat, 60c to 63c; bran, $14; shorts, $16; middlings, $18; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 30c to 32c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 65c to 70c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 85c to 95c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $6.50 to $7; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.75; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 22c to 23c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 60c to 90c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Nov. 10.—White wheat, 65c to 66c per bushel; red do., fall, 65c to 66c per bushel; spring do., 65c to 66c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 68c to 70c per bushel; oats, 29c to 30c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $15 to $16 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.75 to $5.90 per cwt.; flour, $1.70 to $2.05 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 18c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Wheat—The demand for home milling is good and there are some short contracts here. There has been some attempt to bear prices the past week to cover, but it appears to have had little effect on holders outside of Toronto. Red and white No. 2 winter are quoted at 68½c east and 68c middle freights. Goose is steady at 66c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 66c for No. 2 and 67c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is rather firmer at 83½c to 84c for No. 1 hard and 82c to 82½c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—There has been more enquiry for Ontario patents the past week and the market is a shade firmer with exporters bidding $2.67½ in their bags east or middle freights west, and holders asking five cents more for ordinary export brands. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill feed—In better demand and firmer at $15.50 for cars of shorts and $13.50 for bran in bulk east and west.

Barley—There is still a good demand for choice malting grades both for export to uthe United States and for home ministers. The market is firm at 45c for No. 2, 43c to 44c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 east or west.

Rye—In fair demand and steady at 48½c for No. 2 east anad 40c west.

Buckwheat—The market is steady at 54c for No. 2 east and 48c west.

Corn—Weak and lower than a week ago Canada yellow is quoted at 60c and 61c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 65c for cars here.

Oats—In good demand at 31½c to 32c for No. 2 white east, and 31c to 31½c low freights to New York or middle freights.

Peas—Steady at 72c for No. 2 east and 71c middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairy rolls are fair, that is the sort in best demand now. There is a moderate inquiry for medium and low grade dairies. Creameries are in fair demand. The market is generally steady. Creamery, prints, 20c to 21c; do., solids, fresh made, 19c to 20c; do., earlier makes, 17c to 18c; dairy tubs, and pails, choice, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., common, 12c to 13½c; do., pound rolls, 17c to 18c; do., large rolls, 16c to 17c.

Eggs—There is a good demand for choice fresh gathered and the market is firm at 18c to 19c. Splits and seconds are quoted at 13c to 15c and limed at 17c to 18c.

Dressed Hogs—There is more enquiry for car lots now that the weather is cooler. The market is firmer in spite of larger offerings of car lots; local dealers are quoting for cars on the track here $7.40 to $7.50. Farmers' lots delivered in waggons here are quoted at $7.50 to $8 per cwt.

Baled Hay—The offerings in the country are liberal; the demand is not at all active, and the market is easy; cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 to $9.25.

Baled Straw—There is a fair demand only, and the market is quiet; cars on the track here are quoted $5 to $5.25 per ton.

London, Ont., Nov. 10.—Wheat, 62½c to 69c per bushel; oats, 31¼c to 51¾c bushel; peas, 85c to 92c pushel; corn, 58c to 72c; rye, 56c to 58½c; barley, 41c to 43c; beans, $1.29 to $1.30; buckwheat, 50c to 52c. Only a few loads of wheat and oats offering. Hay, firm at $9 to $10 per ton. Dairy produce, large supplies of butter caused a drop of one cent per pound; best rolls, 17c to 19c, crocks, 16c to 18c; creamery, steady but unchanged, 20c to 22c. Eggs, crates, 19c to 20c, and 21c to 23c retailly for fresh laid. Honey strained, 10c to 11c; do., comted, 12½c to 13c. Potatoes, 90c to $1 per bag. Turnips, 30c to 35c per bag; beets, 40c to 50c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 35c er bag; celery, 30c to 40c per dozen. cabbages, 25c to 30c per dozen; cauliflowers, 80c to $1.25 per dozen; onions, 65c per bag, apples, 25c to 40c per bag, and 85c to $1.25 per barrel. Dressed hogs, $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt.; live hogs, $5.60 offered for to-day's delivery, country demand active; spring chickens, dressed, 60c to 75c per pair; live chickens, 45c to 60c per pair; hens 45c to 55c per pair; dressed turkeys, 9½c to 11c per pound; spring ducks, 60c to 85c per pair; geese, 7c to 9c.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—A fairly large supply of farm produce greeted the householders and dealers who attended By Ward market this morning. The demand ruled steady to firm and sales were made at precisely the same quotations as on last Thursday. The offerings of dressed pork were limited. The demand opened strong and an early clearance was accomplished at prices in the neighborhood of from $7.50 to $8 per cwt., with one or two sales to householders at $8.25. The quality of the hogs offered was excellent. The receipts of dressed poultry were much larger than for some days. Turkeys were in steady demand at 11c to 13c per lb, 90c to $1.25 each. One seller obtained 15c, which price is only paid for well fattened, nicely dressed fowl. Chickens were in active demand at 65c to 85c per pair, while geese sold at 70c to 85c each, and ducks at 75c a pair. A few bags of potatoes were in sight, and the sellers realized from 75c to 80c per bag. Oats were in light receipts, and the market closed firm with prices in the neighborhood of from 29c to 32c per bushel. Dressed beef was wanted at former currencies, $4.75 to $5.25 per cwt. by the carcass. Good timothy hay changed hands slowly at $7 to $8 per ton, while inferior grades commanded $6 to $7 per ton, according to quality. Fresh laid eggs were in urgent demand at 23c to 25c per dozen, the latter price being paid by private customers. Dairy butter showed good quality, and sold under a steady demand at from 18c to 20c for pails and rolls, and 21c to 23c per pound for prints.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

PRICES ARE FAIR—TWELVE CENTS PAID FOR CHEESE IN THE COUNTRY.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending Nov. 8, 1902:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Corinthian	8,393	1,298	9,697
Lake Simcoe	3,581	453	4,039
Manxman	5,140	248	5,388
To Glasgow—			
Alcides	2,240	335	2,575
To London—			
Cervona	21,003	2,315	23,318
Pomeranian	14,187	3,252	17,439
Loango		525	525
Ashanti	6,293	1,299	7,592
To Bristol—			
Monmouth	18,224	4,119	22 343
Montcalm	12,723	433	13,156
Total	91,790	14,582	106,372
Corresponding week, last year	52,672	7,430	60,102
Corresponding week, 1900	36,747	1,849	38,596
T'l shipments since May 1, 1902	1,659,615	352,217	2,011,832
Corr. period of 1901	1,403,088	268,219	1,671,307
Corr. period of 1900	1,564,018	405,247	1,969,265

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Corinthian	1,072	466	1,538
Manxman	4,641	186	4,827
To London—			
Cervona	3,448	805	4,253
Pomeranian	320	348	668
To Bristol—			
Montcalm	8,471	1,057	9,328
Total	17,952	2,862	20,814
Corresponding week, last year	9,642	1,801	10,843
Corresponding week, 1900	128	....	128
T'l shipments since May 1, 1902	445,053	48,772	493,825
Corr. period of 1901	343,843	43,699	387,542
Corr. period of 1900	211,296	39,218	250,514

SHIPMENTS VIA PORTLAND.

Cheese.

Total shipments since May 1, 1902. 46,591
Corr.period, 1901 189,434

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending Oct. 31, 1902:

CHEESE—The demand has been less active, dealers apparently working down their stocks before again coming into the market, and speculation for the present has ceased, but the tone is very firm, and with strong cables holders are not pressing sellers

We quote to-day: Fancy Canadian fall make, white, 55s to 56s; fancy Canadian fall make, colored, 54s 6d to 55s 6d; earlier makes, ripe qualities, 52s to 54s.

BUTTER—Market exhibits no new feature; trading is limited, but the advent of colder weather would soon witness a change.

Copenhagen quotation is again unchanged

The demand for secondary grades is moderate.

To-day's values are as under—Choicest Canadian creamery in 56 lb. boxes, 100s to 102s; fine Canadian creamery in 56 lb. do., 88s to 95s; fine Canadian dairy in tubs and boxes, 78s to 82s; States factory butter in tubs, 78s to 82s; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 108s to 118s; choicest Siberian in Kiel casks, 90s to 95s; fine Siberian in Kiel casks, 84s to 88s; finest Irish creamery, 98s to 110s; lower grades of Irish butter, 82s to 90s.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Russell, Ont., Nov. 6.—At the cheese board last night 500 boxes of cheese were boarded. Eleven cents bid; no sales. Three buyers present. This meeting closes the board for this season.

Brockville, Ont., Nov. 7.—The regular meeting of the cheese board yesterday afternoon was noticeable for three things, viz., a keen demand, high prices and the smallest offering of the season. The offerings were 975 white and 1,085 colored. From the outset the bidding was brisk and though high prices were offered the salesmen considered their cheese worth more money, many refusing to accept top prices. Mr. McGregor put the price to 11¼c. Mr. Dickey followed suit. The salesmen were still unfavorable, and not a box changed hands. The offer of 11½c became general. Earl bought thirty white, and Derbyshire 105 white and 575 colored. Mr. McGregor silenced all hands by bidding 11 9-16c. He called the remaining lots, but only two small factories sold thirty white and thirty-five colored. The time having arrived for adjournment the board was closed. On the curb 11 9-16c ruled, and altogether about 3,800 boxes were sold.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Nov. 7.—The last meeting of the Vankleek Hill cheese board for this season was held here yesterday afternoon, when there were 1,437 boxes of cheese offered for sale. There were five buyers present and the bidding was brisk. The bidding was opened at 11c and at once raised to 11 1-8c, then 11¼c, and then 11⅜c, and finally 11⅛c was offered by Gibson for Lovell & Christmas. At this price he secured some 700 boxes. Welch got about 400 for James Alexander, and McRae and Bennett took the balance of the boarding. The price was better than the salesmen expected. The board adjourned to meet the first week in May, 1903.

Cowansville, No. 10. — At the E. T. Board of Trade on Saturday 947 boxes of cheese and 613 boxes of butter offered. A. J. Brice bought 185 butter at 21¼c and 53 at 21⅜c; J. Odell, 122 at 21½c and 70 at 21¼c; J. G. Fuller, 15 at 21c, and J. Burnett, 15 at 20⅝c. Balance unsold. A. J. Brice bought 100 boxes of cheese at 12c, and 399 at 11⅞c; J. Odell, 100 at 11⅞c; J. Gibson, 122 at 11⅝c and 15 at 11½c; R. Arthur, 87 at 11 13-16c, and W. P. Hibbard, 87 at 12c. Balance unsold. Board meets on Nov. 15 at 11 a.m.

St. Hyacinthe, Nov 10.—At a meeting of the cheese board held on Saturday, 35 factories offered 2,423 boxes of cheese; all sold Sales were as follows: D. A. McPherson & Co., 215 colored at 11⅞c, 112 at 11 13-16c, 695 at 11⅞c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 46 at 11 13-16c, 229 at 11¾c; Wm. Niven & Son, 179 at 11 13-16c, 56 at 11¾c; J. A. Vaillancourt, 442 at 11¾c; Lovell & Christmas, 50 at 11¾c; F. Fowler, 282 at 11¾c; Alex. W. Grant, 25 at 11 9-16c. Eighteen creameries offered 560 boxes of butter; all sold at 21c, except 164. Sales were as follows: Crawford & McGarry, 94 at 21c; Wm. Nivin & Son, 55 at 21c; D. A. McPherson & Co., 70 at 21c; J. A. Vaillancourt, 86 at 21c; A.A. Ayer & Co., 111 at 21c

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 10.—Despite the advent of winter the flow of milk seems to keep up remarkably. On Saturday the offerings at the Cornwall cheese board were 684 boxes larger than on a similar date last year, when 1,618 were sold at 8¾c. The number of cheese boarded here was 2,302, of which 1,965 were white, 287 colored and 50 American. The price was also considerably higher than last year. Nearly all of the white cheese sold at 12c, the highest offer for colored was 11 1-8c, and only one lot sold on the board at this figure, the factory men holding for the same price as was paid for white, but the buyers would not come up. The Americans sold for 12 1-8c. J. F. McGregor got 443 for Lovell & Christmas; J. A. Welsh, 915 for James Alexander; Thomas Keenan, 105 for A. W. Grant, and S. Wotherspoon, 200 for the Ayer Company, Ltd.; 620 boxes were held over. The next and final meeting of the board for the season will be held on Thursday, Nov. 20, when the factorymen and buyers will be entertained at a banquet in the Rosamore House by the business men of Cornwall. It is expected that a number of prominent cheese exporters, as well as several gentlemen connected with the Department of Agriculture, will also be present.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 10.—There were 16 factories represented on our board on Saturday, which offered the balance of October make, several factories not being represented on account of previous arrangements; there were 972 white and 30 colored offered. Sales as follows: Alexander, 235 white at 11 15-16c, and 30 colored at 11¾c; Watkin, 77 white at 11 15-16c. The balance of the offerings will be cleared at the highest figure before the salesmen return home; board adjourned for one week, when the November make will be disposed of.

London, Ont., Nov. 10.—Eleven hundred boxes offered; 140 sold on board at 11½c; 600 at 11¾c; balance selling on street at 12c. Market active.

Iroquois, Nov. 8.—There was 610 boxes of cheese boarded here yesterday; 390 colored and 220 white. Buyers—James Ault and the president, representing both Weir and Johnson. The bidding was lively, starting at 11¾c, and going to 11 9-16c, at which price nearly the entire board sold to Ault. Weir got three lots at 11⅝c the highest bid on the board this season. The board adjourned for two weeks.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The Ottawa cheese board wound up its business for the season yesterday by striking the top notch of the season, not only for Ottawa, but for the Dominion. The price realized was 11¾, which was ¼c above the ruling price at Brockville on Thursday. Bidding opened at 11c, but the buyers were hungry for cheese, and sellers waited until 11¾c had been reached. The holding back was due to a report from England that the market there was 200,000 boxes short of this time last year, and that cheese was expected to reach 60 there. There were only 545 boxes offered yesterday, and Lovell & Christmas secured, Independent, 44 white; Ross, combination, 125 white; Leitram, 36 white; Stevenson's combination, 105 white, and 25 colored; Century, 35 colored, and Russell's combination, 115 white; Hodgson Brothers secured Leonard, 38, and Grant & Co., Blue Bell, 22.

South Finch, Ont., Nov. 8.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held last evening, 1,480 boxes of colored and balance white, were boarded. All sold at 12c on the board. Buyers present: Logan, Birdsell, Weir, Pruner and Keenan.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Nov. 7.

Very few farmers from any distance bring loads of produce to the markets owing to the very muddy roads prevailing over most of the country parts, and the supply of grain is very small and the prices higher than they ought to be. The market gardeners continue to crowd the market with all kinds of seasonable stuff which they sell at moderate rates. The prices of dressed hogs continue to decline, but dead poultry are higher than they were last week; fresh laid eggs are difficult to get at any price; inferior spotted apples are still plentiful and cheap, and grapes are still pretty low priced. Oats sold at 85c to 92c per bag; buckwheat, $1.10 do.; potatoes, 70c to 75c do.; turnips, 50c do.; carrots and beets, 85c to $1 per barrel; parsnips, $1.50 do.; onions, $1.60 to $2 do.; cabbages, 15c to 25c per dozen; celery, 15c to 35c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $1.25 do.; leeks, $1.25 per dozen bunches; dressed hogs, 7¾c to 8½c per lb.; dead turkeys, 10c to 12½c do.; geese, 8c to 9c do.; ducks, 11c to 12½c do.; chickens, 9c to 13c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c do.; print butter, 24c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 40c to 50c per dozen; older eggs, 25c to 35c do.; cold storage eggs, 18c to 20c do.; spotted apples, 75c to $2 per barrel; good apples, $2.50 to $4 do.; green tomatoes, 35c per box; pears, $4.50 per barrel; cranberries, $9.50 do.; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 do.; lemons, $3 to $3.50 per box, $6.50 per case; blue grapes, 2½c per lb.; bananas, 75c to $1.25 per bunch; hay, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 6.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 1,000 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. In addition to these there were between two and three hundred head of cattle sold here yesterday. Most of the good or moderately good cattle were bought up yesterday at steady prices and there was an active demand to-day for the best animals, but 4c per lb. was about the highest price paid to-day as the cattle were only middling, but anything prime would bring 4¼c to 4½c per lb. Pretty good animals sold at from 3¾c to 4c, and the common stock at from 2¼c to 3¼c per lb. Canners paid about 2c per lb for the lean cattle and bulls. The calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each, or from 3c to 4½c per lb. Shipping sheep are lower in price, being from 3¼c to 3½c per lb. Lambs sold at from 3¼c to 3½c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 5½c to 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 10.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves and 900 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and there was an active demand with firm prices paid for anything moderately good, but common and inferior stock brought less money than on Thursday's market. A few of the best cattle sold at from 4c to nearly 4½c per lb., with pretty good stock at from 3¼c to 4c, and the common animals at from 2c to 3c per lb., while the lean cows and small bulls were bought by the canners at from 1¾c to 2c per lb. Calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each, or from 3c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at from 2¾c to near 3½c per lb., and the lambs at from 3½c to a little over 4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

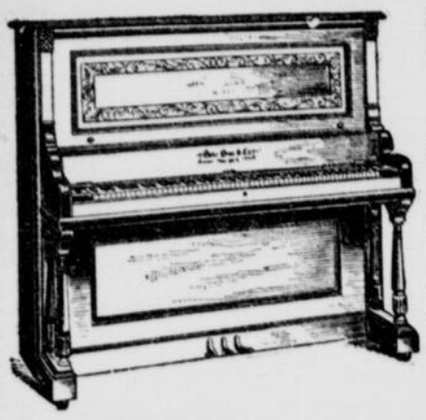
TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Business was quiet at the Toronto cattle market to-day, but a steady tone prevailed and values were well maintained. The aggregate demand was light, but there was a call for choice cattle, the supply of which was small. Medium and rough grades were plentiful, and they were gradually absorbed. Exporters were steady, with a firmness in the top grades, but butchers' were rather dull. Feeders and stockers were fairly active, and milkers were stronger. Sheep, lambs and calves were steady, and hogs were unchanged. The total run was 56 loads, including 552 cattle, 1,195 sheep and lambs, 20 calves and 1,796 hogs.

Export Cattle—Market is steady, with light offerings and a fair demand. The range of prices is unchanged, the best steers selling at $5 per cwt. The outlet is not good at present, and dealers expect the situation to improve in the near future. The Old Country markets, however, are still in bad shape, and cables are disappointing.

Butchers' Cattle—Tops are good properly and they sell briskly, but the grades below the best are slow. Local butchers seem confident of lower prices for beef, and they are awaiting developments.

We Have Selected **SIX RELIABLE UPRIGHT PIANOS**



from our stock, and offer them at these close figures to our out-of-town purchasers.

TERMS

$10 CASH, $6 OR MORE MONTHLY.

Instalments quarterly or at longer intervals if preferred.

1. EVANS BROS., Upright Grand, received into stock last season and used for a few concerts. Regular price $425, now **$255**

2. LAYTON BROS., large size, full compass, with mandolin attachment, cannot be told from new, was $325, now **$250**

3. AMERICAN PIANO CO., Cabinet Grand, in handsome walnut case, only in stock a short time, catalogue price $450, now **$245**

4. NORDHEIMER, medium size, in rosewood case, tone and action first-class, original cost, $400, now **$195**

5. EMERSON PIANO CO., 7 octaves, in neat rosewood case, easy action sweet tone, catalogued at $400, now **$185**

6. HEINTZMAN & CO., ebonized case, has been thoroughly overhauled, thus ensuring perfect satisfaction, cost new $375, now **$175**

Each of the above carries with it our regular NEW PIANO guarantee, and each one is a genuine bargain. Full details of any of these Pianos willingly given on receipt of a post card.

LAYTON BROS., THE ART PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE, 144 PEEL ST., MONTREAL.

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 will 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 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

CHASE.—At Sunnyside farm, King's Co., Nova Scotia, on Monday, Oct. 13, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Chase, a son—Robert William Oscar.

NEWMAN.—In this city, at 869 Cadieux street, on Oct. 25, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. James Newman, a son.

RICHARDS — On Nov. 4, 1902, at 1531 St. Denis street, Montreal, the wife of Constable Richards, Windsor station, C.P.R., of a son.

STEWART.—At Finch, Ont., on Oct. 19, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stewart.

TYRES—At 6 Second avenue, Ottawa, on Nov. 6, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Tyres, a son.

MARRIED.

BOYD — HEWARD — On Nov. 5, 1902, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, assisted by the Rev. E. Wood, Mossom, eldest son of Major-General Mossom Boyd, Southsea, England, to Alice E., second daughter of the late John O. Heward, Esq., of Toronto.

CONNOR — GREENE — At London, Ont., on Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Wm. Walker, assisted by the Rev. M. Sadler, father of the bride, Herman Connor, to Mrs. E. M. Greene, of Montreal.

DOUGLAS — DAVIES — On Oct. 23, 1902, at the parish church, Bloxham, by Rev. the Hon. Henry Douglas, Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. F. G. A. Phillips, Vicar, and the Rev. F. G. Winterton, the Rev. Archibald William Douglast, youngest son of the Right Rev. the Hon. A. G. Douglas, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, and grandson of the 19th Earl of Morton, to Ursula Helen, second daughter of Captain R. W. Davies, R.N., of Bloxham, and granddaughter of the late James Ramsbotham, of Crowborough, Warren, Sussex, England.

GILLARD—RAMSDALE.— In this city, on Nov. 3, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, 71 Congregation street, by the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., Clarence E. Gillard, of Morrisburg, Ont., to Ada, eldest daughter of the late R. Ramsdale.

GODSON—BISSETT.—At Gore Bay, Ont., by the Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.D., Mr. H. Oscar Godson, of Meldrum Bay, District Manitoulin, to Miss Ninada Bissett, on Gore Bay, Ont..

HOOD — MITCHELL — On Nov. 1, 1902, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. J. A. Cranston, M.A., Catherine, eldest daughter of Mrs. D. T. N. Mitchell, Sixth street, Collingwood, to Mr. David Hood, V.S., of Midland, son of Mr. Joseph Hood, of Alliston, Ont.

JACKSON—LUNNESS.— On Oct. 29, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, at the residence of the bride's parents, 60 Wellington ave., Toronto, Henry A. Jackson to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Lunness.

LEEFE—WILSON.— On Oct. 21, 1902, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, W. London, England, by the Rev. G. R. P. Preston, M.A., Basil Walter Cuthbert Leefe, of Point de Galle, Ceylon, fourth son of the late Octavius Leefe, to Susie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, of Montreal.

MILLER—MACDONALD. — On Nov. 5, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 199 William street, Kingston, by the Ven. Archdeacon Carey, W. J. Miller, of Hamilton, to Arleen, daughter of John Macdonald, Kingston, Ont.

MOONEY—NESBITT.— On Nov. 4, 1902, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the Rev. Henry Kittson, Mary Elizabeth Nesbitt, of Toronto, to Frederick William Mooney, of Pembroke.

MYERS — HAGERMAN — At the residence of the bride's mother, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1902, by the Rev. G. K. Bradshaw, cousin of the groom, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Mr. Wm. C. Myers, of Saginaw, Michigan, to Mary E., elder daughter of the late Wm. Hagerman, M.D., of Lyndoch, Ont.

ROBINSON—COOPER.— At Mona Cottage, Valleyfield, on Oct. 30, 1902, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., George F. Robinson, of Valleyfield, to Janet, daughter of the late Thomas Cooper, of Laguerre, Que.

STANLEY—WILKINSON—In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1902, by the Very Rev. Dean of Ontario, Edward Byron Stanley, of Clinton, N.Y., to Anne Louise, youngest daughter of the late George M. Wilkinson, of Kingston.

STEPHENSON — AYLWARD — On Nov. 5, 1902, at 'Ballymoor,' East Toronto, J. Alfred Stephenson of Arthur, and Annetta Aylward, eldest daughter of the late James Aylward.

WARNE—McCOY.— On Nov. 5, 1902, by the Rev. T. C. Cassidy, William Arthur Warne, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to Margaret J. (Minnie), daughter of the late David McCoy, of Hurdman, Que.

WYVILL — GOODMAN — On Oct. 28, 1902, at Christ Church, Highbury, by the Rev. J. R. Murphy, Vicar, Frederick Henry Wyvill, of Highbury-fields, London, N., England, to Leonie, widow of the late Leon Cheron Goodman, Esq., of Johannesburg and Capetown.

DIED.

ADDISON — At Malton, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1902, at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Corbett, James Addison, in his 81st year.

BELLERBY — At Camperdown, Collingwood Township, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1902, Martin Bellerby, aged 67 years and 11 months.

BURNS.—At Brockville, Ont., Catherine Burns, wife of the late Andrew Burns, in her ninetieth year.

BOULTBEE — On Nov. 5, 1902, William Boultbee, at his residence, Ivy House, St. Alban street, Toronto, in his 71st year.

CARMICHAEL — At Toronto, on Nov. 5, 1902, of pneumonia, Sarah Barker, widow of the late Rev. James Carmichael, of Norwood, Ont., and daughter of the late Archibald Barker, of Markham, Ont.

COLEMAN.—At Chaudiere station, on Nov. 3, 1902, Charles E. Coleman, aged 10 years and 5 months, eldest son of Chas. F. Coleman, post-master Chaudiere Station.

St. John and Sydney papers please copy.

FRYE—At her residence, Windsor Mills, on the morning of Nov. 3, 1902, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Herman Frye.

GIBBS — At Toronto, on Nov. 5, 1902, W. H. Gibbs, ex-M.P. for North Ontario, and brother of the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs, aged 78 years.

GILMOUR — At Chateauguay Basin, on Nov. 3, 1902, Janet Wright, beloved wife of Matthew Gilmour, aged 69 years, 9 months and 18 days.

GOODFELLOW — Harriet Goodfellow, widow of the late Rev. John Goodfellow, died on Nov. 5, 1902, at her residence, 43 Major street, Toronto.

GRAHAM — On Oct. 19, 1902, at her parent's residence, Marlborough barracks, Dublin, Ella (Tiny), the dearly beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. L. Graham, 21st Lancers.

HALL — In this city, on Nov. 5, 1902, Mary Ann Brown (Minnie), widow of the late R. G. Hall, and daughter of the late George Fraser Brown.

HAYHURST — At Watford, Ont., on Nov. 3, 1902, the Rev. Wm. Hayhurst, aged 71 years.

HILL.—At her home in the Township of Whitechurch, in the County of York, Ont., Mrs. Mary Hill, relict of the late Alexander Hill, and mother of the Rev. Newton Hill, of Toronto, and of the late Rev. Edward Hill, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, 1902, at the ripe age of 90 years.

HUNTON.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Moss, 445 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Amelia Houghton, widow of the late Thomas Hunton, in her eighty-first year.

JONES.—On Nov. 6, 1902, at 117 Howland avenue, Toronto, Stephen James Jones, late Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant, in his 81st year.

KERR.—On Oct. 26, 1902, at 14 Burma Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., England, William Williamson Kerr, Esq., of Midgehope, Selkirkshire, barrister-at-law, last surviving son of the late Hon. James Kerr, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, aged 83.

LETTERS.—In this city, on Nov. 7, 1902, James Harcourt Letters.

Glasgow, Liverpool and British Columbia papers please copy.

LOCKHART.— At his late residence, 714 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 4, 1902, James Lockhart, in his 76th year.

LUSSEY — In this city, on Nov. 6, 1902, James Lussey, aged 64 years.

MacNAUGHTON — At Huntingdon, Que., on Nov. 10, 1902, Delia McDiarmid, wife of Malcolm F. MacNaughton, aged 52 years.

McLAREN — At 73 Mance street, on Nov. 5, 1902, Ruth Spence, aged 1 year and 11 months, beloved daughter of Henry G. McLaren, and granddaughter of the late Archibald Spence, Esq.

NEWTON.—At Christieville, Que., on Nov. 1, 1902, Viola Maria, youngest and beloved daughter of Albert E. and Mary Newton, aged 3 years and 2 months.

PRIDHAM.—On Nov. 7, 1902, at the residence of his brother-in-law, R. J. Clarke, 169 Visitation street, Frederick E. A. Pridham, beloved son of Frederick Pridham, aged 34 years.

PRITCHARD.—At 63 Victoria street, New Edinburgh, Annie E. Hume, wife of W. Pritchard, aged 39 years and 10 months.

PRUYN — At Brigham, Que., on Nov. 4, 1902, Frank Pruyn.

Remains were removed to Albany, N.Y., for interment.

ROBB.—At Valleyfield, on Nov. 6, 1902, suddenly, from pneumonia, Mary Alma Wattie, wife of James A. Robb, and youngest daughter of James Wattie.

ROUTH.—On Nov. 4, 1902, at 61 Fourth avenue, Hintonburg, Ont., Phillis Ethyl, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Routh.

SANKEY.—At Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 1, 1902, Mehetabel, widow of the late M. H. Sankey, Esq., J.P., of Lurganbrae Brookeboro', County Fermanagh, Ireland.

SCHOLFIELD.—On Nov. 6, 1902, Mary E., beloved wife of Adam K. Scholfield, Esq., Port Colborne, Ont., and sister of John E. Hodgson, M.A., High School Inspector.

SMITH — At Folsa, Winslow, Compton County, Que., Norman Smith, on Oct. 26, 1902, aged 84 years.

Ohio papers please copy.

STEWART — On Nov. 5, 1902, at his late residence, 300 Somerset street, Ottawa, John Stewart.

SULLY — In this city, on Nov. 4, 1902, Agnes Elliott dearly beloved wife of Joseph Sully, aged 39 years and 24 days. Toronto, Ont., and Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Brockville, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1902, Cecelia Hogeboon, relict of the late W. B. Taylor, aged forty-five years.

THOMPSON — On Nov. 3, 1902, at his residence, Columbus, Ont., the noted Clydesdale horseman, Joseph Thompson, aged 84 years 3 months.

WALKER.—At 4294 Dorchester street, Westmount, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1902, Dora Agnes, wife of Herbert Walker.

WATTS.—At Chambly, on Nov. 2, 1902, Sophia Hogan, widow of the late John Smith Watts, and sister of the late Henry Hogan.

WHITE — In Baltimore, Md., suddenly, Charlotte Simpson, widow of the late H. A. White, formerly of Montreal.

WIGHT — On Sunday, Nov. 9, 1902, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Robert Ernest Wight, of Montreal, of the firm of Messrs. Wight & Esdaile, and son of the late Mr. Jas. Wight, aged 43 years.

WILKES.—At Winnipeg, on Nov. 2, 1902, Alice Sabine, wife of the late John Aston Wilkes, of Montreal, and mother of Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, aged 66 years.

WILSON.—In Calgary, on Nov. 2, 1902, Lillie Lane, beloved wife of Gordon H. Wilson, late of Toronto, and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lane, of Red Deer, Alberta, N.W.T.

WOOD.—On Oct. 27, 1902, at Victoria, B.C., Margaret McNaughton, relict of the late Frederick Wood, Esq., late of St. Leonard, P.Q., and mother of Mrs. J. Winer Wardrope, of New Richmond, P.Q.

IN MEMORIAM.

DE LALANNE.—Jean Morrison McOuat (Jeanie), beloved wife of J. Arthur De Lalanne, of Montreal, died Nov. 4, 1901. Gone but not forgotten.

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