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PREMIER'S RETURN

Warm Reception Tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Montreal.

SEVERAL ADDRESSES PRESENTED---SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

The reception tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Place Viger Hotel on Saturday afternoon, after an absence of four months in England and France, must have been gratifying to the Premier Several hundred friends, including cabinet ministers and prominent politicians had assembled at the station to greet him, and as Sir Wilfrid alighted from the train and walked down the platform, shaking hands on both sides, any outburst of enthusiasm which it may have been in the hearts of the spectators to give him was hushed by his appearance.

Having entered the Place Viger Hotel, the various addresses of welcome were presented on the Craig street balcony of the hotel.

Sir Wilfrid received a cordial greeting when he rose to reply. After thanking the members of the City Council, who, without distinction of party lines, had given him a most cordial welcome, and congratulating Mayor Cochrane upon his election to the position of chief magistrate of Montreal, and also acknowledging the other addresses, the Premier went on to say that in the negotiations in England he had voiced, he believed, the sentiments of the majority of Canadians. He was not in a position to discuss the merits of the colonial conference, but he believed at the proper time it would be seen that Canada had been placed in a better position than ever before in relation to the empire. The reception accorded him in France was most friendly. Immediate results were not anticipated, but he trusted in the near future Canada would also obtain better trade relations with that country. He could assure all present that he was glad to be home again. He had seen all lands, but none of them was fairer than Canada. He desired to thank the students whom he saw before him for their demonstration. They were the hope of the country. Regarding himself, he had seen in the papers that he could not live many years. He was not young, but he still hoped to be spared for some time to come. In conclusion, he explained that he had been absent from the capital four months, and urgent business there recalled him. However, he felt most honored by the proposed procession in the evening, which would have been a great pleasure for him to witness, but once more he was obliged to say duty called him elsewhere.

Sir Wilfrid left for the capital by the C. P. R. from Windsor street station at four o'clock.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was tendered on Saturday evening an enthusiastic welcome back to Ottawa. There would have been twice as many at the station and in attendance at the formal reception in the City Hall were it not for the steady downpour of rain, but even as it was representatives were present of every shade of party and creed. At the station the Premier was met by the Hon. Messrs. Sifton and Scott, Major Maude, on behauf of His Excellency, and by Mayor Fred. Cook, of Ottawa and Mayor Falardeau, of Hull. Addresses of welcome were presented at the City Hall, both from Ottawa and Hull. In reply thereto Sir Wilfrid said that words failed him to give expression to the gratitude which filled his heart on returning to the Canadian Capital, his home. 'Circumstances,' he remarked, 'made me a citizen of this city, but choice will keep me here the balance of my days.' The time might come for a change in the Premiership, but when that occurred the speaker would retire to private life to give the balance of his life to the congenial task of making the Capital as beautiful as it should be. It had been his privilege during his sojourn abroad to visit most of the famous cities of Europe. He had seen many in which men had done more than we have yet had time to do for our Capital. That was most natural, for Ottawa is but a creation of our own day. But in no city of Europe has nature lavished her gifts more freely than here in Ottawa. Even visitors to Canada freely acknowledge that Europe possesses no legislative buildings equal in site and in architecture to those in which our parliament assembles. At any rate there are none to surpass our own. The bluff on which our national buildings stand is a site not to be surpassed in any capital of Europe. All would agree that we can afford to spend a portion of our money to make this one of the finest cities of the continent. In that work it would be his pleasure to assist,

Sir Wilfrid appreciated the wish expressed in the city's address that he might now find time for rest after his fatigues abroad. 'But,' he remarked, 'I come back to work, to devote myself to the duties of my office. My health, which was not as good as it might have been last summer, is now pretty good (applause); anyway I hope with a kind Providence's aid that it will prove equal to the task of government leader.'

Sir Wilfrid briefly recounted the circumstances under which the coronation had been postponed, and said that his mission to London was to testify to the loyalty of His Majesty's Canadian subjects and to assure the King we enjoy in this country a measure of liberty and prosperity not equalled in any other part of the world. Providence, in the King's illness, showed mankind that in her equitable scales the highest weighs no more than the humblest in the land. The disappointment of the British people at the postponement was borne with a dignity which told eloquently of the character of that great nation.

He was not yet at liberty to speak of the results achieved by the conference in London. The proceedings would later be published in blue book form, when it would be his duty to speak of what had occurred. But in the part he had himself played he urged what he considered as the wisest policy, both as a Canadian and a British subject. He hoped the position taken would prove the true one for Canada and the Empire. Once more from the bottom of his heart he begged those assembled to accept the gratitude of his own and of his wife's heart at the reception given on this their return home.

Lady Laurier was presented with a handsome bouquet of roses. Sir Wilfrid's remarks all through were punctuated with vigorous applause. Before the gathering broke up he shook hands with many old friends.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH

HE IS THINNER, BUT AS VIGOROUS AS EVER.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—It goes without saying that every friend of the Premier is overjoyed to learn that the reports of his health being broken and of his being the subject of deadly disease are altogether untrue. He is thinner than when he left Canada in May, but no one is surprised at that in view of what he has come through in the interim. But there is a vigor in his movements that was absent last spring. He is thin from the effect of a rigorous course of dieting, but that is a loss that will soon be made up.

A person who was with Sir Wilfrid on his European trip says the Premier applied to one of the most eminent medical men of Europe to know how his health stood. The reply, after a searching examintion, was given that the Canadian Premier suffers from no organic diseases. He was prescribed a careful diet, however, to counteract the strain on his digestion by so much dining out in England, and has made such excellent progress since that the rigor of the first treatment was soon relaxed. The rest in Italy and Switzerland did him a world of good and when he picks up after the sea voyage, as is already the case, the flesh he lost will soon return.

THE 'PATRIE' ON SIR WILFRID AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Referring to the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and after expressing the hope that he was full of health and vigor, the 'Patrie' said, on Saturday: 'In a country like ours, the task of the head of a government is not a sinecure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had so far the very great advantage of being able to depend on the personal friendship of most of his colleagues. We have no doubt that all will strive to make the accomplishment of his important duties as easy as possible for him.'

HON. MR. TARTE.

SPECULATION RIFE AS TO WHAT HIS FUTURE WILL BE.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The question on everyone's lip since the Prime Minister has returned is 'What is to become of Tarte?' And there is a good deal of uneasiness among that gentleman's small following in the Liberal ranks till the result is made known. Either the Minister of Public Works must swallow what he has been saying or if he cannot agree with his colleagues on the only vital point that to-day separates the two parties in federal politics he will doubtless step out. Mr. Tarte has demanded such as increase of the customs tariff as will compel our people to buy nothing, but wares of home manufacture, and those at such rates as our own considerate manufacturers may be disposed to give. Sir Wilfrid has given no hint yet what his response to this appeal will be, but his colleagues one and all say it is a proposition to which the ministerial party in the country would not for a moment listen.

The public has seen for itself by this time that Mr. Tarte's only support is from the Opposition, that he has not a single member of the government with him in his campaign. Mr. Sifton repudiated the heresy openly in the early stage of his colleague's tour. Other ministers, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Hon. M. E. Bernier, Sir Frederick Borden, and the Hon. Mr. Fisher, have all given expression to their perfect faith in the low tariff principle.

A month ago the country hardly knew what to make of the exhibition; to-day it is seen that Mr. Tarte speaks for himself alone and preaches a doctrine which the Liberal party is not going to swallow. Naturally the resentment against the minister's protectionist propaganda is very strong in western Canada and in the Liberal strongholds of this province, but those who have come up from Quebec say that the feeling against Mr. Tarte's conduct is even more bitter down there. They say he was given to understand that he was not wanted at the reception in Sir Wilfrid's honor, and that that is why the Minister of Public Works did not go down to the Ancient Capital to greet his chief—that in plain English his company was not acceptable to those who made the arrangements.

Mr. Tarte's protectionist talk cannot fail to injure the ministerial party with Liberals even though the cause of the mischief were to step out of office to-morrow. That is quite plain to his colleagues in the government.

A good many are asking what following Mr. Tarte has gained in the country by his tour. Liberals say that his sympathizers are almost entirely of the Opposition party. That is as far as can be gathered from those who drift into the seat of government from the parts that the Minister of Public Works has visited. A few Liberal members of parliament were foolish enough to invite him into their constituencies to capture Conservative votes. But who heard the Liberal whip or Mr. Ross of South Ontario, or any other member in whose county the Minister has appeared, support the doctrines that the Minister of Public Works laid down? They thought they could win votes from the Conservative side by Mr. Tarte's promises of protection to this industry, and to that, but by the time the next campaign comes around they will learn to their sorrow how few protectionist manufacturers are going to quit the Conservative standard for the measure of increased protection that Mr. Tarte's influence could win for them from a Cabinet that is convinced of the soundness of the low tariff principle.

Mr. Tarte's friends say that if that gentleman withdrew Laurier would lose Quebec. But is that true? Was it for Tarte or for Laurier that the vote of 1900 in Quebec was polled? And if the French-Canadians voted for Laurier before as a man in whom they have pride and confidence would they not do so again? Besides, even if Mr. Tarte did carry so many seats for the Liberals in Quebec how many did he lose for that same party in Ontario? The Ontario Liberals stood by him manfully in the last campaign, but they lost to their opponents in this province by a considerable majority, largely through the influence of the Conservative anti-Tarte crusade on the Protestant population.

Ontario Liberals took no part in the attempt to force Mr. Tarte out of the Cabinet long ago, in fact, stood by him against a considerable opposition. But would they do so again? Not if he means to use his influence for a policy that belongs to the other party, and to which Liberals are unalterably opposed. In any event the public will not have long to wait now to learn what the future course of the Minister of Public Works is to be.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 20.—No official announcement is forthcoming to-day as to what the Premier proposes doing with his protectionist colleague, Mr. Tarte. The Minister of Public Works asked for a meeting with his leader and has seen him twice, but neither will speak as to what occurred.

Sir Wilfrid was at his office bright and early this morning, looking much rested since his arrival on Saturday. He saw your correspondent, and smilingly remarked: 'You see, I am down to business already; yes, I am feeling well, and ready for duty.'

He politely declined to say a word for publication with regard to what course he will pursue in the Tarte matter. The impression is very general that the Minister of Public Works is going out, but neither of the two principals in the matter will express a syllable as to the action to be taken. Mr. Tarte's remark to your correspondent that the Quebec 'Mercury,' purchased for his younger son, is to be conducted as a Liberal journal, but on protectionist lines, is most significant. Liberals say that the Minister of Public Works cannot stay in the Cabinet if he is to continue his advocacy of the only policy the Conservative party has for its own. In fact, constitutional government must be maintained. Mr. Tarte must recant or withdraw.

Shortly before noon to-day Sir Wilfrid drove from his office down to Government House to see His Excellency. This afternoon a Cabinet council is being held. The purpose of these conferences is not made known.

Mr. Tarte desired an interview with his chief, Sir Wilfrid, yesterday afternoon, and was ready to go down to the Premier's residence to see him, but as there was company there the Prime Minister instead waited upon his colleague to learn what he had to say. The Minister of Public Works had another interview with Sir Wilfrid this forenoon before leaving for Toronto. Sir William Mulock walked into the Premier's office while this was in progress and warmly greeted his leader, whom he had not seen since he left him in London.

Mr. Tarte left on this morning's train for Toronto, where he is to attend the dinner of the British Empire League to Colonel Denison. He was seen by your correspondent before leaving, and asked if he had anything to say for publication with regard to his future plans. His reply was: 'No, nothing at present more than that I will reply to a toast at the dinner in Toronto to-night to Colonel Denison.'

'Is it true,' was asked, 'that you are leaving the administration?'

'That,' he returned, 'is a subject on which my lips are sealed. It is for Sir Wilfrid to say.'

In reply to a further question, the Minister of Public Works confirmed the report of the purchase of the Quebec 'Mercury.' 'You know,' he added, 'we are a family of newspaper men. My younger son will have charge of this property and will control it as a Liberal paper, but on protectionist lines.'

TARTE WILL GO.

SUCH IS THE PREVAILING OPINION AMONG LIBERALS WHO MET SIR WILFRID.

As a result of the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from England, the political situation is engrossing a great deal of attention in Montreal to-day. There is considerable activity among Liberals and a great deal of quiet little caucussing among representative party men. No surprise is expressed at the announcement from Ottawa that the Hon. Mr. Tarte is to leave the Cabinet. It would appear to be significant that several local politicians who had the opportunity to speak to Sir Wilfrid during his short stay in Montreal on Saturday agree in anticipating that Mr. Tarte's seat in the Cabinet will soon be vacant.

One Liberal member of parliament remarked this morning: 'I want to keep myself quite clear from the present trouble. It is a business for the chief of the party to settle, and he will settle it all right. In fact the matter may be considered as settled already. I understand, for Mr. Tarte is stepping out.'

Another prominent M. P. remarked: 'None of Sir Wilfrid's loyal supporters want to interfere with him in his management of the party, and so of course, I cannot give you permission to use my name, but you can safely say that Mr. Tarte will be out of the Cabinet within a few days. In fact, there is little doubt that he has already resigned.'

A prominent Liberal member of the local Legislature, who met Sir Wilfrid on Saturday, remarked: 'Not mertly is Mr. Tarte about to leave the government, but there will be a re-arrangement and reconstruction of the whole Cabinet. And it will be done within a very few days.'

MR. TARTE'S WELCOME.

The 'Patrie,' Mr. Tarte's organ, editorially refers to Sir Wilfrid's return in the following terms this evening:

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier was cordially and warmly received by the people of the cities through which he passed. At the Viger station on Saturday were seen representatives of all classes in society, of all shades of political opinion. The most ardent Conservatives made it a duty to go and present their respects to the prime minister of our country. It is pleasant to see that on occasions such as this party spirit gives way to national spirit. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, for the time being, the official leader of the Canadian people. He returns to his country after having done it credit. It is fair, it is well, that we should in common give public expression to our esteem for him. Few political men are able to govern a country like ours for any length of time. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright, etc., all men of great value, came to power in 1873, after one of the most complete disasters that any political party ever met with. Nevertheless, they could maintain themselves for a little over four years only. The Liberal party collapsed like a card-house in 1878. Sir John A. Macdonald remained in power until his death. The defeat of 1896 put an end to the régime that had lasted eighteen years. It is now a little over six years that the Liberal party, such as presently constituted, governs the political affairs of Canada. We do not hesitate for a moment to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was, in our opinion, the only political man who could bring to power the party of which he is the leader. We wish him a speedy return to health, and many more years.'

MR. TARTE'S POSITION

THE MINISTER ADDRESSES MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, held the attention of the members of the Montreal Board of Trade for nearly an hour and a half on Tuesday afternoon while he announced his views on the tariff question and told them what he had done for the St. Lawrence route and what he thought was needed to be done for the route and the port of Montreal in the future. His remarks were punctuated by some scattered applause, especially when he spoke of the necessity of a dry dock for Montreal, in a manner which seemed to imply that the government was going to make them a present of such a useful article. The manner in which Mr. Tarte handled the transportation question was well calculated to put his audience in a good humor to listen to what he had to say on the tariff.

The speaker of the day was introduced by Mr. Alex. McFee, the president of the Montreal Board of Trade, in a speech in which he spoke in high terms of the energy of the present Minister of Public Works since his appointment to that office. Mr. McFee spoke of the necessity, in his opinion, for a tariff which should have as its object 'Canada First,' and referred in this connection to the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which he hoped would be held in Montreal next August. The president also spoke of the new building, which would be ready for them on the first of May next, when he hoped that every office would be rented. The membership of the Board of Trade was making satisfactory progress. One hundred and twelve new members had been elected since the special appeal had been issued, but there were yet five hundred merchants in this city who should become members of the Board and help to push forward the good work.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte, on rising to address the meeting, was greeted with applause. They had, he said, reached one of the turning points in the history of the country. The census had been a great disappointment to the people of Canada. The population, instead of being nearly six million, should have been between ten and twelve million. The fault had, he believed, been with the fiscal policy of the Dominion. But something must also be allowed for the superior system of transportation both by land and water, which they possessed across the line.

In both these matters, in tariff and transportation, they had not progressed as they should have done, and it seemed to him that the time had arrived when a strong, active, vigorous Canadian policy should be adopted and carried out.

With more particular reference to transportation, Mr. Tarte said that during the last three or four years, but during the last two more especially, he had visited the harbors and rivers of the United States, and he congratulated the Americans on the magnificent organization they enjoyed. In their budget this year there was the stupendous amount of $65,000,000 for the improvement of their waterways, harbors and rivers.

In the past they had made their rivers as safe as money could make them. Referring to shipments through the great lakes, he said that this year there would be twenty-five million tons of ore shipped that way. There are over two thousand American bottoms on the great lakes, while Canada has a little over a baker's dozen; this year we had twenty-four Canadian boats carrying grain and ore. How could we compete with the Americans? We were not in it.

'Through its transportation organization and through its tariff, the United States has developed its natural resources to a marvellous degree. Nearly all our Canadian grain was carried in American bottoms to United States and European ports.'

The honorable gentleman then spent some time in proving by elaborate quotation of figures how far superior were Canadian routes to the sea in point of distance, while in the matter of facilities and equipment how very inferior. There was no adequate equipment, he said, not even in Montreal. Still, since the present administration had come into power a little had been done, and then the minister diverged from statistics into history and told what he had done to improve the St. Lawrence route. He said that when the season of 1904 opened, or very early in it, a ship drawing thirty feet of water would be able to run from Montreal to Quebec, night and day, by taking advantage of the tide at Batiscan and Quebec.

'Let me ask the country,' said Mr. Tarte, 'whether Montreal should not be as free a port as it is possible to make it? We must not borrow any more money. The duty of the country is to equip our national harbors, our national rivers, our national highways.'

I have repeatedly said to my colleagues that Montreal should be made as free a port as it is possible to make it, and in my opinion the business men of Montreal should pull together and see that their influence is felt where the influence of others has been felt. You don't envy others, but when we look at the public accounts we find that the port of Montreal is about the only one in this country where the existing condition of affairs is tolerated.

Then with one of his characteristically dramatic gestures, Mr. Tarte suddenly shot out what he evidently intended to be a startling announcement worthy of much applause. Montreal, he said, should have a dry dock, and, of course, his audience applauded. It was, he went on to say, a pressing necessity. Quebec had one. It had been proved that it needed two. And when the equipment on the lakes is completed, when there was a larger fleet on the lakes and when the St. Lawrence improvements were all completed, the port of Montreal would certainly be one of the most important shipping points on this continent.

The Minister of Public Works then turned to the tariff question. It was not without some little trembling, he said, that he spoke of the tariff. Yet tariff was not, after all, the sacred thing that some people thought. But it was a great, large and public question that claimed the interest of all. He had talked tariff for the last twenty-five years, before he was a minister and since he had been a minister, in public and in private life. He had spoken his views in the presence of his colleagues at the Windsor Hall, on the occasion of the Canadian Manufacturers' dinner last November, as plainly as he had since they had been absent in Europe, and he protested against any charge of disloyalty to the Cabinet. He did not want to increase the tariff all along the line; nobody wanted to do that. What he meant by a revision of the tariff was that the tariff should be gone over, item by item, to see what could be done to soothe the Canadian people on certain articles.

The only specific instance where the present tariff needed amendment that Mr. Tarte could bring forward was the pulpwood industry. He did not believe in the Americans being permitted to compete with us in the markets of the world with our own lumber.

'The tariff that was revised and agreed upon in 1897 has worked well,' declared the minister. 'There are some drawbacks, but it has worked well. What is the use, however, of talking of theories which may have been propounded fifteen years ago?' He stood responsible as a public man for the tariff as it is to-day, not for the speeches made by himself or others fifteen years ago.

Tariff was a piece of business; it was not the Gospel; it was an implement of business, nothing more, nothing less, and in his opinion that implement would have to be adjusted according to the conditions of the day.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Hugh A. Allan, seconded by Mr. Henry Miles:

'That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is manifestly the urgent duty of the Dominion Government to adopt a comprehensive and positive policy in regard to transportation facilities;

'That this great problem should be dealt with on broad national lines, covering present and providing for future requirements in so far as the progress and development of Canada may be estimated;

'That as a first principle, the aim should be to provide for transportation facilities for the commerce of this country, east and west, through Canadian channels;

'That, in the opinion of this meeting, to avail of the natural advantages and exceptional position of our country, the Dominion Government should press forward with the works already undertaken in the St. Lawrence river, with the deepening, widening and lighting of the channel, with the work upon the inland waterways and canals, and with the modern equipment of harbors and ports; be it further

'Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, in view of the changing conditions in the commercial world, the Dominion overnment should examine carefully into the working of our present customs tariff on imports, and should so readjust same as to secure Canadian industrial products against the competition of foreign labor, and further,

'Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues.'

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

SPOKE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—In his speech at the British Empire League dinner to Col. Denison last night, Mr. Tarte made some semi-humorous allusions to his position. He said: 'I am not here this evening as a member of the Dominion cabinet. Am I a member of the Dominion cabinet? (Laughter.) That is the question I very diplomatically declined to answer when I was leaving Ottawa to come here. Being a minister is not the most free life in the world. It is an occupation that is exposed to accidents of all kinds. A minister is exposed to tremendous hazards—to the fire of newspapers, to the bad temper of members of parliament, to the assaults of opponents, and occasionally to the tender mercies of your best personal friends.' (Laughter and applause.)

MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

GREAT BRITAIN STARTLES CHINA BY SENDING FOUR GUNBOATS TO HANKOW.

London, Oct. 21.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Shanghai says that four British gunboats have been ordered to proceed from that city up the Yangtse-Kiang to Hankow. This action is taken in consequence of the Chinese refusal to punish the murderers of British missionaries.

It is said here that the Chinese authorities are alarmed at this step on the part of Great Britain, and that Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, will confer with regard to the matter with Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister to China.

MR. O'BRIEN'S CHARGES

DISPOSED OF IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT LAST NIGHT.

London, Oct. 21.—After a somewhat acrimonious debate last evening in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Brien's motion for an adjournment of the House was rejected by 215 to 117.

Mr. Wyndham then explained that it was impossible to pass the Irish land purchase bill this session, and said he hoped, in the course of the next session, to introduce a new bill for voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned. He moved the withdrawal of the land purchase bill, which was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS

THE POPE HOPES FOR THE SAME BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, October 19.—In a despatch from Rome, the correspondent there of the 'Daily Telegraph' says that the Vatican hopes that the negotiations in Manilla between Governor Taft and Archbishop Guidi will lead to the establishment of a diplomatic relation between the United States and Vatican. If this fails the correspondent says the Pope is believed to entertain the hope that when the Guidi negotiations are concluded, the United States will send an envoy extraordinary to Rome to ratify the arrangement.

THE HOUSE THAT HANNAH BUILT.

(Miss Janet Remington, in New York 'Observer.')

On a hill, with glimpses through the huge elm trees of the hills far in the distance, a large lawn, ungraded, and covered with waving grass,—this is the building spot. The cottage itself, with a veranda on three sides, its large dining-room, broad hall with fire-place, the library and reception room on the side of the hall opposite the dining-room, the airy sleeping rooms above, at the time of the opening of this story was only a plan, not even in the blue print stage, but standing at the point where this cottage was built in imagination, and watching the smoke curling from the factory chimneys in the city below, one would notice a large brick building spreading over a much larger surface than any of the others. In this factory, in the brain of one busy little woman seated at a desk in one of the offices, this plan was one of the real things of life. To be entirely explicit, Hannah Haine had not even bought the lot, but this was how the matter stood.

There is nothing like Scotch thrift for making the most of things. Hannah was Scotch and thrifty, and when she mailed the cheques which made the college course a possibility to her younger sister at Vassar, at night, out would come the plan, and additions to it were drawn according to the amount of the money sent. The first year's salary at Wellington Mills had covered the cost of the lot; at least it would have done so, had the money been spent in that way, Hannah reasoned, so she had a sense of ownership in the lot, and had, besides, the pleasure of a successful year at Vassar, feeling that it was her year, such a delight she had in her pretty sister. Millie's way of accepting favors as it she were the one bestowing them, was, no doubt, partly responsible for Hannah's sense of personal enjoyment of Millie's college course, since she was uncritical and took Millie's view of the matter.

The second year of Millie's course, the ground floor of the cottage was drawn, little by little. Not a room further would she go than the amount of the cheques would cover. The fire-place in the hall was added the night after her sister had written for money for a new gown to be worn at a reception given by Professor Heath. Here again Hannah's thrift was displayed, and one gown did the service of two, since she could vividly picture to herself her lovely sister in the new gown that Millie had so enthusiastically described, and had then added:—

'I know, Hannah dear, that fifty dollars will cover the gown and gloves, slippers and carriage besides.' Millie had the tastes of a lady, as she expressed it, in shoes and gloves, and, in fact, in everything connected with her dainty self. She had a theory that a lady could not wear shoes that cost less than five dollars, and inexpensive gloves were to her the badge of poor taste and insufficient culture. It was about the time that these truths were being impressed upon Millie's mind, that the cheques were more numerous than usual, and Hannah's plan grew accordingly. Now she could afford the library, just as she wished it, and even a corner fire-place was added. This she felt was a wild extravagance, but even Scotch thrift at times forgets itself and overleaps the bounds of prudence and economy.

Millie's third year at college added the second floor of the cottage, with two large, airy sleeping rooms, and the fourth year perfected the plan, in all its details, carrying out as perfectly as lines can do to Hannah's cherished dream of a home. All was complete, even to the pleasant room for the little maid whom the mother must have to help her when Hannah's dream materialized. Hannah's mother was the queen for whom this castle was planned, and even more than Millie, the hard-worked woman who needed the rest and quiet of a home of her own, was the inspiration of Hannah's busy days.

The beauty of the view from Prospect Hill had attracted Hannah when she was looking for a boarding place. Among the factories, down in the city, the town is prosy; the very facts which make Lyndon so prosy near at hand, from the distance of Prospect Hill render the city beautiful. The sounds from the factory come only with a gentle, soothing hum to Prospect Hill; the masses of human beings pouring in and out of the great gates of the mills at morning, noon and night, are invisible from the hill; all the signs of unceasing activity of a manufacturing town, which give even an idle and disinterested person a sense of care and responsibility, do not oppress the dweller on the hill, and only the curling smoke and the tall chimneys, looking picturesque in their kindly veil, remind one of the activity below. Then, beyond the picturesque, dreamy-looking city, the river winds on through the beautiful valley to the sea, and the hills to the west, with their changing lights, add to the variety of this most charming part of New England. So Hannah, notwithstanding the long walk, had engaged Mrs. Killip's front room, overlooking all this loveliness, up on the third floor, away from the bustle of Mrs. Killip's large and not quiet family.

Mrs. Killip reigned supreme in her own household. Resolution and thrift were written plainly on Mrs. Killip's countenance, in as unmistakable characters as irresolution, shiftlessness and submissiveness were marked in the face and attitude of Killip, her lord and master. The observer was at once seized with speculation as to whether Mr. Killip's qualities were inherent, or only acquired since the reign of Mrs. Killip, and a necessary consequence of that lady's aggressive and general capability.

Mrs. Killip's dominion extended not only over her own household, but she was also supreme in the neighborhood. She was the champion of the half-fledged doctors who came to try their wings at the neighboring institution. Woe to the man or woman in that place who tried to evade a doctor's bill, for Mrs. Killip was pitiless in her denunciations of a person with a regular income who would not pay the family physician. The medical man was her one luxury, indeed, in her eyes, a necessity. Dr. Fritz, her doctor, was called upon to administer spring medicine to each of the family, and greatly bewildered was he at times in his attempt to keep track of the symptoms, to say nothing of the respective bottles of medicine of Mr. and Mrs. Killip and the seven.

Mrs. Killip served as an inspiration to all the would-be economical housewives; indeed, her example was a continual source of amazement to Hannah. When she found herself worried over her expenses, coming so frightfully near to the limit of her income, the shining example of Mrs. Killip would come into her mind. That lady's husband earned twelve dollars a week, when he worked; there were seven children, but with this income and what she earned herself, this good woman had paid for their place, and managed to live comfortably while doing so.

Hannah wished she had never read the story, which haunted her in her blue moods, a story she had read when a child, of an accommodating little canary that agreed to take charge of a neighbor hen's eggs, but in spite of all its frantic efforts to cover the nest full with its tiny wings, it could hardly succeed in keeping one lone egg warm. Hannah seemed to herself so ridiculously like the canary at times. At these moments, coming into the presence of her cheerful landlady, she would be filled with a sense of strength. She made a practice of coming regularly her 'canary' nights.

At his desk in the great mill where Hannah worked, Donald Gray, the corporation architect, paused in his preparation of a plan for an addition to the weave room, to study with great interest a curious piece of paper which he had found lying on the floor that afternoon, as he passed Hannah's desk. On this paper was a plan, carefully drawn, with all the details of the height of rooms, windows, the expense of the various woods to be used, a very business-like plan, indeed, although unscientifically drawn. This piece of paper poured a flood of light upon the questions which Hannah had occasionally asked, as to the best kind of wood to use, etc., but she had volunteered no information when she asked these questions as to what she wanted of all this knowledge. Idly he took a copy of this little plan, with all its figures and notes, and had just placed the original on Hannah's desk when she returned. He knew of the sister at Vassar whose expenses Hannah bore, and he was puzzled to know how she could afford to build on the expensive lot indicated on the plan. Besides he had not heard that Russell and Webber had sold any lots in that tract yet.

As in almost every life of achievement Donald Gray's best work had originated in air castles, but performance had followed so quickly upon their building that he did not live in them, but soon erected another when the last had materialized. When people asked how it was that Donald Gray obtained something for which others had vainly striven, the reply would be, 'Chiefly through his firm belief that he was going to get it.'

It now flashed upon his mind that Hannah was building her castle upon the one hundred by one hundred and fifty lot among the elms on Prospect Hill, but even with his optimistic way of looking at things, although the salary paid for her skilful work was better than the majority of women received, he could hope for Hannah no tangible near result, for he chanced to know of some of Hannah's financial burdens. One thing, however, his masculine mind could not take into account, the strength a woman can eke from a little; if she has no home, she can imagine one, and plan for it; though it be years in the future, and only attainable by hard work and long waiting, though intervening burdens and duties put its possible realization far on in the future, that little plan of the home-to-be contains more of inspiration, more incentive than could possibly be imagined by a practical business man, or by those who all their lives have been sheltered, and to whom home is a mere commonplace. So Donald Gray, looking only from his standpoint, was filled with pity. The passer-by, looking up at the windows of a tall, desolate looking building, thinks with sympathy of the toilers in the upper story; should he ascend and enter the highest room, his pity would vanish. The charming outlook obtained from that high place is obscured from sight at lower points. He would learn anew the lesson that compensation is the law of life.

On his way home that day, by a strange coincidence, Gray met the owner to the Russell Tract. 'You don't want to buy a lot in the Russell Tract as an investment, do you, Gray,' he asked. 'They are going fast.'

'I do,' the other promptly responded. 'I want the one hundred by one hundred and fifty lot with the elm trees.'

Before night the deed of the one hundred by one hundred and fifty lot was lying on Donald Gray's desk.

And now Millie's college days were over, and she was enjoying a season of gayety with some New York cousins. Hannah's plan looked as if it might soon be realized, and she had begun to think that soon she could write to the little mother in the West, unfolding her beautiful scheme of their home together. One day this letter was brought to her:—

New York, Thursday morning.

Dear Hannah,—Amy and Florence start next week for Europe, and they are determined that I shall go with them. They are going to Scotland, England, and will spend a short time in Italy and France; they go to Germany for the rest of the time. They say that if I am to teach German in a girls' school, that this will be the finest possible preparation, and that I cannot afford to miss the chance of going with them. I think you, too, will see that this is the opportunity of a life time. We shall only be gone a little over a year, and with a year's preparation in Germany, I ought to obtain a fine position at the end of that time. I know your generous way of looking at things, and that you will see clearly that this is just the thing for me to do. They think that seven hundred dollars will be enough for me to take; the rest can be sent as I need it. Isn't it just fortunate that the superintendent raised your salary so opportunely; doesn't it seem really providential? I always was lucky anyway.

I shall need very few new clothes; one tailor-made suit, which can be bought in New York ready made, one new evening dress, and a supply of shoes and gloves; they say one wears out shoes so fast in going about on such a trip; with the dresses I already have, I am sure I can make the two do.

I ought to have the cheque by the end of the week, Hannah dear. I tell the girls that any pleasure I have, you always seem to enjoy just as well as if it were really your own, and that it will be almost like a European trip to you, too. We sail on Wednesday, reaching London on June 25.

It is no use to tell you, dear, how much I appreciate all you have done for me, for I know you realize my appreciation without my repeating it continually.

Your loving sister,
MILLIE.

The cheque for seven hundred dollars was sent; a cheerful, hearty letter accompanied it; Hannah settled down to enjoying the European trip by proxy. She did not look at her plan in these days, and the letter about the new home must be delayed, indefinitely. Her suit already worn for two summers, by being made over, would do nicely, she reflected. The gloves would bear cleaning again; vacation this year must be spent at a farm near by, instead of at the mountains. The extra amount of work coming just then Hannah considered a part of her usual good fortune; it was sure to banish the 'canary mood,' she could keep cheerful if she had enough to do, and in time this European trip would adjust itself in the place of facts which must be accepted.

Heart histories, hidden under shabby gowns, and frayed bindings, are sometimes exponents of unwearied love; Hannah, too, had the tastes of a lady, but the heart of a woman, and the love and protecting care she felt for Millie, bore her over the hard places. To many who are surrounded by friends and the small and great pleasant things of life, her days would have seemed colorless, cold and dreary, but she had never lost the 'child heart,' and her capacity for finding good in everything increased as the years went by; her Scotch thrift served her well in more matters than those merely of money.

Mrs. Killip had gleams of recognition of the true state of Hannah's affairs, and a fine appreciation of Hannah herself. Great credit is due this energetic woman for her kindness and motherliness to her lodger. The fact that she was a perpetual comedy to Hannah was something for which she deserved neither credit nor blame; all that was as inevitable as the color of her eyes. One thing is certain, Mrs. Killip was in a large measure responsible for Hannah's affairs being so well known to the doctor, and through him, his friend Donald Gray came to share the knowledge. Great would have been Hannah's horror and disapproval of Mrs. Killip's confidences, and she never knew that that lady always spoke of her sister, except in her own presence, as 'that Millie.'

Dr. Fritz was at Mrs. Killip's one night in August of this summer, when Hannah reached home looking pale and weary. The doctor was big and gruff and abrupt. 'Miss Hannah,' he commenced immediately, 'when are you going to take your vacation?' She replied that she expected to go to the Bromfield Farm the first two weeks in September. 'You are to start for the mountains next week,' said the doctor; 'there is nothing but malaria and mosquitoes at the Bromfield Farm. I know just the place for you, too; Allen Hill Farm; that is the place that would put "new life under the ribs of death," inexpensive place, too; you are going.'

In spite of Hannah's remonstrances, and the feeling, unexpressed, that she could not possibly afford it, one sultry morning in August found her on the way to the mountains.

The journey was full of interest to one who only took rare holidays. Even the commonplace, stout lady in blue, with the multitude of parcels and three satchels, afforded amusement; also the thin young man who changed his seat so many times and bought a magazine or a box of candy whenever the newsboy or the candy box passed through the car; the relationship of the merry faced girls to the tall, grave looking man in gray and the freckled faced boy, was a matter of speculation; then Hannah found herself dreamily speculating as to the probable occupation, history, etc., of the man who was occupant of the seat behind the sun-burned young ladies, dividing his attention between 'Cousin Pons' which he was reading, and the audible conversation carried on by his neighbors. After a time Hannah became conscious that the book she had been reading was haunting her with its spell, for the sight of this man's face as he turned once or twice caused her to give him the name, 'Frankenstein's Fiend.' She could not tell why his face suggested it, and vainly strove to rid herself of the idea, but the name clung to him, and she found herself wondering what horrible deed the man had committed.

On the stage ride from Brookside, Hannah, finding herself seated beside 'Frankenstein's Fiend,' on the top of the old-fashioned coach, pictured the lovely drive spoiled by the uncongenial companionship. The silence was broken at last by her companion's calling her attention to an enchanting glimpse of the mountains through the pines far off at the left, and the silence, one broken, she found that he was a man of culture and wide reading; he, on his part, soon discovered that this unassuming little woman in brown, though able to talk cleverly herself, had the faculty of being a good listener. During the long mountain ride he unfolded to her one of his projects; the utilizing of material sent him by people who had neither the time nor the skill to use it, but which material might prove valuable for development into stories or sketches.

He then gave her the outline of a story he was thinking of writing; that of a man whose possibilities have been great, but whose life has been spent in ignoble aims, and whose choices have been almost invariably selfish ones, leading at last to the brink of crime, when as by a miracle, a vision is given him of the man he might have been had he tried to realize his early ideals, and a vision also of the man he is still capable of becoming; he then went on to tell her of how the man was 'obedient to the heavenly vision,' the transformation in his life being as complete as in that of Saul.

The keen delight of her first mountain ride was brought vividly back to Hannah's mind years after, when she came across this story; there was also an added interest in it when she came to know that this powerfully written story, outlined so meagerly above, was that of the life of her companion of that memorable stage ride. Half way up one of the highest hills in the neighborhood of Holden Lake is an old farm-house, overlooking many lakes in the distance and a semi-circle of mountains. No wonder the old German who sold the place had been homesick for it, and soon after bought it back again, though at a sacrifice.

When Hannah had been at Allen Hill farm a week, she felt like a new creature; the wonderful air was like a tonic, and the delight of the stage rides, the days in the pine woods, and the mountain climbing put new life into her tired frame. She could not understand why this outing was so inexpensive, as she had heard much of the grasping mountaineers, and of their eagerness to extort money from the summer people. She did not know that her vacation had been carefully planned and arrangements made for her; that the sum she paid for her board was merely to allay any suspicions of the real truth. She did not know who had made arrangements to have her vacation lengthened; she simply accepted it all with an abandon hitherto unknown in her hard-worked life.

The old German was delighted in the appreciation of his boarder, and took a sort of proprietorship over the mountains in general. Indeed, Hannah felt that he owned Pharaoh, the mountain which seemed to be his favorite, and which was impressive in spite of the frequent fires which devastated it, perhaps rather on account of these fires, for at such times it was a magnificent spectacle. Peggy, the housekeeper, would not be enthusiastic over any view; all the views she got, she said were over a loaf of bread, and treated with great condescension those who preferred taking long walks to sitting by the great wood fire in the 'best room,' in the chilly October mornings, for the fall had come and still Hannah lingered in compliance with the doctor's orders.

At last the beautiful vacation ended. A carriage was waiting for her at the station when she reached Lyndon. Going up Prospect Hill, what should meet her eyes, suddenly, but a cottage on the very lot which she had so long felt to be her own, which she had sometime hoped to buy. She had not recovered from the sudden faintness and sinking at the heart, when, to her surprise the driver turned into the carriage way through the elms. Was she dreaming? There stood her cottage, just as she had planned it—the veranda, the hall, and who is that standing in the door? Hannah knows she must be dreaming now. The mother takes her in her arms and leads her in. Every detail has been carried out; there is the fire-place in the hall; the corner one in the little library at the end, and on the hearths blazing fires add to the welcome.

'What does it mean, mother?' Hannah asked in a dazed way.

'I don't know, dear, if you do not. I received a telegram yesterday to be here this morning, and here I am. Perhaps this will throw some light upon it,' she said going into the dining-room. At Hannah's plate was a large envelope addressed to her. In it was a deed to Hannah Haine of the house and lot.

Doctor Fritz and Mrs. Killip seemed entirely unable to pour any light upon Hannah's perplexity in regard to the building of the cottage. After many unsuccessful attempts to discover who had made real to her her cherished dreams—made real in a way that suggested the old fairy stories she had loved when a child, and it must be confessed, still cherished a fondness for, she gave herself up to the enjoyment of this new life in a real home. Work was now a delight, when, at the close of the day, she found the mother waiting for her in the cheerful cottage on the hill. The long vacation had restored her strength, and the days were full of happiness.

Donald Gray, who had gone to Europe shortly before her vacation ended, wrote soon after her return from the mountains, asking for Millie's address in Leipsic. It had been a source of satisfaction to Hannah, when her sister had visited her in the long vacations, that Donald Gray shared her appreciation of her beautiful sister, and seemed greatly attracted by her. She took it as a matter of course that sometime these two would marry, and had always accepted Gray's friendliness to herself as something extended for Millie's sake; how much that friendliness meant to her, she had not known until his absence.

Gray did not return from abroad until the following June. Walking home with Hannah the first afternoon after his arrival in Lyndon, he stopped her out under the elms. Hannah thought, he will tell me now that they are to be married soon, and in the pang following this thought, and her wonder at the pain, she did not know what he was saying at first; then she became aware that her hands were in his, and he was telling her, not of his love for Millie, but for herself.

Not until long after they were married did Gray tell his wife of finding her plan for the cottage; of taking a copy; of meeting the owner of the lot, and knowing that if he did not buy the lot someone else would, he had taken it at once; then he had talked with the doctor, and together they arranged for the lengthening of her vacation until the house was completed.

And Hannah, as the years revealed her husband's unobtrusive way of being of service to those less fortunate than himself, came to realize that more marvellous than wonders wrought by fairy's wand, mortals achieve through well-directed powers whose inspiration is unselfish love and helpfulness, and greater than self' is the true secret that to 'lose one's self in an object of success.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

KING BELL.

Long years ago there lived a King,
A mighty man and bold,
Who had two sons, named Dong and Ding,
Of whom this tale is told.

Prince Ding was clear of voice and tall,
A prince in every line;
Prince Dong, his voice was very small,
And he but four feet nine.

Now both these sons were very dear
To Bell, the mighty King;
They always hastened to appear
When he for them would ring.

Ding never failed the first to be,
But Dong he followed well,
And at the second summons he
Responded to King Bell.

This promptness of each royal prince
Is all of them we know,
Except that all their kindred since
Have done exactly so.

And if you chance to know a king
Like this one of the song,
Just listen once; and there is Ding;
Again—and there is Dong.
—'Alliance News.'

The public schools of a certain New England city have recently taken to an exacting form of art. The pupils are placed before a model and told to sketch as they see. One day a little girl was seated in a chair on the platform, and her classmates were given the usual order. The results varied. Some of the drawings looked like a human being in a state of repose, others like wooden dolls. But one little girl had drawn the chair and a tiny figure standing in front of it. 'Mary,' said the discouraged teacher, 'didn't I say, "Draw Amelia as you see her?"' 'Yes'm.' 'Well, is she standing in front of the chair?' 'No'm. She's sitting in it.' 'Then why didn't you draw her sitting?' Tears came into the child's eyes. She was misunderstood. 'But I hadn't got to it,' she said. 'I was just going to bend her down when you rang the bell.'—'Union Signal.'

Advertisements.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

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Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the *natural* performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

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That is the result of a course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. We have special reference to persons with weak lungs and sensitive throats.

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That's how Scott's Emulsion drives out coughs, colds and bronchitis. It keeps them out, too.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Advertisements.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dr. Radway—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

RECENT FICTION.

A romance, the scene of which is laid in France in the days of Louis XV., is the subject of a volume entitled 'From Behind the Arras,' by Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny. In the book the heroine tells her own story and relates how after many strange adventures she at length vindicates her murdered father's good name and becomes reconciled to the Viscount whom she had hated because she had been betrothed to him in infancy and had been teased about him in school. A school interview gives a picture of the dress of the period.

He was broad in the shoulders and well knit; a trifle too masterful in his glance, but I have noticed that soldiers are ever like that, expecting us all to be cowed at a word; he would cease to expect it long from me. He was handsomely dressed in a coat of damson-colored cloth and a white satin vest embroidered in a trailing pattern of fine silks and bordered with gold braid. His cravat was of fine soft lace, all of which I discovered without seeming to look at him at all, for I would not have had him suppose he could interest me so far.

He regarded me in a way that, although respectful and kindly, savored too much of proprietorship to suit my views. He had to learn that I had yet to be won, and I flatter myself he was considerable impressed with my appearance, as indeed I had intended that he should be. I had put on my sprigged silk dress with the little flounce and high-heeled shoes with fine paste buckles to them, and my hair was piled high on my head; and with my hair piled high on my head I know I look perfectly adorable. He seemed to think so, but as he had very little to say, and I had still less, it began to get rather dull. The abbess, too, was present all the time, which made it still duller.

(Fisher Unwin, Colonial Edition, paper.)

'Another Man's Money,' by David Lyall, is the story of the ill doings of a land agent in the Highlands, the neglect of the landowner and the 'second sight' of one of the tenants. The writer works under the spell of Highland scenery. 'To the Highland born there is nothing on earth like the play of light and shade in the cleft of the hills, no breath so sweet in their nostrils as that of the fast-running burn, brown with peat and moss; no green like the heather top in May, no glory like its autumn bloom.' 'The Pharisee,' a second story, bound in the same volume, tells how a rich and unscrupulous speculator, as treasurer of a Presbyterian church, lectures the minister and advises him with regard to his preaching. A friendly baronet who is in love with the speculator's daughter, and has narrowly escaped his snares, discusses the subject of church purity with the minister as follows:—

'There is one thing I should like to ask—why you don't have some test of character before you admit a man into active church life? A Pharisee as described by you is a detestible hypocrite, not fit for decent society. Have you ever known such an one?'

Haldane smiled a trifle sadly.

'I have—more than one. They are the curse of all religious life, and do more than anything else to bring discredit on the cause we have at heart.'

'Why don't you kick 'em out?' asked Cardrew, quickly. 'It seems to me, though I am myself without the pale, that a church is much like a club. Ungentlemanly conduct there results in blackballing. Why can't the same principes be applied?'

'Well, you see, the case is not parallel. The mission of the church is to reform rather than to condemn.'

'But it must condemn first,' said Cardrew shrewdly. 'In the church the inside of the platter as well as the outside should be clean.'

The speculator dies in prison, repentant and the baronet having come into a fortune, marries his daughter and all ends happily. (Religious Tract Society, London.)

'The Head of the Household' tells how a young lady, by her father's death, came into possession of an immense fortune, and at the same time inherited a household of adult relatives of various degree, who had been sustained by her father's bounty and for whom he would undoubtedly have made provision had he not died suddenly without making a will. The situation was an embarrassing one for the young men whose careers had been arranged in accordance with their expectations from their uncle, but who could hardly continue to receive a pension from their young cousin. The story is occupied with their various love affairs and ends happily. (Unwin's Colonial Library.)

'Studies in Hearts' is a series of bright sketches by the well-known writer, Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, (American Tract Society, 75 cents). One describes a visit to an English almshouse, where the question: 'What is the age of admission?' elicited the following:

'Sixty-three is the age ma'am, neither more nor less, I was going to say; but then you can be older,as much as happens, but the younger. Seeing sixty-three is the earliest, you'll hardly believe it, though I tell you, we've one old lady, Aunt Peggy, has been here thirty-three years. Ninety-six if she's a day; but there's her birth and christening on the parish register. Yes, to get in there's the sixty-three, and you must be born in this parish, and have a good character life-long, and be a member of the church—parish church—and reg'lar in your duties. You gets your name entered on the book for admission, and generally there's several names waitin', and when there is a vacancy the vestrymen looks over the list and appoints according to their judgment.

'Sometimes it's age carries it, or longest waitin', or greatest need—being quite unable to do for yourself and quite without helpers. Nobody can get in who has any means of support, or relatives able to do for 'em properly. How is the vacancies made? Mostly by dying. Folks dies, and then some one can get their place Likely several is waiting for my place, but I'm not gong to die yet. Yes, I have heard of vacancies being made other ways. In my time, one old lady, whose son was enlisted, had luck, for he was promoted up for gallantry until he got second lieutenant; then he wrote to have his mother go and live in nice lodgings, an' be kept' like a lady. We've been to see her. She likes us to come. Of course, she's proud to be done for like that, but she says it ain't so cosey and sociable as it was here.

'Another old lady had a son went to Australia and got rich, and he sent home and had her go out to live with him. She is alive yet. Fifty years ago an old lady got a fortune left her, and she went out. She did not live long, but she left orders for all the old ladies in the houses to come to the funeral, a new black bonnet and gown being given them, and each got five shillings and a mourning ring. About that time one old lady's son-in-law got rich in trade, by accident, and she was took out by him; but she aways turned up her nose at folks here and wouldn't look at them. Still they mostly dies here.

HELPFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The Rev. Campbell Morgan, who resigned his pastorate in London and came to the United States to carry on the Northfield Extension Movement, is the author of 'A First Century Message to Twentieth Century Christians.' (Revell, Toronto, $1.00.) The book contains addresses based on the 'Letters to the Seven Church of Asia,' the last messages of Christ to men. It is written in an earnest, practical style, teaching the higher spiritual truths. A not oversympathetic English reviewer says of the book—'Mr. Morgan is always at his best when dealing with matters of spiritual experience and practical Christian living. Although he does not commit himself to the higher critics and the new theologians, he is always broad and charitable in spirit, and believes that the true orthodoxy is of the spirit and not of the letter. When he treats of God's silences, the purpose of tribulation, the true wealth of a church, the relation of faith to fidelity, churches that seem to be living and are dead, ritualism, lukewarmness and like subjects, his words have always point and force. He can say very severe things about self-satisfied suburban churches; and "Christian science," it is evident, his American experience has taught him to regard with abhorrence. There is something quaint in his view that Satan, not being omnipresent, sets up his throne in particular spots on the earth's surface—anciently at Pergamum in Asia Minor, at London in England to-day, and at least in three places in America. Under the inspiration of certain subjects, Mr. Morgan's language rises to genuine lyrical beauty, as in the fine passage in which he discourses of the "first love."' Here is a significant passage from the last chapter:—

If we had visited the church at Laodicea in all probability they would have shown us the church premises, they would have told us how much they paid for the property, how much the church cost. They would have said, Whatever we want we have. If we require new premises we build them. We are independent. Did you suggest some new form of service that would create new spiritual power, they would have been astonished. Did you propose a mission? No, certainly not, we do not want a mission here, we have need of nothing. A series of meetings for the deepening of spiritual life? Oh, no, hold them in some other district, we have need of nothing. A time of special humiliation and prayer? We have no need of humiliation, we have need of nothing. That was the condition. They needed nothing because they had everything.

Now, listen again. Christ gives his view of their condition. 'Thou art the wretched one and miserable and poor and blind and naked.'

We have often heard of a church being heavily burdened with debt, but the Master speaks of one heavily burdened with wealth.

'The Wonderful Teacher and What He Taught,' by Dr. Burrell, the pastor of what is said to be the oldest church on the continent, the Collegiate Church, now at the corner of Fifth avenue and 59th street, has for its purpose the setting forth of the teachings of Christ. It contains twenty-five essays arrayed under the following topics: 'Fundamentals,' 'The kingdom and its factors,' 'Ethics' and 'Last things.' Dr. Burrell in his preaching lays great stress upon the personal Christ and the practice of Christian duty. He has a peculiar hold upon young men and women, his crowded evening congregations witnessing his power as preacher and pastor. In a chapter on wealth Dr. Burrell speaks appreciatively on the asylums, hospitals and other institutions of charity built and supported by voluntary contributions. He speaks also of the eighty-five millions of dollars given to institutions of learning by men of wealth in 1901, and he says:

But here we observe a singular fact, of portentous significance; to wit, The outlay of Christian wealth for the physical and intellectual betterment of society is stupendously out of proportion to what is given for its spiritual needs. It is, say, as one to twenty. Does this mean that God's stewards are of the opinion that the care of the body is more important than the saving of the soul? By so much as eternity is longer than time, by so much is the soul of more value than the body. Shall we who follow Christ give of our substance to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless and permit them to go out into eternity with famishing souls and no hope of entering the Father's house?

Oh, the shame of it! While enterprises for the mental and physical amelioration of the race are receiving of the Lord's money, his church stretches out her hand like a mendicant for the meagre support of her endeavors to convert the world. The stewards of the Lord's treasure are praying every day, 'Thy kingdom come!' while they lavish manifold more on museums and similar charities than on their missionary boards; knowing that untold multitudes are dwelling in the regions of darkness and of the shadow of death! Suppose that the eighty-five millions given within the year to educational institutions had been placed in the hands of our missionary boards, what an army of evangelists would now be marching to our own frontiers and to pagan countries with the message of life!

Dr. James Vance, one of the most popular preachers in the South, is the author of 'The Rise of a Soul,' a book which is intended as a stimulus to personal progress and development. (Revell Co., Toronto, $1.) When God grows a tree, Dr. Vance says, he takes time, and God's methods in nature do not contradict his methods in grace. Beginning with the prospects of the soul's possible greatness, Dr. Vance next deals with the things that obscure the prospect, then with the steps and helps by which the upward climb is made, and finally he treats of the goal and its abiding value. The enabling force by which growth is achieved is divine energy imparted through Jesus Christ and his Spirit to human life. The crowning fact is the soul 'creating its own destiny of power.' The book is stimulating and suggestive, up-to-date in its teachings and illustrations. Take, for instance, the following:

God opens the treasury vaults of all the good when he says, 'Ask and ye shall receive.' But for a chance to be worth much, one must be convinced of its reality. He must know it is there. The ploughs scraped the surface of Middle Tennessee soil for a century, and the farmers' songs were all of 'hard times.' Deeper down in the phosphate beds there was something better than a gold mine, but the farmers did not know their chance, and 'hard times' held sway. One day a man saw the chance, showed it to his fellows, and 'prosperity' became the favorite air. The soul's chance is not a fiction. The trouble is not that we have lacked a chance but having possessed it, it has been despised.

'Bible Lessons for Little Beginners,' by Mrs. Margaret J. Cushman Haven, is the second part of a two years' course for little children, as recommended by the recent International Sunday-school Convention. They are prepared by an experienced kindergartner, who is also a religious teacher of great spirituality, and there are valuable suggestions for music, blackboard sketches and pictures in connection with each lesson. The aim of the course is to impart to the little child fundamental truths and to lay in his soul 'a living foundation of love and repentance towards God, of faith in Jesus Christ, and personal devotion to him, with unselfish love toward others.' This book, which is one of considerable size, is published at the very cheap rate of 75 cents. A portfolio of the suggested pictures will be mailed for 50 cents additional. (Revell Co., Toronto.)

A Y. M. C. A. WORKER.

In connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City the biography of Mr. R. R. McBurney, who did so much to develop this movement throughout the United States, is published. For thirty-six years Mr. McBurney threw his vigorous personality into association work and made it a dominant social and religious force among young men. He created the general secretaryship. He wrought out a fourfold ministration to young men for the development of the physical, intellectual, social and religious life, and so became one of the pioneers of modern applied Christianity. He was among those who inaugurated the building movement and he was besides influential in placing the American work upon an evangelical basis. He had much to do with the arrangements for the International Convention held in Montreal in 1867. This was the largest convention which had been held and it was more extensively reported in American newspapers, religious and secular, than any which preceded it. It was soon after the close of the civil war and the presence of four southern delegates through Mr. McBurney's special efforts added much to the interest of the occasion. His biographer relates the following incident:—

An interesting scene occurred at the Montreal convention when Major-General W. T. Gregory, of Fredericksburg, reported for Virginia. General Gregory's speech was received with hearty applause. At its close, Mr. E. V. C. Eato, colored, president of the Colored Association of New York city, rose to respond. He was asked to go forward. As he reached the platform, General Gregory stepped forward and took him by the hand. The convention, as by an inspiration, arose, handkerchiefs waving throughout the house and the entire audience united in singing, 'Say, Brothers, will you meet us?' The scene was an affecting one.

The book is written by L. L. Doggett, Ph. D., president of the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Mass., and is published with illustrations by F. M. Barton, Cleveland, O.

A BOXER TRAGEDY.

Among the recent missionary books a four-hundred-page illustrated volume entitled 'The Tragedy of Paotingfu,' takes no mean place. It is an authentic story of the lives, services and sacrifices of the eleven Presbyterian, Congregational and China Inland missionaries who suffered martyrdom at Paotingfu, China, June 30 and July 1, 1900. The letters of Mr. and Mrs. Simcox furnish in general the thread of the story, but the author, Mr. Isaac C. Kettler, received valuable help in his investigation of facts from a score or more of missionaries, among whose names we find that of Miss Janet McKillican, of Vankleek Hill. It is not necessary to say that the book throughout is of the most touching interest and it is to be hoped that it will inspire many to follow in the heroic footsteps of those who gave their lives for the redemption of China. A most interesting passage tells of the mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit which preceded the time of persecution sweeping like a tidal wave over Pekin and Paotingfu. 'God marvellously equipped his servants by this means for the terrible ordeal through which they were to pass and gave to China a church purified in the fire of affliction ad baptized in martyr's blood. (Revell Co., Toronto, $2.)

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

'The Canadian Magazine' closes its nineteenth half-yearly volume with the October number. It contains an illustrated article on Hongkong, one on the queens of Europe, another on the historical game of bowling. 'Our autumn night skies' explains very simply how to find the interesting constellations in sight this month and especially calling attention to the opportunity for observing the moon's surface which will be afforded by the eclipse on the sixteenth. Strictly Canadian features are: 'Canadian loyalty,' by George Bryce, and a tale of the North-West rebellion, by R. Henry Mayner, called 'Two brave men.' The serial story of 'The four feathers' is concluded in this number. The serial to begin next month is 'Fortune's Hill,' by Mrs. Virna Sheard.

OTHER MAGAZINES.

The 'Anglo-American' has an article on 'Kipling the colonial,' by Erin Graham, and another writer tells how the steamboat was invented in Wanlockhead, one of the most inland places in Scotland. The heaviest contribution is 'Conciliation,' by Walter F. Clowes, referring to labor disturbances. This little magazine is rather well edited but seems unimportant considering its ambitious name. (Price, 15 cents.)

'Bird Lore' is strong in its pictures, the object being to help students to distinguish between birds of different species but of the same family. One writer describes the destructive effects of a hail storm upon bird life. The Audubon Society is exhorted to make a stand against the rage for feather trimming, which milliners are at present fostering.

'The Sunday at Home' is rather handsomely made with clear print and good paper. The October number, with its descriptions of Sundays in New York, on the one hand, and a Scottish lowland Sabbath, on the other, affords material for an interesting contrast. 'The chemistry of character,' and 'Dr. Matheson as a hymn writer,' are other interesting features of this number.

The 'Methodist Magazine and Review' has a Presbyterian face on the cover, this month. It is that of Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, the veteran temperance crusader. The Rev. Barnabas C. Freeman writes a very interesting account of the curious Indian customs observed among the Haidas of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

LITERARY CHAT

YE PRAISE OF OLDE BOOKS.

In these ye moderne daies when as they sing
Their moderne ditties to ye poet's lyre,
Perchaunce their rolling numbers often ring
With ye true musick of ye minstrel quire:

But me is liever farre to sytte and pore
Upon ye auntient folios yellowe page:
To sytte and con ye magick verses o'er,
Writ by ye haunde of some immortall sage.
These aged tomes that breathe with life of elde

Have cheered ye wearie howres of many a wyghte.
For many an hundred yeare have they been helde
Of every bookish clerk ye chiefe delite.

Then why sholde I through newer pastures fare
When here are meadowes well y-proved and rare?

—W. Harvey McNairn, in 'Literary Collector.'

MISS CORELLI AND THE PRESS.

A curious quarrel has arisen between Marie Corelli, the novelist, and the editor of 'The Gentlewoman.'

'The Gentlewoman' publishes a letter marked 'Private and Confidential,' in which Miss Corelli complains that her name was omitted from the list of those invited to the royal inclosure at the Braemar Highland gathering. As the name of Lady Byron was mentioned, and as she was Miss Corelli's guest, the latter says: 'I can only conclude that my name was purposely omitted,' requests an explanation, and says the omission caused the greatest surprise and offence to many persons, including Lady Byron.

The editor of 'The Gentlewoman' replies by saying that Miss Corelli is quite correct in supposing that her name was purposely omitted, and that it was in accordance with instructions long since given by the editor, 'in deference to Miss Corelli's expressed opinions of newspaper puffs.' In all her books which the editor has been able to read, Miss Corelli gloried in an opportunity of expressing contempt for the press, and particularly for those 'snobs'—Miss Corelli's favorite word—who seek newspaper notoriety. Now he realizes that Miss Corelli has been misunderstood, and that it would really have gratified her to have been named as present in the royal inclosure. He can only plead some little excuse for the mistake because of the apparent sincerity of Miss Corelli's letters and writings on the subject of 'snobs' and newspapers.

The editor explains that logical consistency compels him to believe that Miss Corelli, in marking her letter 'Private and Confidential,' only meant a request for publicity.

Both the action of the editor and Miss Corelli's remarkable request have caused considerable comment.

A CURIOUS DISCLOSURE.

(Boston 'Herald.')

Some of the earliest literary work of Nathaniel Hawthorne was done for an annual called 'The Token,' edited and published by Samuel G. Goodrich. Two or three of Hawthorne's better stories have been found there without his name as their author being prefixed to them. This has led to the search for others of more doubtful paternity. Two of the 'Token' stories have been thus recently rescued, as it was supposed, for Mr. Hawthorne. It appears, though, from information presented by Dr. William Everett, that both these tales were written by his father, Edward Everett. The mistake is the more singular as the styles of Everett and Hawthorne were so different. But both were young men, and the style of Mr. Everett was certainly not fixed into what it later became. He had in his youth fine literary capacity, as well as taste, however. A poem from his pen called 'the Dirge of Alaric, the Visigoth,' was a highly picturesque production. Mr. Goodrich had a way of employing the pens of several ambitious young men for his literary publications. Besides Hawthorne, and, as it now appears, Edward Everett, and probably his brother, Alexander H. Everett, who was also a highly gifted gentleman, there were George S. Hillard, Richard Hildreth and the two Sargents (Epes and John O.) who wrote for him.

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

AS TO BRAINS!

Mr. Verisopht—'I see some fellah has an article in the 'Doctaw,' entitled 'Have we two bwains or one?'' What do you think of that question, Miss Fligh?'

Miss Fligh—'Well, really, between you and me I think we have only one.'

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture, and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

'There's only one trouble about that new author.' 'And what's that?' 'Why, every time a book of his is successful he whirls right in and writes another.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the Liver and the Kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

DIDN'T REALLY NEED IT.

Muggins—Have you an encyclopedia?

Biggins—Well, no, not exactly; but my daughter is home from a young ladies' seminary.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Stockson—'Are the officers of your new oil company prudent and far-seeing men?'

Tickertape—'Are they? Why, they only own three shares each, and we had to pay 'em to take them.'—'Puck.'

Pain is a Punishment.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity, and takes up its abode in a man, and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flies away.

'Is there any profit in selling postage stamps?' inquired the man in search of information.

'Not directly,' replied the druggist; 'but it gets people into the habit of going to the drug store, and after that it doesn't take long to make chronic invalids of them.'—'Puck.'

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

HAS HIS RESPECT.

'Do you believe in letting the office seek the man?'

'No,' answered the practical politician, 'I regard an office under this government with too much respect to allow it to put itself out of the way on my account.'—Washington 'Star.'

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Uncle Josh—'It seems ter me there's jest two things you kin do if you've got rheumatism.'

Uncle Silas—'What's them?'

Uncle Josh—'You kin grin an' bear it, or you don't need ter grin.'—'Puck.'

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

Topsy—'That Mrs. Benks doesn't know her own mind.'

Wopsy—'Perhaps not; but she knows everybody else's.'

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.

The man who can drink or stop generally stops—at the first saloon.—Baltimore 'News.'

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

Advertisements.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and, if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

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.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly.

I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway.

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.

The Boys' Page.

A Society Pet.

(Ernest Parsons, in the 'Boy's Own Paper.')

The dormitory was evidently seething with a sense of the injustice under which it suffered. Because Tompkins Minor happened to be the third cousin twice removed of the headmaster, was that any reason why he should be the object of such persistent, such unblushing favoritism?

The dormitory, collectively gathered together around the bed of Jones Major, who was, for the time being, the ascendant spirit in the third form, unanimously expressed its opinion that it was not.

'Not by no means,' said Jones Major, with a disregard for grammar that was permissible only to the lawgiver of such an assembly.

'It's the third time this term,' said young Blakiston, by way of emphasizing the enormity of the crime that had been committed.

The dormitory collectively shrugged its shoulders, and there was a threatening air of determination noticeable on the faces of the nineteen small boys as they began to undress, which seemed to augur some dark scheme of revenge, in defiance of authority.

At nine o'clock, when the prefect entered to turn out the lights, the occupants of nineteen beds were cosily tucked up between the sheets. One bed only remained vacant, and that was the bed of Tompkins Minor.

The injustice under which the dormitory felt itself to be suffering consisted in the fact that for the third time that term Tompkins Minor had been allowed to go out to an evening party, and had received permission from his third cousin twice removed, the head-master, not to return till eleven o'clock.

In the first place, the dormitory felt itself unreasonably aggrieved by the fact that Tompkins Minor had friends residing in the town in which the school was, and that these friends not only gave evening parties, but frequently requested the pleasure of the company of Tompkins Minor.

'Fine sort of pleasure,' the dormitory used cynically to ejaculate, when it discovered the invitation cards on which this legend was inscribed, scattered about Tompkins Minor's dressing-table.

'Why, he can't reply to the invitation without making mistakes in spelling.' Jones Major would say with a biting sarcasm; and then the dormitory would amuse itself by imagining the 'sort of replies which Tompkins Minor wrote:

'Mr. Tompkins is much obliged for Mrs. Brown's kind invitation for next Wednesday, which I am very pleased to come'—that was the sort of thing which the dormitory convinced itself, Tompkins Minor dispatched to his would-be hostess.

But, apart from the fact that Tompkins Minor had thus developed into a sort of social pet, the dormitory had another and still more bitter grievance.

Misguided ladies might be permitted to request the pleasure of Tompkins Minor's company. The dormitory could not prevent that, and, as Jones Major said, with the air of a man of the world, 'There's no accounting for the states of women folk.'

But the question to which the dormitory demanded an answer was: Why was Tompkins Minor allowed to go? Why should he be permitted to come lumbering in at a quarter-past eleven (an hour at which every one was, or ought to have been, asleep), when, for the other boys, there was a dire necessity of being in bed before nine, or of accepting the alternative of an imposition?

This was the third time this term that it had happened, and the dormitory, debating the matter in whispers from the respecive beds after lights had been turned out, came to the conclusion that something must be done—some protest must be made.

'Can't we get up a round robin?' said young Hayward. He didn't exactly know what a round robin was, but he had a vague idea that it was something desperately crushing, and that was the sort of thing that was needed to meet the case.

'Or send him to Coventry,' said another boy, with a somewhat clearer idea of the nature of the doom which he proposed.

'The worst of it is that it's no good sending a chap like that to Coventry,' said Jones Major. 'He'd only go out to parties all the more. He'd do all his talking to the girls!'

'Ugh!' The dormitory shrugged its shoulders in the dark and under the bedclothes, as an expression of its contempt for the female sex.

'He'd tell them all about it,' Jones Major went on, 'and they'd pity him, and say we were horrid, and write letters about it to old Taylor.' Dr. Taylor was the head-master.

'On blue-scented note-paper, same as what they write to Tompkins on,' sniffed young Blakiston, with a voice of scorn.

'It's no good sending him to Coventry,' the dormitory agreed. Some other method must be devised.

A very small boy in the corner of the room, who had only just come to the school, suggested an apple-pied bed, but the dormitory laughed mirthlessly at the hopeless inadequacy of the idea.

'An apple-pie bed!'—that was the sort of thing that one had heard talked about before one came to school at all, and when one had a governess.

Every one knew that it was easy enough to kick the sheets down again; the worst that could happen was that, if they were rotten ones, one kicked one's feet through them, and then the whole thing was found out by the housekeeper, who peached to the head, and it was the dormitory, instead of the intended victim, who suffered.

They racked their brains in the attempt to devise some more exquisite form of torture. Some minutes of silence had elapsed in this unholy endeavor, when suddenly Jones Major said, 'Ah!' in a way tthat convinced them all that he had got an inspiration.

'What is it?' asked the dormitory in a tremor of expectation.

'It's just the very thing,' said Jones Major; 'it's the gas hole!'

'What's that?' asked the dormitory. It seemed to them that Jones Major, in his Titanic efforts to devise systems of torture for young Tompkins, had suffered some sort of mental derangement.

Jones Major, however, began to explain. 'Do you chaps remember, at the beginning of the term, there was an escape of gas somewhere over by Blakiston's bed?'

'Phew! don't we just?' said the dormitory. There were certain unsavory recollections in connection with that escape of gas which dwelt in their minds with a peculiar vividness.

'Well, I happened to come into the room when the men were mending it,' Jones Major went on. 'It was in the afternoon, and I had to come back for a sweater that I had left in my drawer. They had rolled up the strip of carpet in the middle of the room, and when I looked to see what they were tinkering at, what do you think I saw?'

The dormitory didn't know, but the dormitory wanterd to know awfully, and said so.

'Why,' continued Jones Major—'it's a jolly queer thing we never noticed it before. We are always pulling new chaps up on that carpet, but I suppose we never pulled it away altogether, or else we should have seen what I saw that afternoon—a sort of trap-door in the floor.'

The dormitory thrilled with an intense excitement. There is always something remains about a trap-door. In tales of adventure trap-doors generally lead to subterranean passages, through which the hero escapes from the most imminent dangers. A trap-door is a very symbol of romance.

This particular trap-door, as Jones Major went on to explain, was only a foot deep, and at the bottom of it instead of subterranean passages, there were only gas-pipes.

But still the dormitory welcomed the idea with enthusiasm. If it could inflict punishment on Tomkins Minor by means of a trap-door, that in itself would be something striking—something that appealed to the imagination.

'But what are we going to do with it?' asked young Blakiston at length.

'Don't be in a hurry,' said Jones Major, reprovingly. It was necessary sometimes that he would remind the dormitory of his superiority by the exercise of a little hauteur.

Then he condescended to explain. 'The best of this trap-door is,' he began, 'that it hasn't got any hinges. It simply takes off. Now, what I say is that we can just take off this lid, and put it somewhere under one of the beds, and then put back the carpet over the hole, so that when Tompkins Minor goes to light the gas he'll just go through!'

'Splendid!' The dormitory welcomed the idea with exultation. It was positively a stroke of genius!

'I told you it would be all right if you waited,' said Jones Major, self-complacently; and then they stealthily set about carrying the plan into execution.

First of all, the long, thin strip of carpet which ran down the middle of the room between the two rows of beds was quietly rolled up, and then, sure enough, by feeling carefully over the boarded floor, they found the trap-door of which Jones Major had spoken.

This was silently removed, and then the carpet was rolled back again into its customary position. Having accomplished their design, the conspirators crept back to bed again and waited impatiently for the homecoming of Tompkins minor.

The clock outside on the landing had struck ten just as the trap-door was being removed, and the boys sighed for the remaining hour of their vigil to pass away; never had they been so anxious to see Tompkins Minor before!

'He hasn't left the house yet,' whispered young Hayward.

'Perhaps he's dancing at this moment,' said another boy, with a yawn.

'Treading on the girls' toes,' sneered Blakiston. 'I wonder they put up with him. He weighs about a ton.'

'All the better,' said Jones Major. 'He'll go through that man-trap with a bigger thump.'

That was pleasant to think of! They blessed Tompkins Minor for being fat, and looked forward to his coming all the more.

At last the clock struck eleven, and a few minutes later a step was heard in the passage outside. Suddenly the step hesitated, stopped, retreated a few paces and then a sound of voices was heard.

'What is it, Arthur?' said a well-known voice. It was that of the doctor. If headmasters will have their relations at the school, why must they call them by their namby-pamby Christian names, thought the dormitory.

'My candle's blown out, sir,' broke in the voice of Tompkins Minor.

'All right, my boy, I'll come and light the gas for you,' responded old Taylor, and a cold thrill passed round the dormitory as the words were spoken.

The rapid stride of the doctor was heard in the passage; the door opened. Jones Major, quaking with fear, tried to articulate something, but words failed him.

The doctor caught the sound, and muttered something about boys talking in their sleep. Then he strode down the middle of the dormitory, Tompkins Minor following at a distance.

Crash! Crash! Horrors!—the very worst had happened!

The only hope of the dormitory, as it lay there palpitating with fear, had been that the doctor might manage to step over, or go round, the man-trap that awaited him. But it was only too clear that he had stepped right into it. He was now sprawling on the dormitory floor!

'What disgraceful prank—what—what abominable device is this?' he thundered when he had at last partially recovered himself, and had managed to find his feet on etrra firma. His voice trembled with rage.

'Tompkins, you, sir, find my matches; they are on the floor.' In his fury he even forgot to call his cousin by his Christian name.

Tompkins groped about in the dark, and at last managed to find the box of matches which the doctor had let fall as he had been swallowed up by the man-trap.

The doctor lit the gas, and then glared round on the trembling occupants of the beds. He ruefully inspected the hole in the floor, and then unconsciously rubbed his shins, which, the wretched boys felt convinced, had been horribly barked on the edges of the trap.

'I desire explanation of this abominable conduct,' he said at length. 'Jones Major, sir, who removed that trap-door?'

The unfortunate Jones Major, thus appealed to, did nothing but tremble and remain speechless.

'I insist upon knowing who removed that trap-door,' repeated the doctor; but still a dead silence reigned throughout the dormitory.

'I shall investigate this matter in the morning,' said the doctor at last. The boys could not help suspecting, even in their terror, that the doctor was wishing to leave the room at once, in order not to have to conceal the anguish he was suffering from his broken shins.

'Tompkins Minor, let me beg of you to divest yourself of your clothing with the greatest possible alacrity,' and with that the doctor strode rapidly out of the room.

. . . . . .

Next morning the doctor sought an early opportunity of carrying out his threat of continuing his investigations.

The nineteen unfortunate occupants of Dormitory B were brought up before him, and submitted to a searching examination.

Nothing, however, could he wring from any one of them as to the names of the actual culprits, and at last the very small boy who had suggested that an apple-pie bed should be prepared for Tompkins Minor, blurted out:—'Please sir, it was all of us.'

'Nonsense!' said the doctor, in a voice that made the small boy tremble. 'It does not take nineteen boys to remove one trap-door.'

'No, sir,' said the small boy again; 'but we all thought it a good thing to do.'

'Oh!' said the doctor. 'And may I ask whether you all still think it a good thing to do?'

Nineteen 'No, sirs,' rang out with the rapidity of profound conviction.

'I'll take steps to prove to you that it is not a good thing to do,' said the doctor. 'You will each of you write me out the first two books of the 'Aeneid,' and you will not leave the house until your task is completed.'

. . . . . .

That day was a half-holiday, but of the twenty occupants of Dormitory B, nineteen were copying out Virgil in the dull, hot imposition-room all the weary afternoon; and one, TompKins Minor, the society pet, strolled off to pay an afternoon call.

Puzzles.

RIDDLE.

Sometimes you madly search and search,
And cannot find me;
Sometimes from top of highest church
To lowliest grasses,
The traveller sees me everywhere
His footstep passes.
You see me on this paper white
Without your glasses;
I'm black or white, I'm always red;
Now, lads and lasses,
Perhaps you've written me yourselves,
And also signed me.

CHARADES.

I.

My first is a dog of low degree.
My second a grain you often see.
My third is a toilet necessity.
My whole is used every day in the week
If a horse is to be kept nice and sleek.

II.

My first each animal possessed
As to the ark it walks or runs;
And Noah, who was surely blessed,
Could find it, too, among his sons.

My second with its odor sweet,
Now fragrant as in times of yore,
In far Arabia's burning heat
The beautiful mimosa bore.

To artisans, indeed to all,
My whole most useful often proves;
In war and peace, when need doth call,
It strikes whene'er the spirit moves.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE PUZZLE.

1. The adherents of what famous house wore a red rose as a badge?
2. Who was the 'Hero of the Red Shirt.'
3. In what country was a red liberty cap (the bonnet rouge) affected by the revolutionists?
4. What soldiers were called, from the color of their uniform, 'Lobster-backs'?
5. The name of what German Emperor signifies the 'Red Beard'?
6. What great monarch wore four-inch red heels to increase his stature?
7. What brave woman of the Order of the Red Cross carried relief into Armenia?
8. What English King was distinguished by a nickname referring to his red hair.
9. What Emperor claimed to have seen in the sky at mid-day a flaming cross, beneath which were the words, 'In this conquer'?
10. What celebrated order of crusaders wore a red cross on a white mantle?

Answers: 1. House of Lancaster. 2. Garibaldi. 3. France. 4. British. 5. Frederick Barbarossa. 6. Louis XIV. 7. Clara Barton. 8. William Rufus. 9. Constantine. 10. The Templars.

PART II. WHITE.

1. What famous King was always distinguished by a white plume in his hat?
2. Who, from the mourning which she wore for her boy-husband, was known as the 'White Queen'?
3. In what battle was General Taylor's horse, 'Whitey,' a conspicuous mark?
4. The followers of what Pretender wore a white cockade as a badge?
5. In what country is the title, 'King of the White Elephant,' the proudest which a king can have?
6. Where is a white horse (374 feet long) cut in the chalk cliffs to commemorate Alfred's victory over the Danes?
7. In what famous picture is a white bandage on the arm a religious badge?
8. Whose stained white toga was the subject of a famous funeral oration?
9. What famous order of crusaders wore a white cross edged with gold?
10. Whose favorite charger was named 'White Surrey'?

Answers: 1. Henry of Navarre. 2. Mary Queen of Scots. 3. Buena Vista. 4. Charles Edward. 5. Siam. 6. Berkshire (England). 7. The Huguenot. 8. Julius Caesar. 9. Hospitallers. 10. Richard III.

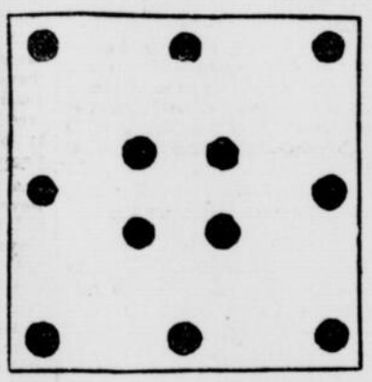
PART III. BLUE.

1. A blue ribbon is the badge of what famous order?
2. Which of the United States is known as the 'Blue Hen'?
3. The men of what country were called 'Blue Bonnets'?
4. What Emperor called 'Corporal Violet' was so named from the bunches of violets worn by his supporters?
5. In which of the United States do the underlying strata of blue limestone give the name 'blue grass' to the pasturage?

Answers: 1. The Order of the Garter. 2. Delaware. 3. Scotland. 4. Napoleon Bonaparte. 5. Kentucky.

DIVISION PUZZLE.

Get a piece of cardboard of the same size and shape as the diagram and



punch in it twelve holes in the position shown in the diagram. The puzzle is to cut the diagram into four pieces of the same size and shape with three holes in each.

GONE TO SCHOOL.

He has gone to school, and the house is still;
What a blessing to have no noise!
No piercing screech of his whistle shrill,
Calling the other boys!
No stamping tramp on the wooden stair,
No crashing of broken glass,
No angry shouting of 'That's not fair!'
Outside on the meadow grass.

He has gone to school, and the litter he made
Is carefully cleared away,
And now we need not feel afraid
If anyone calls to-day.
There isn't a chair that is out of place,
Nor a chip on the tidy floor;
And there isn't a boy with a dirty face
To burst through the parlor door.

The dog in the yard asleep will fall
With one of his ears erect
To catch the loud, familiar call
He need not now expect.
For the boy who gave it is far away
Beyond his homeland hill,
And oh what a comfort it is, I say,
To have the house so still!

. . . . . .

I've found the kite that he used to fly,
And the top he used to spin;
And I've very carefully put them by
Till the holidays begin.
He won't sit down at the table now,
All bright from his merry play;
And, noisy or not, I could wish somehow,

Correspondence

HALLOWE'EN GAMES.

'Trapper, P. E. I.'—Will you please tell me some Hallowe'en games?

Answer.—Well, first, of course, there is the ever-popular ducking for apples. A dozen or so of medium-sized apples are turned into a large tub, half full of water. The people playing stand round the edge and duck all together, or in turn, to see how many apples each can secure for himself. Another good game is to tie a large apple to a string and hang it in a doorway, or from the ceiling, and then all try to bite it without using the hands. Sometimes a piece of soap and a candle are suspended as well, and it adds to the fun when, instead of biting the apple, a boy finds he has secured a mouthful of soap.

WHEN THERE ARE GROWN UPS.

For more grown up people there are amusing old games, supposed to reveal their fate in later life. One old method of telling the fortune is to take three plates, fill one with water, putting a ring in it; in another put salt, and in the third clay. Blindfold the fortune-seeker and after turning around three times, bid him or her touch one of the plates. The water indicates marriage with one who is very fond of you, the salt indicates you will be a bachelor or old maid, and the clay a widower or widow.

The 'book of fate' is sometimes played.

A book is made of twenty-six sheets of wrapping paper and one letter of the alphabet is inscribed on each page. These letters are not arranged in rotation, but are written at hap hazard through the book. To find your fate you should be blind-folded and turn to two pages by means of a stick. The letters on the pages give the initials of your future companion.

Another method of finding the initial of your future consort is to pare an apple, taking great care to have the peeling in one long strip. Wave it around the head three times and drop it over the left shoulder. If the fates are with you it will drop on the floor in such a way as to form the initial letter you are seeking.

THEN YOU COULD HAVE A HALLOWE'EN PIE.

A number of slips have descriptions suitable to either sex written upon them and are put in a basin full of sawdust and after being well mixed up a piece of cardboard is put over the whole. Through a hole cut in the centre of the cover each guest ladles out a spoonful of the pie and the slip which he or she so obtains describes the future partner. These descriptions should be so written as to apply equally to either sex and there should be as many slips as there are guests.

POURING THE LEAD.

A small quantity of lead is melted in a crucible and poured through a large key.

The shape into which it falls indicates the business of the man or woman as the case may be whom you will marry.

Roasting nuts is great fun. You put three nuts on the bar of an open fire-place, assigning the name of a friend to each. If the nut burns slowly out the friend will stick to you all his life; but if the nut 'pops' then beware of trusting the individual represented. Apple seeds, similarly designated may be stuck on the eyelids or forehead. Some immediately fall off and some remain as if glued. Of course the ones that stick are the real friends, and the ones that fall are mere 'acquaintances.'

READING FOR BOYS.

'The Canadian Boy' for October contains a story by Miss A. B. Church, of Lachine, who has frequently contributed to the Boys' Page. 'The Colonel's Yoke' is the title of a story by Dr. H. Lyons Hunt, of London, Ont. A natural history corner is conducted by Prof. Lockhead, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and contains this month a description of the sandbanks of Prince Edward Island. To the column 'The Boys' Brigade' Frank Hope supplies news from Montreal. (Canadian Boy Publishing Company, Shallow Lake, Ont.)

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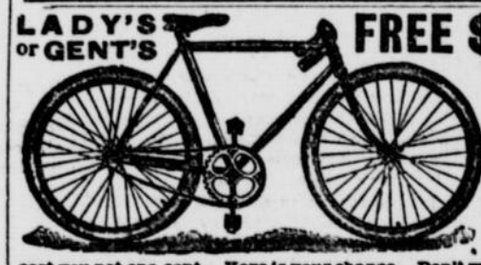
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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

A ton of soot results from the burning of 100 tons of coal.

The estimates of the population of the Philippines vary from 7,500,000 to 10,000,000.

There are 25,000 pores in the hand of a man. There are 4,500 muscles in the body of a moth.

Formosa is a country where a man must have a license before he is allowed to smoke opium.

Lions have been scared away from the shores of the Victoria-Nyanza by the newly-built railway.

It is estimated that already nine thousand Boer families have been settled on the farms in the Transvaal.

Raleigh introduced tobacco in Europe, and now North Carolina will erect a monument to Sir Walter in Raleigh.

Over 100,000 hogsheads of tobacco are now in store in Liverpool, which has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world.

People who go barefooted and those who wear sandals instead of shoes rarely have colds in the head or any form of influenza.

The highest building in the United States is the Park Row Building, New York. It is 382 feet high and has 29 stories.

In Galicia the wage of the farm laborer has been so reduced that he is starving to death on a pittance of from three to sixteen cents a day.

In South Australia there exists a language test for intending immigrants. Unless a man can speak or write English he is not permitted to land.

At a recent conference in Brussels the suggestion was made that the blind would be specially serviceable in telephone and telegraph offices.

Honduras since 1900 has had no market for her cattle. In the past she depended on Guatemala, but financial conditions in that republic have closed the market.

With the sanction of the King, the fine organ, lectern and communion plate from the late Queen Victoria's private chapel at Osborne will be transferred to the chapel of St. Nicholas, within Carisbrooke Castle, when it is restored.

Lacemaking 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 women's ties.

King Victor Emanuel III. of Italy is a much more serious man than his predecessor was. He has only one expensive hobby. He is greatly interested in coins, and his collection is one of the largest and most valuable in existence. He often writes articles, and is preparing an elaborate book on coins.

Nelson's 'Victory,' it is reported, is to be replaced by H. M. S. 'Hercules' as the flagship at Portsmouth because it has been deemed necessary to house the naval signalling school aboard a ship fitted with a dynamo that can be used to supply electricity for working the signalling apparatus.

Professor Dewar, who is forever seeking absolute zero, is sixty years old. He achieved liquid oxygen fifteen or sixteen years ago. In 1897, with the assistance of M. Moissar, he liquefied fluorine and conducted a beautiful series of experiments at Christmas at the royal institution. In 1898 he attacked and conquered hydrogen, exhibiting it as a liquid and helium is another of his conquests.

The Rev. John Wagner, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, in Hazleton, Pa., has declined an increase in his salary of $300 per annum. He declares that he is at this moment receiving sufficient salary to satisfy him, and he suggests that the proposed increase be diverted to the fund for the erection of a new church. For twenty-eight years Mr. Wagner has been pastor of Trinity Church.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN PEERESSES.

The marriage of the Earl of Arran to the daughter of Baron de Kattendyke, a Belgian, is not the first instance of an English peer wedding a foreign lady. Americans are not included in this list. The Duchess of Devonshire is a Hanoverian, the daughter of Count von Alten. Lady Garvagn is a Dane, daughter of Baron Joseph de Bretton. The Countess of Newburgh is an Italian, daughter of the Chevalier Joseph Massani. Lady Esher is a Belgian, daughter of M. Sylvain van de Weyer. Lady Rothschild is a German, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild of Frankort. The late Countess of Stair was French, daughter of the Duc de Coigny. Lady Stanley of Alderley is Spanish, daughter of Don Santiago San Roman of Seville. The Marchioness of Tweeddale is Italian, daughter of Sig. Bartolucci. Lady Acton is a Bavarian, daughter of Count Arco-Valley. Lady Berwick is a Swede, the daughter of Herr Bruckspatron Nystrom of Malmoe. We can add to this the fact that the Countess of Darnley is an Australian, the Countess of Seafield a New-Zealander and Lady Aylmer and Lady de Blaquiere Canadians.—London 'Tatler.'

PROMOTION FOR THE 'BILLY-COCK.'

There is much stir in hatting circles. The King has promoted the billycock hat! His Majesty has commanded that for all carriages conveying men guests to or from the railway station at Ballater to Balmoral, or for shooting parties going out in brakes and waggonettes, the coachman and groom or footman are to wear billycock hats. The effect is smart, as the hats are of the neatest style, and cocked slightly on one side, as only a horsey man or a groom can do. This order holds good when the King himself is in the carriage, but not on the occasion of going to church or for visits of formality.

ANOTHER TRADITION SHATTERED.

'There is a popular belief that a negro knows how to handle a mule better than a white man,' said an observant man, 'but this belief is erroneous. I am just from a sugar plantation, where some mules are being trained for the work that they will have to do during the grinding season, and I there observed that if the overseer had not superintended the training some of the mules would have been crippled. Now, a plantation is the best place to judge a negro's abilities in this respect, for there they handle mules more than do any other class of negroes. If a mule balks while a negro is handling him the mule will receive a good beating, and this makes matters worse, for the more one beats a mule the worse he generally gets. The animal becomes stoical and it takes something other than blows to stir him. Still the negro does not think of anything but this sort of punishment, providing he alone has charge of the mule. Some time ago I came across a balking mule and an infuriated negro. The negro has dismounted—for he had been riding the mule—and with a stout whip handle was pounding the mule for all that his strength enabled him. If a pebble or small piece of rock is dropped into a mule's ear the animal will run at a breakneck speed. I thought of this and told the negro to get into the saddle. "He won't move, boss," said the negro, "and he's been standing here all mawnin,' like he's dade." I secured a pebble and informed the negro that if he would get on the mule everything would go on well. "'Taint no use to do nawthin' no mo' an' I dun gib him up," he replied. I finally succeeded in getting him to remount, and as he did so I dropped the pebble in the mule's ear. The animal threw his head up simultaneously, then started away as if Mexican spurs were being punched into his sides, while the negro held on with much difficulty. All I could hear was: 'Wonder what dat white man done dis here mule."'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

ANECDOTES OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

(London 'News.')

Conrad Cooke, son of E. W. Cooke, R.A., tells me that he used to hold the paper while Landseer drew one animal with his right hand and a different animal with his left, writes L. A. Manson in 'Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.' This species of dexterity comes from practice, no doubt, and is akin to the adroit manipulation of the accomplished pianist, but is nevertheless extraordinary, and several cases are recorded in which Sir Edwin fairly astounded the onlookers by such displays of manual skill. Two instances of well applied facility are related by Vernon Heath. Once while staying at Ardington House, Robert Vernon's place near Wantage, Landseer consented to go to church. At luncheon he was asked who had preached. 'Really, I don't know; but it was some one like this,' and he sketched the priest in a few adroit strokes. 'Why, that's Mr. Blank,' said Vernon Heath. 'His living is nine miles off, and I don't think he has ever preached here before. I know him only from seeing him at a meet of the old Berkshires. But that's the man, sure enough.' At Ardington a billiard table stood in the hall, and one day, during a game, Landseer went across to the blackboard which screened the grate and drew upon it in chalk a life size head of a royal stag.

When Mr. Vernon saw it he was so enchanted that he had a sheet of plate-glass placed over the board, which he forbade being taken to the hall any more.

An intimate friend of his gave a most instructive account of Landseer's way with animals. 'He had a strong feeling,' she wrote, 'against the way some dogs are tied up; only allowing their freedom now and then. He used to say a man would fare better tied up than a dog, because the former can take off his coat, but a dog lives in his forever. He declared a tied-up dog, without daily exercise, goes mad or dies in three years. His wonderful power over dogs is well known. An illustrious lady (whom we shall venture upon identifying as Queen Victoria) asked him how it was that he gained this knowledge. 'By peeping into their hearts, ma'am,' was his answer. I remember once being wonderfully struck with the mesmeric attractions he possessed with them. A large party of friends were with him at his house in St. John's Wood; his servant opened the door; three or four dogs rushed in, one a fierce-looking mastiff. The ladies recoiled, but there was no fear; the creature bounded up to Landseer, treated him like an old friend, with most expansive demonstrations of delight. Some one remarking how fond the dog seemed of him, he said, 'I never saw it before in my life.'

CHICAGO'S SODA WATER.

Soda water flavors in Chicago have been examined by the State Pure Food Commission, and while the effect on the drinkers does not produce temporary aberration of the mind, such as alcoholic beverages bring on, it is found that chemicals are used in them, and, after all, the feminine customers who mostly patronize the soda fountains are getting frapped drugs. Salicylic and benzoic acid and formalin are utilized as preservatives of syrups and fruit juices, and aniline dyes in coloring them. 'Extract of banana' is composed of amylacetate, a chemical substitute for the banana flavor. 'Pure fruit' strawberry and cherry samples were found to contain reddish aniline dye to maintain the color and benzoic acid to keep it from decaying. Chemistry is doing much for the human race. It colors our walls and our raiment with brilliant tints and frescoes our interiors no doubt with equally fetching shades could we but get a glimpse therein.—St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.'

JUST ESCAPED HANGING.

(London 'Express,' Sept. 19.)

The trial of Daniel McClinton, the porter at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, who walked into the laboratory one day in June with a rifle and shot dead Professor McAdam and the assistant, Mr. James Forbes, concluded yesterday. As on the previous day, the court was crowded, the remarkable nature of the crime having attracted general interest. The professor was killed on the eve of his departure in command of the local volunteers to attend the coronation. McClinton, an old soldier, is said to have complained that Professor McAdam had been 'nagging' him, but the defence raised was that he was suffering from delusional insanity, which led him to suspect plots against him.

A letter he wrote in prison to a certain extent supported this view, and a lunacy expert corroborated it. On the other hand, the police surgeon declared the man to be sane. As tending to show that McClinton was perfectly aware of what he was doing, the Solicitor-General, who prosecuted, yesterday quoted the porter's remark: 'I'll swing for this. I am prepared to do it again.'

That proved, argued counsel, that McClinton intended to commit murder, and knew he was committing murder. He selected his victims with discrimination, intending to kill McAdam, but only to wound Forbes.

There were three possible verdicts—the jury must find the prisoner insane and acquit him, or guilty of culpable homicide, or guilty of murder.

On behalf of the prisoner, Mr. John Wilson, K. C., contended that he was insane.

The jury returned a verdict of 'Culpable homicide,' it being understood that the verdict was arrived at by a majority of one. The minority favored a verdict of 'Murder.'

The judge then passed sentence of penal servitude for life.

When the sentence was pronounced McClinton gave a slight start, but he soon regained the composure which characterized his demeanor throughout the trial, and his face as he quietly left the court was calm and impassive.

A RADZIWILL STORY.

A great deal has lately been heard about the princely family of Radziwill apropos of a little incident at the Cape. The great Lithuanian family has been the subject of many stories. Here is one which I have been reading in Wraxall's 'Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin and Dresden'—a strange book which is not so well known as it ought to be. Writing from Warsaw in 1778, Wraxall said: 'Prince Radziwill sometimes united with the elegance of European taste the barbarous pomp of Sarmatian manners. He once entered Warsaw in his coach, drawn by six white bears, caught in his own Lithuanian forests, harnessed and broken in for the purpose, but their ferocity and intractability rendered them dangerous to their keepers.'—London 'Tatler.'

THE FASHIONS

Among the variety of styles in tailor costumes presented for winter wear are the strictly conventional modes, with trim, closely fitted silk-stitched jackets and plain skirts somewhat shortened. There are also the new French models, with their open-fronted jackets that allow of a constant and varied change of blouses, vests, silk shirt waists or glove-fitting Louis waistcoats, guimpe, yoke or surplice effects, braid trimmings showing vine or scroll patterns, or applique designs in self colors, or in rich Oriental melanges. The familiar tailor coats will have, this season, a number of rivals in the form of basque bodices, fancy blouses, Eton jackets finished with slot seams, and with or without the peplum effect below the waist, double-breasted box boleros, Trouville coats with small postillion belt, Monte Carlo models with flat shawl collar and pagora sleeves, tailor blouses with slot seams, duchess front closing, and modified bishop sleeves; three-quarter English shapes with cutaway fronts, and Muscovite styles with diagonal fronts, fitted backs and picturesque collars and sleeves.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Among the smartest dress fabrics shown in the high priced goods are the new camel's hair and zibelines. These goods are woven with long hair and 'fleece,' and are exceedingly beautiful. the 'hairs' are thick as fur, but soft and long. Many shades of gray, blue and brown are introduced in these goods, particularly the fashionable browns and the old-time navy and ultramarine blue, but the prettiest of the blue shades has a gray or pearly sheen over the deep blue depth that is charming. The seal brown is rich in the extreme, while the black, when it is not solid, has a large polka dot of white in the long hairs. Gowns of these goods will need no trimmings save a few well selected and costly artistic buttons.

Black materials will be popular through the fall and winter, and the new importations include weaves in costume cloths, silk and wool mixtures, etamines, English whipcords, camel's hair serges, with shaggy, glossy stripes in raised effects, diagonals brilliantines, mohairs, plain and fancy voiles, Henriettas in silk-warp and sheer all-wool combinations, drap d'ete and repped silks and repped wools, in both fine and heavy cords. The mohairs, Henriettas, faced cloths and cheviots are represented in different qualities and prices, and possess a degree of durability that is unsurpassed by nearly any black fabric save real English serge, which, however, is much less dressy in effect than the finer-woven materials. Many other standard black goods will very soon be displayed that are in steady demand, both here and abroad.

A fashion that was popular all summer and which is to be revived for house gowns this winter is the lace or embroidered medallion inserted into the material of the skirt and waist. These medallions may be bought separate. Less expensive, however, is the buying by the yard an insertion which has a pattern in oblong or square medallions. These are separated and then appliqued on to the material, which is cut away underneath.

WAISTS AND FICHUS.

Flannel waists in green and blue and other dark rich plaids are made in regular tailor fashion, as the plain shirt waists should be, without a tuck or frill and with plain cuffs made to wear with cuff links. New shirt waists of this style button down the front with large white pearl buttons. The cuffs vary from 2 to 2 1-2 inches in width. Light shirt waists made in the same style but of lighter colored materials have the same white buttons, and so have attractive waists of delicate solid colors embroidered all over in small figures in silk. Thinner waists of albatross in white and colors, pale pink and blue are more fancifully made and show different styles of plaiting. There are none of them in plaited yoke effects, but plaits are carried the entire length of the blouse. One style has three wide sideplaits each about three-quarters of an inch in width on either side of the centre stitched box-plait. These plaits are set well apart. The centre box-plait is finished with tiny pearl ball buttons put on in groups of three.

Another style of waist is tucked in groups of four tucks, each something less than half an inch wide, four of these groups in both front and back. A good effect is given to the tucks by a fancy stitching of white silk which crosses the tucks diagonally two or three times down the length of each cluster of tucks. There is no perceptible opening to this waist, but it opens really in the back. There is quite a space left between each cluster of tucks.

All of these waists have the sleeves plaited to match the waist, the plaits holding the fulness into the arm to below the elbow, while from there they fall out into a deep, full puff and are gathered in again into a two-inch band at the wrist.

The Marie Antoinette fichus are to be worn with house gowns this winter even more than the past summer. The daintiest fichus are made of fine mousseline, richly embroidered, with much openwork; while others not less attractive are trimmed with masses of tiny ruffles which give the softest, billowy appearance to the gown. Then there are lovely silk mulls that come by the yard, and are printed in the most exquisite pompadour and Persian designs and colors. These are worn simply but artistically folded about the shoulders and bust, and are picturesque in the extreme.

RIBBON TRIMMING.

It is said there will be a great use of narrow taffeta ribbon, employed with braid, embroidery or lace to form elaborate patterns. Large rosettes or scroll patterns are made in this way. The trimming is generally carried out in black on a gown of lighter, plain or fancy wool. A gown of fine wool canvas cloth, flecked with white, has the skirt trimmed about a foot from the hem with an elaborate, deep scroll pattern, done in narrow black ribbon, united and finished by fine black and white passementerie. The pattern is done by hand and in most irregular fashion. The skirt is laid in a cluster of side plaits behind and on the hips. There is the same trimming on the blouse, carried over the shoulders and edging a vest made of line after line of fine black lace ruching over a white foundation. The upper part of the sleeves is plaited and embroidered, the lower puff ending in wristbands of the trimmings.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LUNCH.

'He had a most enviable appetite for plain, nutritious food,' said Mr. G. W. E. Russell recently, in his charming discourse on Mr. Gladstone at the Cambridge Summer Meeting. 'The word reminds me,' writes a correspondent, 'of a luncheon party at Hawarden Castle a year or two before Mr. Gladstone's death. He was then, by medical orders, on very simple diet indeed, and while we others partook of all sorts of dainty dishes, he ate his boiled fish and milk pudding without a word or sigh, giving us meanwhile one of those delightful sparkling "monologues" to which Mr. Russell refers. Towards the end of the meal, however, I noticed that Mr. Gladstone lost a little of his smiling serenity, and once or twice looked round somewhat furtively to see if the man behind his chair had departed. When this event had at last taken place, the old man rose with a twinkle in his eyes, went to the sideboard, cut himself a substantial "crust" off the loaf, helped himself to a plentiful supply of cheese, and while we toyed with hothouse grapes and peaches, he ate the "forbidden fruit" with the relish of a schoolboy.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

Advertisements.



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I have fully recovered from an attack of muscular rheumatism, thanks to the use of your Powley's Liquified Ozone. I consider it an excellent product as a toner and blood purifier, and will never be without it.

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Advertisements.

WHY WOOLLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A Scene in a Grocer's Store.

Sir, I have just come round myself to tell you that you have absolutely spoiled a pair of blankets on me.

I have!

Yes, sir, you have!

Surely you are mistaken, madam!

I am not mistaken. I sent round my little girl a few days ago for a good strong soap to wash out some heavy things. In all innocence I used what you sent me, and the result is that my blankets are just the skeleton of what they were. They are ruined, sir, and it's your fault!

Yes, but I sent what I usually send in such cases.

What you usually send! No wonder Mrs. Moore, my neighbor, complains of her clothes wearing out; I find you usually send her the same soap.

But, madam, I always give my customers what they ask for. Had you named a particular brand of soap you would have had it.

Named a particular brand! How was I to know anything of brands? But I know better now, and I know what ruined my blankets—and my hands are in a nice plight, too!

I can assure you, madam, that it is not my desire to sell anything that will be injurious to either the hands or clothing of my customers, and I shall be glad to know how you prove that what I sold you injured your blankets and your hands.

Well, I was telling Mrs. Neill my trouble, and she lent me a little cutting, and here it is; you can read it:

"Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, describes the destructive property of soda upon wool very graphically.

"After mentioning how strong alkali such as potash and soda, disastrously affect cotton, linen, and wool, he says:

"On one occasion I employed this property of soda in a useful way. There was a large quantity of new blankets sent to one of our hospitals, which, when given out, were said by the patients to be not so warm as the old blankets were, and that led to an investigation as to whether the blankets were genuine or not. They looked well, and weighed properly, and I got a blanket sent to me for examination and analysis. We found soon that there was cotton mixed with the wool, and the question was as to separating the two, because they were thoroughly woven throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibre. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as a kind of skeleton—a sort of ghost—of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strong by themselves, affect woollen articles in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woollen fibre."

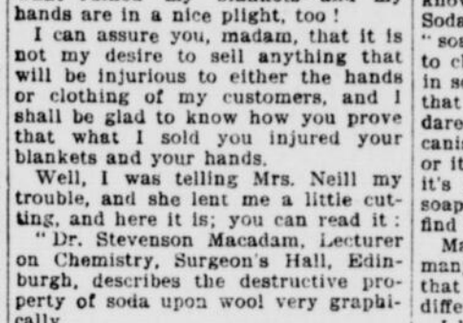
Now, I want to tell you that we neighbors have had a talk over the matter, and we are not going to have our clothes and hands ruined in this way. Several of our neighbors who know have proved to us that Washing Sodas, Potash, Chloride of Lime, and "soap substitutes" are most injurious to clothes and hands. "Free alkali" in soaps is practically the caustic soda that burns the clothes. Why, you dare not keep Caustic Soda in a tin canister; it must be in an earthen jar, or it will even corrode the tin! Now, it's for you to provide us with pure soap without free alkali, or we must find it elsewhere.

Madam, you enlighten me! So many soaps are advertised as pure, that I really took little heed to any difference between them.

I have one, however, that has medical certificates of its freedom from free alkali. It is guaranteed pure; and the makers offer $5,000 reward to any one who can prove it is not pure, and further, I am authorized to return the purchase money to any one finding cause for complaint.

Let me see it! Why, Sunlight Soap! It's a beautiful clean, fresh-looking soap, and this Octagon shape is very handy. Give me five bars.

Note by the grocer.—This whole neighborhood is using Sunlight Soap now. I have no more complaints. I have no room in my store now for resinous concoctions of alkali poisons: but it is not the grocer's fault if the public are satisfied with common soaps. If the public ask for Sunlight Soap—octagon bar—we give it them. 604



97 PIECES FREE

Dinner and Tea Set, elegantly decorated English China. 12 Dinner Plates, 12 Tea Plates, 12 Soup Plates, 12 Cups, 12 Saucers, 12 Fruit Saucers, 12 Butter Pads, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Covers, 1 10-inch Meat Platter, 1 14-inch Meat Platter, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Tea Pot and Cover, 1 Sugar Bowl and Cover, 1 Creamer and 1 Slop Bowl—in all **97 full size Pieces** of handsome decorated China **given away** for selling at **15c.** each only **16** beautiful 14k. Gold finished Stone Set Stick Pins and helping us to secure a few more agents. These dainty Pins are in a variety of pretty designs set with exquisite imitation Turquoise, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc., of so fine a quality and brilliant a finish that only an expert could tell them from real gems. They look exactly worth ten times what we ask and at our price, **15c.** go like wildfire. You can earn this handsome Dinner and Tea Set in a few hours of your spare time. Write to-day and we send Stick Pins postpaid. **Don't miss this chance.** Pin Co., Dept. 1793 Toronto

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HOME DEPARTMENT

MAKE THE BEST OF THINGS.

Courtesy in the Home—The Fashions—Candy-Making.

HOME THOUGHTS.

This would be a pretty grey, unhappy world, if people did not make the best of things. Everybody, even the most apparently fortunate, has his sorrows and disappointments, which make wealth and success count as almost nothing in the scale. Indeed, the very ability to buy almost anything else that heart may desire only makes the mockery more apparent. The only way in which to gain even a moderate share of contentment is to make the best of things, taking the hard knocks as one of the fortunes of the war of life, and trying earnestly to find the easiest way of fitting the yoke to the neck.

If a finger is lost, make the best of the other nine. If a foot is lost, find the easiest and handiest way of getting around and be thankful that it was not both feet. If two feet are taken, there is more than one way of keeping up with the procession of your fellow-men—and be thankful that it was not the brain. If the sight goes, there is much to make the world seem darker, but courage and sweetness of disposition will draw friends about one to make light in the darkness. If the hearing goes, be joyful that the sight is still left, that all the members of your body are intact, that you can still go about independently. Find something that will assist the hearing. Do not be too proud to confess that the hearing is dull. Get out of the silence, reach out after people, learn to be interested in everything, train the other senses to watch more closely, and to make up for the lost sense.

The world does not slip out of one's grasp because of affliction, unless he weakly allows his fingers to relax. It is really a great and beautiful world, and a sympathetic one, that admires courage in adversity,—but each man must come to the world's standard of what is worthy of admiration, and a helping hand by making the best of what falls to his share.

NOTHING TO LIVE FOR.

Nothing to live for? Soul, that cannot be,
Though when hearts break, the world seems emptiness;
But unto thee I bring in thy distress
A message born of love and sympathy,
And may it prove, O soul, the golden key
To all things beautiful and good, and bless
Thy life which looks to thee so comfortless—
This is the word: 'Some one hath need of thee.'

Some one, or who or where I do not know;
Knowest thou not? Then seek; make no delay
And thou shalt find in land of sun or snow,
Who waits thee, little child or pilgrim grey;
For since God keeps thee in his world below,
Some one has need of thee somewhere to-day.

—Emma C. Dowd.

WHEN SHE NAGS.

The woman who nags! How much she has to answer for! How much vital force, how much life energy is wasted to please her. How little she understands. She is in her way a vampire, draining a man's heart blood until he drops unconscious or until he revolts and seeks more cheerful and sympathetic surroundings. What is meant by that word nag? It is not merely the fretfulness, the complaints of a dissatisfied woman. A woman can nag a man by her silence, by her lack of appreciation and sympathy, by her absolute indifference to his comfort and happiness. There is a contemptuous silence that says more oftentimes than a torrent of vituperation. Some one has said that it is not the awful, the tremendous sorrows of life that wear furrows in the face and soul, but the continued dig, dig of every-day troubles. There is so much truth in this. And only one who has endured criticism, complaints, fault finding, iterated and reiterated, can dream of the corroding iron that pierces the very soul.

COURTESY IN THE HOME.

(By Helen M. Marsh, in 'The American Mother.')

'How old is Rob, Mrs. Irwin?' asked Mrs. Gay, an old school friend from the city who was spending a few weeks in her beautiful farm home.

'Rob is sixteen, Mrs. Gay; why do you ask so seriously?'

'Because he is such a charming boy, and though at the 'Hobbledehoy age,' shows no symptoms of that condition. My Herbert is fifteen, and has just worried the life out of me for the last two years, and is likely to for some time to come.'

Mrs. Irwin laughed, that happy sort of laugh which is as contagious as measles and much more comforting to catch.

'You talk as if the dear boy had some terrible malady which he might never get over,' she said. 'Maybe his worries have been as disquieting as his mother's. Children are so sensitive to the domestic atmosphere, and possibly he may have suspected that you were disturbed about him.

'If he hasn't, I'm not to blame!' declared Mrs. Gay, with tears in her eyes.

'He used to be so graceful and gentlemanly, and to see him growing awkward and shy, seems too bad. He was so companionable, too, and now he goes to his room, if the girls have visitors, and refuses to attend little social gatherings such as he always enjoyed till the last year and a half. Maude and Emma try to tease and laugh it out of him, and I have pointed out his ridiculous ways till I feel it does no good; he seems not to care any more for what I say, even though he knows it is for his own interest I say it. He is taking up as companions, boys I never allowed him to associate with when he was younger, and I found him smoking a pipe the other day.'

Mrs. Irwin was grave enough now, and her own eyes were moist. 'Poor boy!' she said with her earnest, affectionate gaze upon her friend. 'Poor boy!'

Mrs. Gay colored and bit her lips. 'You say that as if I had abused him, when the fact is he has always been indulged far more than the others. I was so proud of him, and I had dreaded this awkward age, so I began watching him and warning him against it in its beginning. His boy nature seems changed, and he is growing away from me day by day. Yet I fail to see how I could do or say more than I have done and said.'

'I fear you have done and said too much, little mother, if you will let me speak plainly.'

'I shall be glad if you will, dear friend; for your children are as free from any signs of this uncouth period, as if they had lived in the city all their lives; while my son who has really been enjoying all that money and position could do for him would not put many country boys to shame. You have some secret of training your people, that is evident.'

'No, Mrs. Gay, no,' said Mrs. Irwin with the strongest emphasis, 'I have no secret. I only have what all mothers possess equally with me, the Golden Rule and love for my children.'

'I do not quite see how the Golden Rule applies to the training of children,' as Mrs. Gay tried to read her friend's meaning in her face; 'I thought that was for our neighbors.'

'Who is our neighbor if not first of all the ones nearest and dearest? And how dare I teach this to my children if I do not live it at home and see that they live it to each other and to me? It is the very first thing they have to learn, that we must all, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, do to each other as well as those outside as we would be done by. The courtesies of the home are the first fruits of our Lord's teaching. If these are impressed upon the plastic minds of our little ones, by example much more than precept, they seldom fail to extend them to their schoolfellows and others whom they meet.'

'I'm sure I always tried to have my children nice to each other,' said Mr. Gay with a half-puzzled look at her friend. 'As you say, it needs example more than precept, and you remember my husband's old failing? He's a most kind and indulgent husband and father, but he must have his teasing jokes, and sometimes he is really sarcastic, even more so than he used to be, especially to Herbert. The girls do not seem to call it out so often.'

'My dear friend,' said Mrs. Irwin laying her hand upon that of her guest, 'you have allowed disasters to accumulate till the number and size are truly appalling. You look surprised, but is your home the heaven on earth you were counting on in our girlish days? I see your answer in your face, and yet you cannot point to one great fault in your husband or children or yourself. It is the "little foxes that spoil the vines," you know. Your home vine is not spoiled, but if you would save it, you must drive out the "foxes." '

'Eleanor Irwin,' said Mrs. Gay, 'will you promise to be frank if I ask you some questions?'

'I will, my dear,' answered Mrs. Irwin. 'What do you want to know of me?'

'Do you mean to say that the family life in this home is always ordered as it has been with company in the house the last few days?'

'Why not?' said Mrs. Irwin with a smile born of peace and candor shining over her face. 'When Will and I were married, we made up our minds that company manners were none too good for everyday use. I was inclined to little sarcasms, you remember, and was thought to have a sprightly wit which it was pleasant to use. In married life I soon found it a dangerous pleasure, and after hurting my dear husband a few times with it, I offered it as a sacrifice on the altar of my devotion to him. It was not much to do, and he was always so thoroughly kind-hearted that he could not help being a gentleman. Of course, after the children came, we were more careful than before, because I had to show them how their father should be loved and honored, and he had to teach them by his manner how to care for and cherish their mother. They know how thoroughly we love and respect each other and them.'

'Well,' interrupted Mr. Gay, 'I never heard of the respect due one's children before!'

'You have missed a strong point in training them if you overlooked that,' said her friend, quietly. 'If you study their natures and actions, you must surely see many things in both to respect and to admire. Judicious mention of them in the presence of the family calls forth appreciation, and encourages effort toward right action. It also induces a kindly feeling one for another.'

'How about their faults, though?' urged Mrs. Gay. 'For your children, as lovely as they are, have some little failings. I notice (pardon me for mentioning it) that Edith is quite inclined to be heedless, and that Rob is sometimes hasty in speech and manner, though he tries to keep this disposition under control. It isn't much when he has so many beautiful qualities; only it surprised me to see a flaw.'

'You will see many flaws in us all if you stay a week with us, dear friend. We are not on the angelic plane by any means. We only respect and love ourselves and each other, and each tries every day to make the rest a little happier. We never come together that we do not try to see some pleasant thing we can do for each other. You know we keep no maid, so both children have been taught to do housework. Rob can cook a dinner and serve it as perfectly as Edith.'

'And yet,' exclaimed the visitor, 'he does not look like a girl boy!'

'Nor is he,' said Mrs. Irwin smiling serenely. 'He likes baseball with a relish he never pretends to bestow on the making of apple dumplings, and he prefers "getting up his muscle" by belaboring the "punching bag" rather than by wielding the broom. But better than either he loves lightening my labors, giving me or Edith time to read and practice with him; for we are a musical family, you know. Edith plays the violin, and Rob the flute sometimes, and others that little French horn you see over there, and I the piano. Will is even a more wonderful whistler than he was in his younger days. So you see by helping each other we get a good deal of time to practice. Edith has a taste for out-of-door life, and drives the field machines for her father hours at a stretch in haying time and harvest. She is an expert horsewoman, rides and drives as well as Rob himself. We never suggest the faults of either one of our young people except to emphasize their opposite virtues, and try to interest them so much in each other and their mutual friends that they have little time to be self-conscious. Rob actually asked me one day what people meant by the "awkward age" he saw mentioned in a book he was reading.'

'What did you tell him?' queried Mr. Gay.

'I told him it came when a boy began to forget how to be helpful and jolly, and began to remember himself oftener than he did his friends.'

'Well,' remarked the visitor with a long-drawn sigh, 'I don't see what you want to go to heaven for! If your domestic machinery runs on like this every day in the year, conditions need very little improving, it seems to me.'

'Don't mistake the situation, dear friend,' said Mrs. Irwin. 'Each day brings its problems, and few successes come by chance. Taking Christ for our model, we have a high ideal before us, and even though we reach a little loftier ground each year, there is so much climbing still to do before we come near his beautiful courtesy, his gentleness, his self-forgetting helpfulness, that the goal we strive for looks a long way off.'

'You make me long to climb with you,' and Mrs. Gay looked at her friend with a determined light in her eyes. 'My husband and my children are by nature better, kinder than the average, I am sure. We have made one or two fundamental mistakes, and these have led to others. How shall we begin to make for better conditions?'

'By calling a family counsel,' answered Mrs. Irwin promptly. 'Lay the situation before them fairly, and tell them how you hope to gain for yourself and them by applying the Golden Rule to the family life; in other words by making the father, mother, the sisters, and brother the nearest neighbor. Then "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" seems the easiest thing in the world to do.

'Instead of noticing Herbert's voice and too retiring manner, have his friends in, and be sure that the sisters will help to entertain them. Want him to join you in your reading and recreation, as much as you ever did. His awkwardness will soon wear off, and all his old charm of manner return. If you think it wiser to speak to the daughters by themselves instead of trying to get a family opinion, it might be best in your case. Then talk seriously with your husband, and he will listen, if you do not fret him. He does not know that he is hurting his boy by his sarcastic speech. To Herbert himself say nothing, only show him that you need his love and attention more than you ever did. His old courteous ways in returning will sit with a new grace upon him.'

'You make courtesy a Christian duty instead of a matter of charm, or gentleness,' said Mrs. Gay.

'The courtesy that is worn simply to add to what you call agreeableness,' Mrs. Irwin replied, 'is not to be despised; it is better than none at all; but that which is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, is the summing up of all Christian duty; for no man can love his neighbor as himself who has not first loved the Divine with all his heart, with all his mind, and with all his strength.'

FASHION NOTES.

Old-fashioned cashmeres, that are so soft and refined to both touch and effect and drape so artistically, are being shown among the more modern weaves in light woollens. A fine cashmere in evening shades is always desirable, economical and stylish, with 'no end of wear.' Cashmere in well-chosen colors is never passe for house gowns. Among these goods is also to be found mousseline de laine, both in solid colors and lovely pompadour floral designs, rosebuds, wild flowers and all the old favorites thrown on white or black grounds. The durability and beauty of these goods have long been tested, and nothing on the market is more desirable for house gowns and negligees of all sorts, trimmed with lace and ribbons.

On some of the new shirt waists are big round flat metal buttons, which are particularly good when they tone in with the material, as, for instance, dark steel buttons on a deep gray waist, while others on a tan waist show a yellowish tone. On dark greens or blues they are not so good. On some of the flannel waists small round gilt ball buttons are used.

The day of the silk gown is here once more, and for autumn street wear dark silks are being made up to take the place of the summer silk shirt waist suits. Pin dots on a dark ground, dark checks, chameleon effects, tartan plaids, are all in demand. Moire and plain taffeta are popular. Even more beautiful are the combinations of silk and velvet, velvet designs on a ground of rich satin or silk. In a multitude of other ways velvet and silk are interwoven. Velvet dots, velvet stripes, velvet line checks appear upon silks of all colors, and silks or satins striped in small velvet dots are especially liked.

SKIRTS.

The skirts of autumn gowns seem curiously close and scant, except at the bottom, where the decided flare gives a line to the figure that dangerously approaches the grotesque. The habit back and the close hips seem features of all skirts, and many of the models show the close effect carried down to the knees. These are all gored skirts, naturally, and in most cases the seams are outlined by braid, pipings or some other form of trimming. Up and down lines are preferred. The shaped flounce is hardly seen, although evening gowns and many elaborate gowns of thin stuffs appear with ruffles and flounces. But heavy wool and velvet suits are, as a rule, made with gored skirts, seven or nine gores, with the seams outlined in some way and the bottom perhaps trimmed with applique. A newer skirt is the close skirt made with narrow or wide, round, unstitched plaits. This skirt is cut close to the figure, as close as possible, and in this way the round plaits are becoming. They are caught in the middle, but not stitched. Five plaits, one down the middle of the back, the rest on the sides, with a plain front, is the usual arrangement.

SHIRT WAISTS.

The separate shirt waists have many new models, and though the perfectly plain tailored waist of silk or flannel is always correct, there are delightful variations upon it. Plaits, tucks, straps, embroidered bands, silk braids all go to the making of the new shirt waists. The French flannels are surprisingly beautiful. The wash flannels, particularly the Saxony flannels, are better than ever before. Albatros and French cashmere are fashioned to shirt waists by some of the most popular makers, and crepe de chine, elaborated with fagot stitching and lace, forms a large percentage of the daintiest waists.

TRIMMINGS.

Many of the best dressmakers are making their own buttons of braid, passementerie and jet and fancy beads. They are delightfully irregular in shape and are, of course designed to carry out the style of a particular gown. Other smart buttons are embroidered by hand. Little buttons of dark wood look smart on tailored suits of cloth or wool.

Fur-trimmed gowns are slowly putting in an appearance, and some of the velvet and fur combinations are strikingly rich. On the light cloths, too, fur will be a favored trimming, usually in combination with embroidery or passementerie. Even on the lace gowns fur is frequently a feature.

LONG COATS.

The winter silk coats are to be very fashionable. The heavy ribbed silks and the brocades as well will be used for both the medium and long coats, and will, by the aid of interlining, be made as warm as if cloth were used. The trimmings are all on the heavy and elaborate order. Cords and tassels, lace applique, heavy velvet embroidery or silk outlined with silk cord—any or all of these are not thought too heavy for these times when too much trimming is a thing unknown.

MILLINERY.

Hats keep to the same round, flat lines that characterized them in the spring. There is going to be a lot of velvet hats later on to go with the velvet coats and suits. Very chic are hats made by putting together in shingles strips of heavy cloth or felt. These brims are often lined with plaited muslin. The lined brim seems to be a feature of the autumn millinery, and the lining may be either tucked, plaited or shirred and made of silk or mousseline rather than of lace. Picturesque hats of soft felt, heavy with ostrich plumes, will be a feature of the winter. A good deal of the trimming of hats fall down in the back on the hair. The new French hats are soft and velvet-like in appearance, especially the pure white models which will be popular for demi-dress wear. The deeper-colored hats are made in many different ways. They are chiefly trimmed with velvet and feathers, with additions of very handsome velvet flowers and foliage. Then the sole trimming consists of a large Alsatian bow set directly on the top of the hat, the long wide loops of satin or velvet ribbon reaching well over the brim.

CANDY MAKING.

Maple Sugar Candy—Break into small pieces one pound of maple sugar and melt. Then add one-half cup of milk and half a cupful of cream until when a little is dropped into cold water it forms a soft ball. Take from the fire and stir until it begins to cream. Pour into a buttered dish, mark into squares, and break apart when cold.

Molasses Kisses—Boil together four cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, and one teaspoon of cream-of-tartar, until a bit of the mixture dropped into cold water will harden. Turn the candy into a deep buttered plate. So soon as it cools enough to permit it, pull it into long, narrow strips. Take the shears and cut the candy into inch lengths, wrapping each piece in paraffine paper. Do not put butter or sugar, or anything on the hands when pulling.

Fudge.—Stir constantly while boiling together two cupfuls of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, one bar of chocolate. When almost done add a small piece of butter. Take from fire, add a little vanilla flavoring, also nuts or cocoanut if desired, and stir until smooth. Pour into a buttered plate and check into squares.

Candied dates—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar; one-half cup of water; pinch of cream of tartar; boil together until a little dropped into cold water will become brittle. Drop the dates into the mixture about half a dozen at a time. When they are well covered with the sugar, place on buttered plates to dry.

Nuts and figs may also be candied in this way.

Hoarhound Candy—Steep one tablespoonful of hoarhound leaves in one cupful of boiling water. When the liquid becomes cold, strain and add one pound of granulated sugar and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Boil slowly, removing any scum that may come to the surface, but do not stir. Drop a little of the candy into cold water. When it becomes brittle pour the mixture into buttered plates.

Wintergreen Candy—Boil hard for about three minutes, two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water. Add one teaspoonful of wintergreen flavoring, and beat until the candy begins to look white; then drop on buttered paper.

Molasses Taffy—Three cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil these ingredients until when tested in cold water a little of the mixture forms a hard ball. If you prefer the taffy to be brittle do not remove until the candy cracks when dropped in the water.

Molasses Gems — The above receipt for taffy may be used for these. After the candy has been pulled, flatten out and spread with any fruit jelly. Press the two edges and ends tightly together. Pull out into a long, narrow strip, and cut with the shears into inch lengths.

Almond Bars—Take two pounds of light brown sugar and one-half cupful of water; add a pinch of cream of tartar, and when the candy begins to boil, drop in slowly, stirring meanwhile, one pound of blanched almonds. Cook until the nuts are a light golden brown, then turn the mixture into a buttered pan about an inch deep. When almost cold cut into bars.

Cocoanut Balls — Melt two cupfuls of sugar in one cupful of water. Then boil slowly without stirring about ten minutes, skimming off the scum which comes to the top. Drop a little slowly from a spoon and when a fine thread clings to it the candy is done. Take it from the fire, add a pinch of cream of tartar, and beat until it is thick enough to mold easily in the hands. Add grated cocoanut, form into balls, brush over with white of egg, roll in the cocoanut, and set aside to harden.

Ribbons—The above foundation may be used for these delicious candies also. Take equal parts of the cream and flavor with chocolate, vanilla, strawberry, coffee, lemon, or anything desired. Cover the pastry-board and rolling-pin with confectioner's sugar, and quickly roll out each portion into a long layer about five inches wide. Put one layer upon the other, press together and cut into strips with the scissors.



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 THOUGHTS.

Wherever there is a human being there is an opportunity for kindness.—Seneca.

It is difficult to tell how much men's minds are conciliated by a kind manner and gentle speech.—Cicero.

If what must be given is given willingly, the kindness is doubled.—Syrus.

'O many an arrow will reach a heart
For which it was not intended
If a fearless marksman wings the dart,
And the hurt can never be mended;
And many a friendship may be lost,
And many a love-link broken,
Because of neglect to count the cost
Of a word that is lightly spoken.'

NOTES OF THE BRANCHES.

The Montreal branch will hold a special meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street. A large attendance is requested, as important business is to be discussed.

A wheel chair was sent recently to an invalid in the city, who was rejoiced to get it, as she needed it very much.

Two dollars in money, and a good number of papers have been received. A box of literature, clothing, etc., is being sent to a mission in the Peace River district.

The Westmount branch held a well attended meeting in Victoria Hall, on Tuesday afternoon. The officers, re-elected for the ensuing year are:—President, Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson; first vice-president, Miss A. Macfarlane; second vice-president, Mrs. D. E. Bowie; secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street; treasurer, Mrs. Allan Macdonald.

A number of letters, some making requests and others expressing gratitude for 'sunshine' sent, were read. One request was from a lady in Huron County, Ont., asking for a wheel chair for a crippled neighbor, a young man whose aunt looks after him. Her work would be much lightened by a wheel chair, so the society will try to send one.

It was decided to give an entertainment some time next month, to raise funds for the winter's work. A debate will be one of the chief features of the programme.

After the business part of the meeting refreshments were served, the hostesses being Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Macfarlane, and Miss Golding. Music added to the enjoyment of the meeting. Mrs. S. C. Marson played and sang, the Misses Dougall played a duet on the piano, and Miss Gill sang a solo. Several new members were present.

A book rest was asked for for the use of an invalid at Lisgar station. The Westmount branch did not happen to have one, but the Montreal branch did, and as they have kindly loaned it, it has been sent.

Contributions for the Labrador mission have been received from Mrs. Swall, Mrs. Bigelow, Miss McKeand, Mrs. Kittson, and Mrs. Ewart, and a donation in money from Miss Golding. Mrs. Sclater and Miss Macfarlane contributed postage stamps which are always welcome. Each stamp given performs a sunshine mission, carrying letters, papers, etc., in many directions.

A BRANCH IN ASSINIBOIA.

Some young girls at Kenils, Assiniboia, N.W.T., have become interested in Sunshine work, and have organized a branch in their Sunday school. They had twenty names enrolled to begin with, three being teachers, and the others children under fifteen. They have the right idea of sunshine work, for they are beginning with that nearest to them, spreading good cheer in their own homes first. They are sending pictures and cards to a Sunday school in Alberta, where they are badly needed; also trying to cheer a little sufferer in another district, write letters to 'shut-in,' etc. The organizer is Miss Annie M. Smith.

Those who showed so much interest in the little boy in Assiniboia who suffered so much with rheumatism, will be glad to hear that he is a little better. He is still quite ill, though, and his mother writes: 'I do not know what I should do to amuse him if it were not for the books and papers his sunshine friends sent. There were some nice things, including photographs, and over two years of the 'Boys' Own Paper, of which I could find no clue to the senders. But I wish to thank all very heartily.'

The little sisters and brothers of this boy wanted to 'pass on' some of their sunshine, so they made up a parcel of little things for a sick child at Okotoks, Alta. One little girl, ten years old, took the bead trimming off her old school dress, and strung the beads on thread, to amuse the other child.

The books sent by the Westmount Branch to Ymir, B.C., have been formed into a lending library in charge of one of the ministers there. He says: 'I find that something after the type of the Chas. M. Sheldon series or Ralph Connor's books are eagerly sought after by the boys in our mining and lumbering camps. You would be surprised to find well educated young fellows working as choppers and miners, but occasionally one runs across a man with a college degree, in places where one least expects it.

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

Advertisements.

A COMFORT AND A CARE.

If Your Home is Blessed With a Baby You Will Appreciate This.

A baby is a priceless comfort, but in its utter helplessness is also a great care. Anything that will relieve the tired mother and add to baby's health and happiness is both a help and a friend. This is what makes the statement of Mrs. Thos. Little, of Kingston, Ont., so interesting to all mothers. She says: 'When my baby was eighteen months old he was troubled with a sour stomach and was badly constipated. These troubles made him cross and restless, and I had to be up with him a number of times during the night. I finally got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and after giving them to him for a few days his bowels became regular, his stomach was sweetened and he slept well. I think these Tablets are just what mothers need for their little ones.' Baby's Own Tablets are the best and most convenient form for administering medicine to the very young. They are safe and harmless and free from opiates. Sent post paid on receipt of price, 25 cents per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. A book on the care of infants and children sent free on request. Write for it.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Stuart, late of Waiapu, who has just arrived in England, has resigned his see in New Zealand, in the midst of a most successful episcopate, in order that he might go to preach to the Moskms in Persia.

The Rev. J. P. McNaughton, American Board missionary at Smyrna, writes that great suffering has been caused by a fire in the town of Afion Kava Hissar, which destroyed 800 Armenian and 300 Turkish homes. The Armenian population is largely destitute, and Mr. McNaughton appeals in their behalf.

As the peasantry of Ireland have decreased in numbers, the priests have increased. In the Province of Munster, in 1901, there were no fewer than 4,578 priests, monks, nuns, and ecclesiastical students, an increase of 2,356 since 1871, although the population of that district has decreased by 318,410.

The Bishop of Liverpool has for a month been conducting services in a little mission chapel at Derby Haven fishing village. There was no choir, Sankey's hymns were used, and Mrs Chavasse played the little organ. One Sunday the congregation overcrowded the little hall, and the Bishop came out and preached on the beach.

'In the work of the Army,' says General Booth, 'my precious, blessed children have helped me. It is true that one or two have fallen from my side, but I love them, and they have fallen to come back sooner or later. But the Salvation Army does not belong to the Booth family. It belongs to the Salvation Army. So long as the Booth family are good Salvationists, and worthy of commands, they shall have them, but only if they are. I am not the General of the family. I am the General of the Salvation Army.'

The Rev. J. B. Griffiths, of Mazeras, East Africa, in a letter just received, gives a glimpse of the difficulties often thrown into the pathway of missionaries by those who ought to be their helpers. 'The Uganda Railway,' he says, 'has commenced to run Sunday trains to Mazeras. Last Sunday was the first day. The trains brought five or six hundred bluejackets from the men-of-war, and their behavior was abominable. They cut down bananas, stole fowls, cocoanuts, and even sheep, and there was drinking, fighting, etc. I am going to protest to the authorities.'

The mails from Uganda contain many references to the ravages of the fatal 'sleeping sickness.' It would be difficult to exaggerate the fearful rapidity with which this dread scourge is spreading. As many as twenty thousand have died in South Busoga during the last eighteen months from this complaint alone. It is matter for thankfulness that a government commission of inquiry is on foot. At present, neither cause nor cure of the strange malady have been discovered. A double solemnity and urgency is, surely, says the 'Gleaner,' imparted by it to the Katikiro's appeal, 'Send us teachers, teachers, more teachers!'

The adult Sunday-school movement has been responsible for much good work in the city of Birmingham, but none perhaps worthy of more attention than that just undertaken by the members of the Clark Street branch. A few years ago a room was opened in Bishopsgate street, but the accommodation there soon became inadequate. The lease of the 'Beehive' public-house being surrendered under Mr. Arthur Chamberlain's licensing scheme, the property has been purchased, altered, and fitted up as a Sunday-school and club house. With the expenditure of £150 the adult Sunday-school have got a centre for very useful work.

In calling attention to the increased whiskey bill of Scotland, the Newcastle 'Chronicle' remarks: 'At the Band of Hope conference the children belonging to that organization were enumerated by millions. At that rate of progress, the whiskey bill would soon be reduced provided the juvenile abstainers all grew up into adult teetotallers. But it is notorious that they do not; and this leakage would seem to be a question of prime importance to the Band of Hope people. It may be something worth striving after to obtain juvenile pledges; but the effort would seem to have been almost wasted if these youthful water-drinkers subsequently lapse into habits which enable the Scottish distillers to boast of an increased output of whiskey.'

Seventeen hundred Bible class excursionists went to London on Sept. 20 to attend the great meeting of the Bible class Federation in Exeter Hall. This organization was only started in 1896 by a union of seven Bible classes, having a membership of 150; now 313 classes, with a membership of 15,550, are affiliated, 156 classes having been added last year. Mr. John Henry Hirst's seven years' work as president of the Huddersfield Bible Class Association is now crowned by his election in succession to the Rev. F. B. Meyer as president of the Federation. His address, 'The Bible a living force in our class,' was the principal item in the programme of the meeting. The excitement culminated at the close of the meeting, when the 1,700 Bible class excursionists from Huddersfield had to take their seats on the seventy conveyances, drawn up along the Strand, each to take its complement of twenty-five persons back to St. Pancras station.

THE MISSIONARY SUBSTITUTE.

Less than two years ago the Missionary Substitute Company was started, in a California church. Quoting from their circular, published at that time:—'The object of this company is to obey our marching orders. Christ wished the Gospel preached in all the world. He wisnes it still. "Go into all the world; teach all nations; be my witnesses unto the uttermost part of the earth." Missionary work is, therefore, a matter of obedience, not of opinion. Some cannot go. They can send. Hence the Substitute Company.

The Oakland Church, first to adopt the plan, agreed to support a missionary. They divided the stock into shares at five cents each per month, and every member took one or more shares. Each shareholder was given pledge cards and twelve envelopes. The response was eager from the first, and results show a great increase in missionary contributions.

'The introduction of the Missionary Substitute plan has greatly quickened the missionary spirit. Some who were not convinced of the importance of foreign missions, say they see it now. Special objects have incresaed, while the direct contribution to foreign missions is three hundred percent larger than last year. But the Board of Home Missions has been the largest gainer. The inconsistency of increasing gifts to the foreign work while asking two hundred dollars from the Board of Home Missions forced itself upon the people with such power that self-support is the result.'—'Assembly Herald,' New York.

MORAL INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The most stringent law upon the statute books of our state is directed against intemperance as a vice, and our public schools are required to teach the future citizen that 'wine is a mocker.' Is not this moral instruction? Would it not be within the province of moral instruction to ask our schools to teach the wickedness of profanity? Would we offend the public if our schools took a stand against Sunday baseball and the desecration of the Sabbath? So with the whole list of virtues that go to make up a perfect character—honesty, frugality, patience, forbearance, cleanliness, reverence for holy things and respect for old age. Who shall say that these things cannot be taught in the public school without trespassing upon the domain of the religious teacher? In so far as the perfect religious character embraces all these virtues, to that extent it may be that the school would be an element, in religious training.

But beyond these virtues, beyond these fundamental principles of correct living, the school need not, ought not, and must not go.—Charles R. Skinner, New York State Superintendent of Education.

THROUGH SIBERIA.

Miss Graham and Miss Black, two of the Church missionaries, have come home from China on furlough, and have established a record by accomplishing the journey overland, by means of the new Trans-Siberian Railway. The journey, which occupied twenty-two days from Port Arthur to London, is graphically described by Miss Graham in a paper in 'Our Sisters in Other Lands' for October. Writing of the railway run across Siberia, which is so generally associated with snow-covered plains, and hungry wolves, and manacled prisoners, Miss Graham says:—'That is not in the very least like what we saw. Day after day we rolled along across a great undulating meadow, covered with the richest pasture, and bright with wild flowers; sometimes great patches of it would be a blaze of pink or yellow, and the air would be fragrant with the scent of the flowers or of new-mown hay. Then, as we got farther west, there were great stretches of most beautiful birch forests.' On the Manchurian frontier, and again near Lake Baikal, and in crossing the Ural range, the scenery (says Miss Graham) is like that of the Scott country near Melrose, or part of Surrey. The travellers had warm sunshine nearly all the way.

A REMARKABLE MOVEMENT.

The Rev. Dr. H. U. Weitbrecht, of the Punjab Mission, draws attention in his annual letter to a religious movement which originated in 1900 among some Hindu women of the upper classes in Lahore. The society, called the Bhajan Mandli (Association for Worship), was at first composed of only five families who met for worship and the singing of devotional bhajans once a week. Now it has made considerable progress, and more than one hundred ladies were present at the annual meeting held in October, 1901. The 'covenant' to which each member subscribes runs as follows:—

'We will renounce lying, slander, quarrelling with friends and relatives, and all kinds of obscenity; and we will try to promote the welfare of our sisters.'

At the annual gathering before mentioned the lady founder read a prayer in Hindi prose and a hymn was sung:—

'Thou are my Lord, I Thy handmaiden,
Thou art love, I thirst for love.'

'Papers and a 'Report' were read by various members. The editor of a small Urdu paper for women, published weekly in Lahore, is a Mohammedan lady, and in referring to this meeting in her editorial notes she remarked:—

'We give our best wishes to these true-hearted, right-minded sisters who have made such efforts for the abandonment of idolatry and in the spread of righteousness and of the worship of God, and we heartily pray that he will grant them success.'

Dr. Weitbrecht points out that these spiritual sympathies with a movement among people of another faith are not born of the Koran, and that is is evident that God is working in the mind of India, through the Bible and its teachings, a gradual but radical change of conceptions which is even now producing the first fruit of a harvest.'—C. M. S. 'Gleaner.'

GOOD NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Sunday, Aug. 10, was a remarkable day at the American Board mission in Pekin. It marked the ingathering of the first harvest since the siege. Twenty-five people were admitted to the church and seventeen taken on probation. The women's side of the church is notably full every Sunday. Among those admitted by baptism were nine members of the imperial clan, the one to which the Emperor belongs. The new comers include an entire family—husband, wife and six children, the oldest twenty years of age. The man is a cousin of the grand secretary, Gun Kang. Whatever may be the deterrent attitude of the official class, it seems certain that the people are friendly to foreign ideas and foreign religion and that as soon as their fears are put to flight they are willing to come into relations with the church.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

Advertisements.



GIRLS, LOOK!

Little Princess, the prettiest doll in the world, nearly 2 feet high, elegantly dressed from head to foot in silks and satins, lace and velvet, with stylish hat, dainty little slippers, real stockings and lace trimmed underclothing. Can be dressed and undressed like any live baby. As pretty as a fairy Princess, rosy cheeks, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes and golden ringlets. Can stand alone or sit in a chair. **Given free** for selling at 15c. each only 6 handsome pieces of Jewelry, Lockets, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our Jewelry looks worth 50c. At 15c. you can easily sell the 6 pieces in a few minutes. Write to-day and we will send the Jewelry postpaid. **Canadian Premium Syndicate, Dept. 1791 Toronto.**

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 2.

CITIES OF REFUGE.

Josh. xx., 1-9.

(Condensed from 'Peloubet's Notes.')

The goel, translated here 'avenger of blood,' and in Ruth 'kinsman,' next of kin, because it was the duty of the next of kin to perform the duties of the goel, is really the 'vindicator,' one 'whose duty it was to secure justice to the injured, to restore the violated family integrity, one who is authorized to obtain blood for blood as an act of justice. In civil cases the goel was the one to redeem property which his brother has sold, or the person of his brother who had been sold into slavery for debt. Compare the case of Ruth and Boaz, and the purchase of property by Jeremiah (Jer. xxxii., 8-12). In criminal law the goel, the next of kin, 'had laid upon him the duty of enforcing the claim for satisfaction of a murdered kinsman.' His duty was justice rather than revenge. In the case of loss of life he had the responsibility of securing to the family an equivalent of that loss, by other blood, or by an agreed payment for its value. Similar customs obtain in Persia, Abyssinia and among the Druses and Circassians, as also they obtained among the Hindus and the ancient Germans and Anglo-Saxons, our English ancestors. Under the Eastern idea of the responsibility of a whole family or clan for the act of any of its members, the Arab avenger hesitates not to slay the kinsman of the murderer. Hence have arisen those blood-feuds which are the curse of Arabia, and which, in Europe, still linger in the vendetta of Corsica and Sicily. Among the Hebrews no money, as among Bedouins and Arabs, and as allowed by the Romans, could buy off the wilful murderer (Num. xxxv., 31, 32.) Thus the Jewish law showed a just regard for human life and put the poor on the same footing as the rich. This primitive method of justice, however, exposed the people to great dangers. There was the danger of making it an instrument of private revenge. There was danger of long, bloody feuds, revenges, continued enmity, and almost extermination. Among the Arab tribes of the present day any bloodshed whatever, whether wilful or acidental, laid the homicide open to the 'duteous' revenge of the relatives and family of the slain person, who again in their turn were then similarly watched and hunted by the opposite party. There was also the danger of great injustice by not making a distinction between criminality and carelessness; between deliberate murder and accidental homicide.

'Cities of refuge.' Under the circumstance described above, it was necessary that there should be places of asylum, where one who had unintentionally killed another could be safe from the avenger, and where any one could have a fair trial. 'Whereof I spake unto you by the hand (the agency) of Moses.' See Num. xxxv., 9-34; Deut. xix., 1-3, where may be found a more detailed account of the object of these cities.

Verse 7. Kedesh, in the mountainous region of Naphtali, in the extreme north, west of the waters of Merom. Shechem, the central city of Samaria, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, a place well known in Bible history. Abraham and Jacob lived there for a time; Joseph's brethren fed their flocks in its vicinity; Joseph's body was buried there; Joshua assembled the people there for his farewell address; the Israelites had their conference with King Rehoboam there; and later Jesus had his well-known conversation there with the woman of Samaria. Hebron. Twenty miles south of Jerusalem.

Verse 8. Bezer. The most southerly of the cities of refuge east of the Jordan, twelve miles north-east of Heshbon. 'In the wilderness.' A wild, uncultivated, but not uninhabited region. 'Ramoth in Gilead (heights of Gilead), one of the great fortresses east of the Jordan, in the tribe of Gad. 'Gilead.' The mountainous region east of the Jordan, extending some sixty miles from the dead Sea to the Lake of Galilee. 'Golan,' the most northerly city chosen on the east of Jordan. Its very site is now unknown, though once a place of great power and influence. 'Bashan,' a region east of the Sea of Galilee and the northern Jordan, extending north to Mount Hermon.

Not only was the situation of these cities such as to present the easiest access from all parts of the country, but roads were to be built to them (Deut. xix., 3). 'According to the rabbis, in order to give the fugitive all possible advantage in his flight, it was the business of the Sanhedrin to make the roads that led to the cities of refuge convenient, by enlarging them and removing every obstruction that might hurt his foot or hinder his speed. No hillock was left, no river was allowed over which there was not a bridge. At every turning there were to be posts erected bearing the words 'Refuge, Refuge,' to guide the unhappy man in his flight.

The persons for whom these cities were set apart were only those who killed any person 'unawares and unwittingly,' literally, 'by error, without knowing.' Mention of different cases is made, as slaying another, not seeking his harm, when no dangerous weapon, indicating design to injure, was used (Num. xxxv., 16, 17, 18, compare verses 22-24); accident (Ex. xxi., 13); sudden collision (Num. xxxv., 22); something thrown upon a man without seeing him (Num. xxxv., 23); as an axe head slipping from its handle (Deut. xix., 5).

But he who committed wilful, deliberate murder met with no compassion from the Mosaic code. He was regarded as accursed. The horns of the altar were to be no refuge for him. He was to be dragged from them by force to suffer his doom, nor could rank or wealth exempt him from it (Num. xxxv., 31, 32).

Verse 4. 'Flee unto one of those cities.' The one who had killed another must flee to a city of refuge. In no other place was he safe. If he refused to go, the blood was on his own head. There was probably some way of giving notice to the authorities within the city, day and night, so that no time would be lost in receiving the fugitive. The preliminary trial was something like our grand jury trials. 'Shall stand at the entering of the gate of the city,' that is, not outside of the gate of the city, but in the forum, or public square, which was near the city gates, and used as a place for public meetings and trials. (Compare Ruth iv., 1, 2.) Whoever reaches one of these cities is entitled to a trial. So says this verse, and Num. xxxv., 12, 24. Many details are given, and it is instructive to study them. The mode of procedure was very enlightened, even when tested by the highest standards that men have yet reached. 'Shall declare his cause,' state his case, declare what he had done and why he had to flee from home. It was uncertain whether he was a criminal or one who had a right to claim asylum from his pursuers. In either case, 'they,' the elders, the rulers, 'shall take him into the city,' receive him, care for him, and assign him a dwelling place.

Verse 5. 'If the avenger of blood pursue after him,' as it was his duty to do if he believed the man to be a murderer, 'they shall not deliver the slayer up into his hand, because,' on the face of it, 'he smote his neighbor unwittingly,' and should have a fair trial before the avenger of blood could punish him.

Verse 6. 'Until he stand.' 'The judges and elders of the people, in trying civil and criminal causes, always sat; the person who came for judgment, or who was tried, always stood. 'Before the congregation.' The rulers and representatives of the city, who are frequently spoken of as if they were the body of the people (compare Josh. xxiv., 1 and 24.) 'For judgment,' for a just trial and decision. Much stress is laid on the previous conduct of the slayer, and the relations between him and his victim, whether he lay in wait for the slain man. (Deut. xix., 11), or whether he smote him 'in secret.' (Deut. xxvii., 24.) Was there hatred of the slain on the part of the slayer? (Deut. xix., 4, 6, 11.) The fact that so many particulars are enumerated shows that the trial contemplated was to be a careful one. A strong bar against the license of private revenge was placed by the provision which required the concurrence of at least two witnesses in any capital question. (Num. xxv., 30; Deut. xvii., 6.) Witnesses were restrained from falsehood by the just requirement that they should be punished, if guilty of perjury, by the same punishment which would have fallen, had their testimony proved acceptable, upon the person against whom they testified. (Deut. xix., 16-21.) Witnesses were further restrained from untruth in capital cases by the requirement that, if the prisoner were condemned to die, they should throw the first stones, thus bringing to them the horror of committing actual murder by false testimony. (Deut. xvii., 7.) This requirement was probably operative only in those cases where the avenger of blood did not become the executioner.

If the fugitive was found guilty of wilful murder he was delivered over to the executioner. He was no longer entitled to safety either in the city or out of it. Thus the great danger that the right of asylum should be abused, and bad men take advantage of it to escape punishment, and thus make such places hotbeds of crime, was removed. The surer the punishment, the exacter the justice, the fewer the criminals. The object of this distinction is to save the innocent, while making him pay the penalty of his carelessness, and yet in no way to lessen the feeling of the guilt of murder. There is no price that can pay for human life. It is most sacred, and nothing but at least high penalty and cost on the part of the criminal can be just, or can stem the tide of murderous crime.

If he was exonerated from wilful murder, he was safe, but only so long as he remained within the city and its suburbs of one thousand cubits beyond the walls. (Num. xxxv., 26-28.) He must remain here, away from his home and business, till the death of the high priest. This seeming hardship was necessary and just, because there is usually some fault of passion or carelessness in even accidental murders, and this great inconvenience would tend to carefulness and safety. There is often real guilt in carelessness, and innocent persons should be protected from its effects. A late paper comments on accidents from parents allowing little children have dangerous toys. No one is excused for pointing a gun at another because he thinks it is not loaded. 'Until the death of the high priest.' There ought to be some limit to this exile, and this change of administration would be certainly as good as any.

The Cities of Refuge as a Type. Who is the avenger? Law. What law? Criminal law, sanitary law, social law, natural law. . . .Wherever want stares, and vice reigns, and rags rot, there the avenger takes his stand. The very nature of things is God's avenger, says Prof. Drummond. Conscience, the law of God in the soul, is also an avenger. It is not revenge that is sought but justice and righteousness, through punishment. Christ is the City of Refuge. It is not the Church, it is not the altar; it is Christ himself who is the one and only sacrifice for sin, and therefore the one and only hiding-place to which the sinner can repair. In no place, person, or thing—in no building, sacrifices, or rites—is there any refuge for the guilty, save the atonement of the cross; but there such a refuge is provided as will meet the case of sinners of every class, not excepting the wilful murderer himself. The wilful and deliberate sinner, however, has no place in this refuge so long as he continues unrepentant. He must be delivered to the avenger to lead him to repentance, or to punish him if he refuses to repent.

Spurgeon says of the road leading to the city of refuge: 'This is a picture of the road to Christ Jesus. It is no round-about road of the law; it is no obeying this, that, and the other; it is a straight road: "Believe and live." It is a road so hard that no self-righteous man can ever tread it; but it is a road so easy that every sinner who knows himself to be a sinner might by it find his way to Christ and heaven. And lest they should be mistaken, God has sent me and my brethren in the ministry to be like hand posts in the way, to point poor sinners to Jesus; and we desire ever to have on our ips the cry, 'Refuge, refuge, refuge.' Sinner, that is the way; walk therein, and be thou saved.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 27.—Josh. xx., 1-9.
Tuesday, Oct. 28.—Num. xxxv., 1-15.
Wednesday, Oct. 29.—Deut. xix., 1-13.
Thursday, Oct. 30.—II. Samuel xxii., 1-20.
Friday, Oct. 31.—Matt. xi., 25-30.
Saturday, Nov. 1.—Heb. vi., 13-20.
Sunday, Nov. 2.—Psa, lxci.

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TOPIC

November 2, 1902.

THE BEST GIFT.

I. Cor. xii., 28-31, and I. Cor. xiii., 1-13.

In this twelfth chapter the apostles had been instructing the Corinthian Church (in which there were several opposing factions) that different kinds of ability are given to different people, so that the service of God may be carried on in a variety of ways. They were not to think that those who had eminent abilities could be independent of the humbler members of the church. (I. Cor. xii., 21, 22.) On the contrary they, and we, are encouraged to see, through all the different kinds of service offered by persons of different capacities and temperaments and generously to acknowledge, our loyalty to one Master. (I. Cor. xii., 5.) But there is one gift that all alike may have. It has been said that the best things are the commonest—such as light and air. So, although God gives only to a few the power of thinking very deep thoughts and expressing them clearly; although he gives only to a few large gifts of organization and leadership; a better gift than either of these is possessed by every Christian: 'The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.' (Rom. v., 5.) Without this best and commonest of gifts all others are worth nothing. The eloquence of the preacher, the insight of the philosopher, and the showy benefactions of the rich man (I. Cor. xiii., 1-3), are in vain.

Love will stand by us, (vs. 8). Those who in their zeal for God's Word have maintained their own view of truth too vigorously and bitterly, may have something to unlearn when we come to heaven's clearer knowledge. (Verses 9-12.) But though some of our knowledge may vanish away, all the trust and hope in God that has been growing firmer and clearer throughout our life journey will stand by us still—and so will love. Love is more useful than logic. If we enter upon religious controversies with our Christian friends we are very likely to do harm, for 'we know in part,' we do not know their real reasons for thinking as they do. They may try to tell us, but comparatively few people have the art of presenting their own thoughts fully. We may get angry in a theological dispute and be further from 'the heart of things' at the end of it than at the beginning. But we can hardly go wrong in being gentle and kind.

Love is safety in service. There is danger in the popularity of eloquence, and in the prominence accorded to a good manager of organized work. There is a danger even in the satisfaction of doing more quiet good deeds than other people know about. One thing can counteract the pride of capability and the pride of achievement; that one thing is love. A great love is humble, 'vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.' A true love is occupied with thoughts of others, so that little room is left for self-seeking. 'Love is never envious, never boastful, never conceited, never behaves unbecomingly. 'She is not self-seeking, not easily provoked, nor does she reckon up her wrongs. She has no sympathy with deceit but has full sympathy with truth. She is proof against all things, always trustful, always hopeful, always patient.' (Verses 4-7. Twentieth century version.)

Every Christian has, as we have said, something of this divine gift. He must necessarily feel some gratitude toward God, some sympathy for his fellowmen. But in many of us it is a tiny flame indeed, and hardly keeps our own hearts warm, to say nothing of casting a glow around us and brightening for others a path to heaven. We should 'covet earnestly' this best of gifts. (I. Cor. xii., 31.) Now, love is increased in two ways, by prayer and by work. Prayer and the other special exercises of devotion raise our ideals and develop our feelings in the right direction by bringing us into sympathy with the mind of God. Work, especially earnest and continued work, done in a loving spirit, makes the sentiment of devotion or generosity which inspired it, strong, practical and enduring. Do we fail in love toward our relatives, our friends, or our enemies? Do we regard with indifference the glorious crowd of people who love Christ, or that still larger crowd whom Christ loves? Then our only plan is, first, to talk to God about the people we do not love, and next, to do something for them.

THE TREATMENT OF YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, the noted police court missionary, gives in the 'Daily Chronicle' his views on the prison commissioners' report of the increase of crime last year. He agrees with all other experts that the root of the matter lies in rightly dealing with the young who are likely to grow up into criminals. As the law stands, children under fourteen found consorting with thieves or prostitutes may be sent to one of the 142 industrial schools of the country, but, however much they need further descipline, they cannot be kept after they are sixteen. Children between twelve and sixteen guilty of punishable offenses may be committed by the magistrate to one of the forty-eight reformatories, but cannot be retained there beyond their eighteenth year. But the greatest anomaly in the situation is that the industrial schools and reformatories are almost entirely under private management, and can refuse to receive children sent to them by the magistrate. Only nineteen of the hundred and forty-two industrial schools are owned by public bodies, and not a single reformatory is under public control, although private philanthropy contributes only 1.8 percent of the entire cost. Not one of those institutions will admit a boy or girl having any physical or mental infirmity. The reformatories are starved in expenditure and often overcrowded; in numbers of instances the buildings are in a deplorably insanitary condition, and the technical training given is very inadequate. Mr. Holmes's simple and sweeping remedy is by Act of Parliament to make the reformatories part of the penal system of the country, so that the magistrate shall have direct power to commit young offenders to them. He would make it legal for lads up to the age of eighteen to be received, and would grant power of retention up to the age of twenty-one. He would have some trade thoroughly taught to each, so that crime may not be the only means of livelihood, and he would have special provision made for 'degenerates.'

Prince Rola, son and heir of the Muree of Rajputana, India, will soon become a student at the University of California. He is a graduate of Calcutta University. The prince is the first native prince of India to go to the western states for education.

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

OCTOBER, 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.

LORD ROSEBERY DIVIDES HONORS WITH PARLIAMENT.

New York, Oct. 17.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says Lord Rosebery divided with parliament the honors of a political day. His speech yesterday before the City Liberal Club, the stronghold of cautious, conservative Liberalism, was at once a vigorous arraignment of the education policy of the government and a dexterous bid for Nonconformist support. It will help to concentrate the lines of attack upon the government measure and serve to reconcile the Nonconformists to Lord Rosebery's leadership of the Liberal party. He not only condemned the abolition of school boards and advocated unequivocal municipal control of the educational mechanism, but he was prepared to consent to the purchase of the voluntary schools' plant in order to establish a truly national system and settle once for all the school question. Lord Rosebery's speech was a model of lucid exposition and was delivered with an unwonted air of seriousness and earnestness. It has brought him to the front as a leader of the forces in opposition to the bill.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1902.

In sympathy with the struggle through which Ontario is passing and with a view to awakening zealous activity in the cause of temperance everywhere we have, under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance, arranged for a great pledge signing campaign for the month of November. This campaign is clearly set forth on a special cover of this week's issue of the 'Northern Messenger,' each cover also containing a pledge form for twenty signatures. Every temperance worker, young or old, who succeeds in securing the full score, is entitled to mention in our Temperance Honor Roll. If this pledge campaign is taken up, as we trust it will be, by the churches, pastors and people, superintendents, teachers and scholars, all doing their best to secure pledges, it is quite within possibility that the month of November will see the largest pledge roll ever signed in one month. If this is to be accomplished the churches themselves must back the strenuous efforts that the various temperance organizations and committees will doubtless put forth. The 'Northern Messenger' is selected as the medium for promulgating the Pledge Signing Campaign because it directly reaches several thousand Sabbath-schools and because it is a good size to carry the necessary cover. Copies of the 'Messenger' will be sent to any one free of charge upon application. We hope that the expenditure of several hundred dollars in connection with the campaign will have its warrant in the results.

There are rumors, which we presume to be born entirely of their appropriateness, or of the fact that Mr. Tarte has not appeared in pride of place in the rejoicings, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier found Mr. Tarte's resignation awaiting him. There are certainly only three alternatives before the government: to obtain Mr. Tarte's complete recantation, to obtain his resignation, or to fall in behind him and march to the war notes of their enemies. The first we can not expect. The last would be as suicidal as it would be degrading. What room is there for anything else than the fulfilment of this rumor?

In the death of Sir John Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, Canada loses an eminent and scholarly man. He had achieved a good position in literature before his appointment to the position he held so long and with so much dignity. From that time his ambition was to emulate and succeed to the position held by his chief, Mr. Alphaeus Todd, as the first parliamentary authority in the world, and he will certainly take an honored niche among commentators on parliamentary procedure and practice. Though only sixty-five, he has been the guide, philosopher and friend of many succeeding parliaments, especially since the death of Mr. Todd nineteen years ago, and the loss of his ever ripening experience, knowledge and judgment will be greatly deplored.

In the Crown Prince of Siam, now on a visit to the United States our neighbors have no ordinary guest. They are getting somewhat accustomed to visiting royalties from Europe. After Henry of Prussia, who essayed the role of Prince Charming with some success, they had Duke Boris of Russia, whose escapades in Chicago closed the doors of society against him in Washington, to the infinite credit of Mrs. Roosevelt, who set the fashion by declining to meet him. Now they have a prince of quite a different and vastly better stamp among them from far away Siam. Maha Vajiravuda is a modern gentleman and a scholar. He represents in a remarkable manner the highest type of Oriental capacity developed under the educating influences of western civilization. Educated like the son of an English gentleman at Eton, Oxford and Sandhurst Royal Military College, he speaks English perfectly, is versed in the Greek and Latin classics, is extremely well read in English literature, and has proved his ability by writing a clever and interesting book. To these intellectual endowments he adds the charm of a graceful personality and the most polished manners. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that he has already won the esteem and admiration of American society, which is certainly never lacking in devotion to princes who are at all presentable. He shows more than any other man of his rank who has visited the western world how fast the differences between Orient and Occident are disappearing, and warns us that the time cannot be far far off when the powers of Asia will awaken to their potentialities and bring into active operation political, social and commercial forces of which as yet we can have no adequate conception.

The determination of the majority of the Cape Parliament to compensate the rebels for their losses is spoken of by the minority as the 'coronation of rebellion.' It revives the doubts of many as to the prudence of the Imperial Cabinet in its decision not to suspend the Cape constitution. The wisdom or unwisdom of this course will be further tried during the course of the electoral contest for ten vacant seats, the nominations for which take place next week, on October 22 and 23. Critics on the loyalist side affirm that it is curious, to say the least, that after a prolonged civil war, the imperial authorities should have decided to entrust the government of the country to the Afrikander Bond, for that, they say, is what it amounts to, a party which not only sympathized with and palliated, but which actually and actively aided rebellion in the persons of some of its members. To give both the loyal and the disaffected portions of the colony into the hands of the aforetime enemy at the close of the war would certainly appear not to be putting a premium on fighting loyalty. In favor, however, of the immediate restoration of self-government was the strong advice of Sir Gordon Sprigg, the premier of Cape Colony, and it has been understood that the premiers of the other colonies gave the same advice during the coronation conferences. There was certainly no precedent in colonial history for the suspension of self-government after peace was restored. The immediate result is, according to the 'Times,' that 'the party whose constituents actively rebelled in hundreds, and aided and abetted rebellion in hundreds more when they thought that rebellion was safe, is now supreme over the party which aided in the successful suppression of rebellion, and seems likely to remain so.' One of the first measures that the Bond got passed was the 'Colonial commission on martial law,' which is intended to call to account the administration of the law which, Lord Kitchener has assured us, saved the colony from much evil and suffering and the empire from so much danger. It is to be hoped that the Dutch members of parliament will cease their violent attacks upon the servants of the empire, especially their 'bitter breath,' concerning Lord Milner, 'the man who saved South Africa for the empire,' as one of themselves said, and condemned him for it. It is even more to be hoped that they will direct legislation in the interests of justice and conciliation rather than to stirring up old spites and prejudices and the encouragement of disloyalty and oath-breaking. Otherwise they will only injure themselves in the end and leave a very unenviable legacy to their descendants.

TEMPERANCE FANATICS.

We find the views of the Ottawa 'Free Press' on the great question just now before the people of Ontario preposterous and ignorant. The word preposterous in its etymology means putting the cart before the horse and that feat of illogicality has been wonderfully well accomplished by our contemporary in the article which we copy elsewhere. That article indeed reminds one of Paddy's eulogy upon the moon which shines at night when light is so much needed, whereas the sun only shines in the broad daylight. To tell people how swimmingly the temperance cause is moving forward and in the same breath to pronounce stupidly fanatical those who are working to that end is too obviously parallel to be enlarged upon. We do not pretend to credit all the improvement that has come about in men's habits directly to what has been called the temperance movement. But we are not on the other hand so far gone upon the theory of evolution as to assume that things come right of themselves and that no one need bother. We have not so watched the tendencies of humanity. There is on the contrary a constant tendency to fall backward. We must therefore assert that in so far as temperance has made progress credit is exclusively due to those who have sought to promote it, and most to those who have sought this most earnestly. Every reform needs what the 'Free Press' is pleased to term fanatics in the van. Possibly reforms are occasionally benefited by clogs upon the wheels. If so we can congratulate the 'Free Press' on having found its function in the glorious task of delivering Canada from its chief curse. We do not look upon law as the main factor in the temperance reform except as the struggle for law affords to those who are attempting to make war against what the 'Free Press' rightly calls 'the curse of Canada,' have in that an objective to work for and opportunity for arousing the consciences of their fellow-men against an enemy which still rules and devours the land. But we do hold that law is the record and gauge of the realized standard of public morals and far from assuming that there is no need to work for law because that standard is rising we hold that every effort to raise that standard is necessarily a movement toward laws which will express the better convictions of the community. We do not at all imagine that the people will go on forever licensing the pestiferous plague spots which we now by law establish at every street corner and will consent to derive public revenue from what degrades and corrupts the community. We regard this state of things as an infamy and all who consent to it as degrading themselves by that attitude. It is those who wish to remove this shame which the 'Free Press' terms 'fanatics.' What a miserable attitude this is in the presence of so serious a matter! And this brings us to our other indictment of ignorance. When the angel of death swept over Egypt and left one dead in every family, he might well have been called ignorant who did not know about it and if its repetition could be prevented or even partially prevented he might well have been called a public enemy who would have decried the means for preventing it. We do not know that we have overstated the present case.

THE WANING CRESCENT.

The oldest inhabitant cannot remember the time when the 'Eastern question' was not a subject of newspaper discussion. Wars have been followed by treaties, which were never observed after the immediate object of a patched-up peace was secured, and treaties have been followed by wars. But the result in every instance was a shrinkage of Turkish territory in Europe, Africa and Asia. As the Turkish power recedes the Turkish families move out, preferring the rule of the waning crescent to that of the cross. The latest move of Russia in sending war vessels through the Dardanelles in plain contravention of the treaty of Berlin has revived the fears of the western powers that Russia has gained an advantage at Constantinople and contemplates some great coup in the near future. The present disturbances on the Bulgarian frontier are also suggestive, as a Russian advance is always preceded by border conflicts, uprisings of Christians in Turkish provinces, and the usual massacres. Russia at critical times always appears the most friendly at Constantinople, while she is stirring up things on the boundaries of the Sultan's dominions. All these facts are so like what happened before on the eve of a new eruption of the Eastern question that it is not improbable that we shall soon have the old difficulty revived in a more acute form than ever, with Russia as usual in the position of advantage, Great Britain, her most alert and peremptory adversary in the past, being at present weary and disgusted with war. The powers have always been saying to Russia, 'So far and no farther,' but the glacier keeps moving all the same. Along with these surmises as to the intentions of Russia come rumors of a possible war between France, which always hunts in couples with Russia, and Morocco, which have become current in Paris. These are of a piece with the stories usually set afloat in France to distract popular attention when home affairs become troublesome. There is an old-standing dispute about the boundaries between Algeria and Morocco, which France is accused of keeping open in spite of the frequent demands of the Sultan of Morocco for a delimitation. The objections to France getting possession of Morocco are not so much on account of the territorial advantage it would give her as on account of the French commercial policy. The establishment of French power means the immediate exclusion of all other countries from trade with Morocco, except under the same vexatious conditions which exist in all the dependencies of France. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and Spain would all be injuriously affected, and it is hardly likely they would consent to the unreserved handing over of their interests to France. The reported massing of French troops on the disputed boundary has naturally, in view of these considerations, raised the diplomatic question of French intentions, and urgency attaches to it since it was stated in the Paris press that the troops were eagerly awaiting the expected order to advance. Military preparations for the movement against Morocco having for some time past been pushed forward systematically and deliberately, this expectation appears quite natural. It is said that France only hesitates through a desire to secure the consent of Italy and Spain, and that this is the secret of her recent efforts to establish more cordial relations with those powers. It is difficult, however, to see how Italy could act in this matter independent of her German and Austrian allies. A slight advance of France's border on her Morocco frontier would do no harm to anybody except for what further move it might portend. But it might be well for Great Britain, if she expects any such aggression, to send a captain with a corporal's guard to preempt such territory and withstand the French forces and get captured and politely sent home, just to offset Fashoda and let France think that she has triumphantly paid off the old scores.

TO IMPRESS SIR WILFRID.

Some time last spring the Minister of Public Works accepted an invitation to speak at one of the quarterly meetings of the Board of Trade, and it was understood that his subject would be transportation. He and his friends chose Tuesday, October 14, or a few days before Sir Wilfrid Laurier's arrival in Canada, as the date to fulfil his pledge, and a Conservative audience, with a sprinkling of Liberals, assembled to hear him. Mr. Tarte was not in good voice by reason of a bad cold, the acoustic properties of the Corn Exchange hall are bad, and thus it was that he was very imperfectly understood excepting by those in his immediate neighborhood. Naturally, under the circumstances, the proceedings were somewhat lukewarm; Mr. Tarte apologized for the length of his speech once or twice; during the course of it some of those who were present out of pure curiosity, as one goes to see a much-advertised animal in a circus, got tired and stepped out; and the very minute that the speaker had finished it seemed that the whole audience rose with a sigh of relief and prepared to step briskly out from the vitiated atmosphere into the pure, free air. The programme had been very differently arranged from that, however, by those who were running the show. Mr. Tarte had spoken upon transportation as he has spoken oft of yore; but he also appeared in his more recent act, as given with much applause before several audiences of Ontario protectionists, entitled 'Up with the tariff, and Tarte forever.' The chairman arose when about half the audience had departed, and most of the remainder was hurrying off, not being in the secret, and asked those still present to stay a while as there was a resolution to read. Then a gentleman advanced to the front and read a resolution without any remarks on his own account, another gentleman hurriedly seconded it, the chairman put it to the meeting in the usual manner: 'All'n fav'r 'old'p 'ands,' a few hands were held up, 'On con'rary,' said the chairman; 'Ca'd unan'mously.' But among other matters in this hole and corner resolution was the following highly significant clause:—'Resolved, that in the opinion of this 'meeting, in view of the changing conditions in the commercial world, the 'Dominion Government should examine 'carefully into the working of our present customs tariff on imports, and 'should so readjust same as to secure 'Canadian industrial products against 'the competition of foreign labor.' It was further resolved that a copy of this resolution should be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and can anybody doubt under the circumstances that it was conceived by its authors for the purpose of impressing the Premier that the Board of Trade was with Mr. Tarte to a man in his efforts to make this country a close preserve for our manufacturers to shoot over and bag everything? Of those who prepared this curious resolution and sprung it at the end of a tedious meeting at the tail of a disappearing audience, it would be interesting to learn how many have ever voted for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party in the past or intend to do so in the future? Surely it would only have been policy on the part of its authors to have given notice of such a momentous matter as the proposal radically to change the spirit of our fiscal policy as settled at the 1896 elections? The strength of the true forces would then have been more or less apparent, whereas a scratch vote such as that obtained carries the less weight the more that is known about it.

A TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

When the present government brought in its reform tariff they put into the new law as much tariff and as little reform as would save their face. For as far as it was a change for the better we thank them. Indeed, recognizing how much harder it is to reduce duties than to raise them, we have been fain to admit that they did the best thing they could. The reduction process, as it lowers values, can only be carried on by slow degrees, while additions to the people's burdens in this form can be made wholesale, seeing that they increase the values of all stocks on hand. In one point, however, there was a glaring departure from the principle of tariff for revenue only, namely, in the protection of home-grown tobacco. This exception was a sop to a score or two of rural constituencies to which the tariff otherwise means nothing, and which were all going to grow rich upon it. There was very little objection raised to it in any quarter. Every one admits that tobacco is a luxury that can stand heavy taxation. But the usual nemesis followed that ensues whenever the attempt is made to make the people better off by artificial means. There was immediately a conspiracy to monopolize the market. Perhaps our good grocers who became parties to this conspiracy by signing an undertaking not to buy except from one concern—and a foreign concern at that—will not thank us for the word. All they did was to save themselves from being precluded from one leading source of supply by binding themselves to purchase from no other source. Some grocers signed dishonestly, and have evidently more shame in owning to having signed than in testifying that they did their best to break their bond, and that they were greatly annoyed by the spies of the party they had contracted with, who were prowling everywhere to see whether they were keeping it. The scheme was just the usual one to filch from the consumer the advantages of competition and from the producer the advantage of the advance secured by the duty, and to gather the whole benefit into the maw of a single monopolistic company. When will our people learn that this is what protection means? It is true that it is an article of the present tariff law that 'whenever the Gov-'ernor-in-Council has reason to be-'lieve that with regard to any arti-'cle of commerce there exists any trust, 'combination, association or agreement 'of any kind among manufacturers of 'such article or dealers therein, to un-'duly enhance the price of such article, 'or in any other way to unduly promote 'the advantage of the manufacturers or 'dealers at the expense of the consumers, 'the Governor-in-Council may commis-'sion or empower any judge of the Su-'preme Court or Exchequer Court of Can-'ada, or of any Superior Court in any 'province of Canada, to enquire in a sum-'mary way into and report to the Gov-'ernor-in-Council whether such trust, 'combination, association or agreement 'exists.' If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement does exist, and if it appears to the governor that there has been discrimination against the consumer, then 'the Gov-'ernor-in-Council shall place such article 'on the free list, or so reduce the duty 'on it as to give to the public the bene-'fit of reasonable competition.' It is under this section of the Tariff Act that the present trial is proceeding, but we have little to hope for from government action, seeing how it has failed to fulfil the instruction of its own law in the matter of the paper combine.

GOVERNMENT CHARITY.

When coal famine threatened our government had before it, we were told, two propositions by which it could intervene to prevent positive distress. One was the repeal of the coal duty and the other the remission of the freight on coal from the mines upon the government railway. One of these measures was an eminently wise thing to do. It was not really an interference with natural processes, but the removal of an interference, devised for the very purpose of keeping up the price of one of the principal necessities of all industry as well as a possible necessity of existence. Whatever could be said under such extraordinary conditions as might be created by the development of a new industry in favor of taxing the people to guarantee that industry's dividends, there could no longer be said to be such a condition of transition in the production of bituminous coal, for that part of Canada which once got practically all its steam coal from Great Britain, thus furnishing our Atlantic commerce with at least nominal return freights, now gets practically the whole of it from the Nova Scotia mines. The other alternative, the remission of freight on charity coal shipped on the Intercolonial, was a distinct departure from business principles for purposes of almsgiving. This latter alternative was the one adopted, not, we presume, because it was thought to be the best, but because it was of necessity temporary in its nature, and could at any moment be recalled. For a government that cannot be said to be hastening along free trade lines, there was no doubt business prudence in this. The abolition of the duty would have raised the hue and cry of the whole protectionist fraternity, for though soft coal is a necessity to most manufacturers, the instinct of self-preservation holds all protected interests solid. The abolition of the freight on coal aroused only the jealousy of the coal dealers, who immediately put in their claim to have the freight removed from their coal also. Their plea was not without foundation, mainly that the government was taking their business out of their hands and was going to undersell them. Their demand was, however, a preposterous one, in view of its necessary results, which would simply have been to add the freight charge thus remitted to the enormous profits which the dealers were making on all coal which they had not already disposed of. The price of coal will always be determined by the amount to be obtained and by the demand for it. This remission of freight to the dealers would neither have increased the amount to be obtained nor diminished the demand for it, so that the remission would simply have added to the profit of a business already rendered exceptionally lucrative by the exceptional shortage. The fact that the dealers were getting such prices

as were going made it positively a popular thing for the government to refuse to add to their profits at the public expense. When the people are able to see equally clearly and realize equally keenly the operation of protection, which is precisely parallel, it will be equally popular to repeal a duty. There is this, however, to be said for the coal dealers, that, though they were enjoying tremendous profits on any coal that they could obtain over and above what they had undertaken to deliver, and some of them perhaps irrespective of such undertakings, they were acting all the time in peril of the collapse of the strike and the sudden fall in value of any stocks they might order, and not get sold. When rumors of settlement became rife it was almost amusing to note the haste with which those dealers were getting the coal they had so sold delivered, every kind of vehicle being pressed into the service. It will now be the turn of those who have ordered at famine prices to show their honorable business characters by standing up to their bargains like men.

A POOR GAME TO PLAY.

Mr. Tarte made his promised speech to the Board of Trade on Tuesday last upon transportation and protection. The fairly large audience was composed, as usual, of three principal elements, those who agreed with the orator, those who differed, and those who were frankly attracted to hear him solely from curiosity. Mr. Tarte has been beating his big drum and blowing his trumpet so loudly of late that the merely curious were naturally in a little larger proportion to the rest of the audience than is customary at political meetings. Upon the question of transportation Mr. Tarte made over again the speech which has so often cheered us and which we have so often cheered. It consists of a comparison of the distances on the great lakes between Canadian ports and United States ports, to the advantage of Canada, and Canada's nearer position as regards Europe, and it concludes with a sort of prophecy that in time, if the people will only spend money enough, we shall carry most of the water-borne traffic between the west and the east. It is a bitter thing to Mr. Tarte to see some of our North-West grain crop reach Europe by way of Buffalo and New York, yet he boasts of the big business in the transportation of American grain and package freight that Mr. Booth has been able to build up, and he knows of course that last year alone we exported by way of Canada some twelve million bushels of United States corn, and altogether more than 24,330,000 bushels of United States grain and flour. So that the story is not all one-sided, as Mr. Tarte would make us believe. As a matter of fact, the value of the merchandise originating in the United States and transhipped at Montreal for export to foreign countries amounted to $10,226,541. This amount was nearly a third of our total import trade last year, and our forwarders took as much toll from it as the United States people get out of our North-West wheat. Naturally, we all want every branch of our industries to grow, and they will grow and are growing. There is nothing on which we as a nation can spend money better than on the improvement of our St. Lawrence route, but the problem is so vast that recklessness means ruin. Mr. Tarte says we must not borrow any more money for the Montreal harbor improvements It would be difficult to borrow more, since it would be impossible to find the interest on any more borrowed capital. When Mr. Tarte's three-pier plan was adopted, we were told then that the government was going to pay for it, and that we should be henceforward the national port, and practically a free one. But now Mr. Tarte says: 'You must continue to pay interest 'on all the capital you have borrowed up 'to date, and to get this interest you 'will have to continue to collect harbor 'dues on the goods, but any further sums 'you may want for equipment—and you 'will want a lot—why, we shall persuade 'the country to give it you.' That is we suppose, for expenditures at Hochelaga and elsewhere where business has so far refused to go.

But it was what Mr. Tarte would say on the tariff question that drew the crowd. He delighted the manufacturers, of course, by telling them that the time had come when the tariff should be gone over item by item, and everybody get the amount of protection he required. Mr. Tarte made what he thought was a great point when he told his audience that the balance of our trade with the United States was some sixty million dollars against us, but we do not hear Great Britain complaining of an even greater disparity between them and ourselves. Furthermore, Mr. Tarte forgot to mention that of the sixty million dollars' worth of goods we buy from the United States more than we sell to her, a large proportion is for raw material. Anthracite coal imported amounted last year, for instance, to $7,871,406. And here comes a pertinent question for Mr. Tarte and his friends. Mr. Tarte would make it impossible for a stick of pulpwood to leave Canada, but would make everybody who purchases a limit sell to pulp makers here. If the United States and other countries were to adopt that attitude our cotton and woollen mills would have to close up altogether for lack of raw material, and if we wanted even to warm ourselves with anthracite we should be required to go to the countries where it was mined. There is no reason at all why we should not have a market for pulpwood in the United States, considering our illimitable forests, and then have plenty of material left to manufacture pulp and paper for ourselves and the rest of the world. Coal taken out of the earth and sent to another country has gone forever, but with intelligent forestry, which ought to be insisted upon, the land bears a crop of pulpwood every fifteen years. It is true that the action of the United States in excluding our pulp is exasperating, but a policy of retaliation is a very dangerous game, and it was earnestly repudiated by the Prime Minister at Toronto last December. Besides the $7,871,406 worth of anthracite that the Americans sold us last year, we also purchased $2,432,297 worth of hides; nearly $700,000 worth of bananas, pineapples and other fruit; nearly $300,000 of undressed hemp; raw tobacco to the tune of $1,720,589; Indian corn and seed, $7,170,299; raw cotton and cotton waste, $4,982,725; gums of all kinds, $644,000. All the above are admitted into this country free, and although they amount to nearly half of Mr. Tarte's bogey of $60,000,000, they do not nearly include the amount we import from the United States as raw material and necessaries. Thus, crude rubber amounted last year to $1,747,684; settlers' effects to $2,915,603; raw silk to $261,637; raw wool to $398,289, and agricultural implements, which paid duty, to $1,704,235. Surely it is just as logical for the United States to insist that we shall go down south to have our shirts made as it is for Mr. Tarte and his friends to insist that all the raw material in Canada shall be manufactured on the spot. But it is clearly to be seen that it will not be the fault of the Canadian manufacturers and their spokesman Mr. Tarte, if protection is not carried to its utmost lengths and inspired, without reference to the needs or welfare of the body politic, by the policy of 'all we can for ourselves' and reprisals on foreigners. If they have their way it will be found that it is a poor game to play in the end, either for dignity or profit.

NORTH-WEST LAND SPECULATION.

Upon the subject of recent excessive speculation in North-West land, the Winnipeg 'Commercial' very rightly says it is very unfortunate that the great source of national wealth contained in the public domain has been administered in such a way as to make big speculative operations of this nature possible. 'The great-'est property that a nation could possess 'the people of Canada owned in the vast 'area of fertile lands in the west.' This 'vast national asset has been so admin-'istered that its value has been to a 'great extent lost to the nation. By 'maladministration, vast areas of the 'best portions of this public domain have 'been allowed to pass into the hands of 'corporations, who proceed to tax the 'people who undertake to develop these 'lands and make them productive and of 'real value. If we had had a good sys-'tem of administration of the crown 'lands, this great speculative evil would 'never have been possible.' The excuse sometimes made that these land companies have been formed for the purpose of bringing in settlers is held to be wide of the facts. The speculators saw the settlers coming, and they rushed in ahead and grabbed up the lands. These corporations have been grabbing the lands by the thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres, we are told, where the actual settlers have been securing only hundreds of acres. In the cases where the actual settler has had to buy land from the corporations, the cost to him has been doubled, and in some sections trebled. But the corporations do not sell land entirely to settlers. Some of them which secured control of large areas of land less than a year ago, have already sold large blocks at a big profit to other speculative operators. The 'Commercial' says that there has also been considerable speculation on a smaller scale in the purchase of individual holdings in the older settled districts. 'In some cases farmers have 'been induced to sell out, thinking they 'were making a good profit on the land, 'and some of these places are now vacant 'as a result of their having passed into 'the hands of speculators. It is not ne-'cessary to go many miles from Winni-'peg to find vacant farms, which have 'been made vacant by the present specu-'lative movement. Within a few days 'a land concern in Winnipeg has had a 'man out making a systematic canvass 'from one farm to another to find farm-'ers who were willing to dispose of their 'land. This is one phase of the land 'movement which is proving injurious to 'the country.' With all this experience it is decidedly the duty of the government not further to dissipate the public domain. Unfortunately it is too late to look to the public lands to provide roads and railways and other improvements, as they would have done had they been economically and honestly administered from the first. But what lands are left ought certainly to be reserved for the benefit of the people who will live upon them.

A SOURCE OF PUBLIC REVENUE.

Considering that the material wealth of the South African mines will be enormously increased as the result of the war, the Empire at large will hold it right that they are to be made to pay something towards the cost of it. Mr. Chamberlain recently declared that if the colonies had remained independent states a heavy indemnity would certainly have been demanded of them, and the fact that they have been annexed does not alter the fact that they can afford and should be made to contribute a considerable proportion towards the expenses of the war. Whatever is to be said as to either the premises or the sequence of this reasoning it is only just that as much of the burden as possible should fall upon the mines. That the mine owners expect to gain as a result of the war is proved by the great advance in prices they are asking for their property, and the 'Times' pertinently asks why an industry which daily proves by the increased value it attaches to its property that it has profited largely by the war, should not be asked to bear a fair share of the burden which the taxpayer who has made no such profit has in the first instance had to support? The mine owners perhaps, naturally, want to pay as little as possible, and the government intend to do nothing which will in any way interfere with the quick and complete development of the mines, but vast sums are required for purely South African purposes—irrigation, agriculture, railways, public works—and the existing mines must bear their share in the cost of these improvements. More than to the existing mines, however, Mr. Chamberlain looks forward to the new mines as a promising source of increased revenue. He hopes to prevent the vendors of these properties from making the gigantic profits they have made in the past. The state intends to have a fair share in the profit of any future discoveries and developments, while leaving to the vendors a handsome reward for their skill and enterprise. There is believed to be much more paying gold as well as coal and iron in the new colonies, and the idea is to tax this industry in relief of the ordinary taxpayer and for the rapid development of the country. What amount of revenue the state will decide to draw from these presumed sources of wealth is, however, not likely to be finally determined until trustworthy information is collected concerning them. If it is decided to buy out the British South Africa Company, which now seems probable, that will add a further vast and rich territory to the government domain and its resources.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

General Booth's visit to this city will direct public attention to the movement of which he is the founder and head, and which, under divine guidance, he has conducted with wonderful success for thirty-seven years. Beginning his mission with a few devoted followers in the lowest of London slums, he has seen it grow and spread to all parts of the civilized world in spite of abuse, ridicule, opposition and violence, until at the present time there are between 13,600 and 14,000 officers scattered throughout twenty-nine countries, divided between 7,000 and 8,000 societies, with forty-five publications printed in twenty-one different languages. These results, it must be borne in mind, have been achieved by work among the submerged in cities. It was not General Booth's ambition to found a church or sect. Yet, as in the case of John Wesley, whose purpose was the same, that of promoting the principle of universal Christian activity—all at it and always at it—this has practically followed, though the doctrines of the Army are those of the evangelical church, and though the Army has refrained from setting up within itself the administration of the sacraments by which all denominations but the Quakers set more or less store. It was simply a practical scheme for reaching the lost. When, a few years ago, the leaders of the Army in the United States showed a tendency to depart from this mission the General's peremptory command: 'Back to the gutters and the slums,' rang throughout the continent, and though it did not prevent a schism, it fixed the Army in its place among Christian missions. Even regarded from the viewpoint of the unbeliever in spiritual things, the work performed by the Salvation Army is of inestimable value, but in its humanitarian and religious aspects it is the highest and holiest that can be undertaken by men and women on behalf of their fallen brothers and sisters. Mere statistics can give but a faint idea of what has been accomplished by the Salvation Army. It has carried the light of hope and divine helpfulness by human means into the darkest social abysses, preached the Gospel to the poor, as the Saviour intended, lifted the fallen, consoled the suffering and taught the beauties of cleanliness, purity and sanctification at the mouth of the pit itself. Its unlimited charity has over and over again condemned the perfunctory methods by which the Church universal parcels out its beneficence, leaving between institution and institution many gaps. To carry on the glorious work General Booth says devoted helpers and large means are required. The helpers he can get from all classes and from among those the Army saves, the means ought to be supplied by those who, in the enjoyment of prosperity and good fortune, are morally bound to help in the work of rescuing the fallen and the unfortunate. That General Booth will meet with an abundant response in Canada we cannot doubt. Everybody is interested in the success of his mission, which has for its object the conquest of the powers of evil in the strongholds of ignorance, misery and crime.

HOME LIBRARIES.

At a recent conference of the American Library Association an interesting address was delivered upon the home library system inaugurated by Mr. C. W. Birtwell, of the Children's Aid Society of Boston, seventeen years ago. Since that time the work has spread steadily and extended its ramifications through Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and many other cities of the United States. The especial feature of excellence about the home library is that its promoters are not satisfied simply with openingthe doors of a building to let those enter who list, but very literally 'go into the streets and lanes of the city,' and endeavor to awaken among children in humble circumstances an appetite for the bread of culture and refinement which they are prepared to break. The books are generally donated by some public-spirited citizen or are taken from the civic public library, are not usually many in number, but are carefully selected. The next operation is to form a nucleus for a 'readers' group' and to discover a habitation for the volumes. The latter is usually obtained in the house of some young member of the group and the 'Home Library' is fairly launched. It is not, however, allowed to shift for itself. A tactful visitor is appointed who will come into close personal contact with the children, foster among them a love for truth and beauty and lead them to an appreciation of noble and ennobling literature. The mode of operation of course greatly depends upon the nationality, age, sex and general character of the children, but it usually includes regular hours and places of meeting, occasional social evenings, visits to museums and galleries, sewing, cooking or technical classes, story-telling, reading aloud and above all kindly companionship without a shadow of patronage. The libraries are conducted under various auspices, some are administered in connection with the civic libraries, some by charitable institutions, some by both in conjunction and others by library schools and associations. In some cities they are entirely in charge of volunteer workers, in others, as in Boston, one or more salaried supervisors oversee some fifty libraries and their respective visitors. The dominant note in all, however, is personal service by those who, salaried or unsalaried, have the work at heart and become the comrades and friends of those whom they wish to benefit.

A somewhat similar, and related, work is accomplished by 'library clubs.' These are generally formed of boys who have arrived at the age when companionship outside the home circle is sought, and are intended to act as a safe causeway to the responsibilities of manhood and citizenship. The home library group is conducted as informally as possible, but in the regular meetings of the boys' clubs parliamentary rules are often observed and assist materially in the mental education and discipline of the members. Girls' clubs are also in successful operation. The influence of both libraries and clubs has hitherto been great. Visitors, by first gaining the confidence of the children, have frequently become helpers and counsellors of whole neighborhoods, and through their influence a marvellous transformation in morals, manners and general appearance has been wrought in many districts. The interest taken in the work by the boys and girls is frequently remarkable. Some who entered groups as children of the 'picture-book age' are now successfully conducting 'groups' and 'clubs' themselves, while others as they grow up ardently assist the leaders in various ways. In many cases groups formed fifteen or sixteen years ago have developed into young men's or young women's societies and are branching out into various fields of social effort. In nearly all the work has attained encouraging results and has fitted a very large number of boys and girls for successful contest in the battle of life. The necessity of some such work in our city is very great now, especially as the cold weather is driving the children in doors and a long afternoon and evening lies heavy on their hands. A few bright reading circles would wean many from idleness and questionable amusements. Books are cheap and the best books are fortunately among the cheapest. The ideal visitor is, of course, difficult to find, but with a willing mind and a sympathetic heart the other necessary qualities will naturally follow, and there should be little difficulty in discovering these main requirements in plenty among the public-spirited men and women of Montreal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain is the statesman who must feel more than any other the awkwardness of the School Bill situation. He rose to prominence as the leader of the radicals. He fortified his personal position by organizing in his own constituency of Birmingham the most complete municipal machine in England. This was not a corrupt organization like Tammany. It was both pure and public spirited and the people were very loyal to it. Mr. Chamberlain could always carry Birmingham. Through opposing Mr. Gladstone's home rule measure he became severed, with a considerable following, from the Liberal party and as the leader of this following became a minister in the Tory Government. Holding almost a balance of power, he became, like some ministers we wot of at home, somewhat dictatorial. In proportion as he did so, he became the idol of the inequality-loving children of John Bull. In the matter of the School Bill, however, it would seem that he has been dictated to. It is a measure dead against all Mr. Chamberlain's radical principles, and against all the predilections of those on whose shoulders he was carried to power; for if there is one principle on which radicalism is clear in its views it is that government should have no relations with clerical influences and that the people should contribute nothing by force of law to any form of religion. Indeed, purely secular education was a leading principle with what was called the Birmingham school, of which Mr. Chamberlain was the prophet, and Birmingham established the first system of common schools in conformity with it at a time when Mr. Chamberlain was Mayor and chairman of the civic reform organization, and when Birmingham took pretty much all its ideas from him.

Yet in Mr. Balfour's bill, Mr. Chamberlain, as a member of the ministry, had to face a measure which imports clerical control into the school system of the country and taxes the people for the maintenance of Church schools. His choice was between falling in with this or resigning, and he preferred to fall into line. But what about his radical followers? He has staved off the issue with them as long as possible, but at last his Birmingham supporters have been summoned to a conference. Only a hundred and five of them could be mustered. Mr. Chamberlain told these that he had, for prudential reasons, swallowed the School Bill and they would have to do so too. If they did not, they must accept the alternative. The government would resign, and what then? Why, then: home rule; pro-Boer rule; anti-imperialism rampant, and, finally, the Newcastle programme. Here was a fine list of scarecrows with which to frighten a pack of followers into line. How far they will prove frightful to the rank and file of the Liberal Unionists remains to be seen and particularly how far they will scare Mr. Chamberlain's own following. As for the general run of Liberal Unionists, we presume that by this time they do not know themselves from Conservatives. Liberalism never ceases to hand over sections of its strength to the ranks of Conservatism. It is normal that it should do so. As people increase in substance and acquire the privileges and advantages which come in the wake of wealth they and their dependents are apt to think less and less of the principles of Liberalism and to become convinced supporters of privilege. Moreover, almost every man as he grows older becomes less upsetting and more reconciled to what has been; the more so as what were the radical demands of his youth have been largely attained, and the demands now being made are such as go beyond his formed ideas of what is right. It takes just such a revolutionary proposition as was the Irish Home Rule Bill finally to sever such people from the ranks of the reformers and place them on the side of the defenders of existing conditions.

In so far, however, as the Unionists were, and are, genuine Liberals, it does not appear that Mr. Chamberlain's scarecrows should frighten them much. A restoration of Liberal rule does not mean home rule. The open treason of the Irish leaders to the Imperial connection has made it impossible to form a government with it upon the programme, even though it should prove equally impossible to obtain a majority without the support of the Irish members. To depend on these for power would, as things are just now, wreck any government. The people know that there is now no vestige of danger from pro-Boerism. As for Little Englandism, it will probably continue to oppose imperial protectionism and will therein prevail, as it always has prevailed, but further than that it offers no terrors to those who wish to see the British Empire unbroken. The Newcastle programme was simply the programme of radicalism as far as Mr. Gladstone could be got to accept it, and was presumably exactly in harmony with the views of Mr. Chamberlain's original radical following. If Mr. Chamberlain had remained a Liberal it would have looked to him to champion it. We can, however, readily suppose that in a gathering consisting largely of party managers whose political interests are bound up with the existing order of things, Mr. Chamberlain's general threat of the resignation of the government would be perturbing enough without going into any details at all. The outcome of the conference seems to have been that these would swallow anything, however little they liked it, rather than have the government resign.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents when clubbed with the 'Weekly' or 'Daily' editions. The contents of last week's issue are given below.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Supreme Question—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
From Capital's Standpoint—'Springfield Republican.'
Why We Must Have a Greater Navy—By Captain Mahan, in 'Leslie's Weekly,' New York.
Captain Mahan on Naval Expansion—'The Times,' London.
The New Order of Merit—By Herbert W. Paul in the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' London.
A Comparison in Crime—'The Daily News,' London.
The Voice of the Czar—'The Spectator,' London.
Municipal Socialism.—IV.—'The Times,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

George Romney — By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart, M.P., in 'Chambers's Journal,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Gratefulness—George Herbert.
A Thanksgiving to God for His House—Robert Herrick.
Miss Fowler's New Story—By W. L. Courtney, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Professor James on Religious Experience. Second notice.—'The Pilot,' London.
The Flood of Books — By the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review of Books.'
The Fourth Century—By Dr. Bell, of Victoria University, in the 'McMaster University Monthly,' Toronto.
Some Forms of Address—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The New Hieroglypic Script—'Academy and Literature,' London.
The Chinese Press in America—By Charles F. Holder, in the 'Scientific American.' New York.
Mind and Medicine—'The Daily Mail,' London.
Beeswax Mining in Oregon—From the Los Angeles 'Times.'

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TURKO-RUSSIAN PACT

London, Oct. 17.—Despatches from Constantinople threw new light on the significance of Russia's energetic diplomatic advances towards Turkey, which aroused growing anxiety throughout Europe. A correspondent who has just arrived at Bucharest after a period of investigation at the head sources in the Turkish capital writes that Russia during the recent demonstrations offered Turkey to renew the treaty of 1833, known as the Unkiar Skellessi treaty, which describes itself as the result of a most ardent desire to ensure the duration, maintenance and entire independence of the Sublime Porte. It bound Russia at the request of Turkey to furnish by land or sea as many troops and forces as the two contracting parties should deem necessary. The Porte undertook on the request of Russia, and in time of war not to permit any foreign warships to enter the Black Sea on any pretence whatever.

The treaty, which, generally speaking, indicated the dependence of Turkey on Russia by proving that the latter should be specially called on whenever required, lasted eight years. It was not renewed owing to the opposition of the western powers. Russia, however, now not only proposes to renew it, but to introduce important strengthening articles.

The actual proposal came from the Grand Duke Nicholas during his visit to the Sultan a few weeks ago on full instructions from the Russian Government. The correspondent adds that the proposal caused consternation in the palace circles, but important advisers of the Sultan are disposed to entertain it, although a majority of his entourage are hostile.

ON A STRANGE VELDT

DEMEANOR OF THE HEROES OF THE BOER WAR IN THE PRIVACY OF THEIR LONDON HOTEL.

The statement that the Boer generals personally found it difficult to make both ends meet over here must have struck every one who dined in the same room with them at Horrex's Hotel as not improbable. Their pecuniary embarrassment, however, could not have arisen from personal extravagance. Plainer, more homely folk, both as regards dress and food and habits, could not have been found in the whole of London. It was, indeed, almost impossible to realize that these simple-looking farmers were the famous generals to subdue whom England spent twice the colossal sum which it took her to crush Napoleon. Not so many months ago the neighboring Strand was re-echoing with the news critics of the brilliant strategy by which these three farmers kept the British army busily occupied for over two years and a half. A few yards out of the Strand the three burghers and their secretaries have for weeks past been living quietly and simply, dressed far more humbly than the ordinary visitors at the hotel, living in the plainest fashion, and shrinking from anything like publicity or prominence. The dining room at Horrex's Hotel is a comparatively small room, but very comfortable. It has about twelve tables, each capable of accommodating four persons. In the middle of the room stands a bigger table, at which six persons can be seated. There the Boer generals and their secretaries used to take their meals. So anxious were they to remain unobserved that the servants at the hotel were under strict injunctions to keep silent as to their movements and identity. But the fact that the famous fighters were staying at the hotel was recorded in the newspapers, and not a few Britons who (irrespective of politics) admired the men could not resist the temptation of seeing them. Some would stay at the hotel purposely for the night. Others would stroll into Horrex's just before the dinner hour and order a meal. In this way they obtained a glimpse of the leaders of whom history will have so much to tell. The writer, in company with three friends, visited Horrex's Hotel on Sunday night. Some misgiving was felt as to whether the Boer Generals who, like the rest of their race, are strict Sabbatarians, would dine there at the usual hour. But when we got into the room and took our seats at a reserved table we were agreeably surprised to find that the Boer generals were in.

FACE TO FACE WITH DE WET.

A hurried glance at the central table revealed the identity of the generals—for their portraits are now fairly familiar to the English-reading public. At the moment De Wet had not arrived—he was always the last to come in and the first to go out, as a waiter informed us—and Botha was out that evening. Mr. Brebner, a tall, bright-eyed, red-faced man, was sitting opposite to General De La Rey, whom we all recognized. With them sat a strong-featured young Dutchman, and on De La Rey's left was Mr. Fischer. The seat to the right of Mr. Brebner at the corner of the table was vacant, and the party was evidently waiting till it was occupied. Instinct told us it was De Wet's place. Where was the famous guerilla general? A few seconds elapsed by, and presently a burly figure came through the doorway and strode into the room. We were face to face with De Wet. It is not easy to convey an adequate impression of the famous man. From the photographs which have appeared in the illustrated papers you get a rough notion of the general's appearance. They show you a strongly built man, about middle height, with a hard and severe face, though the dark, stubbly beard rather dims the outlines of his features.

In the flesh, however, De Wet strikes you as a much more powerful being. Deep rather than broad chested, his long arms, his thick, red neck, the unusual bulkiness of his body and limbs, all suggest the same notion of extraordinary strength. He was dressed in a dark-gray suit of a rustic cut. The big hip pockets of his tail coat reminded you irresistibly of a gamekeeper or a village poacher. It is in the remarkable face and head that you get a true index of his personality. At first glance, his brick-red complexion, coupled with his strong-looking frame, might tempt a superficial observer to set him down as a sturdily built farmer from the west or the east of England. But the expression of unusual alertness and concentration which imparts such distinction to the man's face soon arrested attention. The small, restless, dark eyes, the broad, low, fully developed forehead, the powerful nose, the wide, thin-lipped mouth, and the square, protruding jaw—all told the same story of exceptional alertness and will power. Some admirers of Mr. Bernard Shaw have discovered a facial resemblance between that nimble and fanciful dialectician and the redoubtable Boer leader. And there is a certain slight likeness in the set of their features. But if 'G. B. S.' were face to face with De Wet the difference between the purely bookish critic and the strong man of action and leader of men would be soon apparent.

HOMELY FARMERS.

Looking at the group sitting at the table, their appearance reminded one of nothing so much as an 'ordinary' at a country fair. They were typical, God-fearing farmers, of the type which is familiar in the Highlands or among the Welsh hills. They talked quietly among themselves—in Dutch, for both De Wet and De La Rey are almost totally ignorant of English. The latter, like the others, was dressed entirely in black broadcloth. Each wore the small black bow tie, which is common in rural districts. The table d'hote was of a simple description—fish, joint, sweets, and cheese. All the members of the party were teetotallers, with the exception of the young Dutchman, who helped himself to a half-pint bottle of claret. The Boer generals drank water—and plenty of it. De Wet, in particular, ate sparingly. Indeed, he jumped up from his chair as soon as the sweets were disposed of, and was out of the room on his way to his bed sitting room before we could hardly realize that he had disappeared. In the conversation between them, which was fairly animated, he had not taken much part. Now and then he exchanged a word with De La Rey or Mr. Brebner, but for the greater portion of the time he sat in his corner reticent, self-absorbed, darting a sharp glance occasionally around the room. On the vessel which conveyed the Boer generals to England it was complained by some of the British officers that the famous guerilla leader kept himself too much aloof from the other passengers. Those who knew him fairly intimately declare that the man was never of a talkative or communicative disposition. The sinister, inscrutable face forbids even an attempt at conversational intimacy. Rarely giving more than ten minutes to any meal, De Wet devoted all his time here, as on board ship, to the book which is to recount his experiences on the veldt. In London he would write for six hours at a stretch—and the interruption of meals hardly lasted more than ten minutes. This power of concentration is characteristic of the man. Before the war he was a simple farmer, chiefly engaged in the wholesale production of potatoes. And after three years' wonderful achievements on the veldt he works at bookmaking with a degree of application and concentration which few members of the Authors' Club could imitate.

A WORD WITH DE LA REY.

No less interesting in appearance is De La Rey, who, according to all military experts, is even a more brilliant strategist than De Wet. Just as the latter's forbidding appearance silenced the spectator into thoughtful observation, so General De La Rey's noble and genial countenance won one's confidence and sympathy. In strong contrast to the square-hewn head and face of De Wet were De La Rey's lofty forehead, refined aquiline features, and smiling, gentle expression. Traces of his Gallic ancestry could be detected in every lineament. Bright and cheerful, the oldest of the Boer generals smiled and laughed as heartily as the young Dutchman. Here again, as one recalled all the brilliant feats of arms associated with the name of De La Rey and then looked at the simple, rustic-looking old burgher, it was not easy to realize that we were in the presence of a famous general. But a glance at the noble cast of the man's countenance helped one to understand the chivalry with which he treated poor Lord Methuen. A shrewd typical American who was one of our party hit off the difference between the two Boer generals very pithily.

After studying De Wet's face closely he said: 'You can't imagine De Wet suffering from a swelled head.' Equally shrewd was his comment on De La Rey: 'He's not the sort of a man to do anything mean.' As soon as the meal was over the Boer generals and their party arose and left the room. In the hall the writer had the pleasure of shaking hands and exchanging a few words with De La Rey. Speaking a few words in French and then in German, he said they were all pleased at the reception accorded them in England. They had been treated not only with kindness but with cordiality by every one. This had deeply impressed each and all of them. Not a word was said about their conference with the Colonial Secretary. As Mr. Brebner explained, the official report would soon narrate all. An apologetic explanation from De La Rey that some friends were waiting to see him terminated the chat. As we returned to the dining-room one of the party expressed his delight at having seen three of the most distinguished citizens in the British Empire. 'Yes,' assented the American with caustic shrewdness, 'and—the three most expensive.' — London 'News.'

MELBOURNE'S BIG BALL ROOM.

(Correspondence Chicago 'News.')

William Shiels, a member of the ministry of the Australian federation, is a wit. In the course of a recent public speech he exclaimed: 'I am an Irishman, and a pessimistic Irishman is as great a curiosity as a poetic oyster or a benevolent tiger.' At the same time he was not 'an optimistic ostrich, that sticks its head in the sand while the wind plays fantastic tricks with its tail.'

In the opinion of Mr. Shiels Australians are nationally and individually an extravagant people. He proved it with an anecdote. When the present huge government house in Melbourne was being planned the architect consulted the Premier of the period as to the size of the ballroom.

'Do you know anything about ballrooms in other parts of the world?' queried the Premier.

'I only know the one in Buckingham Palace,' was the reply.

'Then build our ballroom a third larger than the one in Buckingham Palace,' said the Premier. It was done as the lordly Premier commanded, and so Melbourne came to possess the largest ballroom in the world.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

THE PERSISTENCY WITH WHICH THE FRENCH MISUNDERSTAND THE CAUSES OF HIS SUCCESS.

(Pierre de Cougertin, in the Paris 'Figaro.')

To-day and under our very eyes a rational and inevitable evolution is being accomplished with the slowness inherent in this class of phenomena. The drawing together of the different branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family is a certain fact. For a long time those who are acquainted with the Americans beyond the making of a tour of a few weeks with no knowledge of their history or language have perceived the symptoms of this drawing together to which the young communities of Australia are lending a ready hand. But our press will not understand it. It uses unimportant facts which come from arguments in favor of its favorite thesis: the irreconcilable antagonism of the English and the Americans. They detest each other. They are jealous of each other. That always has been and always will be. It considers this an accepted fact.

The 'ripe fruits' the 'white czar,' the irreconcilable Anglo-American enmity are merely different forms of the same illusion which is terribly tenacious since the successive denials of events fail to end it. France does not understand whence comes the Anglo-Saxon strength, and being ignorant of the source, it is incapable of calculating the effects. This term 'Anglo-Saxon' has the gift of worrying certain persons, and it is, in fact, absurd. But if the name is ill chosen, the thing itself must be named, for it exists. An Englishman with rather cheap wit, recently asked to be shown an Anglo-Saxon because he did not know 'how it was made.' It appears that Sir Wilfrid Laurier knows what it is, for his impeccable French has not recoiled from the frequent employment of this term. And I ask myself how to translate the significant apostrophe which an Australian minister lately launched at a Yankee assemblage amid great applause. 'You and we,' he said, 'will take care to make the Pacific ocean a British lake.' Translate, if you will: 'un lac brittanique;' I like Anglo-Saxon better because with us the word brittanique is more often applied to the nation than to the race; but again, what matters the term if we agree on its significance?

But this is precisely what we do not. The French, who have not been able to see that England for the fifty years in which the empire has been forming about her has been constantly strengthening herself, was no longer to understand the range of the Anglo-Saxon movement. They will perceive the edifice when the keystone has been placed. This will be the last stage of their illusion. Well, you will say, must one admit without dispute the dogma of Anglo-Saxon superiority? Not at all. For myself, who was, I think, one of the first to admire the teachings of Thomas Arnold and Edward Thring and to give to my admiration a practical form, I guard against the use of this word. If there are inferior races, superiority, thank God! belongs to no single race, and modern civilization progresses by the fruitful emulation of several races which have, each of them, the right to claim certain superiorities. A people can rise to a very high standard by various methods. Examples of this abound. Anglo-Saxonism does not represent perfection, but it is a great, a very great force, and as such must be known and understood. In the world of to-day it is foolish to allow a new dynamite to be manufactured next door without trying to get the formula. If, having got it, you find on examination that it is not so good as the one you use, so much the better.

To this point, in respect to Anglo-Saxon dynamite, we have not arrived. The unfortunate word of Napoleon still weighs heavily on us. In qualifying as 'shopkeepers' adversaries whose sombre tenacity irritated him, he has for a century kept our judgment on the wrong track. Neither the study of a long history, on which without doubt, the emperor never reflected, nor the spectacle of exact and convincing contemporaneous events, have been able to open our eyes. We persist in seeing in a love for riches the cornerstone of a civilization which rests, on the contrary, on a foundation which is essentially moral. It is true that the commercial success of the Americans and Australians coming after those of the English are of a nature to conceal, at first thought, this capital fact. Who does not understand how a too intense material life, by the appetites it excites, the vices it develops and, above all, by the inevitable rivalries it brings, might tend to separate races and divide empires rather than unify and cement them? We follow this reasoning, and that is why we unceasingly foresee and predict Anglo-Saxon catastrophes which never occur.

When, then, equally removed from puerile Anglophobia and morbid Anglomania, shall we recognize that we must seek the secret of an undeniable grandeur in the harmony of conscience? From one end of the world to the other, under all skies and among all diverging humanity, all those who have issued from Great Britain look at the moral life at the same angle; the angle is little, but it is identical.

And so the history of our neighbors over-sea teaches us that the moral unity of a race can beget great things, and that this unity is obtained, not by violence, but by tolerance and liberty.

CAVES IN THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

A most interesting discovery was made lately on the eastern side of Gibraltar Rock, a cave, which from its dimensions, bids fair to rival the celebrated St. Michael's cave, having been disclosed during the progress of blasting operations at the quarry beneath the Monkey's Alameda. The general direction of this cave is east and west, and its dimensions are approximately three hundred and fifty feet in length and seventy feet in height, with a maximum width of forty feet. Like most caves, it diminishes in height and width as it penetrates inland, until it dwindles to a mere fissure about eighteen inches wide, which can be seen to extend for some distance further. About half way in there is an upper gallery or smaller cave, which extends only a short way. The stalactites and stalagmites are numerous and varied in shape and size; in several instances they have united to form complete pillars. The entrance to the cave is about one hundred and fifty yards south of the eastern exit of the tunnel through the rock.

A STORY OF TISSOT.

An interesting story is told of Jacques Tissot, the great French painter lately deceased. While in England he painted a beautiful religious picture, and meeting a countrywoman asked her opinion of his work. 'It is a chef d'oeuvre,' she replied, giving a remarkably just and detailed appreciation of the various merits of the painting. 'Are you satisfied?' asked a friend. Tissot answered in the negative. He entirely repainted his picture, working night and day. When finished he sent again for his fair critic, who pronounced it 'admirable,' and remained silently admiring it with smiling criticism. 'Are you satisfied' asked his friend again when the lady had departed. 'No,' answered the artist, and set to work for the third time. When the Parisienne saw the new painting she gazed at it for some moments with evident emotion and then without a word sank softly to her knees and began to pray. 'Are you satisfied now?' whispered the friend. And Tissot said, 'Yes.'—London 'Tatler.'

MOTIVES OF MISERS.

(London 'Globe.')

The case of a man who died from personal privations with 2,000 hoarded pounds within reach of his skeleton fingers inspires a moralizing mood concerning the motives of misers. The one that strikes us as reaching the nearest to the truth is the hypothesis of fear—fear of extreme poverty, to avoid which at some indefinite future time the miser faces all its consequences in the present. The gibe of the old laborer, who said to his master: 'I be a braver man than you, for I durst spend my last farden, and you dursent,' is quoted as affording the best hint of the real truth. When once the mind conceives the idea of possible poverty there is scarcely anything it will not do to avert the horrible contingency. Men in battle, as our contemporary reminds us, have been known to shoot themselves in the dread fear of being shot by the advancing enemy. Fear in money matters, as in all others, paralyzes the judgment and shakes the reason. Misers are probably in all other respects the purest and most moral of men; they are at any rate rigorous in their asceticism as monk and friar. But such is the force of this vice that it destroys by its own strong arm all the higher emotions and aspirations of humanity, leaving its victim a miserable and negative creature, beneath the contempt of his weaker brethren.

GIANT PHILIPPINE BATS

HOW AMERICAN OFFICERS GO OUT AFTER THEM WITH GUNS ABOUT DUSK.

(New York 'Times.')

Officers and men of the American army, returning from service in the Philippines, are bringing with them some curious trophies from those islands, and incidentally relate some startling tales of the strange animal and bird life of our new possessions in the Far East.

By far the most startling of these tales refer to the bats of the islands. The variety current in the Philippines is not the 'Bat, bat, fly under my hat' familiar to the American small boy. They are veritable giants of the bat world, measuring often five feet from wing-tip to wing-tip. Their bodies are as large as those of foxes and their heads are not unlike those animals' heads in shape. The Philippine bats make their homes in the caves (which are very plentiful in the forest districts of the islands) in large colonies, clinging to the sides and roofs of the caves during the day and coming out in countless hordes about dusk to feed and indulge in their aerial flights.

Many stories are current as to the effect of the first experience with these giant bats upon men fresh from the States. Raw recruits assigned to picket duty on the outskirts of camp at late dusk have rushed into quarters white with terror. Recovering, they would relate, amid the suppressed mirth of their more seasoned fellow-soldiers, how some enormous thing (and in these receountings the bats were often given credit for considerable more bulk than they actually possessed) had come upon them silently while they were patrolling their picket line. Without a sound this ghoulish spectre, with nothing about it to signify life but a pair of extremely bright eyes that shone out from the sombre blanket like a pair of demon lights, had swooped so close to them that they felt the rush of air against their faces, some averring that they detected the smell of sulphur. All in all, the thing was just a trifle too uncanny for them, and their superstitious horror had got the better of their physical bravery, and they had, unherolike, fled.

To the wives of the American officers the giant bats were a special dread and annoyance. At home they had always harbored a creepy dread of the smaller winged creatures there that have a tendency to intrude into boudoirs, half believing in the bats' fondness for attaching themselves to human hair, but this could be counteracted on the evening stroll by the affecting of a 'fascinator.' Not so in the Philippines. It was altogether too great a strain on the imagination to think that this remedy would suffice to shield one from the unwelcome curiosity of the winged monsters that circle the air there.

It is related that on one occasion one of these giant bats, astray in its bearings, penetrated to the dining room of the most fashionable hotel in Manilla at a time when the room was crowded with American and European guests, after the concerts. Its appearance in the room, as it fluttered excitedly about, attempting to find an exit, created as much of a stampede as an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. Women fled in shrieking terror from the room, fighting and struggling at the doorways to escape from the uncanny intruder, and men rolled under the tables and sought refuge in corners and behind every convenient shield. And it was some time (the bat in the meantime having been captured by the hotel attendants) before quiet was restored and things had assumed their wonted gaiety.

Parties of Americans and Europeans have visited the caves resorted to by these giant fruit bats in colony with the smaller insectivorous bats of the islands. They speak of the sight as indescribable. Every available inch of the space on walls and roofs is utilized by the creatures. These caves also present a field of commercial interest that will in all probability commend itself to American capitalists. The guano deposits contained within these caves have never been worked, and with the increasing interest in agriculture in the islands these exceedingly rich deposits of fertilizing material will have great commercial value.

The skins of the giant bats that have been brought home by American soldiers are examples of the largest specimens to be obtained in the Philippines. The skins are very soft, the fur being as smooth almost as seal, and are of a brownish color. One skin brought to the United States by an officer measures almost five feet between the tips of the wings, and the skin shows the body must have been fully as large as that of a domestic cat. Since the American occupation it has become quite the thing among devotees of the shotgun to spend a half hour before absolute darkness 'pegging away' at the enormous bats with duckshot, and the easiness of the targets make the sport productive of great joy and profit to the native islanders, the bats meaning both meat and money to them, they eating the flesh and curing the skins and selling them to visitors to the islands.

AN EIGHT HUNDRED POUND BEAR.

(San Francisco 'Chronicle.')

For several years a large brown bear has been living on the finest and best kids on the Harlan goat ranch between Sheet Iron and St. John peaks of the Coast Range Mountains, in Glenn county, and recently a party composed of Messrs. A. T. Luttrell, W. T. Brown and 'Chris' and Helm Harlan, of the ranch, started out with a pack of imported hounds, determined to find the bear.

Just at the ravine which marks the dividing line between the two great peaks above named the dogs brought him to bay. He was in the brush, so the men could not see him. Both the Harlan boys went into the brush, and he made for them, striking one of them such a terrific blow as to knock him down and tear most of his clothes from his body, but fortunately he got away. The bear then got hold of the other Harlan boy, but the dogs piled in on the bear, so that he got away without being badly hurt. About this time a third party got into the thicket and put five shots into the bear's body, and the animal ran. In the fight at this place he killed four dogs. They followed him abaut half a mile, and found him dead.

This is perhaps the largest brown bear ever killed in these mountains, as, when dressed, he weighed over six hundred pounds. Old hunters say the weight was over eight hundred pounds when alive.

IRISH TERRIER.

('Country Life in America.')

If fault is to be found with the breed it lies in the direction of being a little too strenuous in care of his owner's premises, and as he has a decidedly business look when approaching a stranger the latter, if not accustomed to dogs, may not always feel safe; but nothing can be worse than to pick up a stick or stone, for that to the dog means fight or a challenge, and is more likely to provoke an attack from almost any high-couraged dog, whether Irish or any other breed. A dog confined in a kennel yard or on chain is more apt to be aggressive in this way than one given his liberty. If possible, the latter plan should always be adopted, and if he misbehaves with a visitor put him on a chain as a punishment and 'rate' him. He will soon learn manners in this way, for all dogs object to being chained or confined. Even when it is necessary to put him on chain do not use the ordinary short length, but fix a wire from the kennel to some convenient tree or building and use a chain having a snap at each end, putting one snap on the wire along which it will run freely, and so give the dog room for exercise, making sure that the chain is long enough so that he can enter his kennel and sleep comfortably.

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Restlessness, Sleeplessness and Failing Strength the Symptoms that Tell You of Approaching Nervous Collapse.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nervous diseases usually come on slowly and insidiously, but are frequently not recognized until far advanced and serious. If you are easily irritated, find yourself worrying and feel out of sorts it is time to begin the use of a restorative. You can profit by the experince related in the following letter:—

Mrs. Hurd, 9 Torrance street, Montreal, Que., states:

'My daughter was troubled for a long time with twitching nerves, nervous headache and frequent attacks of dizziness. Her heart also bothered her and though she had doctored for her troubles and taken a great deal of medicine she derived very little, if any, benefit. I heard of the good results obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and got her a box. Since then she has taken several boxes of this preparation and is now quite well again. I am more than pleased with the results and can recommend this medicine very highly.'

Mrs. Hatton, 31 Dalhousie street, Montreal, Que., and whose husband is a machinist, states:

'For some time I have been troubled with weak, fainting spells. In fact, I was so bad that the perspiration would come out all over my body and strange dizzy feelings would come over me. Believing this to be the result of a run-down system and exhausted nerves I resorted to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and am more than pleased with the results. The dizzy, fainting spells have entirely disappeared and my system is strengthened and built up in every way.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

APPRECIATION OF CANADA.

(New York 'News.')

There is no doubt whatever as to the appalling ignorance of our people generally regarding the extent and resources of the great Dominion to the north of us. Let us not forget that in the great North-West of that marvellous country thousands of thousands of our people are 'treking,' as Cy Warman calls this migration, to the Canadian farm lands. Let us not forget, too, that Canada's waterways are superior to ours, that Canadian men are crowding the lakes with Canadian-made boats, and that in the new Ontario there is now in progress a development such as no section of this country has ever seen.

And so when we speak of Canada let us remember that the tide has set in from here to there, and our sons and our daughters are peopling her west—for 60,000 went from Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas this year.

And let us remember, too, that Canada's greatest mines are her undiscovered mines, that her greatest tracts of arable land are still virgin, that her timber reserves are protected, and of such vast area that figures are appalling—in that they surprise us and make us wonder at our own ignorance.

Do not let us forget, too, that in our neighbor's land crimes meet their just punishment and divorces are practically unknown.

Only a few weeks ago a Cabinet Minister was criticised for spending $40,000 in a search for murderers of two Americans in the Yukon. His answer was: 'This government will spend $40,000 and $400,000, if necessary, in enforcing the laws of this land. Americans are entitled to the protection of our laws if they obey our laws.

In the Dominion of Canada is situated three-fourths of the productive soil of North America. It is as yet only scratched.

Canada may not have 65,000,000 or 70,000,000 people, but the 5,500,000 within her borders are proud of their country, of its government and of its prospects, and have every reason for being so.

Our tariff with Canada is our most profitable trade, and this in spite of tariff laws dictated too often by jealousies. . . . In these trust-ridden days it behooves us to cast our eyes abroad for markets—but, above all, it is our bounden duty to study our neighbor's actual condition, so that we may not only know that New Brunswick is not 'adjoining' British Columbia, but know, too, that Canada is a lusty country filled with indomitable sons, loyal to their King, and eager for a battle royal in the industrial markets of the world.

The Lord's Day Alliance at Owen Sound has triumphed in its contest with the company which attempted to run Sunday excursions to a neighboring summer resort. The boat 'was run for the accommodation of those who wish to attend church.' Of course. So are the Toronto street cars. It is astonishing how anxious people who never attend church themselves are that their neighbors shall not be denied the privilege!—Orillia 'Packet.'

Advertisements.

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WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.

Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address

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A $25 WATCH

in appearance. A 14 karat gold plated double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superbly engraved, ruby jeweled movement absolutely guaranteed for

20 YEARS

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and express office and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price $2.95 and express charges, and it is yours. If there is no express office near you, send $2.95 with order and we will send watch postpaid. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENT'S OR LADY'S SIZE, and order to-day as we will send out samples at this reduced price for 30 days only.

STANDARD IMPORTING CO., TORONTO.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA

Promptly relieved and cured by **K.D.C.** THE MIGHTY CURER

PAUL KRUGER'S HOUSE IN PRETORIA

HOW THE HOME OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL APPEARS IN MR. W. B. MELVILLE'S EYES.

Pretoria, Aug. 26.—If Paul Kruger's consuming ambition and dream of an All-South-African Republic resulted in 'a ruined nation,' to employ the Continental phrase of General Botha, it cannot be said that the uncrowned King in exile inhabited a palace in the days of his domination of the Transvaal. The unpretentious cottage that served the purposes of the Presidency is humble and insignificant compared with the majority of Pretorian homes. It is old, cramped, and cabined, and architecturally obsolete. If it were owned by a private citizen to-day he would call for plans and specifications to put the hovel in order. But he would be a vandal of a utilitarian age. Nevertheless, Pretoria, like the rest of the Transvaal, is in the throes of change—making for modern convenience, comfort and demand.

Kruger's cottage is in one of the streets emptying into Church square, and is within five minutes' walk of the palatial law courts and the equally imposing parliamentary buildings. It faces Kruger's church, a handsome brick building with a clock tower. The hands of that clock were of solid Johannesburg gold, but these precious indicators of the hour were appropriated by Mr. Kruger before he skedaddled to Delagoa Bay. If the ex-President retains possession of these to-day he has an asset that will procure him bed and board and coffee and tobacco for the remainder of his days.

THE BARNATO LIONS.

More than a score of times I passed Mr. Kruger's cottage, and stood on the footpath between the handless-clock tower and the Barnato lions on the stoep of the ex-Presidency. There squat the marble monarchs of the forest, as truculent and as clean cut as when they were delivered to the order of the ill-fated millionnaire. Behind one of these lions Mr. Kruger was wont to loll with pipe in mouth, combusting tobacco with all the complacence of a Turkish potentate. But the old man of the veldt and the Volksraad is vanquished and banished, and the stoep, once crowded with burgher callers and curious visitors, is now deserted. Not even a sentinel at the landing bridging a gutter or perennial stream challenges the passer-by to remember the historic associations of the cottage.

With diffidence and due reverence to the story of a virile race, I one night presented a card to a khakied attendant. A courteous Captain of the S. A. C. appeared, and I was conducted through the famous tenement.

The cottage of the deposed Mr. Kruger is now the headquarters of the South African Constabulary. I entered the reception room, still furnished as on the day of decampment. A table, resembling that of a family dining room, fills the central space. At the head of this is Mr. Kruger's chair, comfortably upholstered and appropriately capacious. Herein the veteran sat while all and sundry gathered to pay him respect or satisfy a curiosity. Looking down from the wall on the right is the great gilded eagle of 'Liberty' with outspread wings. This is the present from Colonel Blake, of the Irish Brigade.

COLONEL BLAKE.

The Colonel—an Irish-American—a tall, athletic man, with handsome face and dome-like head, is still a personality of Pretoria. To see or speak with him is to take him to be a man of peace, geniality, and good-fellowship. To have only heard of him is to note him a warrior bold and unbending. How one's impressions soften with closer acquaintance! You look at that brazen eagle in the reception room, and you meet Colonel Blake, and then smile at many recollections. Conspicuously placed is the first shell found on Spion Kop—an innocent looking reminder of massacre. A bust of Kruger, a present from Lord Loch, stands upon the old organ, while a cushion worked artistically, and with nice hand by the late Mrs. Kruger, rests on the comfortable lounge.

Mention of Mrs. Kruger recalls the unreported fact that she left her accustomed seat, on the front stoep of the cottage, the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria, and never afterward was she seen in front of the Presidency. She either secluded herself in her room or sat silently and gloomily on the stoep at the back, knitting from daylight till dark. It was against her will that Mr. Kruger left the country. She always maintained that he should have remained with his people.

Suspended from a wall is an illuminated address to Mr. Kruger, presented by the burghers after the historic Bloemfontein conference with Lord Milner. This address eloquently conveys the absolute confidence once reposed by a republic in the diplomatic subtlety and statesmanlike capacity of Oom Paul. On either side of Col. Blake's brazen eagle are portraits of ex-President Steyn and Mrs. Steyn. There they remain today, silent witnesses to the folly of war and the futility of human ambition. There is also a beautifully framed photograph of the young Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Otherwise the historic reception room is devoid of objects of interest or adornment.

MR. KRUGER'S BEDROOM.

Mr. Krugers' bedroom, just as he left it, is plainly furnished. There are a strong iron bedstead, bedding, blankets and quilt, a mosquito curtain crumbling to dust, a plain chest of drawers, a plainer toilet table, and a half-crown mirror—nothing more. It is a room of severe simplicity. Mrs. Kruger's boudoir and bedroom are more comfortably furnished. The walls, however, held one picture—Mr. Kruger as a boy. No doubt the venerable lady prized this more highly than any of her husband's honors. In her bedroom, where she fretted and died, are her cedar wardrobe, her toilet table and mirror, the fire-proof safe where Mr. Kruger kept his papers, and Mr. Kruger's writing desk.

It had been his habit to pen any important document here, and he invariably consulted Mrs. Kruger before he committed any ideas to paper. A peculiarity of Mrs. Kruger's rooms, and, indeed, of all the rooms, is the trapdoor in the floor, down which the sweepings are dropped—occasionally.

Another bedroom is that once occupied by the son, the luckless Tjaard Kruger. His single bed fills nearly all the space. Directy off this bedroom is the kitchen, with scarcely elbow room to fry a chop. Yet countless cups of coffee were prepared here for the streams of callers.

But the curiosity of the cottage is the bathroom. It is narrower than the average pantry, while the tub itself scarcely hides a baby. How one of the giant frame and Falstaffian bulk of Paul Kruger ever managed to get more than one leg at a time into it is a mystery. Also it is wonderful to think that he managed to get into that bathroom at all.—W. B. Melville, in the London 'Express.'

PERSIA UP TO DATE

PRESENT STATUS OF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR NEW FANGLED WAYS.

The Shah's chin is shaven. Let us hope that none of his subjects consider this arrangement impious. It is a token of the march of western civilization in Persia. Not many years ago every man in 'The Land of the Lion and the Sun,' where the phrase 'By the beard of the Prophet' is a serious invocation, kept his beard on unless he was a 'kashang,' which means 'beauty-man,' and combing that appendage was a religious exercise. In cultivating a big moustache, however, the Brother of the Sun follows the custom of his country, but he departs from it again in having his hair dressed after the European fashion. The majority of his subjects do otherwise. Either they shave the crown or shave the whole head, or they cherish a long lock, like a Chinese pigtail, hoping that thereby Mahomet will draw them up to Paradise. But these ancient customs are steadily receding before the inroads of the Feringhee, in imitation of whom the Persian monarch stands by no means alone.

We often hear of genteel poverty retiring to some quiet place on the Continent, where it can make both ends meet with less difficulty than in England. To persons with that object in view the land of the Shah offers unequalled advantages. There one may live comfortably on 20 shillings a week, be an important person on £100 a year and a perfect millionnaire with £1,000 annually. We offer the suggestion gratuitously to all pensioners and other possessors of assured but limited incomes. Even in lordly Ispahan you can keep ten servants for as many pounds monthly, and they will ask no food beyond the leavings of your table. Not many years ago—and there is no reason to suppose that things have greatly changed—the following were some of the prices in Persia's ancient capital: 14 pounds of mutton, 1s 6d; 14 pounds of beef, 1s 1½d; fowls, 8d each; fall chickens, 3d; pigeons, 2d; partridges, 4½d; fifty eggs, 9d; 14 pounds of butter, 3s 9d; 1 pound of coffee, 10d; 14 pounds of tobacco, 3s to 10s; 14 pounds of potatoes, 4½d to 1s 6d; 280 pounds of rough firewood, 1s 9d; 14 pounds of grapes, 3d to 7d; 14 pounds of bread, 9d to 1s 1d; 14 pounds of dip candles, 3s. One or two things, however, were dear: English loaf sugar, for example, costing from 6d to 9d a pound.

As a person of importance, you would naturally keep several horses, especially as the luxury only costs from 9d to 1s a day per steed, including the wages of the groom and the cost of shoeing. These prices make one envious, but they imply servants, because no European can 'buy in' for himself or herself in Persia without being wofully cheated. His servant will pocket some of the cash, but only 10 percent. He is not ashamed of doing so. If his thoughtless employer remonstrates he will politely but firmly point out that if the Presence himself went to the bazaar he would lose infinitely more than 10 percent. Moreover, the Persian servants, like the Spanish in Gil Blas, reserve to themselves the exclusive right of robbing their masters, and will fight tooth and nail against other marauders. By the way, these picturesque domestics do not regard themselves as robbers. They take a commission; that is all.

Among many virtues, the Shah's subjects possess in a variety of forms the little defect of desiring to get something for nothing. It is the flaw in the diamond. In that amusing and instructive book, 'The Land of the Lion and the Sun,' at present, unfortunately, out of print, the author, Dr. C. J. Wills, tells a funny story of his encounter with a Persian impostor. The doctor, who lived in the Shah's dominions from 1866 to 1881, cured a man of cataract on both eyes, and was rewarded with £4. Afterwards, however, the patient, though a thriving master baker of Ispahan, regretted his money, and conceived a plan of getting it back with heavy interest.

One day as the doctor was sitting in his dispensary, surrounded by a crowd of patients and their friends, a lugubrious procession entered. The principal figure in it was the baker, rags over both eyes, and himself the picture of woe. Tottering forward with the aid of relatives and other backers, he explained that he was stone-blind through the doctor's treatment, and he claimed compensation. 'If I have deprived you of sight,' replied the man of medicine, 'it is only fair that I should remunerate you and return you the money you have paid me.' The baker's doleful looks were at once chased away by a beautiful smile. He protested that justice was all he wanted. 'And what, my friend, do you consider justice?' asked Dr. Wills. 'Oh! sahib, doctor sahib,' said the baker, 'if you would refund the £4, and give me, say, £40, even less, for my eyes, I would pray for you. Yes, I and my family, we should all pray for you.' Here the family and other supporters chimed in: 'Yes, yes, he has spoken well.' Thereupon the doctor suddenly began to shout: 'But what should be done to a man who comes here with a lie in his mouth? Know you that this man is a liar? He sees perfectly.'

Shaking off his supporters, the baker, whose eye bandages the doctor had removed, grasped the table and turned pale. 'You dog,' continued the man of medicine, still shouting, 'I will enlighten your eyes,' and suddenly producing a huge amputating knife, he brandished it in the schemer's face. Terror-stricken, the baker turned and fled downstairs, pursued by the doctor's servants, his two sentries, and the more nimble of his patient's friends. Not yet satisfied with his victory, Dr. Wills ran to the open window and shouted, 'Stop thief!' The bazaar was below, crowded. Every idler echoed the cry. Every hand and every stick was turned on the flying man, who was captured with his clothes torn to rags. 'Are you blind or not?' cried the doctor through the window. 'Oh! sahib, sahib, through your kindness, I see,' was the reply, which, however, did not prevent the doctor from causing the baker to be taken before the chief priest, who registered his confession.

In spite of foibles of this kind, the Persian character is a noble one, including virtues not sufficiently striven after by western nations. Hospitable, obliging and particularly well disposed toward foreigners, the Persian shines most of all in family life. It is a sphere in which the Briton thinks himself admirable, but even he may learn from the land of the lion and the sun. Not only is the Persian kind and indulgent to his children, but his respect for his parents is Oriental in the best sense. Rarely will he venture to sit down in the presence of his father, whom he addresses as 'master.' His mother's wishes are laws to him, and the possibility of leaving her to starve, as unhappily men sometimes do in England, would fill him with horror. In spite of what has often been said of the subjection of Mohammedan women, the Persian mother is always the most important member of her household, a fact which does not prevent the grandmother from being treated with veneration. Unlike the British and Americans, the Persian does not consider his mother-in-law a fit subject for disrespectful jests. He desires her presence, which he considers a safeguard for his wife.

Slavery in Persia is as little of an evil as such an infringement of natural rights can be. The serfs are regarded as confidential servants, and often married to their masters' children. Well and respectfully treated, they seldom abuse the confidence placed in them, and should they err the greatest punishment that can be inflicted on them is to set them free and force them to earn their own living. A Persian may give a slave to a friend, but he will not sell one till he has parted with the shirt from his back. Slaves being so fortunate, it follows that free servants are the same. A wet nurse is regarded as the second mother, and usually pensioned for life. Indeed, a rich person has usually a host of pensioners—relations and old servants—and though there are no workhouses and no charity organizations in the country, deaths from starvation are unknown, unless famine afflicts the land. The Persian extends almost equal tenderness to his horse. Of procrastination and fondness for gross flattery he has not yet been cured, though greater intercourse with Europeans may remove those weaknesses. Apparently such intercourse has already done something to repress the native tendency for petty swindling, Persian merchants who trade abroad being as reliable as Europeans. Perhaps, however, the fact is due to their connection with a class above the common people.—London 'Daily News.'

ON THE MAINE BORDER

HOW SMUGGLERS EASILY EVADE THE OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

A Bangor, Me., correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' says: Up to the northern border of Maine there are many persons to whom the protective tariff is a thing of no interest, so far as many articles of every-day use are concerned, for they find it comparatively easy to dodge the customs laws and, from long practice, have come to regard it as no sin, much less a crime, to deprive wealthy Uncle Sam of part of his toils. Many people think it rather clever, on the whole, to sneak a pound of tea or a bit of cloth across the New Brunswick border into Maine, and it is a common practice for travellers to bring over pairs of gloves, bottles of liquor, etc., to friends on this side of the line. Of course, some articles in limited quantities and under certain conditions may be brought in without the payment of duty, but there is a good deal of smuggling in a small way, which even the lynx-eyed officials along the border, with constant watchfulness, are unable to prevent. Also, there is, in unfrequented regions along the line, a considerable amount of smuggling on a substantial scale, chiefly in liquors, cloths and agricultural products.

There is no region where the smuggler has a better field for his occupation than in the Houlton district. The territory to be covered by the inspectors in this district is three hundred miles long, beginning a few miles south of Houlton and extending to Seven Islands, at the extreme northern point of Maine. On the Canadian side, within two or three miles of the Maine line, a railway skirts the border, connecting the important points in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario with the cities and towns of the Maritime provinces. By means of the railway it is easy to bring goods to any point along the line indicated by the smugglers, and it is next to impossible for the customs officials to follow every move and discover every lot of goods.

The high prices paid for potatoes and the many favorable opportunities to smuggle them from across the border have proved irresistible to many farmers and others living near the line. Numerous wood roads leading across the line have made it a difficult matter for officers to catch the wary smuggler, as in many instances a road would lead from the farmer's dooryard down through his wood lot and the trip could be easily made in the night time, with no one to see what was going on. The load would be safely housed and the next day taken out and hauled to the station and disposed of, giving the smuggler as high as $15 profit for a night's work.

Recently one of the officers on foot got after a man who had a heavily loaded team. Down the hills the officer was left in the distance, but a long, steep hill to climb slowed the team down and gave him a chance to come up. It was a hot race in the moonlight and caused the teamster considerable anxiety for a few minutes. While with one hand he plied the whip, with the other he cut the bag strings and dumped a good part of the load of potatoes into the snow. In this way he got rid of most of his load, and, dodging into a cross road, was soon safe again on American soil. Some men came along soon afterward, and, finding the potatoes, put up a sign over them, reading: 'Uncle Sam's potato patch. Keep off!'

Probably the most difficult problem that the officers have to contend with is the suppression of the sale of liquor. In Aroostook county are the gin mills on the border. For many years a flourishing business has been done in defiance of law, on both sides of the border. All up and down the Maine border are places built particularly for use as saloons, with the line between Maine and New Brunswick running through them, and they are usually so far apart that they do not interfere with each other's business. The provincial officers would make a raid, and the liquors would simply be moved across the room, and, followed by the owner, would be safe on the American side, and when a raid would be made by the Maine officers the liquors and owner would dodge across to safety on the Canadian side.

One day this game failed to work. The officers on both sides put up a scheme to capture a man, and arrived at the house at almost the same time. The saloonkeeper saw the Maine officers coming in and rushed his stuff over to the other side. He had hardly got it there when the provincial officer walked in and captured him, stock and all.

HATFIELD TREASURES

KHAKI TIMES IN THE DAYS OF GOOD QUEEN BESS.

From the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the records in the possession of the Marquis of Salisbury and preserved at Hatfield House, it is interesting to learn that the soldiers who served under Lord Essex in the Irish expedition of 1599, were clad 'in long horseman's coats of strong cloth of orange-tawny color, with white lace and white linen throughout.'

The failure of this expedition is well-known history. It fell to the Lord Chamberlain to acquaint the Queen with this 'unfortunate news of the accursed kingdom of Ireland.'

From these records we learn how the Queen received the news. Lord Hunsdon writes, somewhat incoherently: 'It seemeth that she expected no good success could accompany these that would follow no good direction here, yet, like a prince, will show no sorrow where it shall be too late and remediless,' and the ill news was not allowed to interfere with her 'disport a-hunting' next day.

Poor Lord Essex is next revealed as a prisoner. Every detail of his life in York House is recorded. Sometimes from pathos and sentimentality there is a sudden change to bathos, as when the grave Lord Keeper chronicles: 'He hath taken physic this morning. God bless it with good effect!'

During the summer of 1599 there was a Spanish alarm. Without railways or telegraphs, there was complete uncertainty where the blow might be looked for, whether by way of the Thames or at some spot on the south-west coast, or in south Wales.

The country rose to the danger, however, and the Archbishop of Canterbury suggested the use of a special form of prayers.

Some amazing rumors were current at the time, and the magnitude of the Spanish force was exaggerated beyond all possibility. A letter to Sir Robert Cecil announces that 'the king of Denmark is assisting the enemy with 100 sail-ships;' that 'the king of Scots is in arms with 40,000 men to invade England,' and so on, all of which was fiction. As a sample of rumor in pre-newspaper times the quotation is not without interest.—London 'Express.'

Advertisements.

THREATENED DEATH FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE

Saved by Pe-ru-na.

The Remarkable Experience of an Old Lady 84 Years of Age Whom Pe-ru-na Cured of Catarrh of the Kidneys.





MRS. SUSANNAH McHENRY OF BURBANK, CAL. HALE AND HEARTY AT THE AGE OF 84 YEARS THANKS TO PE-RU-NA

Rode Seven Miles in a Carriage to Do Some Shopping After a Few Weeks' Use of Pe-ru-na.



Burbank, Cal.—Mrs. Susannah McHenry, now of this place, was attacked with kidney complaint while living at Billings, Mo., and was advised to come to California in the hope that a change of climate might help her, but this it failed to do, as she was confined to her bed, and the doctors in attendance had finally told her they could do nothing for her.

It was then she began to use Peruna and had improved so much within a few months that on April 8, last, she rode seven miles to Los Angeles, spent the forenoon on a shopping tour, and at noon tripped up a long flight of stairs to have her photograph taken. Her letter reads as follows:

'I think I owe my life to the use of Peruna. I have tried innumerable doctors and medicines, but of no avail. The doctors gave me up, saying they could do nothing for me, as my death was only a matter of a short time.

'Then I began the use of Peruna and am glad to say that instead of being confined to my bed with the dread kidney complaint, I am up and about.

'I am 84 years of age, yet I rode seven miles to Los Angeles, spent the forenoon shopping, and climbed a long flight of stairs to have my photo taken to send to the Peruna manufacturers as a sample of what their valuable medicine has done for me.

'I candidly believe I would have been in my grave to-day but for the use of Peruna.'—Susannah McHenry.

Kidney Trouble in October.

Look out for kidney trouble in October. The heat of summer is past. The activity of skin perspiration has ceased. During the hot months a great portion of the blood poisons have been eliminated through the skin by sweating.

In October the cold days and nights puts an end to this and throws the whole responsibility upon the kidneys. The kidneys are obliged to do an extra amount of work. This is very likely to lead to kidney diseases.

More cases of kidney disease originate in October than all the other months in the year. Catarrh of the kidneys is very apt to set in when free perspiration of the skin is stopped. A short course of Peruna is very desirable to prevent this. At least those who have experienced any warning symptoms of kidney disease should begin Peruna without delay.

Catarrh of Kidneys.

Peruna reaches the seat of the difficulty by eliminating the catarrh from the kidneys. Even after all other remedies have failed, Peruna brings prompt relief.

Catarrh of the kidneys in October has become so establsihed in this climate that it is stupendous folly to neglect any precaution. There is no use to take diuretics. There is no use to take remedies that simply stimulate the kidneys. What is needed is a remedy that operates to cleanse the kidneys of all catarrhal taint.

This is what Peruna will do. Peruna is absolutely unique as a remedy for this class of diseases.

Take No Substitute.

Substitutions for Peruna are without exception, frauds. Peruna is in a class all by itself. Nothing is just as good. Nothing can be substituted with any success whatever. Insist upon having Peruna Beware of substitutes. Be sure that you are using Peruna. Never allow any one to persuade you that he has a remedy that will do the same thing that Peruna does.

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.]

HEAVY YIELD OF CARROTS.

On a pleasant afternoon in the early days of the present month of October I had a trolley ride out to the well-cultivated farm of Mr. George Tolhurst, near Cartierville, and found the farmer and one of his sons pulling carrots and loading them into a tumbling box-cart. There were in all about an acre of the finest carrots I had ever seen growing anywhere, the white (Vosges) being a compact mass of green foliage nearly knee-deep and so close together that it was about as difficult to travel through it as would be the case in navigating a heavy crop of peas or buckwheat.

Upon my remarking to Mr. Tolhurst that he seemed to be a little too previous in the gathering of his carrots, as if left in the field for two or three weeks longer they would increase the weight of the roots considerably, he said that he would get much more feed out of them by commencing thus early, by feeding the 'shaws' to the milch cows and the horses, which are kept in the stable over-night, the pasture being too far from the house for convenient early morning milking, when the milk has to be driven some eight or nine miles and delivered to city customers in time for breakfast. Both the cows and the horses are very fond of the carrot shaws, and eat two or three hundred pounds in a night, and if he waited until they had done growing the shaws would not be as good feed as they are now. 'Besides,' said Mr. Tolhurst, 'there would be such a large pile of them that we could not feed out half of them until they were spoiled. Another thing, I do not like the work of taking up a large field of roots late in the fall, when cold and rain, and perhaps snow, may make the work very disagreeable. I began yesterday to take up these carrots, and this is the fourth load from this bit of ground you see (barely five square rods), and we will for some time bring them in only as fast as the cows and horses can eat the shaws.'

After the box of the cart was heaped up with untopped carrots until no more would stick on, it was driven to a shed and there 'whambled,' when the farmer and his son, having secured knives, set about severing the tops from the roots, some of the latter being upwards of three pounds in weight. The topped carrots were dropped into three old large-sized butter tubs, which, when well heaped up, were emptied into the cart box. There were in that load sixteen heaped tubfuls of roots, and as each tubful weighed between thirty-five and forty pounds, there were nearly 600 pounds of carrots and nearly 200 pounds of 'shaws,' which were grown on barely one and a quarter rod of ground, or at the rate of about thirty-eight tons to the acre. After I had made the calculation, Mr. Tolhurst remarked: 'Now, if I had told you that such a crop of carrots could be grown as a field crop, you would not have believed me until you saw it yourself.'

The ground—a black clay loam—where these carrots grew produced a large crop of potatoes last year, which rotted badly, although no manure had been applied. Last spring it got a pretty heavy application of well-rotted manure before the carrot seed was sown in drills about twenty inches apart. Only a little over half of the carrot field is of the white variety, the others being red, and though an unusually heavy crop, will not produce nearly the weight of roots or tops produced by the whites, but our farmer will have about thirty tons of carrots and probably ten tons of 'shaws' to feed to his stock, all from one acre of ground. If we estimate the roots to be worth four dollars per ton (though they are sold for much more than this in the city), and the tops at two dollars per ton, the produce of a single acre of carrots is worth about one hundred and forty dollars.

In this case both the season and the soil were very favorable for growing carrots, but with even half that yield, an acre of carrots would be a profitable investment for any farmer who keeps a dozen head of cattle and horses. Some farmers abject to the extra cost of raising a crop of carrots, but it is not so much more than an ordinary good crop of potatoes. The Ottawa Experimental Farm report estimates the cost of raising a crop of 26 tons of carrots to the acre at a little over $37, which included the rent of the land and the fertilizers removed from the soil by the crop, as well as all the labor connected with the growing and housing of it. RUSTICUS.

SIRE AND DAM.

TYPES THAT SHOULD BE CHOSEN FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF.

Mr. W. L. Miller, the well-known stockman, said some good things at a recent meeting of the District Stockmen's Institute at Anderson, Ind. Some extracts follow:

'In this age, when the live stock industry, by the efforts of the greatest minds this country can produce, has been placed so perceptibly near the front among the numerous industries that scientific ingenuity and inventive genius can afford, the breeder, in order to gain any notable distinction in either the breeding pens, showyards or on the block, must work with a purpose, keeping in mind a high ideal of perfection in animal form—some particular type into which he may mould the material at his command.

'With this attempt comes the pleasure of cattle breeding, the charms of which have been recognized by reflective men for ages past. To those who follow the cultivation of the soil and the raising of annual crops, there is little room for any other action than a close observation of nature's laws and a strict conformity to them, but the breeding of live stock is of a somewhat different nature. While the observation of natural laws is none the less important, there is an opportunity for the exercise of much higher faculties. The breeder has more to do than merely to effect the coupling of one animal with another. To rightly fulfil his purpose he must so mate animal with animal as to not only maintain their original quality, but to improve them, generation by generation, by replacing every objectionable feature with a good, or, at least, a better one. It is within the power of man to mould these animal forms into close resemblance to the ideal in mind, but this requires a very close study of the laws of nature, and the ratio of his insight into them will be the measure of his success as a breeder.

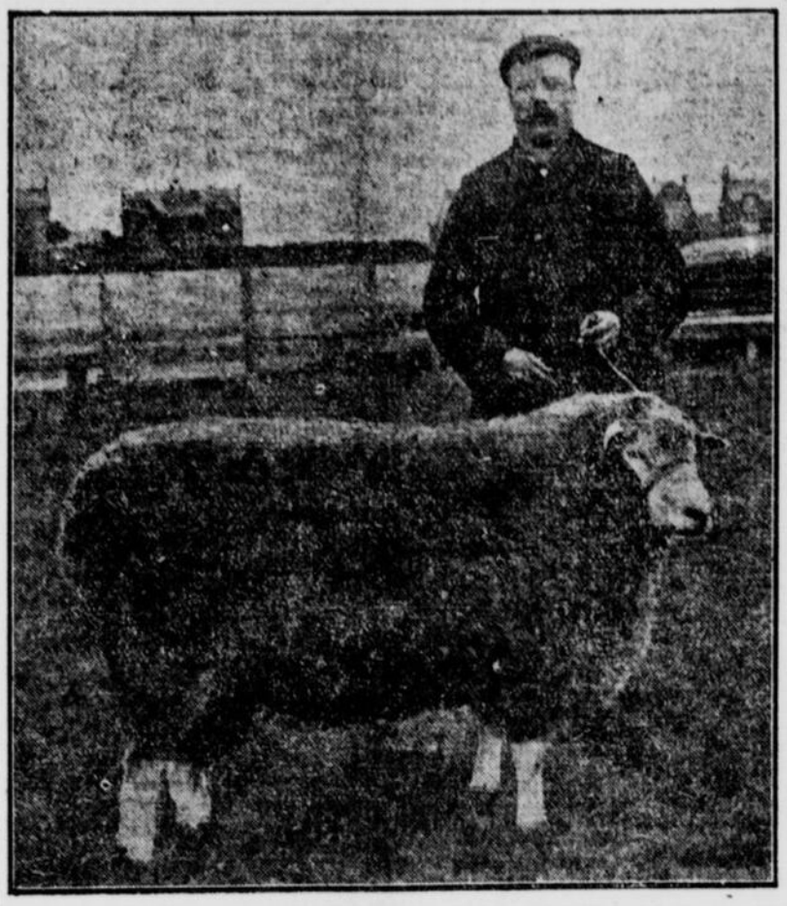
'Fat cows and fat bulls produce fat calves, that is, they transmit the flesh-carrying qualities to their offspring, and no experienced and successful breeder or feeder of beef cattle would think of using a herd bull whose ancestors had been kept in a thin and starved condition for several generations, as all the feeding quality and adaptability to putting on flesh, so essential in the beef animal, has been bred out of him. If this is not true there is nothing in breeding, and things come hap-hazard, and you might as well expect that a cross between a Norman mare and a Jack would produce a race horse.

'There are at least two essentials required to constitute a typical beef animal. They are, the greatest feeding capacity and the greatest adaptability to putting on flesh. These characterize a beef animal as distinctly as a high rate of speed distinguishes a race horse, or as the greatest power of producing cheese and butter fats characterizes a dairy cow. With these two essentials in the beef animal invariably goes a certain type, backed with a strong constitution and a kind disposition. The ideal I have in mind is compactly built, low down, straight lines, heavy quarters, well sprung rib, thick through the heart, showing a vigorous constitution and a kind and docile disposition. Of course, there are other qualities that might be mentioned, but are only minor considerations, as when an animal possesses the afore named qualities the others are not so difficult to obtain, and, in fact, are nearly always present. This is the type of animal that wins favor in the show ring and on the block, and consequently the same type that all successful breeders are striving so hard to produce. In short, it is the only type to which belong the easy feeding, early maturing and ready fattening animals. An animal that is long legged, long backed, flat ribbed and nervous will never make a good feeder.

'Too much stress cannot be laid on the constitutional vigor of an animal, as diseases are inherited in cattle quite as readily as in the human family. Perhaps the most dangerous of these is tuberculosis in its various forms. Yet such diseases leave their marking on the outward form of the animal to warn the observing purchaser to beware. The chief of these is to be read in a narrow and contracted chest and other outward signs of insufficient room for the pulmonary organs. No practical breeder who has any knowledge of the great law of heredity, the fundamental principle of reproduction, that "like begets like," would think of using a herd bull whose ancestors belonged to this inferior class of animals, as this same weakness would be sure to follow in his get.

'In all cases, as far as possible, I would urge the use of pure bred sires and dams for breeding beef animals and I am of the opinion that because of their superiority over grades they would result in greater profit to the breeder and feeder. But there are those who because of limited means cannot afford the use of pure bred females. In producing beef for the block good results may be obtained by using grade cows, but in no event should one be tempted to use other than a pure bred bull. In this way the quality of the offspring is raised to a much higher standard, gradually approaching the type of sires used through successive generations. In fact, after two or three crosses of pure bred and prepotent sires the produce resembles the pure bred in almost every particular, and in some cases requires a very good judge to detect the presence of impure blood in animals thus bred. This question is often asked: "Why is a high grade not equal to a pure bred?" For market purposes, they probably are, but the infection which renders the practice of using grade bulls dangerous remains in the blood, and may not be detected in the flesh or form. Were these high grades to be used only for beef there would be no noticeable danger, but what I wish to condemn is the practice of using grade bulls on grade cows. Interbreed grade with grade and deterioration almost immediately begins, because there is a negative force at work—the tendency of all qualities obtained by artificial cultivation to decline when neglected, declining slowly, but surely, to the native or scrub cow. This quotation shows the reason for the superiority of a pure bred and registered sire over a grade: "Since like produces like, and all of these animals, all of personal excellence, have followed each other, each pair in turn producing an excellent offspring, ending at last in the meritorious animal, so this animal is in consequence hereby guaranteed to produce excellent descendants." Hence I say, by no means should the breeder permit the use of a grade sire, where by using a pure bred of superior quality the offspring will be guaranteed good.

'Some one may question the statement that "like produces like in all cases," which I may modify by adding "or the like of some ancestor though possibly remote." This subject is by no means exhausted; there is yet much to be said along the line of atavism or reversion. I regard this a great subject, in which there is ample room for much thought, although by many it is almost wholly ignored. The subject or the question of reproduction in animal life is of vital importance, and I know of no more elevating or ennobling calling than that of the man engaged in the reproduction of animal life or the improvement of live stock. It gives him a higher idea of life. It brings him in close touch with the best men and minds in the land, and a full knowledge of the laws of reproduction will make of him a better man, a better father, a better husband, and a better citizen. He will overlook the shortcomings of his family and will display a much greater degree of charity toward is neighbors and for the waywardness of their sons and daughters, for it is he who will understand that they themselves are not wholly responsible for the tendency to evil doing and other failings, but that they are the direct result of the great law of heredity and that more than one short life or generation is required to eradicate them. A full knowledge and recognition of this law is a duty that every rational man owes not only to himself, his posterity, and his God, but, as a loyal citizen, to his country.'



CHAMPION LINCOLN RAM.

The above Lincoln two-shear ram is the property of Mr. T. Caswell Pointon, Folkingham, England, and was champion at this year's Royal Show.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Germany is more bothered about high prices of meat than are we. A good steak costs forty-four cents a pound in Berlin, and meats generally are twenty-six percent higher there than in 1900, although at other points in Europe they are only ten to sixteen percent higher. Scarcity of home animals, exclusion of foreign live stock and prohibition of canned meats are the causes.

The weed crop is rank this year. Weeds gather and contain much fertility. When ploughed under they enrich the soil in humus for the growth of crops. It is a mistake to cut them and let them lie on the ground during the fall and winter, as much fertility is thus lost. They should be ploughed under before the seeds mature, in order to avoid propagation. The value of green manuring is well understood by all good farmers, and when we have the opportunity of rank growths like this, it is well to avail the soil of the benefits.

Goats are valuable for reclaiming waste land. It is estimated that 100 goats will kill all the sprouts on 40 acres of slashing in about two years. It costs as much to keep, and attend, a herd of goats that do not turn off hair enough to pay for clipping, as it does those that yield the long, curly expensive mohair that is so much sought after by plush manufacturers. The profits in selling stock for breeding purposes is also an important consideration. Those who have goats to sell find it impossible to supply the demand for thoroughbreds.

The peach crop about South Haven, Mich., promises to double that of 1896, when the yield exceeded 2,500,000 bushels. The buyers from seventy-five to eighty different fruit-dealing concerns have a board of trade from three to ten a.m., when the farmers' teams form a line over a mile long. Sheds, docks and boats and railway stations are congested. As the loads are brought up the highest figure gets the fruit. The buyers pay spot cash, and direct the teams to the refrigerator car to unload. Forty-five carloads and 50,000 baskets by steamer were sent recently to Chicago and Milwaukee. Eight thousand bushels are consumed daily by canning factories.

The best clover hay, as regards nutrition, is that which grows in the second crop when the ground is warm down to the clover roots, and they are reaching down into the subsoil for moisture and mineral plant food. This late clover does not grow so large stems as the first crop, but as it contains a large amount of nitrogenous matter it heats quickly and is more or less discolored in curing. But it is an especially good feed for sheep, and also for young stock of any kind. This clover had best always be saved till toward spring, when cows and sheep are ready to farrow, and need the most nutritious feed that the farmer can give them.

There will be no excuse this year for turning stock on to young pastures, for the season is so favorable for growing grasses that there should be plenty of edected buildings having platforms, where acreage of good pastures without turning in on the springseeded fields. The practice of turning in on the young plants and permitting the stock to eat the grass down closely should be condemned, as this young grass should be pastured very little if at all at this season of the year; the aim being rather to allow the plants to obtain full possession of the soil, and also to form a top mulch to serve as a protection from the frosts of winter.

Harvesting winter apples should be delayed as long as possible. The wind storms have thinned the fruit most seriously, but if rains are ample and the weather continues at all warm for any length of time winter apples that are left on the trees will largely increase in size between now and frost, providing the latter holds off late. We remember an open fall, some years ago, following a droughty summer, when the apple crop of the United States was increased several million barrels by the enlargement of the fruit on the trees after Sept. 15. Of course if severe frosts come early it will upset this possibility.

In keeping squashes do not leave them outdoors after gathering, exposed to cold rains, as they will be apt to spot and rot after storing. Squashes will keep their natural color better in dry cellars than in houses built purposely for preserving them; but when brought out of such cellars, to the chagrin of marketmen they soon rot. They are best handled on a large scale by keeping in specially erected buildings having platforms, where they are to be piled two or three deep. Such houses should have the doors and windows open for the air as late in the season as possible, and when closed have the temperature about forty-five degrees. The poorest-ripened ones should be placed in the warmest part of the house. Squashes that have spotted may be kept a while by putting a little air-slaked lime into the hole from which the rot has been cut out.

A corn expert says: My way of selecting seed corn is in the field at husking time. I watch for stout stalks with good-sized ears on. The ears must have straight rows of well-formed grains and must be well filled out at the tip. I leave some husks on them, throw them in the front end of the waggon and when unloading take the husks off, put them in a bushel basket and carry them to the house. If the corn is a little damp I first put it near the fire to dry and then go over it again, selecting the ears which come the nearest being of model types. I take a grain off from each ear until I have from a hundred and fifty to two hundred. These I put away until I commence ploughing for corn, then I plant them in the garden and after ten or fourteen days I can tell what seed I have. This manner of selection has never failed me but once and that was in 1892. The corn seemed to be dry as it could be. I hung it on wires on a porch facing north. A few days later we had a few days of very damp weather and suddenly it turned bitter cold. The next spring I planted my corn without testing it and as a result I had a yield of twenty bushels per acre while my neighbors had about fifty bushels.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

'Strong grows the oak in the sweeping storm,
Safely the flower sleeps under the snow;
And the farmer's hearth is never warm,
Till the cold wind starts to blow.'

And blow it does, so that whether a country fire of apple branches on the hearth, or the gas log of the city resident, the warmth is very grateful to our senses, and we sit and watch the blaze, and pray that the coal strike will not last till the poor suffer for want of fuel as the weather becomes colder.

Fine days are few, and the hurry of gathering in the late fruits make the days seem all too short, for our seasons have been very short for several years, and already frost has laid a blackened finger upon all tender things.

Gardening for next season goes on. I notice in my drives many smooth beds and borders that contain bulbs, or are ready for next season's seeding. And where everything is tidy and neat in the autumn, it makes the spring work so much easier. Besides, this is the time to plan changes in the garden, before the snow comes to cover up the ground. Roses and shrubs can be lifted and set in new ground; it is often of great benefit to them, like a change of climate. Attention to details in this, as in every other work, leads to success. Many of us are like the Irish lads who went to California in search of gold, and one of them found a tiny nugget. But the other said: 'Throw it away, Mike, till we come to the heap.'

So we often throw away or neglect the small things, expecting a heap to come to us. But a garden will not turn up even tiny nuggets unless theree is a wealth of honest hard work put into it.

POPCORN.

The past season has been a poor one for ripening corn in this province, and some children the other day were congratulating themselves that they had a 'lot in the garret' left over from last year. Auntie Binns shook her wise head. 'Well,' she said, 'it's a good thing your young 'uns were sick with measles last winter or you'd have had it all eat up.' Popcorn is like everything else; you can't eat it, and have it too. Some people want to have their fill of everything that's going, and then find all they want to their hand, when a hard time comes. There seems to be very little thought about the rainy day among youngsters,' I ventured to remark, 'that we are told to take no thought for to-morrow,' but she stopped me with an impatient sniff. 'Then folk didn't live where it gets to be twenty below zero, or they'd have to buy their overcoats before it come,' she said, grimly, 'an' earn the money awhile ahead. It's a good deal like Tommy's popcorn, it's got to have some thought, and work, too, to bring it to ripening. It's wonderful stuff, and a good deal like folks. When it's all shut up in itself it looks small and insignificant, but what a lovely whiteness when it gets turned inside out. It's a good thing to be forehanded, boys; there ain't anything lost by being careful, instead of wasteful, and a penny saved is a penny earned.'

PLANNING SMALL GROUNDS.

Mrs. C. E. J.—It is not easy to give you any ideas about planning your new place without further knowledge; even a photograph would be useful in this case. If you have 50 feet by 40 feet it is large enough for a few shade trees, and some of fruit. The latter are better in a group near the house, and the elms and maples by the fence furthest away. Trees and shrubs are planted, not only to beautify a place, but very often to hide any objectionable view, and no one can judge for the owner what would suit best, for every one has individual taste in such matters.

I am not in favor of apple trees among plants, although I saw it advocated lately by one of the leading American horticulturists. A long experience proves that the falling apples and leaves keep the grounds untidy, and nowadays when spraying is so necessary to success in fruit-culture, the sulphate, when it is sprayed over the trees falling in a fine mist upon the early flowers, and upon the leaves of the later plants, gives them an objectionable appearance.

Let the large shrubs and trees be in groups, along the boundary lines, and more attractive flowering plants and shrubs near the house. There is the herbaceous border, too, that can be filled with perennials, with a backgound of low growing shrubs, and in the front can be set bright geraniums and petunias, or other gay flowering plants, after the bulbs have done blooming in spring. But the difficulty is how to make these effective, and in order to do so, it is necessary to know something of their character and manner of growth, so as to grade the shrubs and tall plants to the best advantage. The persistent Rudbeckia, that seems to shine in every garden, looks well with a background of green, but seen against a brick wall, the first impulse is to wonder what is the matter with it. The same result is found with the perennial phlox in all its shades of mauve, that only appear well among plenty of greenery, and away from other shades of purple or red. The new grounds will be the better for a spruce and cedar, for evergreens give character to a place, and are useful to hide anything that needs to be hidden, or to fill a waste place.

The barberry keeps its cheerful berries all winter, and is early in spring, and constant all the season in doing its share. Spireas, if one has a succession, are a fine adjunct to the rose garden, and a syringa is a necessity.

There is always an abundance of flowers, if one has these, and the perennials, but later on shrubs are scarce. I like the hydrangea Paniculata, and two fo them near the house make a fine appearance in September if there are a few of the scarlet Cactus Dahlia blooming near them. Do no forget an open space for grass, whether to be used as a tennis ground or simply as a lawn; let it be the centre piece of the grounds, and all the rest, the setting, the forming altogether a picture to surround the home.

GINGER APPLES.

'Minnie' asks if we have a recipe for apple ginger. In these days of apple plenty it is a good thing to know of diverse methods of making up this fruit and this is a palatable conserve.

In the first place firm pippins must be used. They are peeled and cut into even sized pieces while firm, and to six pounds allow a quarter of a pound of green ginger root and four lemons; also five pounds of sugar. Cut the ginger root into thin slices and the lemon peel into thin chips and boil till it looks clear. Drain, and let stand till cold, using the water in which they are boiled to make the syrup. Simmer the apples in this syrup till they are tender enough to be pierced with a straw, then put them into fruit jars, cook the lemon and ginger a little more in the syrup and then divide it among the jars of apples, filling up with a thick syrup, and screw the lids while the syrup is hot, as for the fruit conserve. This is a delicious way to serve apples and during the winter is often preferred to other fruit. The same correspondent asks for a recipe for apple butter. Take five gallons of the expressed juice of apples, called sweet cider, one peck of tart apples and two pounds of the best brown sugar. Pare and core the apples, then quarter, and cut across to shorten the fibre. Boil the cider down to about half its original quantity, add the apples and sugar, and continue to stir the mixture well from the bottom. It must be boiled until the apples and cider form one solid mass and do not separate. One of the secrets of success is in thorough boiling, and simmering without burning. Properly made it is a conserve that will keep a long while.

FERN BALLS.

Nellie saw a fern ball last winter and asks if it really graws that way. Ans.—The fern balls are made by weaving sphagnum moss, and the dormant creeping stems of a beautiful Japanese Fern into a ball together. It makes a beautiful ornament and it is interesting to watch it arouse from its dormant condition, but it does not grow as a ball, which is the question that was intended, no doubt. It takes about four weeks for the ball to come to perfection, and it must be dipped in water every other day during that time and always given enough water to keep the foliage fresh and green. The name of the fern used for this purpose is Davillia Bullata. The water used should always be tepid, and it does better when not in the direct rays of the sun,.

HYACINTHS IN WINDOW GARDENING.

'I have never had any luck growing hyacinths in the house,' said a careful amateur to me lately, 'I do wish you would tell us in the 'Witness' how to be successful, for they only come out short, stunted things, and never perfect. What can be the matter?' Too much haste in forcing them to the heat, I said; if they were first class bulbs. But if brought from the cellar into direct sunlight and heat they will be forced too quickly and give the result of which you complain. Good garden soil mixed with sand and charcoal will keep the bulbs from decay, if they are sound to start with. Do not plant too deep, but cover the bulbs with earth or they may not settle well, for the roots in starting often lift the bulb right up, and then they need a little more earth put round them, or better still, some sand. See that they get a little water while in the dark, but not too much, and after they have been in a cool cellar for a month or more they can be brought to daylight, but it is as well to cover them for a while and not allow them to feel the heat.

After they are in the window keep up an even temperature of 60 or 65 degrees, and there is no reason why they should not grow long stalks and give good sprays of blossom. They do better in a north than a south window, the flowers lasting longer. A little liquid manure after the buds begin to show color will often show its effect in increased size and vigor.

TULIPS.

Nice, fat looking bulbs they are, and as I handed them to the amateur gardener I said: 'Plant thick and deep.' It is fortunate for the purchaser that the early tulips are the lowest priced, and the best of all for planting in masses. They are so neat and trim, and do not spread round like their late, fine striped relations. But the early single tulips are always to be depended upon unless they are stolen by the field mice, as was the case with us last winter. Double tulips never attract me, I continued, opening a bag of them; they are so capricious. One will be dwarf, another tall, one opens with the single early kind and another in the same bed waits for the late parrots. For this reason they cannot be called good bedders, but are fine for the back of a border where it does not matter whether they are all in flower at once or not. Some of them are as fine as little peonies and their loosely incurved petals are very attractive. I wish we could take time to plant carefully and with deep rows put a little sand at the bottom of each. Make the rows straight, for there is nothing in gardening more trying than to see a crooked line, that will not be covered up; for the tulip foliage is not enough and the result is a feeling of slovenly work, that may not be so in reality, but a defect in accurate measurement. Do not cover for protection until the ground is frozen and then not too deeply.

RASPBERRY QUERIES.

John D.—The best all round raspberry is the Cuthbert. In regard to cutting out old canes it is best done as soon as the crop is harvested. The only advantage of leaving them is that they help to gather snow in this cold climate.

It is possible to grow this fruit without any barnyard manure, but the commercial fertilizer you ask for had best contain four percent of nitrogen, eight percent of phosphoric acid, and ten percent of potash, applied at the rate of eight to ten hundred pounds to the acre. This ought to give good results. As to whether they are a paying crop depends upon locality, cost of picking, and the condition of the crop.

THREE GOOD WINDOW PLANTS.

E. M.—For good winter blooming the Lantana can be recommended. It is very easy to grow and bloom, especially the white tinted with lemon color. It endures sunshine well. The Chinese Primrose does well in a shaded window and Primula Obconica has good flowers and blooms constantly. The color is white with a tinge of lilac, and the flowers are on long stems well above the foliage. The cella is quite attractive even when not in bloom, being of stately habit, and a plant of which one does not tire. It needs rich soil and liberal watering, also the foliage must be sponged and kept clean to have it seen to the best advantage.

TABLE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

Mrs. W. wishes for a plan of a table to use as a plant stand like one she read of where the plants were set in sand, and it was used in a bay window. Ans.—The table must be even with the window sill and about two feet wide. It is really a shallow box on legs and must be about five inches deep, more or less. Line it with zinc and have a drainage tube with a stopper at one end of it. Fill this shallow box with sharp white sand, and set the pots into it. This regular moisture from the watering relieves the dry heated air of the room, and the water can be drained off into a bucket, while there is not any danger of soiling the carpet and the plants are generally found to thrive best by this method.

PYRETHRUMS.

Garden Lover asks why we do not recommend Pyrethrums among perennials. Ans.—The pyrethrums are worthy of recommendation, being hardy and valuable for cut flowers through the summer months. The newer double varieties are sometimes called spring chrysanthemums, and the single ones are colored marguerites, and being on long stems, are very desirable for vases. If the plants are cut down after flowering in June they will give another crop in late summer provided they have a mulch or plenty of water during the hot dry season. The plant is very valuable as it is able to withstand storm and cold, and its flowers are brilliant and attractive.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Advertisements.



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Full length, made of soft, warm, glossy, black fur, a perfect imitation of the finest Sable, with real head and three full tails, very pretty. **Given absolutely Free** for selling at 15c. each only 8 handsome pieces of Jewelry, Stick Pins, Lockets, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, etc., and helping us to get a few more agents. Every piece of our Jewelry looks worth 50c. At 15c. you can sell the 8 pieces in a few minutes. Write today and we will send the Jewelry postpaid. **We trust you. Canadian Premium Syndicate. Dept. 179 Toronto**

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.

SHEEP BREEDERS' JOURNAL.

St. Elmo.—Please furnish me with addresses and subscription rates of journals exclusively devoted to the care and raising of sheep for market. Ans.—'American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower,' monthly, Chicago, Ill.; 'Wool Markets and Sheep,' semi monthly, Chicago, Ill.

TO REMOVE IRON MOULD.

Mrs. D. G.—Please inform me what will take iron rust out of linen? Ans.—Wash the place clean in warm water, then hold it over boiling water and apply salts of lemon or chloride of lime to the stain. This cannot be used on colored linen, as it takes out the color.

MRS. J. B. SNOWBALL.

D.G.—Please say what was the name of the wife of Lieut.-Gov. Snowball, of New Brunswick, before her marriage. Ans. Mrs. Snowball was Miss Maggie E. Archibald. She is a daughter of the Rev. Robt. Archibald, of Airdrie, Scotland.

HOME FOR OLD LADIES.

Nova Scotia Reader.—Kindly inform me if there is an Old Ladies' Home in Nova Scotia. If so, where, and what are the terms? What age must a person be before she can enter? Ans.—We do not know of any Old Ladies' Home in your province.

HOME STUDY.

Perseverance, Ont.—Will you advise as to the best books for a man to study, who is anxious to learn to do business in a business-like way, and who has only odd moments to spare for study. His education along that line covers little more than a knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic? Ans.—From McLean's 'High School Book-keeping' you can learn how to make out bills, draw up notes, write business letters, etc. Get a good arithmetic—that used in the public schools of your own province would be suitable—and work out the exercises. If you find difficulty you can probably get some one to explain your trouble. Read the financial news in the papers, and become familiar with terms used in business. To do a certain amount of copying from a book or periodical every day would be a good exercise, to give you facility in writing and to improve your spelling.

HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

Boissevain, Man.—I should like to know if there is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Canada, and if the law holds good in Manitoba. There have been cases here which sadly needed attention. Ans.—The law for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a Dominion one, and it is the duty of all constables who may see an act of cruelty, or on the complaint of any person or persons who may see any act of cruelty, to arrest the offender and have him tried before a judge, a recorder or two magistrates, who, if satisfied that the charge is a just one, may convict and sentence the offender to a fine not exceeding $100 or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor. The sections of the Criminal Code that apply to the prevention of cruelty to animals are Nos. 500, 502 and 512, 515 and 552, part xxxviii. There is a society in Manitoba for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at Winnipeg, the president of which is Mr. A. F. D. Macgachan, and the secretary, Mr. G. W. Winckler. Moreover, it is quite competent for any one to act the part of the Good Samaritan in the cause of humanity to animals and put the law in motion, if they do not object to the personal inconvenience.

THE HARVEST MOON.

E.C.—Will you kindly explain how it is that the Harvest Moon, which appears annually about the middle of September, rises about the same time every evening for about a week, instead of rising an hour or so later each succeeding evening as the moon ordinarily does? Ans.—The harvest moon is the full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox. The sun is at that time approaching the celestial equator, which it crosses from north to south on Sept. 22. Suppose the moon to be at the full on that date, and consequently directly opposite the sun. The full moon then is crossing the celestial equator from south to north. As the sun sets that evening about due west on the horizon, the moon rises at the point directly opposite on the eastern horizon. It continues to rise soon after sunset for several evenings in succession. You have noticed that when the sun is moving north it rises earlier every morning. When the moon is moving northward its tendency, too, is to rise earlier. Its northward motion is most rapid when crossing the celestial equator, hence if there were no counteracting tendency the moon would then rise earlier for some succeeding evenings. But the natural tendency of the moon (moving east, or downwards when it is on the eastern horizon) is to rise about an hour later each evening. These opposite tendencies approach a balance, and to observers between latitudes 40 deg. and 60 deg. north, the nearly full moon rises but little after sunset for several evenings in succession, and only a few minutes later each evening. It continues to give light until about sunrise. If the date of full moon be not exactly Sept. 22 the same phenomena occur, being less perfect the longer the interval between full moon and that date.

ORPHEUS.

Mount Forest.—1. Please give a short explanation of the mythical story of Orpheus. 2. Is it the subject of any poem in classical literature? In modern, excepting Politian's drama? Ans.—Orpheus, in Greek mythology, was the son of Apollo, or of a Thracian river-god. Apollo bestows upon him a lyre, by his playing on which Orpheus can influence all nature, animate or inanimate, from men to trees and rocks. His wife, Eurydice, is bitten by a serpent and dies. Orpheus follows her into Hades, and by the power of his music prevails on the gods there to give her up. He is allowed to take her back into the 'light of heaven,' on condition that she should go behind him all the way, and that he should not look behind him until they both arrived in the upper world. Either through love for her or anxiety for her safety, Orpheus looks towards her, and she vanishes from his sight, and is lost to him forever. His own death is sudden and violent. The myth is, it may be, an interpretation of the 'eternal, hopeless separation of the beautiful light of dawn and the beautiful light of day.' 'Orpheus loses Eurydice as the day loses the dawn; she has issued from Hades as the dawn issues from darkness; she melts away beneath her lover's look, even as the dawn vanishes beneath the look of the day.' 2. The story of Orpheus was popular with Greek and Roman poets. (See, besides others, the verses of Virgil, in the fourth book of the 'Georgics.') It survived in more or less modified form in mediæval literature. Of more modern productions the most noted is Gluck's opera, 'Orfeo ed Euridice,' produced at Vienna in 1762, and at Paris in 1774. Pope introduces the story in his 'St. Cecilia's Ode,' and it is the subject of a number of minor poems of recent date.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

St. Paul, Minn.—I enclose you an editorial from a local paper about the Doukhobors. What is the truth? Are they not prospering, both physically and economically? Ans.—In the three years or more that the Doukhobors have been settled in the North-West, they have prospered. A writer in the Manitoba 'Free Press,' who paid a visit of inspection to the villages in the Swan River Valley, reports that the store-houses of the Doukhobors are well filled this year with wheat, barley, oats, flax and vegetables. He found them developing in various directions. Their religious beliefs will not as yet permit them to observe a few of the governmental regulations—to enter for their homesteads, to pay road tax, and to register births, marriages and deaths. The Doukhobor does not believe in government. He recognizes only the rulership of God. Similarly, he does not believe in individual ownership of anything, and each village has a common purse and a common storehouse. However, the young people among them are learning to speak English, and in time when they find that the regulations of the government are reasonable, and not tyrannical, it is likely they will comply. They are industrious, moral, peaceable, and provide well for their families. As regards the outburst of religious zeal mentioned in your clipping resulting in the turning away of their live stock, giving up the wearing of anything obtained from animals, etc., a certain percentage of the people have fallen in with this view. The writer alluded to says that it was due to the elders among the villages, who, fearing that prosperity would make the people worldly, and might cause the younger members to relax in their faith, advocated a thank-offering in the form of liberating the animals. A number did this, and discarded their clothing made of wool or leather, substituting cloth, with rubber boots. Another faction declined to give up their live stock, and the movement is, possibly, a passing one. It is true that they do sometimes draw the waggons or ploughs themselves, but the numbers who pull together make it light on the individual. They do not eat meat, but some of them do eat fish. However, a vegetarian diet is the rule, and it seems to agree with them, as they are quite healthy, a condition to which their scrupulous cleanliness conduces. 'Men, women and children are comfortably clad,' the recent visitor writes, 'and in all the colonies there is every appearance of comfort, happiness and prosperity.' See also the letter of Dr. J. T. Reid, received since the above was written, in this issue.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

SALE OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

Reader.—1. Can a person legally sell or transfer to another a life insurance policy? 2. Would a person be safe in buying a policy, and have law for so doing? The case is this: A man got his life insured a number of years ago, and is now sickly, and feels it a very heavy drain, and is afraid he will have to give it up. The policy is in wife's name. She thinks it would be better to sell than to lose it all. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

HOLIDAYS.

Constant Reader, Brussels.—1. A hires with B for a year beginning work in March. How many legal holidays can he claim, and name them? 2. Are the legal holidays the same for a girl as for a man? Ans.—1. Generally 61. Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Eastern Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, King's Birthday, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. 2. Yes. But both must, of course, attend even on holidays, to such routine work as must of necessity be done every day.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Tenant.—Last November I rented a house for the year. The landlord sold the house last month and wants men to leave at once. Am I entitled to six months' notice dating from time my year expires? 2. If I rented by the month how much notice should I have? 3. Is tenant supposed to give landlord same time of notice? Should be glad of any information on this subject. 4. Can landlord put me out? I have paid rent up to date. Ans.—1. Being a tenant from year to year, as you state, you are entitled in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, to half a year's notice to quit—such notice to end with year of your tenancy. If your tenancy were just for the year, certainly you would not be entitled to any notice, for in such case you would not be a tenant 'by the year.' 2. A month's notice—the month of the notice to end with a month of the tenancy. 3. Yes, assuming, of course, the absence of express agreement otherwise. 4. Not before November next at all events; and if you are really to be deemed a yearly tenant not until November of next year.

MEDICAL.

SCIATICA.

H.M.S. is a young man, aged 22, who has been troubled with sciatic rheumatism for more than a year. Had an attack last winter, and has felt it a little during the summer. Ans.—It is probable that you will be troubled with it off and on for some time, as it is a very obstinate affection. You should take care to clothe yourself warmly, and avoid catching cold as much as possible. With regard to diet take plenty of nourishing food, especially milk and eggs. Do not use soups or broths. A cold bath would probably do you harm. Try a moderately warm bath a little above blood heat twice a week at night. Drugs will probably not help you.

BLACKHEADS.

'Subscriber's Son' asks to know the cause of blackheads on the nose and face, and a remedy for the condition. Ans.—Blackheads are due to an increase in the amount of secretion in the sebaceous glands of the skin. The material collects in the pores, and undergoes acid decomposition, so that in some cases it becomes irritated or inflamed, and a pimple results. When squeezed a minute worm like body can be expressed. It has a black head, owing to the collection of the dust on the skin. The blackheads, when first seen, should be carefully and systematically squeezed out. Every night on retiring sponge the face with very hot water, and then apply the tincture of green soap on a flannel. Allow it to remain on for five minutes, and then wash off with very hot water. Squeeze out the blackheads, and then dust the face with boracic acid powder, and leave it on until next morning.

SHOOTING PAINS.

L.C. is aged 27. Has been troubled for about two years with sharp shooting pains all along the spine, which come on gradually until they extend through the limbs. The pains are most severe in the arms and hips. The character of the pain varies, being sharp and cutting, and at other times a dull ache. On percussion, there are tender spots about the fifth dorsal vertebra, and at the tip of the coccyx. With the least exertion patient becomes very exhausted. Is also sleepless; appetite is fair, and the bowels are regular. Sight and sensation are unimpaired. Has had good health previously, except for bilious headaches. Ans.—You seem to know your symptoms very well. No doubt, you have had a doctor, and have heard his remarks with regard to locomotor ataxie. It certainly may begin with shooting pains, but there are usually other signs that are unmistakable. If you have any doubt what is the matter, why not ask your doctor a straight question instead of worrying about it. Your trouble may on the other hand be purely functional and not organic. It is possible that there is disease of the bony spine, but, of course, we cannot say at this distance. Trust your doctor and follow his advice.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday' Oct. 21, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 620.

(By C. C. W. Sumner, of Warwick.)

Black—11 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 621.

(Manchester 'Weekly Times' Tourney.)

Black—8 pieces.



White—10 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Problem No. 622. By M. Havel. Three moves.

White—K at K Kt 2; Q at K B 7; R at Q B sq; B at K B 2; Kt at K 5. (5 pieces.)

Black—K at Q 3; Kt at Q Kt 6; Ps at Q 2, Q Kt 4. (4 pieces.)

Problem No. 623. By J. Colpa. Two moves.

(White—K at Q R 7; Q at Q 5; R at Q B 4; B at K R 7; Kt at K B sq; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 6, Q Kt 6. (8 pieces.

Black—K at K Kt 5; Q at K B 5; Rs at K R 4, K Kt 8; Kt at K R 6; Ps at K R 3, K R 5, K B 2, K B 7. (9 pieces.)

Solutions published Nov. 8, must reach Editor Nov. 1st. All included in continuous tourney.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 613. Sumner. Two moves. Key: P—Kt 8 (Kt.) Correct from G. Patterson, 'too elementary altogether for a problem tourney'; Novice, H. W. Barry, E. W. Allen, Pawn, Sec. P.Q.C.A.

Scores in Tourney.—E. W. Allen and H. W. Barry tie for first this month (September), with 18 points each; each will receive a prize and begin October with the score of 0. Novice goes on with 15; Pawn, 13; and Sec. P.Q.C.A., 4, and G. Patterson, 2.

GAME NO. 548.

The following are two games from Mr. Pillsbury's recent blindfold performance at Berlin. Of twelve opponents he defeated seven, lost to three, whilst two games were drawn.

Played on Board No. 1:—

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. Mr. Pillsbury.	Black. Dr. Lewitt.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q 3
6 B—R 4 (a)	6 P—K 5
7 R—K sq	7 B—K 2
8 Kt—K 5	8 Castles
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 B—B 3
10 B—B 4	10 Kt—K sq (b)
11 Kt x P	11 Kt x Kt
12 P x Kt	12 B—K 2
13 Q—Q 3	13 P—K B 3
14 Q R—Q sq (c)	14 P x P
15 B x K P	15 P—Q 3
16 B x Kt	16 R x B
17 Q—Q 5 ch	17 K—B sq (d)
18 B—B 3	18 B—B 3 (e)
19 B x B	19 P x B
20 Q—K R 5	20 K—Kt 2
21 R—K 3	21 R—B sq
22 R—Q 5	22 B—K 3
23 R—Kt 3 ch	23 K—R sq
24 Q x P ch (f)	24 Resigns.

ANALYSIS.

(a) Pillsbury is quite familiar with this variation, having adopted it against Showalter in several matches.

(b) Showalter played here the better move. 10..Kt to B 4, compelling the continuation; 11, R takes P, K Kt takes P; 12, Kt to Kt 4, Kt to K 3; 13, Kt takes B, ch, Q takes Kt; 14, Kt to Q 5, Q to Q sq, with a Pawn ahead. White, of course, gets some attack, but Black can repel it. In the text, Black abandons the Pawn, leaving White the superior position.

(c) White has a comparatively easy task now, viz., development for the final attack.

(d) K to R sq would be followed by 18, Q to B 7.

(e) 18.. P to B 3 would not mend matters either, because of 19, Q to K R 5, K to Kt sq; 20, Kt to B 6, ch; P takes Kt; 21, R to K 3, K to R sq; 22, Q R to K sq or Q to B 7—in fact, quite a choice of good moves.

(f) A beautiful ending, the sacrifice being planned with 22, R to Q 5.

Dr. Lewitt is one of the strongest Berlin amateurs.

GAME NO. 549.

Played on Board No. 7:—

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Mr. Pillsbury.	Black. Herr Borgmann.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5 (a)
5 Kt—B 3	5 B x Kt, ch (b)
6 P x B	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 P—K 3	7 B—Kt 2
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 B—Q 3	9 P—K R 3
10 B—R 4	10 Q—Q 3
11 Castles	11 Castles
12 Kt—K 5	12 P—B 4
13 P—K B 4	13 P—K sq (c)
14 B x Kt	14 Q x B
15 Q—R 5	15 B—R 3
16 Kt—Kt 4	16 Q—Q 3 (d)
17 B x B	17 Kt x B
18 P—B 5	18 P— B 3
19 R—B 3	19 K—B sq (e)
20 Q—Kt 6	20 Q—K 2
21 R—Kt 3	21 Q—K B 2 (f)
22 Q—R 7	22 Q—Kt sq
23 Q x Q, ch	23 K x Q
24 Kt x B P, ch	24 K—B 2
25 Kt x R	25 R x Kt
26 R—K B sq	26 Kt—B 2 (g)
27 P x P	27 P x P
28 R—Kt sq	28 R—K 2
29 R—Kt 7	29 P—R 3
30 R—K Kt 6	30 P—B 5
31 R— B 6	31 Kt—Kt 4
32 R x R, ch	32 K x R
33 R x Q R P	33 Kt x P
34 P—Q R 4	34 K—Q 2
35 P— R 5	35 Kt—Q 8
36 R—K Kt 6	36 P—B 6
37 R x P ch	37 K—Q 3 (h)
38 P— B 6	38 P—B 7
39 P—B 7	39 K—K 2
40 P—B 8—Q,ch	(i40 K x Q
41 R—B 7	41 Kt x P
42 R x P	42 Kt— B 5
43 R x Kt	43 Resigns.

ANALYSIS.

(a) This move here is undesirable, as in the French Defence B to K 2 is usual.

(b) There is no immediate urgency for this exchange. He might develop, instead of strengthening White's centre.

(c) Q Kt to Q 2 is preferable here.

(d) Q to B 3 would be better.

(e) Difficult to mend matters now, if at all. 19.. Q to B sq would be followed by 20, Q to Kt 6, K to R sq; 21, R to R 3, and wins.

(f) Any other move would be fatal. Black gets off with the loss of the exchange only.

(g) Black, of course, has a bad game, but he could have made a better defence with 26.. P to B 3, followed by Kt to B 2, so as to prevent White's entry of the rooks on the Queen's side.

(h) Immaterial where the King moves. If 37.. K to B 3, then 38.. P to R 6, threatening also to Queen, the R P checking as well.

(i) Beautifully played, considering the number of games he had in hand, and blindfold with all that.

GAME NO. 550.

Played in the third round of the Hanover Tourney.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. Olland.	Black. Wolf.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 P—Q 3
6 P— Q 4	6 P x P
7 B x Kt ch	7 P x B
8 Kt x P	8 B—Q 2
9 P—Q Kt 3	9 B—K 2
10 Kt—Q 2	10 Castles
11 B—Kt 2	11 R—K 1
12 P—Q B 4	12 B—K B 1
13 Q—B 2	13 P—Q 4
14 P—K 5	14 Kt—Kt 5
15 Kt (Q 4)—B 3	15 P—B 3
16 K P x P	16 Kt x P (B 3)
1E K R— K 1	17 B—K 2
18 Kt—Kt 5	18 P—Kt 3
29 Q—B 3	19 R—K B 1
20 Q Kt—B 3	20 P—K R 3
21 Kt— K 6	21 B x Kt
22 R x B	22 Q—Q 2
23 Q R— K 1	23 Q R—K 1
24 Q—Q 3	24 K—R 2
25 Kt—K 5	25 Q x R
26 Q x P ch	26 K—R 1
27 Q x P ch	27 K—Kt 1
28 R—K 3	28 B—Q 1
29 Q—Kt 6	29 K—R 1
30 R—Kt 3	30 Q—Q 2
31 Q—R 6 ch	31 Q—R 2
32 Kt—Kt 6 ch	32 K—Kt 1
33 Kt—K 7 ch	33 Resigns.

GAME NO. 551.

A pretty Odd's Game played recently in Russia.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight.)

Sicilian Defence.

White. Prince Dadian of Mingrelia.	Black. Mr. Magidoff.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 P—Q Kt 4	2 P—K 3
3 B—Q Kt 2	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Q 3	4 P x P
5 Kt—K R 3	5 B—K 2
6 Castles.	6 Castles
7 P—K B 4	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 B x Kt	8 B x B
9 P—K 5	9 B—K 2
10 B x P ch	10 K x B
11 Q—K R 5 ch	11 K—Kt 1
12 Kt—Kt 5	12 B x Kt
13 P x B	13 P—K Kt 3
14 Q—R 6	14 Q—K 2
15 R—B	15 P—K B 4
16 Kt P x P*	16 Q—R 2
17 Q—Kt 5	17 Q—R 4
18 P—B 7 ch	18 R x P
19 Q—Q 8 ch	19 K—Kt 2
20 R x R ch	20 K x R
21 R—B 1 ch	21 K—Kt 2
22 Q—B 8 ch	22 K—R 2
23 R—R 7 mate	23

*En passant.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The first round in the Consultation Tourney at the Montreal Chess Club was fixed for Wednesday last. A strong entry was received. We shall publish some of the games shortly.

Dr. Lasker is to visit America soon. Will he visit Montreal?

The arrangements for the telegraph match between Montreal and Boston are advancing. The leaders in the different groups in the P.Q.C.A. correspondence tourney are: Group A, Sawyer, Dubreuil; Group B, E. E. Kent, who won all his games; Group C, J. E. Roy, Levis; Group D, Laurin, Three Rivers, and Richer, St. Hyacinthe; Group E, McArthur, Westmount, and St. Maurice, sr., St. Henri.

Th great match by correspondence, New York vs. Pennsylvania, stands, Pennsylvania, 210½; New York, 198½; 256 a side.

A. W. Fox, whose brilliant games were so much in evidence some time ago, is in New York, where he intends to settle. He is a native of Washington.

Marshall beat Teichmann in a short match of five games, by two wins and three draws.

The second and third volumes of Morgan's Chess Digest, the encyclopædia of play over the board, are in the press, and will be issued shortly. A monumental work, which should be in every chess library. Will some local patron do himself the pleasure of presenting the complete work to the Montreal Chess Club? Total cost, about $11. Sales agency, 1027 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, is the address from which subscription blanks may be obtained.

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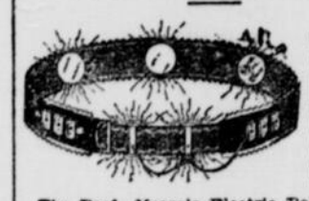
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Cancer of the stomach, bowels, womb, liver or any of the internal organs, is most successfully treated by the new constitutional remedy. This remedy reaches and cures cancer in organs of the body that operations can't reach. It kills the cancer germs and completely eradicates the disease, leaving the patient built up and invigorated in health.

W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., will be pleased to send full particulars on receipt of 2 stamps to pay postage.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all Kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
2180 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

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.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have received many letters from eastern Canada, some asking me to affirm, some to deny, the current sensational reports of the press concerning the alleged 'epidemic' of religious fanaticism amongst the Doukhobors.

As the 'Witness' is widely read by that class who are interested in the Doukhobortsi, I hereby request space for a general reply. Some of my correspondents not being in full sympathy with these 'peculiar' people, indulge the hope that the most sensational of these very sensational reports may be verified. To these my letter must necessarily be somewhat disappointing. Others, being in sympathy with these people, express the hope that these reports are all quite untrue. To these also my reply will be disappointing, for I must frankly state that although these reports have been colored to the brightest journalistic 'yellow,' yet there is just enough truth at the bottom to form an eager foundation for grossly exaggerated press reports.

The Doukhobor is essentially religious. Revering all nature, and more especially all animate nature, as the handiwork of God, he has during his six generations been a vegetarian, his conscience telling him that in the destruction of animal life he would be 'undoing what God has done,' and would thereby 'make a sin.' To this principle, which they hold as a part of their religion, all the old Doukhobortsi men and women are still strictly loyal. But many of the young men, who at railway work and in harvest field have been brought into contact with our broader Anglo-Saxon thought, are beginning every year more and more to manifest a tendency to become disloyal to principles which they have begun to look upon as stern and rigid. On their return to the villages of their people these young men have asserted their freedom not only to spice their conversation with Anglo-Saxon slang phrases and to emphasize their words by the use of other Anglo-Saxon terms still more appalling to their fathers, but to indulge in the use of tobacco, strong drink, and the flesh of animals as food.

Now, in the vocabulary of the Doukhobor proper there is no such word as 'compromise' when principle is at stake. In their dealings with these young men the fathers reasserted their loyalty to established principles and spoke of the laxity of their sons in terms of stern denunciation. Believing that this deflection of the young men had been brought upon their own heads as a divine retribution for some disloyalty to truth on their own part, a few of these old men thought it to be their duty to follow still more closely the 'law of conscience,' and they therefore resolved not only to adhere to former principles, but to carry those principles to a still greater and (to us) a less pardonable extreme. They discarded the use of boots and shoes, harness and all other articles made from the skins of dead animals, and many of them went to such an unreasonable extreme as to doff all clothing made from the product of living animals. Another short step revealed to a few of the more fanatical that it was wrong to use animals for any purpose whatsoever. These few set out over the colony, preaching from village to village this new doctrine, which they claimed was a revelation from heaven. Barnum said that 'all races of men like to be humbugged.' In this crisis the action of the Doukhobortsi proves that to that rule the Slav is no exception. The result of the missionary tour of these few fanatical Doukhobors has been that quite recently the Dominion Immigration Department has taken charge of several hundred head of cattle and horses which had formerly been the property of the Doukhobors, but which were found wandering at will on the prairies.

But this aberration is not 'epidemic,' only a small minority of the Doukhobortsi are involved. The statements of 'The Illustrated London News' that 'taking no thought for the future they are making no preparation for the winter,' is incorrect. Their this year's crop of cereals and vegetables is sufficient for the sustenance of all their people for more than one winter. The statements of the New York 'Tribune' that they have 'abandoned their fields' and are 'gaunt and hungry wrecks' are likewise incorrect. Those who have abandoned their horses and oxen are themselves cultivating their fields for next year's crop. If the editor of the New York 'Tribune' could, at close quarters look upon the amount of wholesome homemade bread and highly nutritious vegetables assimilated by the average Doukhobor (their fanaticism has not by any means impaired their powers of assimiliation) he could then understand why it is that they are not only not 'gaunt and hungry wrecks,' but that they are evidently so 'well fed' that in their more natural life they have been able to develop a physical organism which in freedom from acute and chronic disease in avoirdupois and in power of endurance is superior to that of the Anglo-Saxon.

It is equally untrue that the men now 'sit around idle' and 'compel the women to do the work formerly done by the cattle.' The Doukhobor is nothing if not industrious. Both men and women are hard-working. Those of them who now do the work formerly done by beasts of burden do it spontaneously and do it gladly, for it is done from a sense of duty in obedience to what they sincerely believe to be the voice of conscience which to the Doukhobor is the voice of God.

However we may censure them in their present misguided course (and all right-thinking men must censure them) those who know them cannot but admit that the moral characteristic of the Doukhobor is loyalty to what he believes to be the right and opposition at whatever cost to what he thinks wrong.

We do not censure the Puritans as a class because there were many religious fanatics amongst them. To censure the Doukhobortsi just because a minority of them are religious enthusiasts is as unjust as the Doukhobors themselves are in judging all Canadians by the more uncivilized minority of our people whom they occasionally see on the frontiers of our civilization in the west. To censure them as a people on account of the fanaticism of their minority is as illogical as it were to class the whole American people with those who follow Dowie and Mrs. Eddy.

In the west there are six classes of men who have at all times seemed to glory in the abuse of the Doukhobor:—

1. The politician of a certain school whose political game is 'to get in,' and who makes political capital out of every opportunity 'to get the other fellow out.'

2. The rancher, who wants the whole earth within the bounds of his own ranch.

3. The class who cannot appreciate the high moral tone of the Doukhobortsi and therefore look upon them as hypocrites.

4. A fourth class who are so narrowly sectarian that they are unable to see any good outside the pale of their own particular creed.

5. A fifth class whose grasping propensities in the west are being daily put to shame by the more Christian brotherly kindness of the Doukhobor to whom Christianity is nothing if it do not include the love of neighbor.

6. Some of the most unjust things said against them have been said by disappointed would-be-missionaries who thought the Doukhobors were spiritually benighted and were anxious to enlighten them.

But for the injudicious statements of these six classes of Canadians the Doukhobor would now have less cause to think (as he does think) that in Canada he has been persecuted in a manner which his sensitive nature resents as he still resents the scourging knout in the lands of the Russian Cossack.

The New York 'Tribune' states that 'It was because of this peculiar religious fanaticism that the Doukhobortsi earned the ill-will of the Russian Government.' That statement is incorrect. This peculiar religious fanaticism never appeared amongst the Doukhobortsi in Russia. They earned the ill-will of the Russian Government because they refused to fight in war. They said to the Russian Government: 'You command us to kill our enemies. God commands us to love our enemies. We must obey God rather than man.'

Just as every Anglo-Saxon 'craze' runs its course, declines and disappears, so will it be with this fanatical exuberance of the Doukhobortsi.

J. T. REID, M.D.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6, 1902.

THE FOLLY OF HIGH TARIFFS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some years ago when twelve lives were lost from the SS. 'Pomeranian,' including the commander, owing to the extreme rolling of the ship from want of sufficient cargo, the writer was ridiculed in a Conservative paper for pointing out the lamentable casualty as caused by heavy protective duties exacted in our country.

On Saturday last another Conservative journal, fond of advocating the oppression of consumers by manufacturers, to the extreme detriment of the Dominion, contained an account of a British member of parliament's trip to Canada, and a part of the heading calls the said trip 'a political tonic!' I thoroughly agree with the description, and will proceed to exhibit its bracing character in a way very different to the Tory editor's idea.

One now appeals to 'Witness' readers to study the following extract from the graphic narrative of the M. P.'s journey. As to the ocean passage the traveller says: 'We found that in a seaway with a head-wind, the vessel pitched so much, owing to a deficiency of cargo, that her screws were continually out of the water, racing furiously, and then, plunging into the water, receiving a sudden check which made the whole ship shiver from end to end. The chief engineer told me that owing to the insufficient immersion we ran grave danger of breaking our propeller shaft.'

I take this opportunity to call the special attention of the farmers and produce shippers to the following: Ship-owners, when induced to send their vessels at all, require and demand higher freights from Canada to the United Kingdom, etc., when they get little weight in their outward trip. Our harbor cannot well progress when shipping is not encouraged to come here. Protection is most injurious to our agriculturists, and no amount of specious arguments, and linking farmers and manufacturers as mutually benefiting by it, will hold water. Mr. Tarte's reasonings can be seen through readily. Any consumer, not a mere partisan, will agree to the above opinion.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1902.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Without any purpose of undue commendation, I cannot resist the desire to say how gratifying it is to many readers of your valuable paper in this far-away country to find at least one true exponent of simple principles, and one who has the moral courage to apply them to the solution of present-day political and social problems. In this connection, I understand Sir Sandford Fleming has suggested to the alumni of Queen's University a thesis on the subject of 'How can Canadian universities aid journalism in moulding and elevating public opinion?'

From this suggestion we have to infer that Sir Sandford Fleming recognizes journalism as an important factor in the formation of public opinion, and that public opinion is in need of 'reforming.'

When we take thought and consider how susceptible man is to the influences of his environment, in a general way, we can readily agree that the public press is a potent factor in guiding men to true or false thinking on political, social, and moral questions. We can also agree that, just as the political and social forces become intensified by the development of modern possibilities the potency of truth and error is vastly increased.

In view of these theoretical considerations, and in view of the many practical problems now seeking solution, is it not time, and is it not the duty of the press to 'take stock' of itself by a reference of its inspirations to simple and pure standards, confessed to by all, on a final analysis; and thus determine whether it is ministering to the true or false, whether or not it is in the van, leading the people 'in the way they should go,' or only a mere 'camp-follower,' living by the 'spoils' or conflicting interests, largely perhaps, induced by its own false teaching.

I have been reading the 'Witness,' more or less for over fifty years beginning with the great controversy in connection with the settlement of the 'clergy reserves' and following down through all the great public questions intervening until the present, where we are face to face with even equally important unsolved problems, the solution of which is to determine the character of Canada's future destiny, and, maybe, that of the British Empire also. In the discussion of all these questions we think the 'Witness' has been broad-minded and just in their treatment; and we bekeve it can only be by such treatment that we can escape from the evils that now threaten the well-being of the people. In the United States you are already noting how intensified the feeling on the 'labor question' is becoming, and we hope you will further note htw utterly oblivious the 'press' is to simple standards in seeking a solution. G. F. Baer's answer to the President lets in some light on the question.

W. IRVING.

Civil Engineer to the Gage Canal System, California.

Riverside, Cald, Oct. 6, 1902.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice you state, in your editorial on 'Mr. Chamberlain and the School Bill,' that the bill imports clerical control into the school system of the country and taxes the people for the maintenance of Church schools.' I regret to have to point out that neither of these statements is exact. The average Canadian has no chance to form a fair idea of the true facts of the case, seeing only the garbled press despatches, and the intensely partisan statements of the noisy political dissenters, which are industriously cabled to our Canadian journals.

In the first place voluntary schools under denominational management and clerical control, have been a recognized part of the school system of England since 1870, and before that they were almost, if not wholly, the only elementary schools in existence. It was to supplement them, where necessary, that board schools were first formed and ever since, the board system (which some people consider a pretty godless one) has been trying to swallow them up.

As recently as 1896 (the latest figures I have at present), the average attendance at voluntary schools was 2,465,919, against 1,956,992 for board schools; the number on their registers, 3,036,218, as against 2,386,771 for board schools; and the accommodation, 3,638,963, as against board school accommodation 2,433,411. What other kind of elementary schools have there been since, in 1811, Churchmen founded the National Society? From 1811 to 1897 Churchmen alone (to say nothing of other voluntarists), have spent nearly £40,000,000 on schools and training colleges for teachers. A recent estimate values the Anglican school property alone at £20,000,000, but those connected with them claim this is too low an estimate, and that all the voluntary school buildings and plant could not be replaced by the state under £43,000,000. The voluntary schools are said to number about fourteen thousand, and the vast majority belong to the Anglican Church. These have been erected solely at the expense of Churchmen and maintained at the cost of much self-sacrifice. Only two classes of voluntary schools have been making headway in the face of the keen and increasing competition of the board system and the rapid advance of population, namely, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic schools. The remainder steadily decline, but all are equally eligible for either state aid or rate aid, but some have so dwindled, and the animosity borne by the political dissenter, at least, to the Church, is so great that he often seems willing to throw himself into the hands of secularists, socialists or even socinians, if he can but help in the ruin of the Church schools, in which he knows definite religious teaching is systematically given. If the boast be true that Dissenters comprise one-half of England's people (which I do not believe) then they have not done their share of the education of the children. As to the people being taxed for the maintenance of Church schools (if they like to pretend a grievance and put it so), that principle has already been admitted by the bill of 1897, which granted five shillings per scholar of state aid to denominational schools under certain conditions. The facts are that if voluntarists accept the bill they will be making considerable concessions to the state. They will allow a minority representation of the ratepayers on their boards and will maintain the school buildings. In other words, the state (to whom, according to certain of our friends, belongs the duty of educating Church and Dissenting children alike), will employ certain already-existing, well-equipped, educational systems to do the work of the state, (at a very considerable saving to the state and tax-payers, be it remembered), and pay those institutions for it leaving them at liberty to teach their children the faith of their fathers. This is British fair play all round. Mr. Chamberlain evidently believes in it and we cannot judge of his motives as we would those of the electro-plate statesmen of Canada.

L. STONE.

We agree with Mr. Stone that it is hard amid the babel of rudeness to find out exactly what the new bill does. It is objected to on the part of the Nonconformists on the ground that it puts the Church schools upon the rates for support. We presume Mr. Stone will not deny that it does this.

'NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—So many friends of the 'Witness' have, since I have been down east from Toronto, been asking me why the Coronation Anthem, published in all the western papers, composed by me, was not seen in the 'Witness,' or any of the Montreal and Ottawa papers. Why, I do not know, or could not say, but as it was sung at coronation services in New St. Andrew's, Toronto, and kindly and graciously received by His Majesty as worthy of general adoption as the national anthem of the British Empire and colonies, I have been urged to send you a copy for recognition and publication in your loyal and worthy columns. So many of your readers have asked for it that I thought best to send it you, hoping you will forgive my trespassing on your valuable space. Thanking you for all your past kindnesses.

W. W. MacCUAIG.

St. Louis Station, Que., Oct. 14, 1902.

P.S.—Kindly head it thus:—'New National Anthem.' You will note the anthem includes not only our King, but also our crowned Queen, who surely should be acknowledged, if singing an anthem. Our present, or, rather, our old and worthy anthem, does not give this due recognition of both crowned heads before the Throne of Grace.

NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.

God save our King, God bless our Queen;
Endow them long with power to reign;
Let Truth and Right their sceptre be—
Till peace be known o'er land and sea.

Grant blessings, Lord, upon their sway;
Make strong their rule from day to day.
May no unrighteous acts intrude,
But let all nations know their good.

Forth from their coronation hour,
Let love and wisdom be their dower,
Till men of high and low degree
Shall live in peace and unity.

Long may they reign in might and power;
Guard them, O God! with arms secure;
Till love shall cause all hearts to sing
God bless our Queen! God save our King!

LABRADOR MISSIONARIES AND TOBACCO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to direct your attention to the following: 'In Forest and Stream' of Oct. 11, in an article entitled 'A summer on the Labrador,' the writer states that the missionaries supply the Esquimaux with tobacco. I now quote from the article: 'Old clothes seemed to be the most desirable trading material for tobacco they can get from the missionaries, and money they have little idea about.' I think it is time to call a halt, if this sort of thing is being done under the aegis of the church, or what passes for a Christian church, in these regions. It is bad enough for transient traders or tourists to supply the natives with tobacco, but if what the article says is true, I think you will see that it is not the business of the Church to introduce Christianity with the one hand and tobacco with the other.

DAVID SINCLAIR.

Hamilton, Ont., October, 1902.

We presume that the missionaries referred to are the Moravians, whose headquarters are in Germany. They are very old world folk, and probably never heard of there being anything wrong about tobacco, so long as people did not spit on the meeting-house floor. The Moravians have, we believe, always cultivated an industrial element in connection with their pious work, with a view to the uplifting of those under their charge, and this may possibly include a little trading. There is this to be said for these devoted people, that they started their missions in places where no growth could be looked for, and have maintained them for a hundred and fifty years without intermission, every member of the brotherhood holding himself ready to go out for life to the most desolate places when the Church bids him. There is no other Christian community with a similar record.

W. C. T. U.

'To the Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Canada. Greeting:—

Dear Sisters,—As the Dominion convention is biennial, I have thought it wise to bring before you the world's missionary work, towards the close rather than at the beginning of the term. Slowly but surely we are gaining ground. More National Unions are contributing by affiliation fees, donations and life membership than before, but there are many difficulties in the way of self-support, especially in India. Among these might be mentioned the constant removal of missionary families, and the customs of the ruling class. Both the native Hindus and the half-castes are very susceptible to the example of their superiors, and the love of strong drink is fast gaining ground among them. This is true of Burma and Ceylon as well as of India proper. An effort to establish a Rescue Home for Inebriates was begun in India several years ago. It is to be called the 'Willard Memorial Home,' and funds are earnestly asked for, that a shelter may be provided for the victims of the traffic. The World's Union is pledged to preventive rather than to rescue work, but any sum of money designated for the Home will be carefully forwarded to the national president, Mrs. C. L. R. Hoskins, Cawnpore. At the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York in 1900 a supplemental meeting was held; opium and liquors in mission fields was the topic, and it attracted wirespread attention from the press as well as from the general public. Would you have a faint idea of the harm done to Christ's cause in distant lands by these fatal drugs, read the testimony of more than one hundred missionaries and travellers in the little book prepared by Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Crafts and the Misses Leitch. It contains facts for a dozen programmes, and may be had from Revell & Co., 56 Elm street, or 27 Richmond street, Toronto; price 35 cents, paper. The ravages of alcohol are terrible in lands where the subject has been agitated for two generations. What they are among primitive peoples we can only dimly imagine.

There are three missionaries working under the auspices of the World's Union. Mrs. Addie Northam Fields continues to meet with encouragement in Mexico. President Diaz has assured her of his cordial sympathy in her work in schools and colleges, as well as some of their most prominent educationists. She has studied Spanish assiduously, and is now able to speak without an interpreter. This is considered quite a triumph in two years. She is also preparing helps for the L. T. L. in the native language.

Miss Ethel Fiske Beecham, of Yorkshire, England, left her home last June for Burma. She is young and a widow, and has had experience on the Congo as the wife of a missionary. She has reached her destination safely, and is carefully looking over the ground preparatory to taking up the work.

Miss Kara G. Smart expects to sail on Sept. 17 from San Francisco for Japan. She is from Dakota, and is held in high honor as a sister beloved. Following the advice of those who have been in Japan, Miss Smart takes with her a stereopticon, with a sufficient number of slides for two lectures, one scientific, showing the effect of alcohol on the body, and the other of a more general or popular character. It is an experiment, but the World's officers hope that it will be a good investment. It is something to be thankful for that we have these consecratedly women in the field. They have cheerfully resigned home and friends to promote the interests of the home in other lands. Our part is much easier than theirs, namely, to provide for their comfort by a generous support. Perhaps some sister will say, we are so busy, so burdened with provincial calls and claims, that we can spare neither time nor money for distant countries. Yes, you can, dear one, if the distant country is worse off than your own. True, we are in the thick of the fight. Thank God for it. In the countries that appeal to us for help there is o public sentiment that makes conflict possible. The people have to be educated to believe that total abstinence is necessary and right, not to mention prohibition. Do not send me any money; send it to your provincial treasurer, who wil see that it reaches the Dominion treasurer. But I will tell you what you can do that will make my heart glad. Write me a post-card stating the amount of your donation, whether you have made world's missionary work a department, and if you have read, or are reading, Dr. Crafts's book. Kindly answer these three questions, and I shall have material for my report when next we meet in Dominion convention.

With best wishes for all the days, as ever truly your friend,

MARY E. SANDERSON.

Superintendent Dominion World's Missionary Work.

Danville, Sept. 12, 1902

A WELLAND MERCHANT.

He says He is Now Feeling Better than he has for Many Years.

An Open Letter in which a Prominent Citizen gives a Strong Recommendation for Dodd's Kidney Pills, a Remedy which He says Restored Him to Good Health.

Welland, Ont., Oct. 17 (Special).—Mr. J. J. Yokom, grocer and provision merchant of this place, has given for publication an open letter as follows:—

'For a year or more I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all of its worst forms. I had a very depressed feeling in my head and little or no appetite, a constant feeling of langour, and I became greatly reduced in weight.

'At times I was entirely incapacitated.

'I have spent considerable money in medicines of different kinds but did not get any good results. I also doctored with a physician of vast experience but got no benefit.

'At last I became discouraged and hopeless of ever being well again. One day by luck I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and began to use them.

'From the first they seemed to suit my case exactly, and when I had taken five boxes my old trouble had entirely disappeared, and was feeling better than I had in many years.

'I am now in splendid health and able to stand great exertion, in fact my general health is better than it has been in a long time.

'Since my recovery I have told many others of Dodd's Kidney Pills and how they cured me to stay cured. Many of them say it seems impossible and yet they know it is true.'

(Signed), J. J. YOKOM.

Mr. Yokom has been a resident of Welland for years and is known to every man, woman, and child in the town. He was born in the neighboring township of Crowland, within three miles of his present home, and is known as a man of Christian principles who would not make a statement that would in any way be misleading.

'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 ofdiseases 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 Sent Free as Premiums.

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

(value as above)

will be sent for

DAILY 'WITNESS.' } 1 NEW subscription to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00, or to each of a club of 3 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00 each.

'WEEKLY WITNESS.' } 2 NEW Subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each. 3 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each. 10 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at 80c each.

THE PEOPLE'S Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine DOCTOR.

will be sent for

1 NEW Subscription to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00,

1 NEW Subscription to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00.

THE BAGSTER BIBLE.

will be sent for

1 NEW Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00, or to each of a club of 3 Renewal Subscriptions to 'Daily Witness' at $3.00 each.

3 Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, at $1.00 each.

5 Renewal Susbscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each.

10 Subscriptious to the 'Weekly Witness' at 80c each.

NOTICE—In any of these offers a new subscription at $1.00 to 'World Wide may be substituted for the 'Weekly Witness.'

STRIKE TO END THIS WEEK.

Mr. Mitchell Has Accepted the Commission Appointed by President Roosevelt to Arbitrate.

DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE MINERS NOW IN SESSION TO OFFICIALLY DECLARE STRIKE OFF.

In all probability, the great coal strike will be officially declared off to-day or to-morrow and by the end of the week it is hoped that the great mass of strikers will have returned to work. The operators have agreed to arbitration, President Roosevelt has named the commission and Mr. Mitchell has accepted it on behalf of the miners, subject to the ratification of a mass meeting of delegates representing the miners now in session.

The following facts, dates and estimates will be found interesting:—

Strike began on May 12.

Miners thrown out of employment, 147,000; their wives and children who suffer from their idleness number 390,000.

Capital invested in the idle mines, $311,500,000; estimated loss to operators in five months, $35,732,345.

First conflict between mine guards and strikers on June 5, when Charles McCann, aged 12, was shot through the chest at Wilkesbarre.

Total loss to miners, other employees, operators and business men for month of strike ending June 12, $25,053,000.

First deliberate attempt at murder after strike was declared was made on T. A. Thomas, division superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, when strikers tried to shoot him.

First important effort of non-participants to end strike made by Senators Quay and Penrose in conference with President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway in second week of July. Effort unsuccessful.

First coal guard killed during strike was James Thompson, at Wilkesbarre, July 22.

Most serious riot took place on July 30 at Shenandoah, where a mob of five thousand strikers attacked non-union men. One man was killed and several wounded. Two regiments and the Governor's troop were ordered to the scene.

Coal operators met on Aug. 19 in the office of President Baer, and after a four hours' conference decided to warn off politicians and let strike go on.

Governor Stone, through P. A. B. Widener as intermediary, asked aid of J. Pierpont Morgan on Sept. 9 in ending strike. Mr. Morgan would not enter into the controversy.

First formal meeting of the Coal Trust, or the Temple Iron Company, since the beginning of the strike held on Sept. 16 at the office of President Baer. Operators announced they would maintain their position.

President Mitchell declined assistance of bankers, who sought to end the strike on Sept. 18.

President Roosevelt called to Washington on Oct. 3 the coal operators and President Mitchell for a conference. Conference brought no relief.

J. Pierpont Morgan announced on Oct. 4 gift of 50,000 tons of coal to relieve distress of the poor.

On Oct. 6 Governor Stone ordered out the entire militia of Pennsylvania, and this was immediately followed by a call from President Mitchell for mass meetings of strikers.

On Oct. 7 President Mitchell rejected President Roosevelt's proposition to persuade the miners to return to work.

Cost of strike for five months ending Oct. 12, $126,350,000.

If the plans of the strike leaders are not disarranged, a general resumption of mining will take place about next Thursday. It is expected the convention will last two days, and that there will be an interval of one day from the time the convention adjourns till the time set for the men to go back to the mines. If the convention should be in session on Wednesday it is possible resumption will not take place until Friday. There will not be enough work at first for all the strikers as it is the intention of the companies not to dismiss non-union men who have stood by them during the strike. The organization will take care of such other men as are unable to find work. It is estimated that all the strikers will not find work until two or three months have elapsed. This is due to the conditions of the mines. Some of them are wholly or partially flooded, and others need repairing. The coal companies, anticipating the ending of the strike next week, are busily engaged in preparing for resumption. Thousands of coal cars are in the regions ready for loading and extra efforts will be made in moving them to the large distributing centres once mining is resumed. It is estimated that more than 200 of the 350 collieries will be in operation by the end of next week, and will produce enough coal to relieve the situation.

AGREED TO ARBITRATE.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 13.—By authority of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who, with his partner, Mr. Robert Bacon, and Secretary Root were in conference with President Roosevelt at the temporary White House to-night for an hour and a half, a statement was given out by Secretary Cortelyou, in which the presidents of the coal-carrying railways and mine operators propose a commission of five persons to adjust the differences and settle the coal strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. The proposition is believed by the administration to be satisfactory to the miners, as it covers the proposition made by Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, with additional conditions which, it is believed, the miners will accept. The statement is as follows:

'To the public:—

'The managers of the different coal properties comprising the anthracite coal fields wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore issue the following statement of facts:

'There are in the anthracite regions about 75 operating companies and firms, and 147,000 miners and workmen (of which 30,000 are under age), comprising some twenty nationalities and dialects.

'Of these workmen possibly one-half belong to the United Mine Workers' Union, of which Mr. John Mitchll is president. That organization was originally formed in the bituminous coal region, and three-fourths of its members are miners of bituminous coal, and bituminous coal is sold in active competition with anthracite coal. The remaining workmen in the anthracite fields either belong to no union whatever or do not belong to the Mine Workers' Union.

'The present strike was declared by the Mine Workers' Union on May 10, 1902. Since that time many workmen not belonging to or not willing to follow that organization were working in and about the mines. From 17,000 to 20,000 are now at work. Many more have wished to work, but have been prevented by a course of violence and intimidation towards those working and towards their families, accompanied by the destruction of property, and the fear of death or bodily harm to every man who wishes to exercise his right to work.

'A schedule is annexed hereto showing some of the things done to create a reign of terror, and every instance can be verified by reference to the officers of the law—civil and military—in the anthracite region. This violence has continued, and steadily increased, notwithstanding repeated disavowals by Mr. Mitchell, and it is clear that he either cannot or will not prevent it, and that the rights of the other workers cannot be protected under the supremacy of the Mine Workers' Union.

'The coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and all that the business in its normal condition has been able to stand, if the capital invested is to have any reasonable return. The profits have been small, several of the companies have become bankrupt, and been reorganized several times. Several have never presented dividends, and the dividends of the others have been a small return for the capital invested. It is not, however, the purpose of this statement to discuss this question. The undersigned are not, and never have been, unwilling to submit all questions between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision.

'They are not willing to enter into arbitration with the Mine Workers' Umon, an organization chiefly composed of men in a rival and competitive interest, and they are not willing to make any arrangement which will not secure to the men now working, and all now or hereafter wishing to work, whether they belong to the Mine Workers' Union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety, and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or to their families; for these reasons the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined. It will be remembered that at the conference in Washington, on Oct. 3, we made the following offer:

'That we would take up at each colliery any alleged grievance, and in the event of a failure to make satisfactory adjustment, the questions at issue to be submitted to the final decision of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated. This offer was made by us in good faith, and we desire here to reaffirm it.

The coal companies realize that the urgent public need of coal, and the apprehension of an inadequate supply for the approaching winter, calls for an earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply, and the presidents of the companies desire to make effort to that end which does not involve the abandonment of the interests committed to their care, and of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. This responsibility they must bear and meet as best they can.

They therefore re-state their position: That they are not discriminating against the United Mine Workers, but they insist that the Miners' Union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work, and that, owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines, each colliery is a problem by itself.

SUGGEST A COMMISSION.

We suggest a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service), to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies, and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us.

The commission to be constituted as follows:—

1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the Military or Naval service of the United States.

2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

3. One of the judges of the United States courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

5. A man who, by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of business. It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such a commission in order that idleness and nonproduction may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective, and shall govern the conditions of the employment between the respective companies and their employees for a term of at least three years.

George F. Baer, president of Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Temple Iron Company; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal & Iron Company; W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Coal Company; T. P. Fowler, president of the Scranton Coal Company, Elkhill Coal & Iron Company; R. M. Olyphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company; Alfred Walters, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

A note appended to the statement reads: 'The schedule referred to in this statement was not brought from New York, as it had not been completed.'

RESUME OPERATIONS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14.—Under the protection of ten thousand soldiers, 12 collieries and four washeries were started yesterday, and the operators say they are confident that by the end of this week they will have several other workings in operation.

Although the operators give the names of the collieries, and report that the output of coal was increased about seven thousand tons Mr. Mitchell and other strike leaders declare that no new collieries are working, and that if any new men are employed they are imported, unskilled laborers, who cannot mine coal.

The strikers had large forces of pickets out, who were surprised into ineffectiveness by the new arrangement of the troops. Instead of the companies marching about the mining villages and circling the mines at working time, the full force of the regiments, with the exception of a camp guard, marched out and patrolled the streets along which the workers had to pass, and guarded the collieries at the same time. Details of two or three soldiers were stationed on every street corner, their presence being enough to prevent serious interference. As a result there was no effort to molest the workers. In cases where the workers were fearful of violence, they were conducted to work by soldiers.

This new plan resulted in starting the twelve collieries and four washeries

LATEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The latest correspondence between President Roosevelt and Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was made public at the White House to-day. It consists first, of the following telegram from President Roosevelt to Mr. Mitchell, dated Washington, Oct. 15: 'I have appointed as commissioners Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, Mr E. W. Parker, Judge Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins and Bishop John L. Spalding with the Hon. Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now most earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our own people and especially to those in our great cities who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a day's unnecessary delay.'

Mr. John Mitchell answered this from Wilkesbarre, Pa., under date of Oct. 16. After acknowledging the President's communication, he said: 'Replying thereto I beg to inform you that your recommendations were submitted to the members of the executive board of districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, and they have unanimously agreed to call a delegate convention, to be held next Monday and will recommend to the convention that all the men on strike return to the positions and working places formerly occupied by them, and submit to the commission appointed by you, all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal fields. In connection with this subject we are glad to know that the managers of the coal companies have decided to recede from the untenable position which they so long occupied and to accept a modified proposition for the arbitration of the coal strike and to give you full latitude in the selection of a commission. It will be remembered that we proposed, on Oct. 3, to place the whole matter in your hands and to accept the verdict of a tribunal of your own selection. It will also be remembered that the company managers at that time refused to accept the arbitrament of the President of the United States and preferred that of the local common pleas judges. We proposed to leave everything to you without condition or reservation, having the utmost faith in your impartiality and good judgment.

'In their refusal to accept your arbitrament the operators sought to hold you, in part, accountable for the very conditions which you were trying to remedy, and to instruct you as to your duties concerning them. Eight days later they again appeared before you, dropping the Common Pleas judges and proposing to abide by the verdict of a tribunal appointed by you, but attempting to prescribe within fixed and narrow limits the character and vocation of the men you were to name. To this proposition, as the operators made it, we were unalterably opposed—first, because our respect for you as a man and our ideas as to what is due to the dignity of your office demanded that we should not be a party to a request of you to accept this great responsibility, accompanied by detailed and impertinent restrictions to the manner in which you should meet it; second, because careful analysis of their proposition disclosed to us, as it did to you, and the public, that the restrictions were too narrow to enable you to secure under them a well-balanced and thoroughly impartial tribunal.

'But, now that you have yourself removed these objections by broadening and strengthening the commission, we feel confident that our convention will declare its willingness to have all questions between the employing companies and the ninety-five percent of their employees who are members of our organization determined by the board of eminent and impartial men chosen by you. We feel grateful to you, Mr. President, for the patriotic efforts which you have made to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike, efforts which you continued in spite of the remarkable spirit and conduct which you at first found in the company managers. We were in a position to sympathize with you, inasmuch as we had long been forced to endure arrogance, insult and false witness from the same source.

'Our gratitude is due to you and to the American public and to the press who have supported you and us in the long struggle which we hope is now about to close. During all these long months in which our motives have been impugned and our characters maliciously assailed we have refrained from saying any word or taking any action which would tend to render reconciliation more difficult, but now it becomes a duty to defend ourselves against the slanders which have been heaped upon us and to proclaim that we have from the first favored practically the method which is now employed to break the deadlock.

'If our proffer of arbitration or impartial investigation had been accepted six months ago instead of now there need have been no strike. We have been as eager, Mr. President, to respond to the people's demand for coal during the progress of the strike. We have more than once offered arbitration, but we have invariably been met with the reply, 'We will not permit outsiders to dictate to us in the management of our affairs. We have nothing to arbitrate.''

'Now that the managers of the companies have been compelled by you and a thoroughly aroused public conscience to recede from this position, we are proud that the firmness and the heroic endurance of our men and women in support of their rights and of a vital American principle have won the victory. The poor, underpaid mine workers of these coal regions, who toil hard from early morning till late at night for a livelihood, nobly supported by organized labor in this and other lands, have taught these corporation managers a useful lesson in civic and social duty. We exult over this tribute to the dignity of labor because it is the triumph of right and of good public policy.

'We do not, however, exult over our opponents; we appeal to them now, as we have from the first to turn their eyes to the future and to co-operate with us in an effort to establish better relations between employer and employees for the advantage of both.'

COMMISSION'S WORK.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, the military member of the coal strike arbitration commission, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt to-day. They discussed fully the events leading up to the appointment of the commission and tentatively some arrangements for its work. On leaving the White House General Wilson said it was yet too early to discuss for publication the work of the commission. He indicated the body would be organized in Washington, but when and where its sittings would be held were details which would be worked out by the commission itself. It is known that the commission will not begin its labors formally until the miners shall have agreed to it.

Later in the day Mr. E. W. Parker, the mining expert of the commission, called at the White House, with Dr. David T. Day, of the geological survey, and formally accepted his appointment. Mr. Parker remained with the President and Mr. Wright for a considerable time. It is not announced yet how the expenses of the commission will be paid. The civilian members will be entitled to a per diem fixed by the President, but from what fund the amount will be paid, has not yet been determined.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 20.—About seven hundred delegates from the United Mine Workers of America, in the hard coal mining districts of Pennsylvania met in the Nesbitt Theatre here to-day, to consider the proposal to settle the long strike by arbitration. The convention was called by the president, Mr. Mitchell, under the rules of the Union, and called to vote on the plan which he laid before it and explained fully in a lengthy address.

Previous to the assembling of the convention there were busy scenes at strike headquarters in the Hart Hotel, from which the miners' battle has been directed since the strike was called 162 days ago. Before eight o'clock the miner delegates, the majority of whom arrived on the early morning trains, began to gather there. Mr. Mitchell was the centre of interest and, until he left for the convention hall, was always surrounded by his lieutenants and others. The final details for the meeting were arranged in his office this morning.

The delegates were in the best of humor. Everyone whose opinion was sought felt that the convention would do whatever the national leader advised.

If precedents are followed the principal business of the meeting will be conducted behind closed doors.

Mr. Nicholls, district president, of Scranton, called the convention to order at 10.20, and ordered that the roll call for the convention be read. This was done by Mr. Wilson.

As is customary, the district secretaries acted as the committee on credentials. These secretaries had already completed their work and after the convention call had been read, made their reports.

A phase of the situation that is causing much discussion among the men to-day is the status of the mining engineers and firemen. According to an explanation of a miner about two thousand of this class of employees struck work at the mines or have since gone out. Having cast their fortunes with the strikers, they are concerned over what seems to them a possibility that the strike will be declared off and the miners will return to work leaving them unprovided for, because the non-union men who were hired to keep the pumps going, will be retained. It has been suggested that the mine superintendents can be communicated with and the status of the striking engineers and their return to work can thus be made clear at once. There was some talk, while the convention was assembling, about the engineers and firemen demanding from the convention a statement of what is to be done respecting them. The seriousness of this point is readily admitted, but there seems to be no feeling whatever that they will try to prevent the acceptance of the arbitration plan.

Mr. Mitchell said he did not think there would be any trouble in satisfying these men.

The reports showed a total of 636 delegates. This total will probably be increased after all the credentials are received. While the reports were being presented a report was received that President Mitchell would not come to the hall from headquarters until after the convention had been permanently organized.

It was 11.10 o'clock when the reading of the reports was finished, and as the business of the convention could not go on until the committee on credentials had made a final report, a motion to adjourn until two p. m., was made. Before the motion was put it was suggested that the delegates be entertained with songs. This was adopted, and for a time the big convention was turned into a social meeting.

'Give three cheers for Mitchell, for the strike that we have won,' was sung by a Wilkesbarre delegate amid much enthusiasm. The only colored delegate present was called upon for a song or a speech, and he responded with a typical Southern negro song.

The men called for songs from one another, principally the Welshmen, who have reputations as sweet singers. At 11.42 the convention adjourned until two o'clock.

MR. MITCHELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, on rising to address the gathering, was received with much enthusiasm. His remarks were as follows:

'Gentlemen,—In opening this convention for the transaction of business, I take pleasmure in extending a warm greeting and welcome to the accredited representatives of the 150,000 men and boys whose heroic struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment has won the admiration of the whole civilized world. Language is inadequate to express the sense of pride I feel in you and those you represent. Your noble defence of the principles of unionism endears you to every man and every woman in our land who works for a livelihood. When the history of the struggles of toilers shall be written, its pages will record no event more important, no principles more ably defended, no battle more bravely fought than the contest which I earnestly hope is now about to be happily ended.

'It is not my purpose to review the progress of the strike, or even to enumerate the important events which have now passed into history. Imprinted indelibly upon the hearts of our people are the memories of the sufferings and hardships which have been and are now being endured. For five long months the eyes of the nation have been centred upon your actions, and it is a pleasure to say that the great heart of the American people throbbed in sympathy with you. It is of course, a source of deep regret that the millions of underpaid workmen in our great cities should be the most acute sufferers by reason of this contest between ourselves and our employers. But, strange as it may appear, hundreds upon hundreds of those who suffered most from lack of fuel sent words of commendation and encouragement to us, and in many instances declared that they would endure any privation in order that the miners and their families might secure a sufficient wage to enable them to enjoy a little happiness and sunshine instead of the gloom and sadness which has been their lot for many years.

'The debt of gratitude we owe our fellow workers in this and other lands, the debt of gratitude we owe a generous public and a friendly press who have supported and sustained us during this memorable strike, can never be adequately repaid.

'For our opponents we entertain no feeling of malice. While they have maligned our characters, impugned our motives and sought the victory by methods which we should scorn to use, yet on this day when we secured an avenge of redress, on this day when the realization of our hopes and ambition seems near, when the prospect of a brighter and happier future seems assured, we should hold out to them the hand of friendship and ask them to join us in providing for such business relations as shall for all time establish peace and tranquility in the coal fields.

'The day is past when great organizations of capital can maintain the false position that their employees shall be denied the right to organize into compact bodies and speak through the organization of which they are members. We recognize the right of capital to consolidate, to federate, and to speak and act through its organization, but in according these rights and privileges to capital we demand and shall assert the same privileges for those who toil. Between the combination of capital on one hand and the organization of labor on the other hand, there should be no irreconcilable conflict; each is a factor in the economic development of our civilization, and the application of business judgment and plain common sense by each would enable them to work in harmony. While the interests of labor and capital are not by any means identical, they are, nevertheless, reciprocal; each is dependent upon the other, and under our form of government one cannot prosper without the other. Abraham Lincoln truly said that "capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed; labor, therefore, deserves the first consideration." That this fundamental principle will be recognized by the tribunal selected by the President of the United States I have no reason to doubt.

'The grave question which you have been called upon to consider to-day demands and must receive your most careful thought.

Personally, I should have preferred an adjustment of the difficulties existing in the antabricte field by conference with the anthracite mine owners and without the intervention of agencies not directly involved, but I recognize the fact that relations between ourselves and the mine operators have become so strained as to render direct negotiation at this time impossible. If the consequences of the strike affected only the interests of the operators and mine workers there would be less reason for the intervention of a third party, but the fact that a coal famine was upon the people of eastern and seaboard states and threatened to become a national calamity justifies the action of the chief executive of our nation in his earnest effort to bring about an early resumption of mining.

'The proposition submitted for your consideration may have objectionable features and in its detail may not meet with the unanimous approval of our people, but it is immeasurably better as now presented than when originally offered by the representatives of the coal corporations. I am firm in my conviction that the present acceptance of this proposal will secure to the anthracite mine workers and those dependent upon them a greater measure of justice than they could attain by continuing the conflict; I believe that the prompt acceptance of this proposition will secure to the mine workers a greater degree of justice than they have enjoyed in the past.

'The people of our country await with anxious expectancy the result of your action to-day; the eyes of the nation are centred upon you, and friends and foes alike demand the submission of issues involved in this strike to the tribunal nominated by the President of the United States; that there are discordant elements in this convention; that there are dissatisfied ones at home, I am fully aware, but, gentlemen, with all the earnestness of which I am possessed I urge that you give your approval to the action of your executive officers, who have recommended acceptance of the proposition that the strike be declared off and all men are then to return to work in the positions and working places occupied by them prior to the inauguration of the strike, and that all questions at issue be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal selected by the President of the United States.'

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CONGREGATIONALISM.

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RECEIVES DEGREE FROM CANADIAN COLLEGE

The International Sunday-school lessons were freely criticised at the opening meeting of the Congregational Association of Quebec in Emmanuel Church Thursday afternoon. After a prayer service led by the moderator, the Rev. Galen Craik, the Rev. Hugh Pedley was elected moderator, and the Rev. F. J. Day scribe. As, however, Mr. Pedley was absent and Mr. Day had to leave for another meeting, the Rev. John McKillican and the Rev. R. G. Watt were appointed to fill their places temporarily.

The Rev. G. E. Read read a paper on 'The Sunday school,' in which he criticised the International Sunday-school lessons for their lack of adaptability to the various grades of scholars their disjointedness, and their lack of allowance for the summer holidays taken by many Sunday-schools. The Sunday-school should not only teach the Bible, but should train the children for Christian work, and for Congregational Church work. Its failure in the second respect has made necessary the Christian Endeavor and other societies; in the third, it is largely responsible for the decrease in membership in many places.



THE REV. HUGH PEDLEY,
Moderator of the Quebec Congregational Association.

The Rev. W. R. Harvey said that all were agreed that the International system while better than the lack of system which preceded it, was not perfect, but what better was available?

The Rev. Mr. Rice pointed out that there are several modified courses of study published, which are more suitable for the advanced pupils. Mr. Peter Wood did not think that the Sunday-school should attempt to teach the whole Bible to litlte children. If they were merely given simple gospel lessons, they would become interested in the Bible, and learn it more easily later.

Mr. S. P. Leet, who has attended the last five conventions of the International Committee, defended the system. He pointed out that the total time given to Bible study in Sunday-school in a year is less than a week's time of a common school. With untrained teachers, imperfect authority and irregular attendance, the Sunday-school did very well if, in six years, it gave a scholar a general idea of the Bible. The committee did not feel that the time for the advanced lessons had come. Few schools had either the teacher or the class for such work, and such a class would be a thing entirely separate from the rest of the school. He believed in the graded teaching rather than the graded lesson. If there was any advanced lesson it should be on denominational lines.

The Rev. Messrs. Pollock and Black also spoke, after which Mr. Read restated some of his points, and the meeting adjourned.

REV. MR. ROWLAND HONORED.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred last evening at the opening exercises of the Congregational College, on the Rev. Alfred Rowland, B.A., LL.B., visiting delegate from London, England. The ceremony was a very simple one; after the Rev. Principal Hill's opening address on the financial and general condition of the college, the Rev. Prof. Warriner announced that the Senate of the college had, at a meeting in the afternoon, decided to grant the degree. Then the Rev. Hugh Pedley recited Mr. Rowland's various qualifications for the degree, chief among which is his twenty-seven years' very successful pastorate of the largest Congregational church in London. Finally, Principal Hill conferred the degree by a shake of the hand.

Dr. Rowland, after returning thanks for the degree, gave an address of advice to young ministers. One of the chief perils of the ministry was, he said, indolence, springing from the fact that a minister could work or not whenever he liked. On the other hand, the minister should not try to do twenty men's work, but should get twenty men to work at it. A young minister should not force his ideas quickly on the older members of the congregation, but should give his suggestions time to work, and in due time the old members would probably put them forward as their own ideas.

Ministers should avoid affectation of voice in preaching. It was, Dr. Rowland said, inexplicable how some ministers could speak so naturally on ordinary matters and so appallingly in the pulpit.

A minister should know all his members, and be in good social relations with them, but he should not spend his time talking 'tea-meeting twaddle' at their houses. A minister should preach what he believes, nothing else. If he has doubts on any point—and not even the youngest is always sure of everything—he should let it alone in his sermons until he has settled it for himself. To leave the congregation a choice of beliefs would be like the doctor who used to show his patients his medicine case, and ask them to choose for themselves. Finally, Dr. Rowland reminded his hearers that success did not consist in large crowds drawn by sensational preaching, or in fine church buildings (especially if not paid for), but in building up the Kingdom of God.

A collection was then taken up for the college library, which is much in need of $200, after which Principal Hill declared the session of the college open, and the Rev. Mr. Cox pronounced the benediction. The degree of Doctor of Divinity cannot in England be granted to any Nonconformist, so the Congregationalists of Canada have taken this means of showing their sympathy with their English brethren.

Is Congregationalism increasing or decreasing as a religious force in Canada? This was the subject discussed by the Rev. J. T. Daley at the meeting of the Congregational Union this morning, in a paper entitled 'Our denomination and its institutions.' Mr. Daley reviewed the progress of the denominational paper, the missionary societies, the Congregational College, etc., showing that they were in a much better condition than ten years ago.

On the other hand, the number of Congregational churches in the province was only two more than ten years ago; the total number in Canada had decreased by fifteen. Ten new churches had been added, but twenty-five had dropped. Many of those remaining were not in as good a condition as formerly. Among the causes of this decline Mr. Daley enumerated ultra-independence, and lack of supervision by the home missionary superintendent, who was dispensed with some years ago. As a result of this lack of a travelling superintendent, in all the provinces but Quebec the churches were not self-supporting, and it is very possible that many of them will be closed up in the next ten years.

The financial condition of Zion Church was discussed at great length, and finally the following resolution was passed: 'This Association having heard the reports of Zion Church, heartily commend it to the practical sympathy of our churches.'

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONALISTS ADVISE CANADIAN CHURCHES.

The Congregational Association discussed home missions on Friday afternoon, the conference being opened by the Rev. Wm. McIntosh, who said the Home Missionary Society was greatly cramped for lack of funds. They needed $10,000, and believed that the church members could easily raise it. 'The more you give, the more you can give,' he said.

The Rev. Dr. Rowland, speaking for himself and the rest of the delegates from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, gave the following advice, based on what they had seen in their travels through Canada. In Winnipeg another church should be started. At Brandon the church was struggling, but should be carried on. At Regina and Fernie other denominations covered the ground, and no new church was needed. The church at Nelson was heavily in debt, and should have help. Rossland already had other church, and did not need a Congregational one. At Phoenix there is a church, but no prospect of success, and it would be well to withdraw from there. Grand Forks was a better place, but the immediate need was for a strong man, rather than a church building. In Vancouver there had been a split in the church, but there was hope that the congregation would be re-united. If not, the home mission grant should be stopped. There was also an unrecognized Presbyterian church which had recently, by resolution, turned Congregational. It was now pastorless, and might to advantage unite with the other church. Victoria had a congregation which was much in need of a church.

Passing on to general principles, Dr. Rowland recommended that the Home Mission Society appoint a superintendent for the western churches, with almost autocratic authority over them; that the churches of the east make a great effort to raise a large fund for relieving churches from the crushing burdens of debt, and that when a new professor was appointed in the Congregational College he should be an evangelical man, whose efforts should be largely devoted to a revival of pure and undefiled religion in the eastern churches.

Dr. Rowland's views met with the universal approval of the meeting. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Jones, who pointed out that many Ontario churches were overloaded with debt; the seven churches of Toronto owed $100,000. Among the causes of this were the frequent changes of ministers, the admission of men of other denominations into the pastorate, and the absence of any deep religious life. Churches relied too much on secular attractions, and too little on the Gospel.

Mr. Smith also spoke, pointing out that when he went to the Niagara power-house he was shown, not the building, but the methods of obtaining power; on the other hand, when he visited churches, people never spoke of spiritual power, but always of church buildings and debts.

The Rev. Mr. Munro gave his experience in Nelson, speaking of the difficulties of work there, pastors and people being almost equally transient. During the two years that he was there one of the other churches had five pastors, and when he left he was the senior pastor. Of its board of eight managers, six of them property-owners in Nelson, only one was left.

A delegation from the Baptist convention was then received. The Rev. Dr. Gordon made a short speech, pointing out that Baptists and Congregationalists were at one on most points. Baptists, he said, believed in Christian unity, hoped for union, but had no use for uniformity.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, of Toronto; Principal McCrimmon, and the Rev. Dr. Cameron also spoke briefly, and Mr. Pedley responded, quoting Dr. McLaren, of Manchester, to the effect that union of Congregationalists and Baptists was possible and desirable.

Mr. Pedley, Principal Hill and Dr. Rowland were appointed a delegation to the Baptist Association.

The Rev. Dr. Warriner then read a paper on 'Church federation.' The Congregational Church in Canada, he said, was much in need of a practical organic unity. It would then be possible to deal as a body with other denominational bodies. He did not believe uniformity with any other body could be permanent or would be altogether desirable, but the spirit of unity was in the air, and it was possible for men to co-operate in Christian work, while dividing on unessential points of belief. In England every town and village had its 'free church council,' representing all the non-episcopal churches. In Canada the large cities had ministerial associations somewhat analogous, but in smaller places denominational rivalry was rampant, to the detriment of Christian work.

It was decided to publish Dr. Warriner's and Mr. Daley's papers on 'Our denomination and its institutions,' in the 'Congregationalist.'

RECEPTION AT EMMANUEL.

A reception to the delegates from the Congregational Association of England and Wales was given Friday evening in the basement of Emmanuel Church. The Rev Hugh Pedley presided. Dr. Rowland, on being called upon for a speech, said that his search for fresh and original ideas to express was like looking for a black hat in a dark room when it was not there. He had been to the Baptist Convention in the afternoon, and noticed that they looked very like Congregationalists, and talked along much the same lines.

Dr. Lambert, of Lincoln, regretted the ignorance of Canada so prevalent in England. Canada had religious liberty in a sense they had no knowledge of in England. Here there was a fair field and no favor; there, it was all favor and no fairness.

Mr. Edward Smith, J.P., said that the C. P. R. ought to pay his expenses, from the way he was going to preach Canada when he got back. He had found that wages here were twice what they were in England, while farming was far more profitable.

The Rev. J. D. Jones gave the address of the evening. He spoke of the weakness of Congregationalism in western Canada as compared with the other denominations. In this we were paying the penalty for independence. We had not, he said, realized the true ideal of Congregationalism. There was a general idea outside the denomination that it was a sort of Cave of Adullam for disgruntled members of other denominations, where no particular fixed belief was necessary. A similar idea obtained inside the denomination, it being considered as a democracy, but wherever this idea had prevailed, there had been strife and disaster. Congregationalism was properly a theocracy; the fundamental idea was the real presence of Christ, making his will known through the members. This ideal was worth working, striving and sacrificing for. The ideal of democracy was not. The theocratic ideal would lead to a revival of the 'church meeting.' This meeting was ordinarily either dry or quarrelsome; but it was a meeting of the body of Christ, to seek to know his will, and if this was kept in mind, even the transaction of business would be a means of grace.

After resolutions of thanks to the English delegates, Emmanuel Church and the press, the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering, and refreshments were served.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

IT SPREADS DESTRUCTION IN NORTHERN PART OF ISLAND.

Yokohama, Oct. 1.—Via Victoria, B.C., Oct. 14.—A terrible typhoon has spread disaster all over the northern part of Japan. It was accompanied by seismic tidal waves at Odawara, which deluged coast villages, the loss of life and property being immense. Subscription lists have been opened in the various towns by the leading Japanese people and newspapers. A local journal said:—'From telegrams and personal narration, it seems that the typhoon, which visited this section of Japan on Saturday night and Sunday centralized its fury in the region of Odawara. Tidal waves visited the shores of Odawara, Kodzu, Kamakura, and Oiso, and loss of life and immense damage to property ensued. The telegraph reports that at Odawara alone five houses were washed away and eight persons drowned on Sunday morning. The Yumsoa-Kodzu-Odawara line was completely paralyzed. Whole sections were lifted bodily, sleepers and rails were transported hundreds of yards inland. At the power house the dynamo was reported still there, but the house was supposed to be "up in the mountains somewhere." The loss will eat up a considerable amount of the cars' profits of the line.'

SIR EDMUND BARTON

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HIM.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 17.—The exasperation against the working of the Federal constitution reached a climax to-day, when riot demonstrations were made against the Prime Minister, Mr. Barton, who has been hooted on the streets here in consequence of the general discontent of the crowd with the government. The immediate cause of the trouble is the harassing administration of the Federal tariff. Merchants are taken to the police courts and fined for trivial clerical errors, such as describing imported condensed milk as coming from Switzerland, instead of Norway. Sir Edmund Barton's reply to those who have complained has been non-committal. He addressed a meeting at the Town Hall to-day. He was frequently interrupted by a large minority, who so angered him that he described them as anarchists, disloyalists and traitors. The persons to whom these names were applied retaliated by cheering for Mr. George Reid, the leader of the Federal Opposition.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was even a greater success than the daily statements issued during the fair indicated. All accounts are now practically in and paid so that an approximate estimate can be made of the surplus. There is every reason to believe that after covering the deficit of 1901 and paying all liabilities of this year the surplus will be between ten and twelve thousand dollars.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Much Business Transacted at the Opening Sessions.

ADDRESSES FROM PROMINENT MEN—THE REV. J. L. GILMOUR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, now in session at the First Baptist Church, opened on Wednesday evening with a very large number of delegates in attendance, and with Mr Arch. McNee, editor of the 'Windsor Record,' and retiring president of the convention, in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, Montreal, and Mr. D. Bovington, Windsor. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, in welcoming the delegates, emphasized the fact that the Baptist body have invested forty-four



THE REV. J. L. GILMOUR, B.A., B.D.,
New president Ontario and Quebec Baptist Association.

million dollars in education without any assistance from the government. The present convention had to deal with affairs the capitalized value of which was equal to over $1,500,000. After Mr. McNee had replied for the delegates, the following officers for the coming year were elected by the nominating committee:—

President—The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, Montreal.

First vice-president—Mr. R. D. Warren, Georgetown.

Second vice-president—The Rev. J. E. Trotter, St. Catharines.

Secretary-treasurer—The Rev. P. K. Dayfort, Port Hope.

The address of Mr. McNee, as retiring president, was listened to with deep interest:—Contrasted with the struggles and discouragements of the pioneer Canadian Baptists early last century the Baptists to-day had a recognized place among the Christian forces of the country. They had splendidly equipped educational establishments, as Acadia in Nova Scotia, the Feller Institute in Quebec, McMaster, Woodstock, and Moulton College in Ontario, and Brandon College in Manitoba. Their cause depended on an enlightened Christian intelligence. The policy of cohesion in the Baptist body should be followed rather than individualism with the interests of the aggregate body prevailing. The danger must be guarded against of subordinating the distinct enunciation of Baptist tenets, though at the same time one particular principle, as immersion, should not be unduly insisted upon. The speaker advised the distributing of tracts and the holding of open-air services, and concluded by expressing thanks to God for the end of the war and the recovery of the King.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. James Short McMaster, showed on current account a surplus of $2,523.39 in excess of expenditure. The Forward Movement Fund shows a debit balance of $14,083.69, as against which are held unpaid balances of subscriptions amounting to about $8,000.

By the death of Mrs. Zavits, of Strathroy, the university had received a bequest of $5,000. Various scholarships and prizes had also been founded.

The educational report was seconded by Mr. D. E. Thompson, K.C., who made the announcement that after seven years of untiring work on the part of the chancellor, the university had on its own initiative granted him a year's leave for rest, his teaching duties to be covered by the various professors on the staff. Mr. Thompson went on to urge the importance of electing thorough business men to the board of governors.

Mrs. G. E. Wells then being called to the platform, gave some account of the procedure at Moulton College.

Principal McCrimmon, of Woodstock College, then spoke on the subject of Baptist boys' schools. The Rev. W. C. Weir, B.A., closed the meeting with prayer.

The Sunday-school report, presented by the Rev. S. Sheldon and seconded by Mr. Simmons, showed an enrolment of 36,450 scholars, with 4,472 teachers and officers. The total amount collected in the schools for missions and school purposes was $21,278.17. Though there was a decrease in attendance, yet a gain had been made in conversions and in contributions to missions. It was owing to the recommendation that a head Sunday-school superintendent be appointed to study the conditions of the schools, etc., that much controversy arose. It was finally resolved that the Home and Foreign Mission and Publication Board should consider in conjunction with the Sunday-school Committee the advisability of making such an appointment and providing for the necessary expenses.

The report of the Hymnal Committee, presented by Chancellor Wallace and seconded by the Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Bloor Street Church, Toronto, was adopted. It contained the important recommendation that the 'Baptist Church Hymnal, with supplement, be approved as the hymn-book for use in the Baptist churches of Ontario and Quebec.'

During the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Hill spoke briefly on the Lord's Day Alliance, urging the arousing of Christian sentiment as the surest means of coping with such desecration of the Sabbath as was shown recently when on a certain Sunday one thousand stores were open in Montreal.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Publication: The Rev. W. H. Clive, Mr. P. K. Dayfoot and Mr. L. S. Hugheson.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Sunday-school Committee: The Rev. S. Sheldon, Mr. R. D. Warren, the Rev. Chancellor Wallace, Mr. E. D. Weston, Mr. T. MacGillicuddy, the Rev. J. G. Brown, the Rev. W. E. Norton, the Rev. W. J. McKay and Mr. G. R. Roberts.

AGGRESSIVE WORK IN THE NORTH-WEST IS URGED.

Friday morning's session of the Baptist Conference was concerned principally with the mission work being done in Manitoba and British Columbia. Proceedings opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. O. E. Kendall, of Osgoode, and the Rev. W. A. Gunton, of the Gilmour Memorial Church. The Rev. S. J. Farmer, B.A., of Brantford, delivered an earnest address on the text, 'Behold, I stand at the door and knock' (Rev. iii., 20), regarding it as a direct and urgent message from Christ. The preacher emphasized especially the divinity of Christ and apprehended the danger of his being kept standing wholly outside great church organizations.

The report of the Church Edifice Board was submitted by the Rev. P. C. Parker, M.A., of Toronto. It stated that the permanent fund was established twenty years ago, and although it only equals $9,000, yet 91 churches have been assisted to the extent of $43,000. This fund is unfortunately badly supported. The total receipts of the Church Edifice Board for the year were $2,717.87, and loans were made to the extent of $2,385.47.

The report of the Ontario and Quebec committee on western missions was presented by Mr. Charles Cook, of Brantford. It showed a hopeful condition of affairs in the west, especially in educational matters. However, many new churches were needed, and the convention was urged to assist in raising funds for founding these. The Rev. A. J. Vining, in a stirring address, instanced the enthusiasm of the Presbyterians in evangelizing the North-West, and urged on Baptists to be equally aggressive.

The reports of the treasurers, Mr. Fox and Mrs. Wells, showed the total receipts to be $6,360. 42, and the total disbursements $5,025.46.

The Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, B.A., in speaking on the progressive work in Manitoba, stated that twenty-eight years ago the first Baptist church was founded in Winnipeg, and now in Manitoba and the North-West there are ninety-eight churches, with 5,000 members. There are 14 German churches in this territory and over 20 different nationalities are preached to. A college has also been erected in Brandon, with 146 students. Last year the people, besides raising $12 a head for local work and other purposes, had subscribed to home missions $1.71 a head. The superintendent, Mr. McEwen, dwelt on the work in British Columbia. They had but 19 churches in this province. The Baptists there have made heroic struggles to support their churches and meet thir debts to the various missions, but there is a strong feeling that the 20 percent assistance they received from the fund raised for North-West work is not a fair proportion. At present there are no educational centres; the people have to send their sons to Baptist colleges hundreds of miles away.

The Rev. Dr. Black, of St. John, N.B., expressed the sympathy of the Maritime Provinces with their struggling brethren in the North-West.

An animated discussion followed, and it was resolved that 25 percent of the North-West fund should be diverted henceforth to British Columbia.

The Baptist Convention took up the consideration of the report on Home Missions on Friday afternoon.

The report was an eminently satisfactory one, and while it showed a deficit, yet the proportions were not nearly as large as in previous years The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. C. C Cook, who said that if they went on this year as they had done in the past year there would be no deficit to report.

In seconding the motion, the Rev. W. J. McKay fully endorsed what had been said by Mr. Cook and urged more earnest thought on the subject. If they would only give the matter of home missions frequent prayerful thought their enthusiasm could not fail to be aroused.

A very interesting discussion and interchange of ideas and suggestions followed, but at half-past four this was cut short to permit of the reception of the delegations from other bodies. Amid hearty applause the Rev. Mr. Pedley, of Emmanuel Church, presented the greetings of the Congregational Convention. After a few words looking hopefully towards future amalgamation of the Baptist and Congregational bodies into one strong vigorous church, Mr. Pedley gave place to the Rev. Albert Rowland, D.D., pastor of the Crouch End Congregational Church, London, England. Dr. Rowland spoke of the different conditions prevailing here and in England in this matter of church union and elicited great applause by his allusions to the freedom they enjoyed from a state church. Dr. Rowland also spoke of the Education Bill now being pressed forward by Mr. Balfour. It might be passed, he said, but the Nonconformists of England would do their best to make it inoperative. He concluded with the statement that a great revival of spiritual religion, both here and in England, was every year becoming more and more necessary.

The Rev. Dr. Hill, principal of the Congregational College, also said a few earnest words.

The merits and work of the home mission and western missions were Friday evening laid before the very large audience filling the First Baptist Church, in a series of eloquent addresses. The vice-president of the conference, the Rev Mr. Warren, presided. After the preliminary praise service, the Rev. A. A Cameron, of Ottawa, spoke on the influence of Baptists on the religious and moral life of Canada. The increasing wealth of Canada required an increase in character if the elements of decline would be forestalled. Character is built upon godliness, the promotion of which rather than religiousness is the aim of the home mission. Baptists should maintain the place whereon they stand.

The Rev. Mr. McEwen, of Victoria, B.C., in dwelling on the fruits, roots, grains and mineral resources of British Columbia, which were attracting large numbers of immigrants, urged the extension of Baptist work in that province. There were only nineteen churches, and distances were so great that it was impossible for one minister to supply several stations. In particular the city of Dawson had as yet no Baptist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, of Winnipeg, spoke of the numerous nationalities settling in Manitoba and the North-West and the great developments in that region. He held that Baptists holding the truth as they did should be the first on the ground to make love to the immigrants, and prompt action was necessary. Allusion was made to the great problem in connection with the conflict of imported customs with Canadian laws, and to the Doukhobor and Mormon questions. The speaker held that the solution of the western problems lay not in the realm of politics but in the speedy planting of the Church of Christ in that region. Towards this end the Baptist missionary work is carried on.

An enjoyable illustrated address was then given by the Rev. C. J. Cameron, the pictures being scenes of interest in connection with the progress of Baptist work in Canada.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the Baptist convention yesterday, the following resolution was passed in regard to the English Education Bill: 'Resolved, that the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec met in annual session in the city of Montreal expresses its interest in and sympathy with the Baptists and other Nonconformists of England and Wales in their opposition to the unjust Education Bill now before the British House of Commons, which is a contravention of those historic principles for which their and our fathers took joyfully the spoiling of their goods. We encourage them to stand firm in their resistance of a measure which is out of all harmony with the spirit of the age, and assure them of our heartiest endorsation.' The resolution was moved and seconded in stirring speeches by the Rev. P. C. Parker and Bro. G. R. Roberts is to be sent to Rev. Dr. Clifford, to the president of the Baptist Union of England and Wales, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, and to the press. The resolution brought out strong speeches from the Revs. J. A. Gordon, M.A., H. P. Welton, D.D., Rev. E. J. Stobo, sr.; Rev. Wm. Graham, of Peterborough; Rev. Ira Smith, and the resolution carried with great enthusiasm, the whole convention rising to its feet.

The next resolution discussed protested against money raised by general taxation being used for the support of denominational schools, hospitals and colleges.

The Rev. E. T. Fox, of Toronto, thought that what was wanted was a champion to the cause in Canada.

The Rev. L. S. Hughson, of Lindsay, thought a committee should be appointed to interview the Premier of Ontario on the matter.

Referred back to committee on resolutions.

Another resolution dealt with the work of the Lord's Day Alliance, and commended it to the sympathy of the Canadian Baptists.

Another resolution was passed pledging the churches of the convention to vote in favor of prohibition at the coming referendum in Ontario.

Another resolution, moved by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Ottawa, to the effect that the secretary respectfully acknowledge the communication from the clerk of the general secretary of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, regarding the order of precedence at public functions in Canada, and the finding of that Christian body be adopted as our own, as follows: 'That representations be made to the proper authorities setting forth thedesirability of abolishing rules of precedence in state functions, as wanting in courtesy, and foreign to the genius of the country, recommending that steps be taken towards securing a fair and adequate recognition of all the churches in Canada.'

The convention placed on record its high appreciation of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and of the work he has done during his pastorate in Jarvis Street Church, Toronto, in the denomination at large, and praying that God's blessing may rest upon him in an increasing measure.

A strong resolution regarding the state was adopted, protesting money raised by general taxation being used for the support of the clergy of any denomination or to institutions owned and controlled by Christian denominations, and protesting against grants of money to such persons or institutions, whether they be colleges, schools, institutions or clergy.

The date of the convention next fall is to be determined by the executive.

OUR WHEAT FAVORED

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MILLERS PREFER MANITOBA TO ANY OTHER.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—A report has been received from Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, of the Manitoba Inspection District, upon his visit to Britain to ascertain how the grain dealers there were satisfied with the quality and condition of the leading grades of Manitoba grain shipped across the Atlantic within the last two or three years. Mr. Castle met the Corn Exchanges of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, and Bristol and found that western Canada wheat was held in high favor. One of the chief concerns in Scotland is to-day milling nothing but No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern. Manitoba wheat carrying Winnipeg or Fort William inspection certificates gives general satisfaction. The grading of uniform quality and conditions is well maintained in the opinion of the British grain men. This same compliment was paid to the Canadian grain at all the Corn Exchanges. This is taken as showing that the grain inspection act of 1899 was in the right direction. Mr. Castle ascertained that there are serious complaints against the Toronto and eastern certificates, and asks that the work of the Toronto inspection be looked into.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Germ Theory of Cancer.—French and German scientists, after careful investigation, have come to the conclusion that the cancer is produced by a specific germ and microbe. This has been the contention for years of chemists here in Canada, Messrs. Stott and Jury, of Bowmanville, and they are to be congratulated on having confirmation of their theory by such high authority. Their new book, 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' gives their views in detail and will be sent to any reader of this paper on receipt of two stamps.

A BOGUS CENSUS.

FRAUDS EXPOSED BY CLERGYMEN AND OFFICIALS—ALLIANCE CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—An exciting struggle for public rights against an aggressive liquor traffic is now forcing itself upon the license department of the Ontario Government, and gross fraud is charged against the representatives of the liquor men. It is one of the cases which have been receiving the attention of the Ontario Alliance officials and vies in interest with the fight in progress for provincial prohibition. In this case, the particulars of which were received here yesterday, two of the town councillors, all the clergymen and hundreds of citizens are openly protesting the fraudulent tactics charged to have been resorted to. The report which has been received by the Alliance officials charges that the recent liquor census taken at Orangeville to count in a liquor license which would have otherwise had to be cancelled was not either regular or genuine. In consequence, a very largely signed petition has been drawn up containing the names of hundreds of the leading citizens of Orangeville against the census being acted upon. A large deputation has waited upon the Orangeville Town Council and protested against the census being recognized. Those protesting include the Rev. G. A. Rix, Anglican; the Rev. C. E. Bennett, Baptist, and the Rev. R. W. Dickie. They charge that the so-called census is 'grossly inaccurate,' that 'many business men and in some cases whole families are counted twice over.' The Mayor of Orangeville says the census 'is a fraud and was radically wrong from start to finish.' Mr. Fish, a member of the Orangeville Town Council, describes the liquor census as 'taken in a glaringly inaccurate manner.' Mr. Green, another member of the council, is quoted describing the census as 'winking at a wrong.' One of the surprising features of the affair is that the liquor men's cause is being chiefly championed by the police magistrate of Orangeville, which is vigorously condemned by those who are championing the cause of the people. It is expected that the Hon. J. R. Stratton will send Mr. J. K. Stewart, chief license inspector, to Orangeville, to hold an investigation.

The secretary of the Alliance, Ald. Spence, says:—'The Dominion census of 1901 was carefully taken by sworn officials and ought to be accepted by the license commissioners until there is good reason given for another enumeration. The simple remedy is, for the Ontario Government to definitely instruct its commissioners that no licenses are to be granted on these special census returns where such returns show a population greater than that of the Dominion census.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURERS.

CANVASS THEIR EMPLOYEES IN FAVOR OF REFERENDUM.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The temperance workers of Ottawa organized last night for the coming referendum. Mr. Robert Gorman was chosen president and chairmen were elected for all the wards. It was stated that two of the largest local manufacturing establishments, the Booths and the Eclipse Office Furniture Company, will canvass their employees in favor of the referendum. Both concerns have suffered from intoxication among their employees.

ONTARIO REFERENDUM

MONSTER PROHIBITION GATHERING TO BE HELD ON ELECTION NIGHT TO RECEIVE RETURNS.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—So enthusiastic are the Toronto District Royal Templar members of their executive that they have secured the mammoth Massey Hall for a great prohibition gathering on the night of Dec. 4, Referendum Day.. The returns of the vote will be announced from the platform and the gathering promises to be one of more than usual interest. The 48th Highlanders' band will be present.

The South Toronto prohibition workers will hold their adjourned convention on Friday night of this week, in the McCaul Street Methodist Church. Mr. Alex. Mills will preside and reports be given by polling subdivision conveners.

Mr. A. D. Weeks, of the Ontario Alliance, has organized a central campaign committee for the riding of East York, at Markham, under the presidency of Mr. H. P. Crosby.

The prohibitionists at the Dominion Capital report through their secretary, Mr. A. Jarvis, effective preparations for a vigorously conducted prohibition campaign in Ottawa. Mr. R. Gorman is chairman of the Ottawa executive, which has already held two organization meetings. A general convention of the temperance workers of Ottawa city is to be held to-night. Arrangements have been made for a series of addresses there early in November by Mr. John A. Nicholls, whose work there at the time of the Dominion plebiscite proved an inspiration to the workers.

The Rev. Dr. Chown announces that his statement at the Methodist General Conference when accepting the position of secretary of the temperance and social reforms, has been misunderstood. While he was outlining the course which he projected inside the Church he has no intention of abstaining personally from activity in connection with electoral action. He will deliver a number of addresses during the referendum campaign.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS HOLD AGGRESSIVE MEETINGS.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 17.—This week has been one of activity in western Ontario in the prohibition campaign. The annual convention of the Elgin County W. C. T. U. was held at Springfield, Ont., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 14 and 15, presided over by Mrs. L. C. Hartley, of St. Thomas, the county president. A large mass meeting on Tuesday evening, held in the Presbyterian Church, was addressed by Mr. John A. Nicholls, the Rev. Mr. Rae, of Aylmer, and others.

AT BLENHEIM.

The White Ribboners of Kent county held their annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15 and 16, at Blenheim. Mrs. George Baird, county president, occupied the chair at all the sessions. The referendum campaign was the most prominent topic discussed. The evening session was held in the Presbyterian Church, and an address of welcome was given by the Mayor of the town. Mr. John A. Nicholls, who delivered the address of the evening, showed up the still hunt tactics of the liquor men, and urged united and aggressive effort to win a victory on Dec. 4. Mass meetings will be held every Sunday night in the Opera House until the close of the campaign.

AT ST. THOMAS.

In St. Thomas the campaign committee is meeting every Tuesday night, and arrangements are being made for a thorough canvas of the city.

WORK OF THE LIQUOR MEN'S COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—The joint committee of the distillers, brewers and licenseholders is meeting twice weekly at the Ontario License Holders' Association hall 28 Wellington street east. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, president of the O'Keefe Brewing Company, is chairman of the committee. The reports, it is announced, show that a most willing response to the call for contributions to the campaign fund is being made. That the trade can have every assurance that a good campaign has been organized, and every dollar is well spent. They can also contribute with the satisfaction of knowing that practically every one in the trade, or directly connected with it, is contributing both liberally and willingly to the funds of the trade.'

The North Toronto prohibition campaign executive has asked Mr. James Simpson, who made such a spirited run as an independent candidate in East Toronto for the Legislature, to take charge of the organization in that riding.

The prohibitionists of New Ontario are proving their fidelity to the prohibition cause by meeting at New Liskeard to organize for the referendum vote.

West Middlesex has organized a strong association with Mr. John Strachan, of Glencoe, as president, and an efficient executive.

A call signed by a large number of influential prohibitionists of South Bruce has been issued for a convention at Walkerton, to-morrow.

The East Simcoe prohibitionists have inaugurated a vigorous campaign with Mr. C. J. Miller, president, and Mr. J. Hugh Hammond, secretary-treasurer.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The adjourned convention of the South Toronto prohibitionists held at the McCaul Street Methodist Church, was largely attended, and the delegates present were full of enthusiasm. In addition to the previous officers appointed, Mr. J. S. Lucas, proprietor of the temperance hotel of that name, was elected vice-president. Ten district chairmen were also appointed. The president, Mr. Alex. Mills, in addressing the convention, pointed out that the Ontario Liquor Act to be voted upon on Dec. 4, while designed to close up the bar-rooms, was not prohibition in the sense which is calculated to arouse the prejudice of those who are not yet prepared for absolute national prohibition. It compared, indeed, in the effect with the operation of the Quebec liquor law in the hundreds of no-license municipalities in that province. The present campaign was therefore a battle to abolish the bar-rooms and the liquor shops, and should command the support of all citizens who believed in their abolition regardless of their views upon the abstract question of national prohibition. He was of the opinion that national prohibition would have to be won a step at a time, and that if the moderation of the proposed law were to be carefully explained it would commend itself to many voters who were not prepared at present to take the more drastic step of prohibiting the manufacture and importation of intoxicating beverages. He advised careful study of the excellent summary of the law recently compiled by the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, copies of which may be obtained by personal application, or by mail, from the Alliance office.

Mr. A. R. Hassard, the South Toronto organizer, is a vigorous young lawyer and a prominent member of the Canadian Temperance League.

In addition to the organization effected the convention arranged for a house to house distribution of the campaign literature prepared by the executive of the Ontario Alliance.

MANITOBA READY

GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—A report just received by the Dominion Alliance executive from the Rev. B. H. Spence, secretary of the Manitoba Branch, gives a highly encouraging account of the prohibition outlook in the Prairie Province. The executive of the Manitoba Alliance held a meeting at Winnipeg a few days ago to canvass the situation, in view of the possible proximity of a provincial election. The reports showed that prohibition will be made the dominant issue in many of the constituencies. This will be especially the case in Cypress, where a large and representative prohibition convention placed Mr. J. B. Gowanlock in the field as its candidate. Mr. Gowanlock has for some years been a vice-president of the Manitoba Alliance. A strong electoral riding local Alliance has been organized for South Brandon. In Turtle Mountain seventy electors served a written notice upon Mr. Jas. Johnston, M.P.P., that unless he stood by the enforcement of the prohibitory law he could not expect that they would again vote for him. As Mr. Johnston supported the Roblin referendum a representative organization has been formed to ensure the election of a reliable prohibitionist in his place for South Brandon.

The prohibitionists of Killarney held a large and enthusiastic convention and nominated Mr. Reuben Cross for the legislature. Mr. Cross accepted and organization was immediately effected, every municipality being well represented. This is a stronghold of prohibition sentiment.

After hearing many such cheering reports the executive meeting just held adopted a resolution approving of a demand upon the Manitoba Legislature for provincial prohibition, and declaring that prohibition candidates should be nominated in all constituencies in which party candidates refuse to pledge themselves in writing to support prohibitory legislation.

It was decided to publish a monthly prohibition paper in the interests of the Manitoba Alliance work. Steps were taken to place prohibitionsists in nomination in Winnipeg in case the other parties fail to make acceptable nominations.

BRIBE FOR PROHIBITIONISTS

A FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDER WANTS NO JUDICIAL NOMINEE CHOSEN.

A Watertown, N.Y., despatch says:—At a meeting of the Prohibition Judicial Committee, appointed to fill vacancies, the name of Mr. Watson M. Rogers was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of the prohibition candidate, Mr. Alonzo Leffingwell. During the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Pitts, chairman, said that he had been approached by a prominent Federal officeholder who had offered him a bribe of $300, offering to raise it to $500 if necessary, if he would by mistake call the committee together one day too late to indorse Mr. Rogers.

THE WHITE RIBBONERS

A GREAT GATHERING OF WOMEN AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Oct. 18.—Portland, the convention city, as it might be called, so many are the conventions which meet here; Portland, memorable as the city of Neal Dow, who for more than half a century fought the world's battle for prohibition; memorable later as the scene of Sheriff Pearson's success in law enforcement; Portland, where Frances Willard, alone with God, in her hotel, gave up her loved profession as an educator and cast in her lot with the temperance reformers and made her first temperance speech in a church where the convention meets for devotional exercises; Portland, the home of Mrs. Stevens, the president of the National W. C. T. U., made preparations for entertaining this week a thousand White Ribboners, five hundred delegates and as many more visitors. Miss Dow, the daughter of General Neal Dow, is the head of the committee of entertainment, and entertains in her own home all the general officers of the National.

The convention proper opened on Friday morning, but the whole of Thursday was set apart for prayer for a blessing on the convention, on the city and the convention's national work. At one of these preliminary meetings, led by Miss Greenwood, Mrs. J. K. Barney, well known in Montreal, told a touching story of her work in Cuba last year. She had a letter of introduction which would admit her to any prison there, but she preferred in each place to consult the local authorities. In one place the officer corresponding to the mayor said that he would send his own secretary with her as interpreter. When she told this to her friends they looked at her in dismay and said, 'Why, he is a pronounced infidel.' To reach the different classes in the prison Mrs. Barney had to have five different services. The first was for a very degraded set of people, gathered from the various islands. She said to the secretary, 'I am in your power.' He replied, 'Madam, I am upon my honor.' With a great cry in her heart she told the story of the cross in the very simplest possible way and as her words were translated tears came into every eye. She glanced at the interpreter and saw that streams of perspiration were literally running from his face. Her weakness, she felt, was linked to God's almightiness and his heart was touched. As they went to the next ward he said to her, 'Madam, you won't do that again.' When she asked what he referred to, he said, 'Don't tell about the love of that man who died.' Four times, however, he repeated her words, in the different wards, the work becoming easier as he proceeded, and when driving away from the prison with Mrs. Barney, while her heart was uplifted in prayer, he said to her: 'I know what you wish.' She said, 'What?' He said, 'That I might believe.' 'No,' she said, 'I do not wish that, for I know you believe already that God sent his Son into the world that you might be saved.' Then, after a while he said: 'You wish that I would keep on telling the story.' 'Yes,' she said, and the sequel is that that young man is now in training as a preacher of the Gospel that he once hated.

This is a sample of the work which is being done by the National evangelists, of whom there are twenty-two.

Very earnest prayer was made throughout the day and scores of workers took part in the meeting.

On Friday morning the convention opened in the Jefferson Theatre which was soon filled, with quite a number standing. The event of the morning was the reception of Lady Henry Somerset with the waving of flags all over the house, a number of small Union Jacks showing brilliantly among the star-spangled banners. Lady Henry responded in a few words and afterwards led the immense assembly in the noon-tide prayer for the work of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is the beloved president.

This first morning Mrs. Stevens read a very able president's address, speaking of encouragement everywhere in the work. Among other points that she made were the following: 'It is urged by the opponents of prohibition that the prohibitory law leads to hypocrisy and to the corruption which sometimes comes to public knowledge in connection with its enforcement.

'The liquor interests would as unscrupulously bribe an officer who has charge of the enforcement of the restrictive features of a license law in New York, as they would bribe an officer whose duty it is to enforce the prohibitory law in Maine, and moreover, the claim that prohibition leads to hypocrisy and corruption would apply with equal force to all law against crime. The law which protects the bank or the home from burglary has by the same taken a tendency to make the burglar a hypocrite in addition to being a thief, but because of this no one is likely to ask for the repeal of the law against stealing.'

The report of the executive committee which contained many recommendations, was adopted.

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, of Illinois, made her report as corresponding secretary. Mrs. Fry said: 'The total number of W. C. T. Unions organized by the 18 organizers is 120; total numbe of young women's unions, 40; total number of C. W.'s and Y's, reorganized, 55; new W. members secured, 4,101; new Y members, 601; total active W. and Y members secured, 4,702; number of new loyal temperance legions organized, 60; number of L. T. L. members secured, 2,291; number of total abstinence pledges secured, 6,928; total number of state engagements, 80.

Mrs. Helen Morton Barker, National treasurer, reported that the National W. C. T. U. had made a net gain of 87,097, and in receipts for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund (more than in any previous year) the sum of $34,417. Mrs. Barker said: 'New York leads in contributions to this fund, having sent $355.02. Every state in the Union has sent contributions to the memorial fund, even Hawaii, Bahamas, Spain and South Africa. We have received from the pledges for Manilla missionary work, $1,132.

Portland, Oct. 18.—The event of Saturday afternoon at the National W. C. T. U. Convention was to have been an address from the celebrated Mrs. Livermore. At the last moment, however, the president announced that the aged lady was unable to come but that Lady Henry Somerset would speak instead. Lady Henry told a terrible story of the drinking habits of women in England. 'What are all those women going into that saloon for?' asked an American lady of her one day. 'Are they going to have a Crusade service?' 'No,' was the sorrowful answer, 'they are going in drink, and at midnight the doors will be shut and they will be turned out into the streets crazed with drink.' She told of the success of the Duxhurst cottage system where women had homelike surroundings and personal love and care. Sixty-five percent of those who passed through the homes were really reformed, but thousands had to be refused yearly. She told of one woman who had been in jail hundreds of times, who died a happy Christian refusing to the last the brandy pressed upon her by the doctor. Earlier in the day Lady Henry visited Sheriff Dunn and the county rum depository. Says the Portland 'Advertiser': Mr. Dunn received the party with the utmost cordiality, his visitors being Lady Henry Somerset, her cousin (Miss Cameron), the Rev. Henry S. Sanders, of London, and Mrs. George S. Hunt, of this city, also quite a number of the White Ribboners, including the mother of Sheriff Dunn, who has long been an enthusiastic member of the W. C. T. U.

The callers were escorted to the 'rum room,' so called, where they viewed the contraband stuff and implements which had been seized from liquor dealers in Portland. Lady Henry had previously visited this room under the administration of Sheriff Cram, so that she seemed to be quite familiar with the premises.

Sheriff Dunn first exhibited the malt and spirituous liquors and explained the difference in disposition which will be made of them. Then he showed the liquors put up in the form of medicine and with labels to indicate that they were intended for medicinal use as bitters, tonics, etc. The full outfit of a pocket pedler was brought out and fully explained.

The sheriff took a barrel of beer on which the libel had expired, smashed in the bung and allowed the stuff to run into the sewer, an operation which greatly interested all present.

One of the things which attracted the attention of Lady Henry was a lot of bottles of stout or porter, manufactured in England by Sir Arthur Guinness, and known the world over as Guinness' stout. The Guinness family is very well known by Lady Henry and naturally she was much interested in the fact that some of this porter had been seized as contraband.

The sheriff gave Lady Henry a hammer and a bottle of the stout, and standing over the sewer she smashed the bottle and spilled the contents, evidently taking great pleasure in the privilege of doing so. The visitors were delighted with their visit and thanked the sheriff for affording them so good an opportunity to witness the practical results of the local enforcement of the liquor law.

THE BLUE BUTTON ARMY

VERY SUCCESSFUL TEMPERANCE MEETING IN OHIO.

Hillsboro, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The largest and most entertaining meetings ever held in Hillsboro have taxed the capacity of the largest churches and Opera House during the past week. At several of the meetings hundreds could not get within sight or hearing of the speakers. 'The New School of Temperance' has raised its banner here in this old city that started the crusade in 1873, and 'Mother Thompson,' who presided at the first meeting, 29 years ago, is deeply interested with the rest of us, and has been present and presided at one of the afternoon meetings with old-time grace and zeal. Every minister here has not only cooperated during the present crusade, but on Sunday night at a mammoth mass meeting at the big Opera House which could not accommodate half who desired admission, the clergy laid aside their priestly robes, and joined Col. Hadley, of New York, and Capt. Stanley, of Baltimore, as common people talking to common people, and each minister, without a word of preaching, gave a short personal testimony (just as the Rescue workers did), which delighted and thrilled the large audience, composed of church people and hundreds who seldom enter a church.

The meetings are held by the Interstate Blue Button Army, under the leadership of its general, Col. H. H. Hadley. Col. Hadley and his brother, the Rev. S. H. Hadley, are to-day the most noted Rescue workers in the world. The latter has for sixteen years been superintendent of the famous old Jerry McCauley Mission in New York, and his brother, the Colonel, was converted there sixteen years ago, and has since started sixty Rescue missions, and was for eight years superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Mission of New York city. Upon returning from Winona Lake, the Rev. H. N. Faulconer, pastor of the old Crusade Church, which is the First Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro, consulted the other ministers of the city, and a call was unanimously sent to Col. Hadley to come with his assistant, Capt. Stanley, the converted comedian, to explain and illustrate the new School of Temperance.

The first meeting was held on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, in the First Presbyterian Church, with Col. Hadley as the speaker. Hundreds stood throughout the service. The impression was good, and the ministers, as well as the Christian people were enthusiastic over the subject. The plan of the Blue Button Army is that each minister ask for a 'company' of ten or more members, who are willing to co-operate as opportunity offers, to win one drinking man during the coming year into some church of his choice. They also each try during the year to win one other Christian to wear the little Blue Badge of courage, as a testimony to others and to encourage those who are weak. During the past nine years the National Abstainer's Union, under whose auspices the Blue Button Army works, has grown from twelve members to 300,000. These have during that time been asked by 80,000 drinking men for pledges of total abstinence, and over 6,000 of them have come into the churches.

The three first days here were devoted to an explanation of the principles, objects, and methods, which are simple, but unique and novel. Then came the illustrations in the Opera House. The meetings, already large, were still more densely packed. It seems as though the army must have had two or three miles of special films for moving pictures, and a thousand stereoptican slides made especially to illustrate the evils of rum, and the experiences of various redeemed men and drunkards who have gone down. In illustrating the stumbling blocks in the way of the young man of to-day, the Colonel showed by Edison's latest moving picture machine a variety of scenes giving the dark and light sides, which, of course, drew just the men and boys the movement sought to reach. Then, after this exhibition, he gave a dramatic address and referred to his own experience, and showed the folly and crime of the Prodigal's course, and closed with moving pictures illustrating the Bible story of the 'Prodigal Son.' There were shouts of applause throughout, followed by perfect quiet and some tears, after which hundreds asked for the Blue Button Badge. Capt. Stanley, the converted comedian, is a power for good. Some years ago thousands were made to laugh by his songs in the theatres, and now he is using the same voice to praise God. His songs are original, full of the spirit of the man, and those who hear him once are eager to hear him again.

The ministers of the city have named a company who have volunteered to stand ready to do what they can collectively to rescue at least one drinking man during the coming year into the church. The idea is: Supposing that each church in America were to win one drunkard to Christ (if no more), the spiritual altitude of the churches would rise and true revivals would follow besides the joy of having rescued one. They are acting on the belief that a revival of temperance must precede a revival of religion.

Any person who desires the statements of principles, objects and methods of the Blue Button Army, together with a souvenir badge free, may send two stamps as postage to the 'Department Headquarters,' 1118 Woman's Temple, Chicago, Ill.

THE EDUCATION BILL

MR. BALFOUR MAKES A STRONG SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

Manchester, Oct. 14.—A notable addition to the controversy over the Government's Education Bill was made to-night by Mr. Balfour in an address he delivered before a mass meeting in connection with the annual conference of the National Union Conservative Constitutional Association. The Premier declared that the agitation against and the opposition to the bill were due to misunderstandings caused by false statements of its provisions and intentions. Mr. Balfour said the voice of the calumniator had been too long uninterrupted, but that the country would no longer be hoodwinked by the travesties of truth which had been drunk in by those from whom better things were to be expected. The government has chosen to disturb educational peace because the existing system of education was chaotic, ineffectual and behind the age, making Great Britain the laughing stock of other nations, and it was bound, the Premier said, to provide secondary public education and co-ordinate all the branches of public education under the control of the boroughs and the county councils. If in doing this the government had given a tonic to the Liberal party, Mr. Balfour did not begrudge it.

Continuing, the Premier asserted that a majority of the people believed religion should be taught in the schools, but that it did not agree as to what religion and that the only alternative was a system permitting denominational teaching in schools wholly supported by rates, as well as promoting it in those schools which were not wholly so supported. The threats of the Nonconformists to refuse to pay the rates, the Premier said, were unworthy the citizens of a free country. Civilized government was impossible if dissatisfied citizens refused to obey the laws. The Nonconformists, the Premier declared, should hail the bill with pleasure, for it was an effort to give the people unlimited control of education, and their objections to it were in reality political. Mr. Balfour declared that the government would adhere to the bill and that parliament would sit until the measure was passed. He added that the criticisms accusing the bill of aiming at clerical control of the national schools were sectarian calumnies.

AT WHITE HEAT.

New York, Oct. 15.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the education controversy is at a white heat on the eve of the reassembling of parliament. A mass meeting organized by the London Progressive Council was held at St. James Hall last night, and every speech in denunciation of the government's bill was applauded with general fervor. Dr. James Guinness Rogers addressed a similar meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and there was a workingmen's demonstration against the bill at North Camberwell. Liberal and Nonconformist meetings are held nightly in all the northern counties and Midland centres, and the Welsh villages are in a ferment of excitement. Mr. Brassey is conducting the by-election at Davenport on the education issue, and is receiving aid from Nonconformist ministers. The attitude of the Irish Nationalists is not yet clearly defined, but the English Catholics are boasting that no votes in opposition to the bill will be cast by Mr. Redmond's followers. Possibly no decisive decision will be taken by the Nationalists until the return of the Irish leaders from the United States.

HAYTI REVOLUTION OVER.

Kingstown, Ja., Oct. 18.—Word has been received here confirming previous reports that the provisional government of Hayti has crushed the Firminist revolution and adding that the election of Seneque Pierre to the presidency is assured. Hundreds of refugees are expected here during the course of the coming week.

Advertisements.

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As an act of humanity, write me a postal card, telling which book to send.

Then I will gladly do this:

I will send the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may test it a month at my risk to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

Not a penny will be asked or accepted in any case that my remedy can't cure.

There are such cases—rare ones, where the trouble results from an incurable cause, like cancer. But my records show that 39 out of each 40 who try those six bottles get well—and pay gladly. Those remarkable results make this offer possible.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I don't treat the organs, for chronic diseases never were cured in that way. I bring back the nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. They do their duty when they have the power to act.

My books explain all. Tell me a friend who needs one.

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Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
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Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Advertisements.

Black Hair Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either. And you can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling. $1. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission, easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from headquarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES EACH WEEK. Ten years in business find us compelled to secure competent reliable managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. S-37, - - CHICAGO, ILL.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A former prominent citizen of Hamilton, James F. Chamberlain, died recently at New Haven, Conn

The Earl and Countess of Minto have gone to Shelbourne Farm, Vt., where they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb.

The estate of the late Reginald Kennedy, of the Hamilton 'Times,' amounted to $26,616, of which $22,475 is stock and shares in the printing company.

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened in Brantford on Friday with a hundred and fifty delegates present.

Mrs. Bridget Welch, an old woman, who lived alone in Bruntford, was found dead in bed on Thursday. She had not been seen since Sunday.

Daniel Phelan, the ten-year-old son of a Hamilton baggageman, had three ribs broken and internal injuries by being run over by a vehicle on James street on Friday evening.

A Humane Society medal has been awarded William W. Robertson, of Hamilton, for conspicuous bravery in risking his life to rescue Joshua Sanford, the man in the well.

George S. Ross, of Hamilton, was sent to jail on Friday for two weeks in default of paying a $2 fine for truancy on the part of his son, and refusing to send his boy to school.

It was announced at the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council that bogus hat labels were being used, and some of the delegates were found to have those bogus labels in their hats.

The receipts of the Inland Revenue Department for September amounted to $1,065,422, against $945,407 for the same month last year. The chief items of excise were $517,735—malt, $86,780; tobacco, $351,474; cigars, $82,904.

The Hamilton police seized underweight bread from three bakeries, 200 hundred loaves being taken in one place.

Emerson Snider, of Galt, is in the hospital from a wound received in the leg when out hunting on Thursday.

The body of a young man was found in a summer house in Queen's park, Toronto, with an empty carbolic acid bottle beside him. The remains were identified as those of J. L. Ennis, Sheridan street, Brantford, by means of two letters in the coat pocket, one to a person finding the body and another to a young lady in Brantford, explaining the cause of his suicide. Both letters were written on black bordered paper. Ennis was undoubtedly insane.

QUEBEC.

The Congregational Church at Cowansville has just had a jubilee celebration.

The majority for Mr. G. H. St. Pierre, the Conservative candidate-elect for Stanstead, according to the official count, is 248.

Arthur Painchaud, of Montmagny, coming through the woods on Thursday, was accidentally shot by his rifle trigger catching in a branch, and the charge lodged in his breast.

The Rev. James Stewart, formerly of Arundel, died on Oct. 4 at 17 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, at the age of 88 years. The Rev. Mr. Stewart was well known in Arundel, Que., where he had his charge, and went to Scotland some seven years since. He was father of Dr. W. Grant Stewart and Dr. A. D. Stewart.

A vein of copper, over two hundred and fifty feet in width, was found during the past week on the farm of Raymond Fontaine, of Weedon Centre. The samples are rich, and show a strain of nickel. Some Quebec men inspected the 'find' and it is rumored they intend purchasing and mining the property.

A young man named Lecavalier, of St. Stanislaus, Chateauguay County, one day last week went out to bring home the cows, and took his gun along in case he might get a shot at a crow. In crawling through a fence the trigger became entangled, and discharged the gun, the charge entering Lecavalier's breast, killing him instantly.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital the other day, Mr. Heneker resigned his position as president of the Board of Governors, owing to his departure for England. He was presented with an address from the governors, which expressed the loss the hospital would sustain through Dr. Heneker's departure. At a subsequent meeting of the governors, Major I. Wood was elected president.

Mr. C. Turner, of Arthabaskaville, was recently attacked by a bear while crossing the woods near his home, and only succeeded in saving himself with the assistance of his dog, a large Newfoundland animal, which seized the beast from behind as soon as it rushed upon Mr. Turner, compelling it to release its hold upon his master. After a short but sharp conflict, the dog succeeded in getting away from the bear, and soon rejoined his master, who had made his escape in the meantime. The bear also escaped. Another one was captured last week, however, in a trap by Mr. Adolphe Coulombe, of Arthabaska. The beasts are quite numerous there, and several sheep have been devoured by them of late.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P., ridicules the story sent out from Vancouver that he is to succeed Mr. Ross as Governor of the Yukon.

Angus Sutherland, aged 75 years, was struck by an engine and killed while crossing the tracks in New Westminster last week.

The Cocas Island treasure ship 'Blakely' has been sold by auction in Victoria, B.C., to satisfy the claims of her crew on their return from a futile hunt for the buried treasure.

Mrs. A. H. Braden, of Toronto, has identified the body of the man killed on the C. P. R. at Winnipeg, on Oct. 3, as that of her husband, who came west on a harvesters' excursion.

James Godey and Anthony Suchelle, two halfbreeds, were sentenced at the Kamloops assizes to twenty-one years' imprisonment for criminal assault upon a young Englishwoman.

As a result of injuries sustained in a street railway accident on Sept. 16 last, on Main street, Winnipeg, Sidney Blackwell, aged 10 years, died yesterday at 1.30, at the residence of his father, Mr. Sidney Blackwell, 176 Syndicate street, Point Douglas.

Mr. J. A. Frazer, notary public and insurance agent, was found dead in his residence in Battleford on Wednesday night. Deceased had been an officer in the British navy and in the early seventies he came to the North-West as a member of the Mounted Police force. He was from Halifax and a widower.

The twentieth annual synod of the Presbyterian Church, for Manitoba and the North-West Territories will convene at Portage la Prairie on Nov. 11. As the territory of this synod is very large, extending as it does, from Port Arthur, west, including Assiniboia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a large number of delegates will be present.

The district of Lorne Farm, Man., was moved to excitement on Monday week by a tragedy, as a result of which Jacob Weims, jr., is dead, and Peter Rymer, a hired man, employed on the Weims farm, is held by the local authorities as the perpetrator of the crime. Weims was found lying unconscious, and it is alleged that there had been a quarrel. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death,' but the local magistrate has committed Rymer for tril on the charge of manslaughter.

The murderous shooting at Old Altona village is still the absorbing topic of conversation in Manitoba. The first victime of Toews's pistol, Anna Kehler, was buried Sunday week, a large number turning out to pay respects to the bereaved family. The condition of John Hiebert and Lena Kehler holds little hope for their recovery. The following are the injured: Henry I. Toews, the murderer, aged 38, single; shot right side of skull on a level with the orbit; will probably die. Abraham Remple, aged 58; shot twice in back of left shoulder, but no signs of serious injury. Susan Remple, aged 11; shot in right arm below the elbow; outer bone broken; same bullet passed through fleshy portion of upper arm; also bullet wound in left wrist, but bone not touched. Peter Kehler, aged 60 years, married; shot through all the fingers of the right hand, but bones not affected. Anna Kehler, aged 9; shot between sixth and seventh rib over liver; bullet passed downwards and back to the left. Dead. Lena Kehler, aged 12; shot twice. One bullet penetrated an inch and a quarter below right breast, and the other an inch lower. Both bullets went down and back. One passed through the kidney and lodged near the back. Condition is critical. John Hiebert, married, aged 46; shot in right side over the liver. The bullet passed downward and to the left. An operation failed to find the bullet. The circumstances surrounding the awful tragedy as brought out by the evidence taken at the inquest, reveal no motive that could be properly described as such. The affair arose out of a personal spite which was based on an altogether trivial circumstance. It was because Kehler and Remple refused to accept Toews as a borrower that he did the shooting. A couple of years ago Toews was boarding with them and then left the place for a while during the holiday season. On his return they declined to take him again. It was not because they had any personal objection to the man, but because the internal arrangements of their households forbade. Both families are large and there was a scarcity of room. The attorney-general's department has placed Provincial Constables Huston and McGuire at the Winnipeg General Hospital to keep guard over the murderer, Henry I. Toews. As soon as the self-injured man has recovered sufficiently, if he ever does, to be removed to the provincial jail, he will be taken there to await his preliminary trial on the charge of murder.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Very Rev. Monsignor Connolly died in St. John last week in his eightieth year.

Mr. P. S. Burnham, of Windsor, who was postmaster for half a century, died on Wednesday at the age of 82 years.

At Hampton, on Wednesday, while turning the corner of Queen and Front streets, Mr. William Mitchell, an aged resident, was thrown from his waggon and had his collar bone broken.

At Dorchester on Friday Robert Polly, of Botsford, was sentenced by Judge Wells to three years in Dorchester penitentiary for grievously assaulting Constable Laurance Polly.

At Centreville, Carleton county, Joshua Margeson, who lives at East Centreville, met with a very serious accident on Sunday evening. He fell while riding a young horse, which backed on him and tramped on his side and chest. Three ribs were broken.

On Wednesday an I. C. R. fireman, Michael McGrath, met with an accident at Point du Chene. He attempted to board a moving train, missed his footing and fell under the wheels, which passed over his right foot at the ankle, crushing it badly. At the Moncton Hospital his foot was amputated.

The Queen's County Circuit Court opened at Gagetown on Tuesday, Judge Gregory presiding. As this was His Honor's first appearance in Queen's, the grand jury presented him with a congratulatory address, and Mr. A. W. Ebbett, on behalf of the local Bar, also extended most hearty welcome. There was no criminal business.

William Buck, of Woodstock aged 17 years, son of George Buck, met with a bad accident on Friday morning. He was at work on his father's farm threshing grain. He passed his right hand over the board of the machine to brush away some shorts that had accumulated when his arm was caught by the beater and horribly mangled. The arm was amputated near the elbow.

The Boer farmer delegates reached Fredericton on Wednesday afternoon, and were greeted by a large crowd of people. Mayor Crocket, on behalf of the city, tendered the visitors a formal welcome, and they were driven in his company to the chief points of the city. In the evening they dined with Governor Snowball, Premier Tweedie, Attorney-General Pugsley and Surveyor-General Dunn, at the Queen's Hotel, where the party are registered, and afterwards were shown through the parliament and departmental building.

Burns Mason, first mate of the three-masted schooner 'Georgia,' loading lumber at Bathurst, was brutally assaulted by being struck on the back of the head with a bottle in Kenny's saloon, Bathurst Village, on Saturday week, by one of the crew, named Frank Lyman. Mason was taken to the Marine Hospital, where he died between six and seven o'clock Saturday morning. A warrant has been issued for Lyman's arrest. Mason was about thirty years of age and belonged to Guysboro County, N.S. Lyman hails from San Francisco.

The Rev. S. C. Moore, the well-known Baptist clergyman, a resident of Albert County for years, and a prominent Orangeman, died suddenly at the residence of Captain Ambrose Steeves, Edgett's Landing, on Sunday morning. He was about seventy years of age. For a fortnight he had been ailing, but was sitting up in bed talking with Mr. Moses Steeves, who was making a call, when suddenly he fell over dead. Deceased preached in Salisbury, Petitcodiac and other points.

The 'Guardian' (London) records the death on Oct. 4, at Clifton, England, of the Rev. John Symes Williams, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Williams was the first student at St. Augustine's Missionary College. He came to New Brunswick and for eighteen years was rector of Campobello, in the days when the island was virtually the private property of the Owen family. On his resignation he returned to England, where he was in great request as a locum tenens' in the neighborhood of Bristol, where he resided. He possessed and was naturally very proud of a testimonial from the late Bishop Medley, in which his character and abilities were referred to in trems of fatherly affection.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Jean Larocque, a laborer on the new government wharf at Maisonneuve, fell off into the 'Ruisseau Migeon on Friday afternoon, and was drowned in it. It is believed that he was stunned by the fall, and so was unable to help himself. He belonged at Point Fortune. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest was opened on Saturday.

H. G. Johnston, a clerk in the C. P. R., was arrested by the secret service staff of the railway on a charge of conspiracy. The offence is alleged to have been committed in conjunction with others of obtaining secret information regarding the special audits in the cases of conductors of the system. This information, it is presumed, was obtained and furnished to the interested parties. It is stated that more arrests will follow.

The Boer delegates, Messrs. Moody, Lane, Joosti and Rood, in charge of Captain Kirkpatrick, arrived here from the Maritime Provinces on Friday morning and left for Toronto in the evening. They speak in the highest terms of the Maritime Provinces and of their treatment there. They say that the prospects for farming down by the sea are unexcelled in any country they have yet seen. The facilities for conveying products of the farm to the markets were commented upon in the most favorable terms.

Joseph Daunais, 70 years old, a Street Railway sand man, was killed by a street car on Cote des Neiges hill last evening. He was sprinkling sand on the downward track at 7 o'clock, and did not hear the car coming down behind him. Owing to the steepness of the hill, the car could not be stopped in time, and the fender struck him, breaking both his legs and one arm, besides inflicting other injuries. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he died a few hours later. Daunais was a veteran Street Railway employee, having been a horse-car driver twenty years ago.

A wharf laborer named George Ouellette fell down the hold of the Dominion Coal Company's SS. 'Catalone,' while at work there on Saturday night, and fractured the base of his skull, dying in the ambulance on the way to the General Hospital. At the inquest held at the morgue this morning, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to a fall through a hatchway that should have been closed, and while they could not charge anyone with criminal negligence, they urged that a law should be made compelling the closing of all hatchways not in use.

The coal strike in the United States is indirectly benefiting the local laborers, for instead of receiving 30 cents per hour, as formerly, they have demanded 50 cents per hour for discharging coal boats. This price has not been paid by the Dominion Coal Company, as their vessels are discharged at the elevators, but the agents of all the other coal boats, including those vessels specially chartered to bring coal from the Old Country, have met the wishes of the laborers. This concession has been made on account of the scarcity of men and owing to the fact that most of the vessels are on time charter, and that the owners are anxious to get their vessels cleared from the port with full cargoes.

At about four o'clock Thursday afternoon a locomotive in charge of driver T. F. Ferguson and fireman Herrott was sent from the G. T. R. yard to place some cars on a siding near the bridge which crosses the canal at St. Patrick street. At a moment when the locomotive was backing up and the bridge was open, the huge mass, through some cause yet unknown, was precipitated into the canal with terrific noise. The driver and fireman had fortunately time to jump off the cab and only received a few bruises that were attended to at the General Hospital, where they were conveyed in the ambulance. An investigation will probably be held to ascertain the cause of the accident.

The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, has been invited to go to Calvary Church, Cleveland, O., by a deputation from that church who were in the city early in the week. Dr McWilliams, after considering the matter and having consulted with the session of his church, agreed to visit Cleveland, a city he had never been in, on Monday. It is understood, however, that he goes at the earnest desire of the Cleveland deputation to see and judge as to his duty in considering the call. It is also understood that he goes upon the understanding that he gives no pledge to the Cleveland church as to his future movements in relation to the call until after he returns.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE CAMPAIGN

The following announcement is made in this week's issue of the 'Northern Messenger' and repeated here because it is intended to be addressed equally to the readers of the 'Witness.'

Among nearly a quarter of a million 'Messenger' readers there are probably few who do not thoroughly believe in temperance and in the educational value and moral helpfulness of a SIGNED PLEDGE. Can any one estimate the amount of good that might be accomplished, and easily accomplished, during the month of November, if each reader of the 'Messenger' immediately set to work to get at least one list of twenty signatures? Why, it would mean the largest Temperance Pledge Roll that had ever been signed in a single month. The temperance cause expects each one to do his or her duty.

On Thursday, December 4th, the electors of the Province of Ontario will, at the ballot-box, declare themselves for or against the liquor traffic.

Taking occasion of this very important event, and with a view to obtaining pledges on a large scale, and awakening zeal for the cause, particularly among the young people, the 'Northern Messenger' has arranged a Temperance Pledge Signing campaign during the month of November.

To aid those who undertake to get signatures, the pledge has been printed at the top of one of these cover pages with space below for 20 signatures. The names of every one, young or old, who succeeds in getting the twenty signature will be printed in the

'Northern Messenger' and Montreal 'Weekly Witness' Temperance Honor Rolls.

and those who secure the greatest number of names will be invited to write an account of how they did it, which, together with their pictures, will be published in the 'Messenger.' A star will be prefixed to names in Honor Roll for each additional full list sent in. It is suggested that pledge-signing services be held in churches and Sabbath-schools. Otherwise, Sabbath-school teachers might arrange to have one of the scholars obtain the signatures of the members of the class, or, better still, that each member of the class undertake to get his own blank FILLED up with 20 signatures of day school or other friends, old or young, and so be entitled to mention in the Honor Roll.

This is a great work, and it is hoped that readers of the 'Messenger' all over the United States and Canada will do their utmost share in it. Though it is more immediately important in Ontario, the zeal of temperance workers outside of that province will greatly encourage those on the field of battle.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WORKERS.

Do not tear the Temperance Pledge Roll off until ready to mail it to us. The 'Messenger' will form a good pad to write on, and the signers may be interested in the cartoons. Additional blanks can be had from the publishers of the 'Messenger' by remitting for them at the rate of a cent apiece. Stamps accepted. Keep the Pledge Roll Cover as clean as possible.

When the blanks are all filled up carefully tear the page off, enclose it in an envelope bearing a two-cent stamp, and address it to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL.

This is important. These pledge lists will subsequently be bound and registered with the Dominion Alliance, while the name of the sender will be printed in the Honor Rolls of the 'Northern Messenger' and the 'Weekly Witness.'

To the first five hundred temperance workers sending in two full lists, in all forty signatures, before the middle of November, we will send, post paid, a beautiful copy of Munkacsy's famous picture

"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."

This pledge may be signed by those who have previously signed the pledge. But workers will please see that no one signs these TEMPERANCE PLEDGE ROLLS twice, as signatures on subsequent lists will not count.

For Free Pledge Forms address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
MONTREAL.

REAL TEMPERANCE.

(Ottawa 'Free Press.')

A journal which gives great attention and support to the doings of the Dominion Alliance, referring to the proposed 'referendum,' expresses regret that there appears to be a very general indifference on the subject. The sign, if it really be visible, is a very healthy one. Rusning like Jehu's furious driving and 'zeal for the Lord' generally ends like his, and effects nothing, and it is no secret that the methods of the extreme advocates of so-called temperance have worked more harm to the cause they have advocated than good. But we question whether there is any real indifference to the evils of drinking abroad. The fact seems to be that the evil is on the decline, and a very rapid one at that, so much so that as it is gradually lessening and disappearing it becomes with the public 'a case of out of sight out of mind.' This tendency has been seen for many years, and not alone in Canada. In Great Britain the great decrease in the drinking habits of the community has, it is stated on the authority of trade journals affected, the sale of wine glasses. A small sign, perhaps, but still one which indicates the way a very strong wind is setting. In Canada the change from an older and evil practice has been very marked. As a writer in the Guelph 'Mercury,' who discourses pleasantly on things in general under the nom de guerre of 'the Blacksmith,' says in reference to the subject, 'an improved public sentiment, and the solid work done amongst the children and young people by the temperance societies are making for better things in the coming generation.' In every walk of life, in every association, public or private, the change is witnessed. Without referring at length to the 'convivial habits'—as the writers of historical memoirs euphemistically term them—of public men thirty or forty years ago, it is sufficient to note that parliament and legislatures alike show a marked change for the better in this respect. It is hard to believe to-day that there was a time, and not so very long ago, that these 'convivial habits' once seriously embarrassed a Governor-General, so much so that 'dismissal' of certain high officials was a matter of consideration. It is true that twenty years ago and less to go to a fall fair was to go out for a drunk and a big time generally. Nowadays people go out from the city and come in from the country to mark the exhibits, to see the folks and have a quiet, friendly time all round. Twenty years ago it was far too much the custom for reputable business men and professional men to drop in together about four or five in the afternoon, and put themselves outside of four or five glasses of the curse of Canada before the six o'clock bells were heard. Any business man doing so now would be regarded as en route to the insolvency court, or at least not worth patronizing. 'Blacksmith,' referred to above, shows his readers how almost suddenly the change has been witnessed, and we fear the reform is not noted quite as extensively as it should be, and it is to be regretted that the 'reformers' of the fanatical orders fail to note it also, else we should not witness the old appeals of the Boanerges type, and the wild writings which are scattered abroad by the professional temperance advocates. The alleged 'indifference' as to the present campaign is a healthy sign, as it shows that the evil it is intended to combat is passing rapidly away. As the present Minister of Agriculture said in parliament with reference to the 'plebiscite' the increase in temperance and abstinence rendered it almost a superfluity, though he gave it his support.

GENERAL BULLER

A LETTER REFERRING TO WILLIAM CAREY'S STORY OF FAMOUS HELIOGRAM.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Dr. Murray McFarlane forwarded to General Sir Redvers Buller some time ago a copy of the Toronto paper which contained an interview with William Carey, who was a signaller with Gen. Buller's army during the march to the relief of Ladysmith, in which Carey declared that the words of Gen. Buller's famous heliogram to Gen. White were: 'If you must surrender get the best conditions possible for your men.' Dr. McFarlane, in reply, has now received a letter from Gen. Buller, in which the latter says: 'I fear Mr. William Carey said more than he knew. At the same time, he somehow produced a story which is much more nearly the actual truth than any that has been produced in this country. I am as confident as ever that when the government ceases to be afraid of the truth I shall be able to show that I did my duty for my country in South Africa.'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

DISORDERLY SCENES CAUSED BY IRISH MEMBERS.

London, Oct. 16.—Parliament was reopened to-day without any of the usual formalities. The House proceeded immediately to the business of the day as soon as the Speaker took the chair, shortly after 2 p.m. The session is likely to last until nearly Christmas. Owing to the highly controversial character of the Education Bill and the unbending determination of each side, the session promises to be the most serious party struggle in the House of Commons since the first Liberal government retired from office. Seven hundred and fifty amendments to the Education Bill await consideration, of which number 588 have been proposed by the Liberals.

The sitting opened with a turbulent debate. Mr. Balfour moved that the remainder of the session be entirely devoted to government business, which, he explained, would consist mainly of the Education and London water bills, while the Indian budget, the Uganda Railway, sugar bounties and the supply vote would enable the procedure to be carried out. The Transvaal, he added, would also require attention.

Mr. James Bryce, leading the Liberals in the absence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, mildly protested, and then Mr. Patrick O'Brien, of the Irish members, asked that at least a day between now and Christmas be devoted to a discussion of the serious state of affairs in Ireland.

Mr. Balfour replied that if the request for such an opportunity came from the Liberal leaders, the government would grant it, but they could not notice it from the Irish party.

Mr. William O'Brien thereupon made an impassioned speech, warning the House that Ireland was on the verge of revolt. The constitution, he said, was practically suspended, and now the members were gagged in the only parliament they had.

Throughout Mr. O'Brien's remarks the Irish members kept up a perfect storm of applause. When Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, entered the House they hissed him loudly, and the Speaker, who was frequently on his feet, asking for 'order,' sternly repressed the demonstration.

Mr. Llyod-George, backed up by Irish members, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, increased the excitement by bitterly upbraiding Mr. Balfour for declaring that Irish matters must only be discussed by favor of the English Liberals. Only after a heated colloquy with the Speaker was Mr. O'Connor prevented from voicing abuse of Mr. Wyndham and a description of the alarming state of Ireland which the other Nationalist members had not touched on.

During the afternoon the Speaker's rulings raised renewed clamor from the Irish benches.

Members of the House of Lords, as spectators, crowded into the House of Commons in expectation of a scene, for the threats from the Irish benches became more and more demonstrative. The climax came unexpectedly. Mr. Healy, amidst intense excitement, said in icy tones:

'I rise to speak as a native of Uganda.'

The House was convulsed with laughter.

In a speech which on all sides was characterized as one of the finest satires ever heard in the House of Commons, Mr. Healy, always as a Ugandan, thanked the Premier for his consideration, which enabled the Imperial Parliament to devote time to the discussion of native affairs. He complimented Mr. Balfour on being able to sufficiently detach himself as to be oblivious of the vital disturbances prevailing 'in that distant and distressful country, Ireland.' In this vein, which irresistibly held the attention of the House, and which caused Mr. Balfour himself frequent amusement, Mr. Healy completed what a Unionist member defined as one of the 'finest satirical indictments the government had ever undergone.'

Other Nationalist members continued the debate, fiercely declaring that Irish affairs were at present more important to England than any of the matters mentioned in Mr. Balfour's programme.

Mr. William Redmond regretted that the Irish people could not, with arms in their hands, strike a blow against the tyranny to which they were subjected. The present action of the government, he declared, afforded a reason why the Irish members would take the first opportunity of hurling the ministers from office.

Ultimately Mr. Balfour moved the closure and the uproar broke out again with renewed vigor.

Mr. John O'Donnell stood up and refused to give way to the Speaker. His fellow Nationalists shouted encouragement and cheered vigorously. The Speaker repeatedly warned Mr. O'Donnell that he was out of order, and an exciting scene followed.

Mr. Balfour moved the suspension of Mr. O'Donnell, and the latter crossed the floor, stood in front of the Premier, shouting defiance, and shook his fist in Mr. Balfour's face.

The House suspended Mr. O'Donnell by a vote of 341 to 51.

Mr. Balfour smiled quietly as the Irish member shouted and gesticulated, and other members of the cabinet, fearing that Mr. O'Donnell would actually assault the Premier, moved towards him, but Mr. O'Donnell having concluded what he had to say, returned to his seat and then left the House.

Previous to the action of the House in suspending Mr. O'Donnell, the Speaker made the usual formal request that the offending members withdraw, which drew forth derisive cries of 'Call the police,' 'Muster the Horse Guards,' etc.

Mr. Wyndham again came in for some lively hissing as he returned from the division lobby.

Mr. Balfour's motion was then carried by a vote of 262 to 145, and the House went into committee on the Education Bill.

Most of the Liberal members of the House voted with the government for the suspension of Mr. O'Donnell, only a few Radicals joining the Irishmen in the 'no' lobby.

Mr. O'Donnell's observations to Mr. Balfour which gave offence were as follows: 'Your chief secretary has given me six months for speaking in Ireland, now you refuse to allow me to speak here. You are his accomplice, and I despise you both.'

Advertisements.

Fretful babies quickly made happy by using Norman's Magnetic Necklace, 50 cents by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

INGROWING TOE-NAILS.

Successfully Treated by the Use of Foot Elm.

There is no trouble with the feet so painful as an ingrowing toe-nail. When Foot Elm is used it is surprising how quickly the pain and inflammation are relieved, and if the directions of treatment be followed carefully, the whole trouble will be removed.

Mr. A. B. Davidson, Goderich, Ont., writes: 'I found "Foot Elm" far superior to anything I had ever used for ingrowing toe-nails.'

FOOT ELM is 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

FIRM OPENING, FOLLOWED BY SOME SELLING.

'Witness' Office,
Oct. 20, 1902.

Following on the example of New York, a firm opening was followed by quite a little realizing. Later on, however, this received a check, and the market was firmer toward noon. The stocks to receive the most attention were Canadian Pacific, Steel Common, which was the leader, with sales of 1,255 shares, and Detroit. Business in the rest of the list was insignificant.

The past week has been notable for a break up in the long period of depression that has hung over the stock and share markets of this continent for so many week. Attending the promise of the closing of the prolonged strike among the anthracite coal miners there have been some remarkable recoveries. These save not been so marked as might have been expected, however, owing to the continued stringency of money. It is not expected that any adequate relief will be found in this direction for some weeks yet, since, although the money put out to assist in harvesting is now rapidly coming in, yet a large amount of money has been loaned at heavy rates of interest to, cover margins, and for other similar purposes, and until this paper is mostly called in toere would appear to be little chance of easy money. There are some even who doubt if it will ever be as easy as it has been.

MORNING SALES.

Can. Pac.—65 at 138¼, 225 at 138 1-8, 50 at 138¼, 50 at 138⅜, 75 at 138½, 20 at 138¾, 25 at 138¼, 200 at 138, 150 at 138, 10 at 137¾, 200 at 137¾.

Dom. Steel Com.—100 at 58½, 50 at 58¾, 100 at 58¼, 80 at 58¼, 80 at 58¼, 200 at 59, 50 at 59⅜, 250 at 59½, 50 at 59¾, 150 at 59¼, 200 at 59½, 25 at 59⅜.

Dom. Coal Com.—50 at 133½, 15 at 134.

Com. Cable—44 at 180½.

R. & O. N. Co.—50 at 100.

Merchants Bank—2 at 160.

Detroit Railway—25 at 88, 25 at 88¼, 25 at 88½, 150 at 89, 5 at 87, 75 at 89¼, 90 at 89½, 225 at 90, 50 at 89¾, 325 at 89½, 50 at 89⅜.

Dom. Steel pref—25 at 97½, 50 at 97¾.

Laur. Pulp—15 at 99¾.

Twin City—425 at 120½, 50 at 120¾, 25 at 120, 25 at 120¼, 150 at 120.

Mont. Power—5 at 98½, 175 at 99½.

Tor. Railway—25 at 117½.

Toledo Railway—75 at 36.

Dom. Steel bonds—6,000 at 90.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Toronto Ry.—125 at 118, 50 at 118.

Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 96½.

Montreal Power—50 at 99½.

Bell Tel.—9 at 165.

Com. Cable—100 at 178.

Molson Bank—3 at 215, 3 at 214½.

Can. Col. Cot. bds—3,000 at 100½.

C.P.R.—150 at 138, 50 at 138, 25 at 138 1-8, 25 at 138.

Dom. Steel common—50 at 59½, 25 at 59½, 300 at 59½, 125 at 59½, 25 at 59 1-8, 10 at 59½, 50 at 59¾, 50 at 59¾, 25 at 59¼, 50 at 59¾.

Detroit—25 at 90, 150 at 89¾, 25 at 89¾.

New C.P.R.—100 at 138 1-8, 25 at 137¼.

Twin City—50 at 120½, 50 at 120½.

Dom. Coal com.—100 at 133½, 125 at 134.

The week's fluctuations were:—

Stocks.....	Opening...	Highest...	Lowest.....	Closing.....	Sales.....
Pacific . . .	131½	137⅝	130	137⅝	8721
Do. new .	131	137	130	137	675
Detroit Ry. .	83	87¾	82½	87½	2180
Toledo Ry. ..	31	36½	30	36½	385
Mont. St. Ry.	278	278	277	277	125
Toronto Ry.	115½	117¼	115	117¼	815
Halifax Ry.	103	103	103	103	50
Twin C'l Ry.	115¼	120	115	119½	1818
Richelieu. . .	99¾	103¼	99¾	103	442
Cable	171¾	180½	171½	180	1142
Telegraph .	168	168	168	168	15
Telephone .	168	168	168	168	15
Mont. Power	96	98½	94½	98½	1238
Dom. Iron ..	51	58¾	50¾	58¼	8685
Do. pfd. . .	95	98	94¾	97¾	690
N. S. Steel .	100	107	100	107	550
L'tide Pulp	100	100	100	100	25
Mont. Cot.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	65
Dom. Coal .	127¼	132¼	125	132½	1880
Do. pfd. . .	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
Payne	15	15	15	15	1500
N.W. Ld. Co.	150	150	150	150	100
Bk. of Mont.	260	261	260	261	11
Molsons Bk.	214	215	214	215	60
Bk. Toronto.	245	245	245	245	25
Merch. Bk.	164	164	164	164	4
Quebec Bk. ..	118½	118½	117¾	117¾	30
Hoch. Bk. .	135	135	135	135	32

Total sales shares 31285

Dom. I. bds.	89	90	88	90	$10600
L'tide bds. ..	105	105	105	105	1000
N.S.St'l bds.	110	110	110	110	3000

Total sales bonds $110000

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—A strong undertone was shown in the local share market this morning with values tending upward on limited offerings. Twin City, after opening 1-8 lower at 119 1-8 sold up to 121¼ and back to 120¾. Toronto Railway opened ⅜ down at 117 1-8 with a later sale at 117⅜. Sao Paulo after opening 1¼ higher at 95¼, touched 95½ and eased to 95. C. P. R. opening lower at 137 touched 138 1-8, and eased to 137¾ being asked for at that figure at the morning close and offered at 137⅞. Dominion Bank stock continued in demand opening ex-dividend 2½ percent at 241¾ and touching 243 being asked for at the morning close at 242 and offered at 242½ after 194 shares had changed hands. Saturday's last price was 243. Imperial sold unchanged at 238 and Hamilton at 234 to 236. Dominion Coal and Steel shares were inactive but firmly held Coal advancing ½ to 133½ on sales of 105 shares and Dominion Steel opening one point higher at 60 with another small lot at 59¾. Preferred sold for 94½. Nova Scotia Steel was firmly held at 108 with 106½ bid.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

ACTIVITY LEADS TO FURTHER REALIZING SALES.

New York, Oct. 20.—Wall Street—Trading was very active at the opening, but the market generally showed a resumption of Saturday's realizing sales. A few conspicuous advances were made, including 1⅝ in St. Paul and a point in B. and O. The latter sold at from 110½ to 110¾ with a thousand shares dealt in. Changes otherwise were slight with the soft coal stocks ruling higher and the anthracite group lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 20.—Noon—Money on call easy at 6 percent. Prime mercantile paper 6 percent. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.125 to 486.25 for demand and at 483 to 483.25 for sixty days bills. Posted rates, 484 and 487. Commercial bills, 482.25 to 482.75. Bar silver, 50⅝; Mexican dollars, 40. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds irregular.

London, Oct. 20, 4 p.m.— Consols for money, 93 3-16; do., account, 93¼; Anaconda, 5 1-8; Atchison, 93¼; do.,pfd., 104¼; B. and O., 114⅝; Can. Pac., 142 1-8; C. and O., 55¼; C. G. W., 33¼; C. M. and St. Paul, 198; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¾; do., pfd., 94¾; Erie, 40⅝; do., first pfd., 70; do., second pfd., 55; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 142½; M. K. and Texas, 31½; do., pfd., 62½; N.Y.C., 116-116½; Norfolk and eastern, 81⅜; do., pfd., 95½; Ont. and Eastern, 35¼; Penna, 85; Rand Mines, 11¾; Reading, 35⅝; do., first pfd., 45¼; do., second pfd., 40; Southern Railway, 39⅝; do., pfd., 97; Southern Pacific, 76; Union Pacific, 109¾; do., pfd., 93½; U. S. Steel, 42¼; do., pfd., 92; Wabash, 36½; do., pfd., 52. Spanish fours, 86⅝. Bar silver quiet, 23⅜d per ounce. Money 1½ to 2 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 to 3 1-8 percent; do., for three months' bills, 3 5-16 to 3⅜ percent.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Sales:

C.P.R.—50 at 138, 50 at 133¼.

War Eagle—1,000 at 20, 1,000 at 20, 1,000 at 20.

Twine—100 at 120¼.

'Soo' Railway common—50 at 82¼ 25 at 82¼.

COMMERCIAL.

The changes in the local markets from last week are not very conspicuous. Some slight fractional changes may be found in the grain market, which is very dull with the exception of wheat and oats, both of which have advanced. There is no change in rolled oats for which as yet there is only a fair demand. Bran is firmer both to Manitoba and Ontario. Manitoba bran is quoted by one of the large milling firms at $16, but a prominent dealer admits having bought a large lot on the local market for $15 per ton on Saturday. Provisions are a fair market and unchanged, but cheese and butter are both firmer than last week. In deed the prospects are that cheese will advance steadily now. Eggs also are firm with a good demand and supplies falling off.

GRAIN— No. 1 hard Manitoba, 73c, Fort William; No. 1 northern, 71c, Oct. shipmen; Ontario red and white wheat, 73c, afloat; new crop peas, 77c afloat, and do., oats, No. 2, 34c afloat to arrive, and 34½c in store; rye,54½c afloat; No. 3 extra barley, 49c; buckwheat, 65c afloat.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $4; strong bakers, $3.70 to $3.80; Ontario straight rollers, $3.45 to $3.60; in bags, $1.65 to $1.79½; patents, $2.70 to $4.

HONEY—Best clover in sections, 11c to 12c per section; in 10 lbs. tins, 9½c to 10c; in bulk, 8c.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2.00 in cars on track. Car loads are sometimes snapped up, however, at higher prices than this.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, $3 in bags, and $4.50 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $15 to $16; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $14.50 to $14.75; shorts in bulk, $18.50 to $20.

HAY—No. 1, $8.75 to $9; No. 2, $8; clover $7 to $7.50 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; light short cut, $23.50 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.

CHEESE—Ontario, 11⅝c to 11½c, and Townships, 11c to 11¼c.

BUTTER — Fancy Townships creamery, 20¾c to 20½c; fine creamery, 19½c to 20c; Ontario creamery, 19½c; dairy butter, 15½c to 16c.

EGGS—Selected, 19½9c to 20c; candled stock, 17½c to 18c; straight receipts, 16¾c to 17c; No. 2, 14½c.

ASHES—Potash, firsts, $4.15 to $4.25; seconds, $3.65. For pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs., is offered for limited quantities.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 20.—Wheat—The markets were firmer to-day for Ontario grades and strong at a cent advance for Manitoba. Red was quoted at 66½c and white at 67½c low freights to New York. Goose is nominal at 64c for No. 2 east. Spring is quiet at 65c to 66½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is higher at 83c for No. 1 hard and 81c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour is firmer at $2.65 bid for cars of 90 percent Ontario wheat patents in buyers' bags east and middle freight. Manitoba flour is steady at $4 to $4.20 for car lots on track C.P.R. and G.T.R. Ontario points.

Mill feed is steady at $15 for cars of shorts and $12 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is easier for shorts at $20 and steady for bran at $16 for car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley is firm at 43½c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 or feed east and west.

Buckwheat is steady at 53c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Rye steady at 48c for No. 2, and 47½c west.

Corn, firmer at 63½c for cars of Canada yellow west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 70c for cars on the track Toronto.

Oats, firm, No. 2 white are 31c low freights to New York. No. 1 white are quoted at 32c east.

Oatmeal is steady at $4 for cars of bags and $4.15 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas, steady, No. 2 white are quoted at 70c G.T.R. east.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Oct. 18,said of Montreal trade—

Fall trading at Montreal is of a generally active sound character. The weather is favorable to the breaking into of retail dry goods stocks, and wholesalers report a satisfactory sorting business, with a goodly number of orders for prints, and some of the spring lines also being booked. All textile values continue very firm, and in some quarters an advance in cottons appears to be not wholly unexpected. Groceries are moving out well, and good business is looked for up to the closing of navigation five weeks hence. Raw best sugars continue to show gradual advance in Europe, but local prices of refined are unaltered. Supplies of new dried fruits show good quality, and the demand therefore is lively. In metals and hardware there is no slackening of demand, though the difficulty in getting deliveries from American and Canadian manufacturers is still quite pronounced. Advices from Britain would seem to indicate that the top of the grade has been reached in the activity among manufacturers of iron products; the home demand is now said to be less than nominal, and much depends on the continuance of American enquiry, so that conservative buyers are disposed to order sparingly in view of a possible easing off in prices. Orders for spring footwear are reported as coming in well. Oils, paints, glass, etc., are in very fair request; turpentine is again advanced two cents a gallon.

Money is now coming in well from the North-West, and payments from the older provinces are satisfactory, but British Columbia collections continue poor. Three city and six country failures are reported for the week.

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. 72½	73⅞	72½	73⅛	
May 74⅜	75⅜	74⅛	74¼	
Corn—				
Dec 63	53½	51⅝	51½	
May 44	44⅛	43½	43½	
Oats—				
Dec. 31⅝	32	31⅜	31⅝	
May 32⅝	32¾	32⅛	32¼	
Pork—				
Jan. 15.82	15.85	15.75	15.80	
May 14.95	14.97	14.90	14.92	
Lard—				
Jan. 9.17	9.20	9.12	9.12	
May 8.45	8.50	8.42	8.45	
Short Ribs—				
Jan. 8.37	8.42	8.35	8.37	
May	7.92	7.85	7.87	

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 18.—Flour, $1.75 to $2. red wheat, 67c to 69c; goose wheat, 60c to 65c; bran, $14; shorts, $19; middlings, $19; barley, 37c to 41c; oats, 30c to 34c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 60c to 66c; hay, $8 to $8.50; potatoes, 70c to 80c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $7 to $7.25; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 18c to 20c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 20.—White wheat, 65c to 66c per bushel; do., red, 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, $5.90 to $6.15 per cwt; flour, $1.70 to $2.05 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; corn meal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 16c 18c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—By-ward market to-day was well supplied with all kinds of farm produce. With an average attendance of householders and dealers, trade opened with a keen inquiry for best grades, and all offerings of choice quality met a ready sale at the currencies which ruled on last Thursday. Dressed hogs brought from $7.50 to $8 per cwt. A few carcases of dressed beef were in sight, and sold at $3 to $4 for front quarters, and $5 to $6 for hind quarters. Dressed veal and lamb were in active demand, and sellers realized from 7c to 9c per pound by the quarter, the former price being for fronts. The receipts of choice dairy butter were moderately limited. The demand ruled brisk. An early clearance was accomplished at 20 to 23c per lb. for prints, and 18c to 20c per lb. for pails and rolls. Chickens sold at 70c to 80c per pair; geese, 75c to 85c, and turkeys, $1 to $1.50 each. Hay was in good demand at $7 to $9 per ton, according to quality. Oats sold at 29c to 30c per bushel; apples, 75c to $1 per bag, and potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Wheat—The demand for wheat is good, and the market is firm for all grades this week. Red winter is quoted at 66½c for No. 2 east and middle freights, and 62½c for No. 2 white east and low freights to New York. Goose is quoted at 64c for No. 2east. Spring is steady at 65c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firmer at 83c for No. 1 hard, and 81c for No. 1 northern grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is firmer at $2.65 bid for cars of 90 percent patents in buyers' bags east and middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher.

Mill Feed—Quiet at $15 for cars of shorts and $12 for bran in bulk east and middle feights.

Barley — There is a good demand for bright grain of the better grades; the market is firm. No. 3 extra is quoted at 43c, and No. 3 at 40c east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Firm at 53c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Rye—Firm at 48c for No. 2 east, and 47½ middle freights.

Corn—The demand is very fair, and the the market is firmer in sympathy with the advance of six cents in the cash article in the Chicago market the past week; Cadana yellow is quoted at 63c west; American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 70c in car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Steady to firmer at 31½c to 32c for No. 1 white east ,and 31c to 31½c for No. 2 white east and low freights to New York.

Peas—Steady at 71c for No. 2 choice milling east and 70c middle freights.

Butter—The receipts are fairly liberal, and there is a good demand for choice dairies in rolls and creamery prints; prices are steady. Creamery prints, 19½c to 20½c; do., solids, fresh made, 18c to 20c; do., earlier makes, 17c to 18c; dairy tubs and pails, choice, 15c to 16c; do., medium, 12½c to 14c; do., common, 11½c to 12c; do., pound rolls, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 13c to 15c.

Eggs—Offerings of choice and fresh gathered are in fine supply only, and the market is firmer for the best at 18c to 18½. Seconds are quoted at 12c to 13c; chips at 11c to 12c, and limed at 16c to 17c.

Live Hogs—The receipts the past week have been fair, and the market remains steady at the decline reported a week ago. Choice bacon hogs are held at $6.25, and heavy and light fats at $6.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts continue light being confined to farmers' waggon loads delivered on the market here, which are steady at $8 to $8.25.

Baled Hay—There is a good demand, and the market is steady; cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9.50.

Baled Straw—Steady; cars on track here at $5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending Oct. 18, 1902:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Parisian	7,695	1,746	9,441
Ottoman	4,041	1,039	5,080
Lake Ontario	2,985	643	3,628
Rowan	5,897	795	6,692
To Glasgow—			
Marina.....	2,711	791	3,502
To London—			
Fremona	26,592	4,743	31,335
To Belfast—			
Dunmore Head	102	1,196	1,398
To Bristol—			
Monteagle..	33,063	3,389	36,452
Total	83,086	14,342	97,228
Corresponding week, last year	57,911	12,587	70,498
Corresponding week, 1900	82,056	5,232	87,288
Total shipments since May 1, 1902 .	1,387,237	303,786	1,690,823
Corr. period of 1901	1,211,530	239,513	1,451,043
Corr. period of 1900	1,404,185	387,426	1,791,611

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool			
Parisian	845	919	1,764
To Glasgow—			
Marina	1,820	271	2,091
To London—			
Philadelphian	10,748	832	11,580
To Bristol—			
Monteagle	11,248	173	11,421
Total	24,661	2,195	26,356
Corresponding week, last year	8,913	1,177	10,090
Corresponding week, 1900	5,107	100	5,207
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	379,514	41,609	421,143
Corresponding period, 1901	302,049	39,571	341,634
Corresponding period, 1900	199,646	38,396	238,042

Shipments via Portland—

	Cheese.
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	41,006
Corresponding period, 1901	100,489

N.B.—SS. Montfort, Bristol, sailing on Spnday, estimated 30,000 cheese, 11,000 butter; SS. Ontarian, South Africa, sailing on Sunday, estimated 6,000 butter.

Messrs. Hodgson Bros. have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending Oct. 10:

Cheese—The demand has again improved, and the market has advanced fully 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. on the week, closing strong at the quotations. English cheese ofe hoice quality are scarce and dear, and the general position seems healthy at the high values now prevailing. There is a scarcity of medium grades. We quote to-day: Fancy late made Canadian white and colored, 52s 6d to 54s; summer makes, ripe qualities, 49s to 52s; lower qualities, extremely scarce nominally, 42s to 46s.

Butter—The market for choice Continental produce has declined considerably this week, but there is now a steadier feeling. Copenhagen quotation remains unaltered for next week. Demand for choicest Canadian is only moderate, although at present price it is clearly the best value. Lower quotations of butter are a slow sale. To-day's values are as follows:— Choicest Canadian fresh made creamery in 56 lb. boxes, 102s to 105s; fine Canadian creamery 92s to 98s; fine Canadian dairy in tubs and boxes, 78s to 84s; United States ladle butter in tubs, 78s to 82s; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 108s to 115s; finest Siberian in Kiel casks, 92s to 96s; fine Siberian in Kiel casks, 86s to 90s; finest Irish creamery, 105s to 112s; lower grades of Irish butter, 80s to 88s.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that yesterday was a public holiday the regular meeting of the cheese board was held as usual. Owing to the lateness of the season, the offerings showed a slight falling off, the registrations being 1,180 white and 1,595 colored, a total of 2,775 boxes. The market maintained the firm tone charactehistic of the past few weeks, and the price obtained was an advance of one-eighth of a cent over last week. The bidding opened at 10⅜c, and was gradually raised until Mr. Virkler got the first call at 11 1-8c. He made two attempts to do business on this basis, but the salesmen were unwilling to accept. Mr. Bissell then offered 11 3-16c, and called several times only to be refused. Mr. Webster also tried his hand at this figure. The salesmen held out a long time for 11¼c, but it was not forthcoming, and gradually they accepted 11 3-16c. Every box, with the exception of three factories, representing 95 boxes, was sold. The curb sales brought the total transactions to 4,400 boxes, divided as follows: Bissell, 1,300; Webster,1,400; Derbyshire, 1,000; Virkler, 800; Earle, 300.

Tweed, Ont., Oct. 17.—Five hundred cheese boarded here yesterday; all sold at 11 1-8c. Watkin and Alexander buyers.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 18.—Cheese boarded in Ottawa, 978; bulk were sold at 11 3-16c, only five factories standing out for an advance on this figure. Lovell & Christmas secured the following: Independent, 65 white; Millbrook, 105 colored; Rose combination, 113 white; No. 6 Ottawa Valley, 29 white; Flawn, 60 colored; Steven Sons' combination, 180 white; No. 7 Ottawa Valley, 42 white; Hodgson Brothers, bought Cobbs Lake, 11 colored and white; Green Bank, 90 colored; Jockdale, 60 colored; and Russells combination,70 white and 44 white.

Perth, Ont., Oct. 18.—There was 1,390 boxes of white cheese and 400 boxes of colored October make boarded. All sold at 11 3-16c. Fowler got 1,200; Bissell, 275; Webster, 210, and How, 105 boxes.

Iroquois, Ont., Oct. 18.—There was 716 colored cheese boarded here yesterday. Buyers present—Ault, Weir, Johnson and Smith. Bidding was lively, starting at 11c, and winding up at 11 1-8c, the highest price. Every cheese sol don board at 11 1-8c. Board adjourned for a week.

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 18.—At the cheese board here yesterday 750 white and 450 colored boxes offered. All sold at 11¼c. Usual buyers.

Cowansville, Oct. 20.—At the board on Saturday 25 factories offered 847 boxes of cheese, and 18 creameries 1,077 boxes of butter. Sales of butter were: 598 boxes at 20½c, and 105 at 20¾c to A. J. Brice; 150 at 20⅝c, 30 at 20¼c, and 22 at 20 1-8c to J. Odell; 55 at 20⅜c to J. Burnett; and 28 at 20¼c to G. Payne. Sales of cheese were: 141 at 11 1-8c to P. F. Ferguson; 191 at 11 3-16c to R. Arthur; 183 at 11 3-16c to W. P. Hibbard; 95 at 111-8c to J. Burnett; 112 at 11 3-16c and 35 at 11 3-8c to J. Odell; and 55 at 11 3-16 and 35 at 11c to A. J. Brice.

St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the cheese board held on Saturday eight creameries offered 387 boxes of butter. All sold at 20¼c except 30 boxes. Sales were as follows: D. A. McPherson & Co., 100; Hodgson Bros., 117; A. A. Ayer & Co., 20; Alex. W. Grant, 20; Lovell & Christmas,20.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 20.—Cheese sold on the Cornwall board on Saturday at 11¼c for white and colored, Canadian, and 11⅝c for American. The price at this date last year was 8¾c to 8⅞c. The cold weather seems to be affecting the flow of milk in this section, and the quantity of cheese is falling off considerably. To-day, 1,591 were boarded, of which 1,005 were white, 551 colored, and 35 American. All sold on the board except 155 white, which afterwards were disposed of on the curb. T. Keenan secured 320 for A. W. Grant; S. Wotherspoon, 326 for the Ayer Company, Limited; J. A. McRae, 489 for Hodgson Brothers; J. A. Welsh, 418 for J. Alexander.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, OCT. 17.

The farmers are still busy securing their root crops and ploughing their fields, and as the country roads are not in a condition to draw heavy loads over them with comfort, consequently but few farmers living at any distance from the city brought loads of produce to the market to-day. The market gardeners and truck farmers were out in full force with enormous quantities of seasonable stuff, there being several hundred bushels of green, or partially ripened tomatoes offered for sale at from 15c to 25c the box. The basket brigade nearly filled both of the market halls, and pork pieces were very plentiful; also dead poultry were much more plentiful and lower priced than they have been lately. The supply of potatoes and oats is not as large as it might be, and prices are higher than they are likely to be later on; there are still large quantities of inferior spotted apples offered at low prices. Oats sold at 75c to 80c the bag; buckwheat, $1 to $1.10 do.; beans, $1.40 to $1.50 the bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c the bag; Swedish turnips, 50c do.; carrots and parsnips, $1 the brl.; onions, 65c to 75c the bag; beets, 50c do.; green cabbages, 15c to 25c the dozen heads; blue cabbages, 25c to 40c do.; celery, 15c to 35c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $1 do.; and pumpkins, 40c to 70c do.; Hubbard squash, 60c to $1 do.; green corn ears, 7c to 10c do. Dressed hogs,8½c per lb.; pork pieces 9c to 11c do.; dead turkeys, 11c to 14c do.; geese, 7c to 8c do., chickens and ducks,11c to 14c do.; tub butter, 18c to 20c do.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 35c to 40c the dozen; old eggs, 20c to 30c; inferior apples, $1 to $1.50 the barrel; good apples, $2 to $3 do.; pears, $4 to $5 do.; peaches, 60c the basket; blue and green grapes, 20c to 25c the nine pound basket; red grapes, 30c to 35c do.; Jamaica oranges, $5 the barrel; lemons, $2 the box; hay, $6 to $7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 15.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in larger numbers than is customary on Wednesdays, and trade was brisk with prices slightly higher all round, and the market was pretty well cleared of meat producing stock. The best cattle sold at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good at from 3¾c to 4c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb Calves sold at from $3 to $10 each. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and lambs at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Oct. 20.

Over 1,000 head of butchers' cattle were brought to the city for sale during the past few days and of these between seven and eight hundred were brought to the East End Abattoir this morning, the others being held over for a future market. The butchers turned out in large numbers and there was a fair demand for anything moderately good, but the common stock were neglected and considerable numbers of these will not be sold to-day. The prices of beef critters had a downward tendency all round. A few of the best cattle were sold at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 3¾c to 4c, and the common stock at from 2c to 3c per lb., while the canners brought from 1½c to 2c per lb. A number of rough steers and oxen were bought by shippers at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Calves were rather scarce and fair to good veals sell at from 6c to 5½c per lb., and the grassers at from 3½c to 4½c do. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and the lambs at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—There was little improvement in the conditions at the Toronto Cattle Market to-day as compared with the early part of the week. Too many rough cattle were offered, as usual, and they were the means of 'bearing' the market. Good ones were in keen demand, but they were so scarce that they were almost lost among the rubbish. Prices are generally steady and unchanged, but the undertone of the market is heavy, and very little pressure would be required to cause a slump. The total run was 71 loads, including 716 cattle, 1,004 sheep and lambs, 27 calves and 3,010 hogs.

Export Cattle—Cable advices report that the British market continues weak, and prices quoted are discouraging. There is no change in the situation here; one very choice load sold at $5.40 per cwt., but the bulk of the offerings brought $4.75 to $5. The quality was not good, in general, and buyers were not at all anxious to do business.

Butchers' Cattle—The run was light and there was little business. The choice to picked lots sold quickly at high prices, but there were few of them. Rough to common are slow and hard to sell.

Bulls—Export bulls continue dull, on account of the light inquiry from the Old Country. The demand for feeding bulls is easing off a little, as the season for them is drawing to a close. Buyers are now fairly well supplied, and business is not so active.

Feeders and Stockers—Market is in fair shape, with a firm tone among the higher grades. Common lots are not wanted,however, and they drag heavily before buyers for them are found.

Milch Cows—There is a steady demand for good milkers, and prices are higher. The best cow sold to-day at $54, and more would have been taken at that price.

Sheep and Lambs—Market is steady, with prices unchanged. Trade is fairly good, but is by no means brisk.

Calves—Good veals are still scarce, and prices are steady at $3 to $10 each.

Hogs—Run was very heavy, but prices were unchanged at $6.25 per cwt for selects and $6 for lights and fats.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17.—Beeves, receipts, 2,048; steers firm to 10c higher; bulls stronger; cows steady to 10c higher; steers, $4.25 to $6.60; steers and oxen, $4.60 to $4.80; bulls, $2.75 to $3.60; cows, $1.65 to $3.65; cables steady; sheep slow; exports to-day, 450 cattle and 2,800 quarters of beef. Calves receipts, 216; veals, 25c lower; grassers, steady; veals, $4.50 to $8.25; tops, $8.50; grassers, $2.75 to $3.75; little calves, $4; western, $3.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,525; sheep steady; lambs 10c higher for good stock; some sales 25c higher; closed quiet; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $5 to $5.75; one deck, $6; Canada lambs, $5.25 to $5.75. Hogs, receipts, 1,031; market steady; state hogs, $7.25.

East Buffalo, Oct. 17.—Cattle, receipts, 175 head; steady; feeling stronger. Veals, receipts, 225 head; steady; tops, $8.25 to $8.50; common to good, $5.50 to $8. Hogs, receipts, 8,500 head; light weight, 10c to 25c higher; others steady; heavy, $7.45 to $7.55; medium, $7.35 to $7.45; Yorkers, $7.25 to $7.30; light do., $7.15 to $7.25; pigs, at $7.10 to $7.25; roughs, $6.50 to $6.80; stags, $5.75 to $6.25; grassers, $6.75 to $7.25; dairies, $7.15 to $7.40; closing easier, few unsold. Sheep nd lambs, receipts, 11,700 head; sheep firm; lambs, 5c to 10c higher; top lambs, $5.50 to $5.65; culls to good, $4 to $4.50; yearlings and wethers, $4 to $4.—; ewes, $3.25 to $3.75; sheep, top mixed, at $3.60 to $3.75; culls to good, $1.75 to $5.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Oct. 6.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week have been fully up to an average,but rather under that of last week. For the best class of bullocks trade has been fair, and prices have improved; but secondary cattle are still very stiff to sell. Fat sheep and lambs have been a large and good show, but they have also been forward in fewer numbers than last week. Notwithstanding this, trade remains very stiff, and hardly any improvement can be quoted in prices. In the store market there has been a fair number of sheep shown, but mostly of inferior quality. There is very little demand except for the very best class, which make fair prices. Very few store cattle on offer, the farmers mostly being occupied with harvesting operations, and are not yet ready to buy, and trade has been stiff, only the best classes of bullocks being sold, the high prices asked checking sales. A much smaller show of milch cows met a dear trade at a considerable rise from last week's prices. Quotations:—Extreme top price of cattle per live cwt., from 38s to 40s 10d; current from 35s to 37s 6d; mutton from 7d to 8d per

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DR. SELWYN DEAD

FORMERLY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF DOMINION GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Word was received to-day of the death from paralysis, at Vancouver, on Saturday night, of Dr. Selwyn, former director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn was born at Kilmington, Somerset, England, on July 28, 1824. He was the son of the late Rev. Townshend Selwyn, Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, by his wife, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Lord Geo. Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and granddaughter of John, fourth Duke of Athol. Instructed at home under private tutors, he was afterwards sent to Switzerland, where he completed his education. His inclination being towards the study of natural science he was given every opportunity to gratify his desire. Appointed an asssistant geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, he remained in that position until 1854, when he was chosen by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of his official chief, Sir Henry de la Beche, to assume the duties of director of the Geological Survey of Victoria, Australia. He remained there for seventeen years. In 1869 he resigned his position in Australia, and came to Canada, being appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. William Logan, to be the latter's successor as director of the Canadian Geological Survey. He remained in the active discharge of his duties until January, 1895, when he was retired with a pension. Under his direction the offices of the survey were removed from Montreal to Ottawa, in 1881. Dr. Selwyn was appointed a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada on its organization, in 1882, and was elected president of the society in 1896. Dr. Selwyn was also at one time president of the Montreal Historical Society of Montreal, and was a member of many learned societies. He received the necessary degree of LL.D., from McGill University, in 1881. Since his retirement, Dr. Selwyn has resided at Vancouver.

LORD STRATHCONA.

London, Oct. 18.—Lord Strathcona to-day opened the new Sailors' Training Home at Liscard in Cheshire and afterwards inspected the Liverpool Scottish Volunteers.

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.

DICKSON.—At 259 Hibernia street, on Oct. 7, 1902, the wife of John W. Dickson, of a daughter (premature).

FULLER — At 'Brook Farm,' Cushings, Que., on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller, a daughter. 14

MITCHELL.—On Friday, Oct. 10, 1902, at 40 Guilbault street, the wife of B. B. Mitchell, of a daughter.

REID—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Oct. 16, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Reid 'stillborn.'

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—LAIRD. — On Oct. 16, 1902, at 'Lairdholme,' Norval, by the Rev. W. M. McKay, B.A., W. H. Alexander, M.D., to Edith Laird, both of Toronto.

BAUSLAUGH — MASSECAR — On Oct. 8, 1902, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Mr. George W. Bauslaugh, of Waterford, to Miss Florence Lucretia, daughter of Mr. Hiram Massecar, of Wyecombe, Norfolk County, Ont.

BIRMINGHAM—GUNN. — At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. G. L. Starr, on Oct. 14, 1902, Warren Birmingham, to Maud, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Gunn, both of Kingston.

BISHOP—SIBLITT. — At Grace Church, Brantford, Ont. on Oct. 11, 1902, Florence Brooke, third daughter of Robt. Sibbitt, to Frederick J. Bishop, of Toronto.

BROOKS—CASSIDY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Creighton Cassidy, Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Que., on Oct. 8, 1902, by the Rev. T. Creighton Cassidy, brother of the bride, Mr. Charles H. Brooks, of North Bay, Ont., to Lillie Eva, youngest daughter of the late Creighton Cassidy.

BRUCE—MUIRHEAD.—At the residence of the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Chatham, New Brunswick, by the Rev. D. Henderson, Charles A. C. Bruce, manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., St. John's, Nfld., second son of Alexander Bruce, K.C., Hamilton, to H. Rea Muirhead, daughter of the late Henry A. Muirhead, Chatham, N.B.

CHESTER — RICHARDSON — On Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Wm. H. Chester, of Jasper, Ont., to Minnie E., only daughter of the late Rev. J. E. Richardson, of the city of Kingston.

CLARKE — FLEMING — On Oct. 15, 1902, at the family residence, Vidal street, by the Rev. John Thompson, D.D., James Cuthbert Clarke to Annie, daughter of the late Michael Fleming, all of Sarnia, Ont. 20

DOAN—KETCHABAM. — By the Rev. J. J. Haycock, on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Geo. A. Doan, of St. Thomas, to Nora Ellen, youngest daughter of Jacob Ketchabam, Maple Grove, Bayham.

EASTWOOD — SLATER — At the residence of the bride's parents, Hoyt, N.B., on Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. T. O. Dewit, William P. Eastwood, of Patterson, to Miss Anne, daughter of Wm. Slater. 20

FOY — CROIL — On Oct. 4, 1902 James C. Foy, son of J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., to Ruby C. Croil, daughter of the late Arthur W. Croil, and granddaughter of A. S. Irving, Esq., Toronto.

GARLAND—GREEN.—On Oct. 15, 1902, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Woods, William Foster Garland, of Hintonburgh, to Maggie, daughter of Mr. Robert Green, of Twin Elm.

GILMOUR—WYSE—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. Cook, of Valens, on Oct. 8, 1902, by the Rev. A. J. Snyder, of Freelton, William Alexander Gilmour, son of W. Gilmour, Valens, to Myrtle, youngest daughter of the late Benj. Wyse, of Beverly.

GOVAN — LIVINGSTON — On Oct. 11, 1902, by the Rev. D. McTavish, D.Sc., Elizabeth McLean, daughter of L. M. Livingston, Esq., Toronto, to William Arthur Winsleigh Govan, of Glasgow, Scotland.

JACKSON—MORGAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 5 Kensington avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Robert Moore, Frances Irving Morgan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morgan, to William Howard Jackson, all of Toronto.

JOHNSTON—TENNANT.—At Cornwall, on Oct. 7, 1902, by the Rev. E. Tennant, father of the bride, Wesley Osborne Johnston to Mary Elizabeth Tennant.

KERR — KERR — At the residence of the bride's mother, 118 Mutual street, Toronto, on Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Esler, Jean, third daughter of the late John Kerr, to Thomas Kerr, M.D., of Toronto.

LIPSIT—WESTON. — By the Rev. J. J. Haylock, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902, at the home of the bride, Charles Lipsit, of Mt. Brydges, to Miss Sophie Weston, of Bayham.

MILES—SEEDS—On Oct. 14, 1902, by the Rev. W. Rilance, at the Methodist parsonage, 67 Marlborough street, Hochelaga, William Miles, of Montreal, to Mary Seeds, of Scotland Road, Liverpool, England.

M'INTOSH—DUFFIELD. — On Oct. 6, 1902, at Toronto, by the Rev. Wm. J. Scott, the Rev. John McIntosh, B.A., B.Th., pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Toronto, to Miss Louisa Duffield, of Orillia.

MITCHELL—DENCH.—On Oct. 15, 1902, at St. Chrysostom's Church, New York, by Canon Knowles, William J. Mitchell, cashier Commercial National Bank, New Orleans, to Marion Louise (Dolly), second daughter of Thomas Q. Dench, Esq., Windsor Ont.

MYERS — WOODWARD — At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1902, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Lyndoch, Mr. Lorne B. Myers, of Port Dover, to Miss Mabel, daughter of Mr. Ira Woodward, of Woodhouse township, Norfolk County, Ontario.

NICHOL—WEATHERSTONE — In Westminster, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. McCrae, Marion, second daughter of Wm. Weatherstone, Esq., to Francis William, eldest son of Adam Nichol, Esq., all of Westminster, Ont.

ORAM—HORNING. — At Carlton Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on Oct. 14, 1902, by the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., Elizabeth Horning, third daughter of the late James Horning, Brantford, and sister of Prof. L. E. Horning, of Victoria University, to Frederick J. Oram, Collingwood.

PHILLIPS—BUDD—On Oct. 14, 1902, at 156 McDonnell ave., Toronto, by the Rev. D. D. Burtch, Edward Horace Phillips, D.L.S., of the Topographical Survey's Branch Dept. Interior, Ottawa, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Budd of North Bay.

PRATT — LUDINGTON—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. Wm. H. Pratt, to Miss Flora May, daughter of Mr. Tracy Ludington.

REID—WOODBRIDGE. — On Oct. 15, 1902, at St. James' Square Church, Toronto, by the Rev. D. D. McLeod, D.D., of Barrie, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., pastor of the church, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Young Reid, to Murray James Woodbridge.

REID — PERFECT — At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. J. Harshaw, Orangeville, Ont., on Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 16, 1902, by the Rev. R. W. Dickie, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Barclay, Edith, youngest daughter of the late Robert Perfect, to Robert Reid, of Mono.

ROBERTSON — FETHERSTONHAUGH—At the residence of the bride's father, 1147 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, Dr. Andrew Armour Robertson, to Helen Fidella, eldest daughter of Mr. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh.

RONDEAU — MOLLEUR — At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Earl, on Oct. 8, 1902, the Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of St. Hyacinthe, to Blanche Molleur, of Mystic, Que.

SMALLMAN — STOREY — On Oct. 16, 1902, at the Christian Church, by the Rev. S. B. Culp, Herbert George Smallman, Hamilton, formerly of London, to Violet Abigail, eldest daughter of George Storey, London, Ont.

SMITH — SMITH — At Newton's Church, Jay, on Sept. 3, 1902, by the Rev. Jos. H. Shepard, Annie Isabella Smith, to Waverly Jeffs Smith, both of Midland.

WEBBER—BOYD.— On Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Montreal South, by the Rev. R. W. Dalgliesh, B.A., Edward Ernest Webber, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Boyd.

WISDOM — COTTON — On Oct. 15, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Sweetsburg, Mr. Stewart A. Wisdom, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, analyst, to Miss Mary S. Cotton, elder daughter of Sheriff Cotton.

WHATMOUGH—STEWART. — On Oct. 8, 1902, at St. John's Church, Port Arthur, Ont., by the Rev. J. W. Thursby, John T. Whatmough, of Port Arthur, son of the late C. T. Whatmough, of Toronto, Ont., to Jennie M. Stewart, daughter of N. N. Stewart, Esq., of Port Arthur.

DIED.

ALEXANDER—In this city, on Oct. 17, 1902, Henry M. Alexander, late of Chicago, son of Charles Alexander.

BOURINOT.— At his residence, No. 141 Cooper street, Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 13, 1902, John George Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., clerk of the House of Commons, aged 65 years.

BURNSIDE.—On Oct. 15, 1902, at her late residence, Hintonburg, Ont., Mary, beloved wife of Christopher Burnside, aged 80 years.

COOK.—Entered into rest on Oct. 6, 1902, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. J. Robertson, 15 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont., Mary Rachel, relict of the late John R. Cook, of St. Catharines, Ont., in her 88th year.

COSTEN.—In this city, on Oct. 17, 1902, Thomas Costen, in his 72nd year.

DEMPSTER — On Oct. 15, 1902, at Glen Orchie Lodge, Cornwall, the residence of John McIntyre, Esq., in the 73rd year of her age, Margaret Dempster, elder surviving daughter of the late Archibald Macfarlane, Esq., Cote des Neiges, P.Q., and sister-in-law of Farquhar MacGillivray, of Ottawa, late clerk of Routine and Records, House of Commons. Deeply regretted.

ESDAILE.—At 253 University street, on Oct. 14, 1902, Geraldine Esdaile, youngest daughter of the late Robert Esdaile.

FULLER — At 'Brook Farm,' Cushings, Que., on Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1902, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller.

GYMER—At Richmond, P.Q., Mary Ann, wife of G. G. Gymer, died at 9 p.m., on Oct. 11, 1902, aged 69 years.

HARDY — On Sept. 28, 1902, at Mosford, Ross-shire, Scotland, Mrs. E. M. Hardy, of 18 Hobart place, S. W., London, after a long illness.

HARTNETT.—At her son's residence, 83 Division street, Ottawa, on Oct. 14, 1902, Nancy Hartnett, aged 94 years.

HORNBY.—At Little River, Que., on Oct. 16, 1902, John Hornby, aged 81 years.

JACKES.—At his residence, 376 Berkeley street, Toronto, on Oct. 13, 1902, Price, son of the late Franklin Jackes, in his 54th year.

LAMPAY — On Oct. 12, 1902, at No. 55 Theodore street, Ottawa, Mary, widow of the late John Lampay, and mother of Mr. W. G. Lampay, late of Marine and Fisheries Department, of Mrs. B. G. R. Mann, aged 81 years.

LYMAN—At Cleveland, Ohio, suddenly, on Oct. 15, 1902, Ruth Curtis, beloved wife of Theodore P. Lyman, formerly of this city. 17

LYNCH — At New Liverpool, Que., on Oct. 16, 1902, Diana Delmage, wife of John Lynch, cutler.

MACDONALD.—On Oct, 8, 1902, at 'Willow Hill,' near Singhampton, Ont., Mary, widow of the late Lachlan Macdonald, Esq., aged 83 years.

MALCOLM.—At Norway, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1902, Ann, beloved wife of R. Malcolm, in the 72nd year of her age, and for over fifty years a resident of Toronto.

McLEAN — At North Bay, Ontario, on Oct. 12, 1902, Charles McLean, jr., accidentally shot.

MEEK — At Port Arthur, Ont., on Oct. 13, 1902, Elizabeth Ann (Libby), wife of Jas. Meek, Local Registrar, and only child of the late Amos Wright, ex-M.P., for East and West York.

M'MILLAN.—At the homestead, E. Gwillimbury, Ont., on Oct. 10, 1902, Annie Campbell, widow of the late Archibald McMillan, daughter of the late John Campbell, Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 85 years.

MURRAY — At Barriefield, Ont., on Oct. 13, 1902, at the residence of her son John, Mary, wife of William Murray, sr., in her 67th year.

ROSE — On Oct. 4, 1902, at Bourne End, Bucks, England, Sir William Rose, second baronet, aged 56.

SAMPLE.—At Levis, Que., on Oct. 16, 1902, Mary Ann St. George Thompson, widow of the late Joseph Sample, in the 83rd year of her age.

SODEN—At Wyebridge, Ont., on Oct. 4, 1902, Henry M. Soden, native of Ireland, aged 76, father of Messrs, R. J. Soden, Midland, Ont., and W. E. Soden, of this city.

SPEIGHT.—Entered into rest that remaineth, at Markham, Ont., on Oct. 13, 1902, Anette (Nettie) Laura Gertrude, daughter of James Speight, Esq.

STEWART—At his residence, 17 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, on Oct. 4, 1902, in his 83rd year, the Rev. James Stewart, late Presbyterian minister of Arundel, Que., and father of Doctors W. G. and A. D. Stewart, of this city.

SUTHERLAND — At her home, in Kansas City, U.S.A., at the age of 85 years, Frances J. Sutherland, widow of the late James Sutherland, and daughter of the late Captain Owston, R.N., formerly of Cobourg, Ont.

TALL.—At midnight on Sunday, Sept. 28, 1902, at Swan River, Man., Harry Tall, formerly of Kearney, Ont., whence he moved from Congregation street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, after 3 week's intense suffering from typhoid fever, in his 53rd year.

WILLIAMS — On Oct. 4, 1902, at Clifton, England, suddenly, John Symes Williams, priest, first student of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, 18 years Rector Campobello, New Brunswick, Canada, and Rural Dean, aged 73.

YOUNG.—On Oct. 14, 1902, Daniel Young, late of Three Rivers, aged 78 years.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'