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Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

The 'Witness' views on any public question never fail to command respect for their fairness and impartiality.—'The Observer,' Sarina, Ont.

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LONDON LETTER.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness')

London, Oct. 23.

In the press of local politics both in England and Canada the convention which is sitting at Durban will probably not receive the attention it deserves. Yet for Canadians it must have great interest, for it is an assembly of delegates from all the British colonies of South Africa to consider what form of union is advisable which will weld them into an organic whole, in other words, they aspire to follow the example set by the United States a century and a half ago, more recently by Australia, and bind under some common government their now disconnected states. Such union in the three instances mentioned has taken a federal form—a federal parliament controlling national interests and provincial parliaments local interests. Will South Africa unite on this model? General Smuts has appealed for 'one state, one government, one people,' which seems inconsistent with the federal plan, and the 'Times's' Durban correspondent is sure the convention will declare for a united, not a federated, South Africa. It is argued with great force that the country is not rich enough to support four state parliaments in addition to a central parliament, and that the distinction between federal and provincial duties would be even more difficult in South Africa than they have proved elsewhere. It is proposed to find a model rather in the English system of local government, making the provincial governments, not parliaments but more like county councils, to relieve the central government of detailed work, and carry out the execution of central acts.

When the form of the union is settled, the convention has to consider the site of a capital and the status of natives and colored persons. The latter is the question that overshadows all others. The difficulty is that in the oldest state, Cape Colony, natives and colored men have now equal electoral rights with white men, while in Orange River Colony and the Transvaal they are definitely excluded by law; and in Natal, though legally eligible, they are in practice excluded from exercising the franchise. If the Cape, to please its neighbors, would disfranchise its natives, the Imperial Government might be expected to veto such a measure, and the other colonies do not desire to come into line by giving electoral rights to natives. Another proposal is to raise the franchise qualification, while abolishing the color line throughout the colonies. This would exclude all but highly civilized natives and colored men, but would exclude many whites also. This would seem a curious compromise to arrive at in these democratic days, but it is conceivable that it may be the best under the circumstances. That such a convention should meet so soon after the conquered states had received self-government, and that a form of union should seem likely to gain acceptance which would unite South Africa in a closer bond than has been achieved in either Australia or Canada, is a tribute, imposing and unparalleled, to the wisdom of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in making the gift of self-government to the Boer native one of the first acts of his premiership. It was an act worthy of the best Liberal traditions, and will in itself serve to distinguish his brief reign as premier in the days to come.

The suffragettes continue to enliven the nation. This week Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst and another were summoned to answer for threatening to disturb the peace by issuing a handbill inviting support for an attempt to rush the House of Commons. They had been smart enough to observe the presence of two leading Cabinet ministers in Trafalgar square on the evening when they were distributing this bill, and addressing the crowd, and Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Gladstone found themselves summoned as witnesses to tell what they saw. Miss Pankhurst herself cross-examined them at length, and in spite of many of her questions being ruled out of order, she certainly succeeded in producing an impression founded on their replies, that the authorities were very easily frightened by the desire expressed in an orderly way by the women to an orderly crowd that they should make 'an eager demand' in person to the Commons for their constitutional rights, and by posting the police in numbers to guard the House incurred a quite useless expenditure of public money. The irony of the situation is heightened by the fact that the two ministers in question are prominent supporters in the Cabinet of the enfranchisement of women. Mr. Gladstone spoke in support of it the last time it was debated in the House, and Mr. Lloyd George is to be the chief speaker at a great demonstration of loyal Liberal women who want the vote in London on Dec. 5. But nothing will placate the 'suffragettes' short of immediate concession of their demands. Liberal women who want the Liberal Government to grant woman's suffrage in their reform bill before the close of this parliament, say that the present tactics of the extreme section are largely supported by the Conservative women, who would willingly hamper the present government and reserve the granting of the suffrage to be the work of a Tory Parliament.

LORD MILNER RECEIVES AN HONORARY DEGREE AT MCGILL.

He Speaks of the Success and Importance of the Rhodes Scholarship Scheme.

When the Right Hon. Viscount Milner entered the convocation hall at McGill yesterday, accompanied by all the dignitaries of that university in academic dress, the irrepressible undergraduates gave him a singular greeting. They asked very loudly, and in unison, to the tune of the Doxology, whether he had used a certain brand of much-advertised soap. This question they repeated till the tune drew to its natural close, and then they finished by calling out the name of another soap much recommended for cleaning the hands, and sang to the solemn refrain of an 'Amen.'

The convocation was a special one, held for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Viscount Milner, and there was a large attendance of students, professors and friends of the university.

Dean Moyses, in shortly detailing the reasons for granting an honorary degree to Lord Milner, spoke of the need of a free interchange of thought and of men between the different portions of the British Empire, and prophesied that some day the centre of Empire would not be in England, but in some one of the colonial lands.

Principal Peterson then invested Lord Milner with the degree, the students singing 'See him smiling,' as he signed his name to the graduates' roll, whereupon Principal Peterson intimated that they would probably like something from Lord Milner besides a smile.

Viscount Milner, in a brief address, said how deeply he appreciated the honor which had been done him, for an honorary degree of any great university was, he said, one of the most coveted of distinctions. One point in which the conferring of a degree at McGill seemed to differ from the ceremonial on the other side was that in the case of the latter, the recipient was expected to receive the degree in decent silence. It had never occurred to him that it would be decent or even respectful for the latest admitted graduate to turn round and deliver his opinions to those who had conferred the degree upon him. However, he did not look on the honor as a purely personal one, but as one done also to his old university at Oxford.

As such he hoped the degree given him would be another link binding Oxford and the other universities with McGill. He wished cordially to endorse the remark of Dean Moyses about the value of the ties of intellectual intercourse between the different parts of the Empire, and in this connection he was glad to be able to say that the Rhodes scholarship scheme, of which he was a trustee, was proving such a remarkable success. The idea at the root of that foundation was the interchange of intellectual relationship, and great foundations like McGill ought to be guardians and principal supporters of such a scheme. Such a scheme, he added amid applause, could not be a matter of indifference to Canada, which has, he believed, sent the most distinguished Rhodes scholars of all to England. As the years went on that interchange of intellectual relationship would assume increasing importance, for the scheme was only in its infancy, and the idea at the root of it was capable of almost indefinite expansion. He concluded with a few humorous remarks to the undergraduates about the 'independence of spirit' which he was glad to see they possessed.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Viscount Milner, formerly British High Commissioner in South Africa, and now one of the foremost advocates of tariff reform and the Imperialist cause in England, was the guest of the Canadian Club of Ottawa at luncheon on Saturday afternoon, and afterwards delivered an address on South Africa. There were three hundred present, among whom were Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; Sir Rennell Rodd, British ambassador to Rome; Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Lord Lascelles, A.D.C.; Sir Louis Davies, Sir Sandford Fleming, the Hon. Mr. Shimizu, Japanese Consul-General, and the Hon. Mr. Foster, American Consul-General, and the Hon. R. W. Scott, late Secretary of State of Canada.

Lord Milner was given a rousing cheer as he rose to speak, and dealt during the main portion of his address with the resources of British South Africa. Dealing with the confidence which is now being held at Durban, Lord Milner said:

'The question which is being discussed at Durban is the question of the federation of the South African colonies. The result will be, I have not the least doubt, a union in some form or other. The form of that union I would rather not attempt to forecast. But there is this great difference between the union of South African states and the union which has taken place here, that there is nothing really separating in South Africa to-day except artificial lines. I do not mean to say that there are not deep divisions among the people of South Africa. There are deep divisions, and only time can overcome them and draw the people together into one nation, and perhaps a long time will be required. But these divisions exist inside every one of the states, not absolutely in the same proportion but in very much the same

proportion. It is not a case, for instance, of bringing together a British community and a Dutch community, it is a question of uniting a number of communities in all of which these same elements, in different proportions certainly, but always in considering proportions, already exist. Therefore, so far as the question of race is concerned, great as the difficulties are which it presents, it does not present any special difficulties for union, because whatever problem may arise for the co-existence of nations of different languages and ideas in the body politic already exist in the different states, and they are not going to be increased, but rather diminished, or, at any rate, modified by putting these states together. The difficulty is of another character. It is that one of the states is so much wealthier, and more prosperous, at the time being, than the rest that there may be people within that state who do not wish to share their prosperity with the rest of South Africa, and, on the other hand, there may be people in the other states who are afraid of coming into partnership with such an overwhelming neighbor. I do not believe that these difficulties will cause the thing to break down, but that is the nature of the difficulties and not the things which are commonly supposed to cause them.

There was, he said, a good deal of misconception in Canada and elsewhere in regard to the native question. There was not really much likelihood in the future of native wars or that native risings, if such do occur, will prove at all formidable. The real difficulty is the economic one, the social one, owing to the presence of so many blacks the tendency of the white population was to avoid a great deal of work which they would be all the better for doing.

'It is a danger to the healthy development of any community to have a separation of this kind,' declared Lord Milner, and he added, 'It is a danger, in my opinion, to the healthy development of the white community in South Africa itself that forms of work, in themselves honorable and necessary, should be regarded as unworthy of the white men owing to the presence of a black population.'

Lord Milner was glad to be able to say that this is one of the dangers that Canadian people are relieved from. When you hear of the native difficulty in South Africa,' he said, 'bear in mind that it is a social and economic difficulty, rather than a political and military one.'

MAIL ROBBER SURRENDERS.

He Pleads Guilty to Stealing \$3068.

The second mail robbery in Montreal within a period of six months, occurred on Thursday, when Louis Lecavilier, better known to his fellow workers as 'Hook,' because of a missing hand, which is replaced by a crooked piece of iron, removed a mail bag with letters containing \$3068. He was employed as a driver by Mr. W. Heelan, who has the contract for the transfer of the mails between the post office and the railway stations.

Louis alias 'Hook' Lecavilier, the mail driver who looted a sack of mail between the post-office and the Place Viger station, when arraigned before Judge Bazin yesterday pleaded guilty. When brought into the Central station, on Sunday morning, by Mr. Leonard, ex-M.P., and searched, there was found on his person \$960. With the balance of the money he took from the letters contained in the bag he bought a suit of clothes, a pair of boots and a racoon coat, besides giving \$19 to a girl with whom he was in love, and whom he went to see at Ste. Scholastique.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Jubilee Proclamation Issued by the King.

NATIVES PROMISED A GREATER SHARE IN LEGISLATION.

London, Nov. 1.—On the occasion of the Jubilee of Great Britain's direct government of India, (Nov. 1, 1858), the King to-day issued a long message to the princes and peoples of India, which the Viceroy, the Earl of Minto, will read at the durbar at Jodhpur tomorrow. The message dwells upon the peaceful progress of the Empire under a beneficent administration, pays warm tribute to the loyalty of the Indian subject and troops, announces amnesty for prisoners and a further gradual extension of the principle of representative institutions in the direction of equality and citizenship, and a greater share by the Indians in legislation and the government.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Republican Parade—Woman Suffragists in Evidence—Messrs. Taft and Bryan Fire Some Parting Shots.

New York, Oct. 31.—Darkness had fallen to-night ere the tail end of the great Republican parade, which began at 10 o'clock this morning, filed by the reviewing stand uptown and disbanded, passing into history as one of the greatest political parades ever held in this city. Beginning as a daylight demonstration in honor of Taft and Sherman, the parade came to a close as a torchlight procession, with thousands of twinkling lights dancing over the heads of the marching men. It took seven hours and fifteen minutes for the vast army to pass in review before the grand stand, and it is variously estimated that there were from 50,000 to 60,000 men in line, the number probably being nearer the latter figure.

MR. TAFT ON THE SITUATION.

Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 31.—After a week's campaigning in New York city and state, which ended here to-night with a duplicate of the rousing demonstrations he has inspired wherever he went, Mr. W. H. Taft, the Republican presidential candidate, made this statement to the Associated Press:

'The state of New York is the most Republican part of the United States; even more Republican than the state of Pennsylvania. There is every indication through that part of the state above the Bronx that there will be a majority for the Republican ticket nearly equal to that of Mr. Roosevelt four years ago.'

'The Democratic majority in the city of New York will probably not exceed 70,000 votes. This will be overcome by the Republican vote above the Bronx with such overwhelming force as to give the Republican ticket in the Empire State a clear majority of from one hundred thousand upwards.'

This roseate view of the candidate has been reflected in each of the ten speeches he made to-day.

MR. BRYAN ON CARNEGIE AND HARRIMAN.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 31.—Two great crowds heard Mr. W. J. Bryan here to-day. The candidate's arrival was signaled by tumultuous cheering. Both Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and E. H. Harriman came in for a severe castigation at his hands. He said:

'Mr. Carnegie says my election would be a tragedy. Mr. Carnegie is from Scotland and a great lover of the great Scotch poet Burns, and Burns says that a man will talk of what runs in his head. It is not strange that Mr. Carnegie talks tragedy, for there is a tragedy in his life that he will never forget, the tragedy of the Homestead strike, and he has used the word with which he is very familiar. But he must not think that because my election might prove a tragedy to those that have their hands in other people's pockets that it would, therefore, be a tragedy to those who have other person's hands in their pockets.'

'And who else has come out to the support of the Republican ticket? Mr. Harriman, the very man that the President denounced after he had written to him that they were both practical men and that he need not come to the White House till after the election if he thought there would be criticism if he came before.'

'Mr. Taft to-day is heading an army that has in it every financial pirate, every trust magnate, and I have not one single man who has his hand in another man's pocket. I appeal to the people who have been the victims of these men. What Republican farmer can longer doubt on which side to cast his influence? What Republican laborer can longer doubt which way to vote? What Republican business man can longer doubt where his safety and his interests lie?'

Now they are talking panic. They are going to have a prosperity parade in New York to-night. They say there will be 100,000 people in it, and they have a grand stand built along the roadway. And they are going to have red fire and bands, and as they march where I saw this very week more than three hundred men sleeping on the benches in the middle of the night, with newspapers wrapped around them to keep them warm. Talk of prosperity—and yet the people are without money enough to pay for a place to sleep. Talk of prosperity. And more business failures the first nine months of this year than in the first nine months of 1893 or 1894 or 1895, the first year after the Wilson Bill was passed, or 1890. Talk of prosperity—and the people buying ten percent less groceries than a year ago. Talk of prosperity—and the dinner pail has vanished and the bottom has dropped out.'

MORE HEARST LETTERS READ.

New York, Nov. 1.—Mr. W. R. Hearst brought the campaign of the Independence party to a close in Carnegie Hall last night by reading letters which re-

vealed an attempt of the Standard Oil Company to share public opinion. The reading of the letters and Mr. Hearst's comments thereon were heard by a large audience, which cheered the telling points brought out by the speaker.

ROCKEFELLER'S PREFERENCE FOR TAFT.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Following up statement issued late last evening from the White House regarding the announcement made by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, of his preference for Mr. Taft in the presidential struggle, a second statement was issued to-day as follows:

The President has received numerous letters and telegrams showing that this trick of Rockefeller, doubtless made by agreement with the Democratic party, will fail absolutely. It is self-evident on its face, as Mr. Taft has said, that if Mr. Rockefeller had really wanted him elected he would have kept quiet about it, and that he has come out for him as being the way in which he can damage him most.

The following telegram also was made public.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.—The President: The labor vote will not be deceived by Rockefeller's political trick. We will bury him with Tom Johnson. Cuyahoga County is as safely Republican as the State of Ohio and the Electoral College. A. L. Faulkner, president of the Window Glass Workers of America.'

REACTIONARY PLOTS.

A Hope that New Regime in Turkey Will Survive Them.

London, Oct. 31.—Turmoil and uncertainty are the only terms with which to describe the European situation at the end of another week of the crisis. The local interests in the Near East are less threatening. Bulgaria, at least, has been brought under control. News to-day from Constantinople tells of the first of the mutinous movements among a section of the Turkish troops, which have been forced for some time. The mutiny was easily quelled and this encourages the hope that the new regime will survive the reactionary plots which are being organized on a large scale.

Some reports accuse the Sultan of being concerned in these plots, and it is repeatedly affirmed that the Young Turks will soon remove him from the throne. It may be said in this regard that such a move would be adopted only as a last resort. The efforts of the reform party have for some time been exerted in another direction, namely, toward the reconciliation of certain reactionary leaders. This has gone so far as to include Izet Pasha, who is still living in London under an assumed name. This cleverest of all the Turks, who for a decade was the real ruler of the Ottoman Empire, has affirmed his full sympathy with the reform movement, and it is by no means impossible that he will return to Turkey within a month and take a high position in the new government. Such a paradox seems impossible, but the difficult situation created by the Balkan crisis compels the new regime to use every resource available for its self-preservation. No man in Turkey, it must be admitted, could do so much, if so disposed, to protect the Young Turks against their domestic enemies. But the sangfroid which would accept his co-operation is truly Oriental.

UNDER LORD'S DAY ACT

THE G. T. R. PERMITTED BY THE RAILWAY COMMISSION TO DO 'NECESSARY' WORK ON SUNDAY.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The Railway Commission of Canada has issued an order under which the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be permitted during the busy season of the year to handle grain at lake ports, make special trains and do all other necessary work on Sunday. The order is granted on the application of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and it will be incumbent on the railway company to show that the work which it performs on Sunday is in its nature 'necessary.'

SIR WILFRID RESTING

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is indisposed, and has not been to his office in the Eastern block, but has been receiving at home any who had public business to transact with him. The indisposition is not regarded as at all dangerous, but it was thought better by his physician that he should remain at home until he has fully recovered.

His exertions during the campaign were such as to have imposed a very severe tax on his strength, and it is possible that Sir Wilfrid will take a short trip and rest before the opening of the session of Parliament.

LIQUOR MEN FINED.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 31.—The three hotel men who kept their bars open on election day, appeared before the police magistrate to-day. They were Richard Baird, Elmer Farr and Ed. Hayes. Farr and Hayes were found guilty and fined \$60 each. Judgment was reserved in Baird's case. Twelve men who were caught in the bar were fined \$10 each.

NEWS IN BRIEF

In New Zealand the general elections are to take place on Nov. 17. A main question will be, shall the present liquor license system be maintained, shall the licenses be reduced, or shall the liquor traffic be abolished.

Twenty mysterious packages of dynamite were discovered in Madrid on Saturday in the Calle Mayor, the public street near the offices of the Madrid Civil Government. Who placed them there or their purpose is not known.

The Douma refused to pass the needed estimates for the navy unless certain reforms were made in the Admiralty. As a result of this, Admiral Wierzenius, president of the technical commission of the Admiralty, is to retire shortly, and other 'reforms' are promised.

The Grand Duke of Luxembourg is dangerously ill in his castle of Hohenburg.

Lord Curzon is contemplating a long cruise for the sake of his health, which is not re-establishing itself as it should since his motor accident.

The King on Saturday received the Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, who has been Archbishop of York since 1895, and who resigned because of failing health and infirmity. The Archbishop is 82 years of age. The King accepted his resignation.

Venezuela is said to be daily expecting Holland to blockade her ports, as the limit of time fixed for Venezuela to revoke the decree of President Castro issued on May 14 last, prohibiting the transhipment of goods at Curacao, expired yesterday. President Castro is said to have ordered the mobilization of 50,000 troops to-day. President Castro was reported dangerously ill on Thursday last, and stories were current of traces of poison having been found in his food. A despatch from The Hague says no blockade, nor any definite action will be taken by Holland until President Castro's reply to the second Dutch note has been received.

Fire started by Hollowe'en roistersers in Belton, Tex., on Saturday night, destroyed the Belton Compress and 1,000 bales of cotton. The damage is \$250,000, covered by insurance. Twenty residences were damaged by fire and water, and 17 loaded freight cars burned.

A snowstorm at Maple Creek, Man., has caused considerable trouble on the western railway lines. The snow was accompanied by a high wind, and railway cuts were filled to a depth of 15 feet in some places.

ELECTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Most Bitter Fight in the Annals of the Colony.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 2.—The Newfoundland elections are being held to-day, with both the Government and the Opposition confident of victory. The result will not be known for several days, inasmuch as the election is by secret ballot, and, in order to prevent clerical and mercantile interference, the counting of the contents of each ballot box is not permitted where they are cast. Every box in a district must be brought to its principal settlement and counted by the returning officer in the presence of the candidates or agents acting on their behalf.

The fight is pronounced the most bitter in the annals of the Colony. This is largely due to the fact of concentration, because the campaigning is under the direction of the four daily papers of St. Johns. The Opposition to Sir Robert Bond's administration has been greatly strengthened by the desertion to it of Sir Edward Morris, not long since one of the Premier's most trusted lieutenants.

BANK ROBBERS FOILED.

Sent Telephone Message to Manager to Forward Money, But Did Not Get it.

SUPPOSED TO BE SAME GANG WHO ROBBED ST. RAPHAEL BANK.

A daring attempt to rob the branch of the Molson's Bank at St. Therese was foiled.

On Saturday morning the manager of Molson's Bank, Montreal, received a communication asking that the sum of \$6,000 in bills of large denominations be sent to St. Therese for the use of the Dominion Express Company. Thinking that the voice was not that of the St. Therese agent, the manager of the Molson's Bank communicated with the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who are now investigating the matter.

Speaking to Mr. Vickers, of the Dominion Express Co., C.P.R. building, Windsor street, a 'Witness' reporter was informed that as soon as the Molson's Bank received the telephone message suspicions were aroused, and after waiting for a few minutes the St. Therese branch was rung up, but the manager said he knew nothing about the affair.

AFTER THE FIGHT,

Full and Corrected Returns of the Elections—Some Big Majorities.

SIR WILFRID AND MR. BORDEN ON THE CONTEST—ALLEGATIONS OF WHOLESALE BRIBERY IN MANITOBA.

The Laurier Government is once more sustained. This is what had confidently been expected by the friends of the present Government, but even the most sanguine hardly expected that it would be sustained by such a large majority as is now evident.

The Conservatives on this occasion had fought the most desperate fight they had been engaged in since the overthrow of the Tupper Administration in 1896, and it must be said that in many constituencies it looked as though they were gaining ground—so much that a vast number of Liberals expressed the belief that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's majority would be considerably reduced, while on the other hand great numbers of Conservatives were so jubilant that they actually predicted—and honestly believed—that the Laurier Government was going to be 'snowed under.'

FRESH ELECTIONS.

Since our last issue three elections have been held:—British Columbia—Comax-Atlin, Ralph Smith, Liberal, elected by acclamation. Quebec—Gaspé, Rodolphe Lemieux, Liberal, elected by over 1,000 majority. Conservative candidate, Mr. Flynn. Quebec—Chicoutimi-Saguenay, Dr. Savard, the Government candidate, elected over Joseph Gerard, Independent, by over 200 majority.

Table with columns: Defeat, Con., Lib., Ind., red. Rows for Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, and Totals.

HOW THE MINISTERS FARED.

All the Ministers in the Liberal Government at the time of the dissolution of Parliament were re-elected by large majorities with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Templeman, the Minister of Inland Revenue, who was defeated in Victoria, B.C., owing to the bitterness of feeling on the Asiatic question. It is noteworthy that Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was elected in the Conservative constituency of Waterloo North, Ontario. Mr. King is looked on as the prospective Minister of Labor in the new Laurier Government, while Mr. Templeman, who is a man for whom his colleagues have the highest regard and who is undoubtedly a good administrator, is not likely to be lost to the Cabinet after all, for it is expected that he will be given the seat for Ottawa which was won by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

IN THE PROVINCES.

As regards the province of Quebec, the Conservatives remain exactly where they were before the elections. That is to say, they have 11 seats, while returns up to the present give the Liberals 53 seats as against 54 in the last Parliament. In Montreal the only change from 1904 was a turnover in St. Ann's Ward, where ex-Judge Doherty, the Conservative candidate, was elected

by a majority of 79 votes over the Liberal candidate, Mr. Walsh. Mr. Bickerdike beat ex-Mayor Ekers by an overwhelming majority, and Messrs. Gervais and Martin, Liberals, also had large majorities over their Conservative opponents. Mr. St. Martin, the Socialist candidate in St. Lawrence loses his deposit, and so also do Mr. Giroux in Ste. Anne, and Mr. Villeneuve in Maisonneuve, the latter being beaten by Mr. Verville by a majority of no fewer than 4,299 votes.

In the country constituencies of Quebec province, the Liberals gained Beauharnois, Dorchester, Laval, Huntingdon, and Pontiac, but these gains did not upset the previous standing, because the Conservatives on their part gained Champlain, Ste. Anne, Quebec West, Soulanges and Terrebonne.

MR. SIFTON RE-ELECTED.

Despite the bitter campaign against Mr. Sifton in Manitoba, he has been re-elected for Brandon by a large majority, but apart from this the Liberals lost heavily in the prairie province.

A Winnipeg despatch says the Conservatives there are jubilant over carrying Winnipeg by nearly two thousand and winning four more seats in the province, thus carrying eight out of ten, including Winnipeg, Lisgar, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Marquette, Souris and Macdonald.

SWEEPING GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN SASKATCHEWAN.

For the Government, Knowles won easily in Moose Jaw and Martin in Regina, while Turfiff held Assiniboia, over Richardson, an Independent Conservative. Dr. Cash has a big majority, as has McCraney, of Saskatoon.

CONSERVATIVE DISAPPOINTMENT IN ONTARIO.

Contrary to what was the very general anticipation in the province of Quebec, Ontario did not show itself any more pronouncedly Conservative than at the last election. There was practically no change on balance, the anticipated sweep not materializing. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King's triumph in the Conservative constituency of Waterloo, was the most notable feature of the elections in the province, and another cause for Liberal rejoicing was the election of Mr. Smith, Liberal, in the Conservative constituency of Cornwall. Mr. W. H. Bennett, Conservative, was also beaten in Simcoe East. The Hon. G. E. Foster was re-elected for Toronto North.

MR. FOWLER GOES DOWN.

The Liberals made some notable gains in the province of New Brunswick, 11 Liberals and 2 Conservatives being returned, as against 8 Liberals and 5 Conservatives in the last Parliament. The most notable Conservative defeat was that of Mr. G. E. Fowler, in King's and Albert.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

In the province of Nova Scotia the Conservatives made substantial gains, six Conservatives being returned as against one in the last Parliament, while the Liberal members were reduced from 17 to 12.

Mr. R. L. Borden and Mayor A. B. Crosby were elected in Halifax over William Roche and Michael Carney. The notable thing about the contest in Halifax is that Messrs. Borden and Crosby had a majority both in the city and county, the country districts about duplicating what was done in the city. This is a new development, for the county has hitherto always been Liberal.

LIBERALS ELECTED

Table listing Liberal candidates and their constituencies in Quebec, Ontario, and other provinces.

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THE PREMIER'S MAJORITY.

Large Enough to Vindicate high Respect Felt for Him.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—The defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at this juncture would have been a national calamity, asserted the Hon. N. A. Belcourt last night before the immense gathering of Liberal workers assembled to receive the election returns, and the return of his government is a fit cause for national rejoicing.

The Prime Minister's majority of 652 was not as large as it should have been in the Capital city, but this is due, no doubt, to the nature of the campaign which was waged against both of the Liberal candidates, and at least it is large enough to vindicate the high respect in which the First Minister is held by his fellow-citizens of Ottawa.

The 'slander' campaign was worked overtime in this city, or the Liberal majorities would have been twice what they were.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. H. B. McEwin received at least the undivided support of the party workers, and Sir Wilfrid's lead of 201 votes over his running mate was no doubt accounted for by the support which he received from the Conservative electors.

It is expected that the Prime Minister, in choosing between the two constituencies which elected him as their member, will stand by Quebec East, which has given him his uninterrupted support for the last thirty-one years.

This will mean a by-election in Ottawa, in which, if the right man is picked for candidate, the Liberals will have no trouble in holding the seat.

Mr. J. J. Hughes, ex-M.P., who suffered defeat in King's County, Prince Edward Island, was looked on as the strongest candidate the government had in that province. His defeat, however, will doubtless be solaced by the receipt of the first Senatorship which falls vacant for the 'Island' Province.

There are two vacant Senatorships for Nova Scotia to be disposed of before the House meets. Neither of them has yet been promised, but the chances are that one will go to Mr. J. Logan, late Liberal member for Cumberland, and the other to Alexander Johnston, ex-M.P., who suffered defeat in Cape Breton, at the hands of a Socialist.

Local issues had a great deal to do with the results in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick. In the former, the Murray Government has recently imposed a tax for the maintenance of the roads which has been intensely resented in some parts of the province.

In the present instance this resentment has found expression in some of the Nova Scotia constituencies against the Federal candidates.

It was the imposition of a somewhat similar tax in New Brunswick which defeated the Provincial administration at Fredericton a little over a year ago. When Mr. Hazen, the Premier, came into power in New Brunswick, it was expected that this obnoxious road tax would be removed.

But instead of being abolished the rate has been doubled and this is why Mr. Hazen's government proved a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Conservatives of New Brunswick in the present fight.

Friends of the Hon. Dr. Pugsley had counted on him giving a good account of himself in the present fight, but none had looked for the almost clean sweep which he made of his opponents.

A call will doubtless issue within a few days for the session of parliament, which will assemble, it is expected, on Wednesday, Jan. 6. The first sitting of the House of Commons will be devoted to the choice of a Speaker, and the formal opening will take place on the following afternoon, that is to say, on Jan. 7. It is expected that Mr. Charles Marcell, M. P. for Bonaventure, who has filled the post of Deputy Speaker for the past four years, will be the unanimous choice for the Speakership.

In that event the Deputy Speakership will go to an English-speaking member, and the only name so far mentioned for this post is that of Mr. C. H. McIntyre, M. P. for South Perth.

'ALL DID THEIR DUTY.'

Sir Wilfrid Thanks the Provinces and the People of Canada.

PREMIER WAS NOT SURPRISED AT HIS LARGE MAJORITY.

The 'Canada' publishes the following as the opinion expressed by Sir Wilfrid on the result of the elections, in the course of a private conversation: 'Quebec did its duty; Ontario did its duty; the Maritime Provinces did their duty, as well as the Western Provinces. All the provinces did their duty, and I thank the people of Canada therefor.'

Commenting on the above, the 'Canada' says that Sir Wilfrid does not share in the general surprise over his large majority. On Friday last he told a friend in Quebec that he did not anticipate any material diminution in his majority at the last session, and he declared that nothing could shake his confidence in the assurance given him that there would be a strong Liberal representation from Ontario, and that his old Quebec friends would remain true.

A large number of citizens of Bordeaux and vicinity assembled at the local railway station on Tuesday to greet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his passage from Quebec to Ottawa. As the train stopped there for a few minutes, the Premier stepped out on the platform of his private car and addressed a few words to the large crowd present. He thanked the electors for the support given Mr. Wilson, the Liberal candidate in Laval, and declared himself most gratified with the result of the elections. The majority secured was evident proof that the people at large were with his government and wished him to carry through the enterprises undertaken for the benefit of the country.

Botha to Laurier. Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a cable message of congratulations to-day upon the result of the general elections from General Botha, the Premier of the Transvaal, as follows: 'Colleagues and I heartily congratulate you upon your success. (Signed), BOTHA.'

At the last Imperial Conference a strong friendship was formed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha and the message received to-day is a mark of the high esteem in which the Canadian Premier is held in South Africa.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—The latest figures from Brandon give a majority for the Hon. Clifford Sifton of 63. It is said there are 160 rejected ballots, and Conservatives think there is yet a chance for Mr. Daly as a recount is to take place. In answer to the Toronto 'Star's' request for an explanation of the Conservative sweep in Manitoba, Mr. Sifton yesterday wired the following reply: 'Brandon, Man., Oct. 29, 1908.—Toronto 'Star,' Toronto.—Stuffed voters' lists were the principal cause of the adverse result in Manitoba, in Winnipeg and Brandon. Other sinister influences were at work, not necessary to mention at present. (Signed), Clifford Sifton.'

Protest at Peterborough. Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 30.—The Conservatives of West Peterborough have decided to protest the return as member of parliament of the Hon. J. R. Stratton, who was elected on Monday over J. H. Brownham. Charges of bribery and corruption will be made.

Terrebonne to Be Contested. Mr. Jean Prevost, ex-Minister of Colonization, announced on Thursday that the election of Mr. Nantel, in Terrebonne, would be contested on the ground of corruption.

A Libel Suit. St. John, N.B., Oct. 30.—M. Hopper, secretary-treasurer of the St. John Street Railway Company, is taking action for libel against the Fredericton 'Gleaner' editor, Mr. Company and the 'Gleaner' editor, Mr. James H. Crockett, in connection with statements about the election of Col. McLean, in Queensbury. Mr. Hopper was one of Mr. McLean's workers.

Transformed by Temperance. One of the most remarkable contests of the election was that in Pontiac County. Pontiac was considered a Conservative stronghold, and at the last election returned a Conservative by a fair majority. Temperance is, however, a strong issue in the constituency, and at the district meeting of the International Order of Good Templars, it was agreed that party differences should be sunk in the effort to elect a man sympathetic to the temperance cause. The same day was emphasized at the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which was held last month in Shawville, one of the principal towns in the county. Mr. Hodgins, the Liberal candidate, was well known as being favorable to temperance reform, while his opponent was friendly with representatives of the liquor interest. The result of a very stirring fight was the transformation of a Conservative majority of 95 to a Liberal majority.

Mr. Foster Hopeful. Toronto, Oct. 27.—The Hon. G. E. Foster, this morning, made the following statement as to the result of the election: 'As to the Dominion at large, that has its bright and dark spots, but the truth is that throughout the whole country the people did not credit, as they will be

PREMIER'S TOUR DID IT.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 28.—The Hon. G. P. Graham makes the following statement: 'The result is not surprising to me. The attacks on that great national undertaking, the Grand Trunk Pacific, were resented and the general campaign of slander failed to appeal to the intelligence of the people, which took place in almost every Ontario constituency. I am pleased to know, had little effect, although this branch of the Conservative campaign was handled in a most satisfactory way. The interference of the provincial government was not relished by the electors. So far as Ontario is concerned, the tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the great factor in the result, while the Liberal press put up a convincing campaign every day of the fight.'

A STINGING REBUKE.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The Hon. A. B. Aycock, commenting on the Liberal victory, says the action of the country was a stinging rebuke to the policy of slander and scandal adopted by the Opposition. The future policy of the government, he said, would be to carry out the policy laid down during the campaign. The government would give every attention to the early completion of the great transcontinental railway.

MR. FOSTER CLAIMS \$100,000.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Mr. George Eulas Foster has had his second writ issued in connection with the campaign just concluded. In this he claims \$100,000 damages from the 'Globe' Publishing Company, for libel, in the 'Globe' of Oct. 21.

THE LAST GOVERNMENT.

The political complexion of the recent government at its dissolution was as follows:—

Table showing the political complexion of the recent government at its dissolution, listing provinces and their respective Liberal and Conservative members.

MR. BORDEN NOT DISCOURAGED.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 28.—Mr. R. L. Borden goes to Grand Pré, N.S., to-day to see his mother before proceeding to Ottawa, where he expects to arrive on Saturday. He says he is not at all discouraged by the result of the elections. The Conservatives will have a fine fighting force and his colleagues from Nova Scotia, elected by big majorities, will make their influence felt. He has not yet decided which county, Halifax or Carleton, he will sit for.

CABINET MINISTERS RETURNED.

forced to later on, the facts that have been published as to what has been going on in the country. The truth must come out, however, and it will be a comparatively short space of time before those who showed their loyalty to the present government will greatly regret it, and will be forced to undo it. The cities seem to have pronounced overwhelmingly against the Liberal Government.

The victory of Mr. Borden and his colleague in Halifax was a very significant one. We have, however, been very much disappointed in Ontario and New Brunswick. What are the underlying reasons for such a reversal of what we thought to be the general sentiment is yet to be found out. This much remains certain: The Laurier Government has received a distinct check, and it must be allowed that this is but the beginning of the battle, which will be pressed to the gates until the citadel is ultimately surrendered.

Good government Canada is bound to have and will have, although it takes time to permeate constituencies of six millions of people, with the truth. For my part there is hope in the verdict of the people, though it has not thus far gone so far as I had hoped it would.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

Allegations Against Manitoba Conservatives.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—News has been received to-day by members of the government that every Conservative seat in Manitoba will be protested. This is based on allegations of the brazen manipulation of the lists by the Roblin-Rogers government's agents, together with bribery and corruption of the foreign born vote. The Conservative candidates in Manitoba were in several instances themselves ex-employees of the Provincial Government, among these being Mr. Sifton's opponent in Brandon; Mr. Haggart, the Conservative nominee in Winnipeg, and Mr. Lariviere, the Conservative nominee in Provencher.

It is said that the whole influence of the local government's organization was requisitioned in the present fight while all employees of the federal department of the interior were specially enjoined by circular to take no part in the fray.

STRUCK ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LAWYER ARRESTED IN WINNIPEG FOR ASSAULTING THE HON. COLIN CAMPBELL.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—Edmund Howell, son of the Hon. H. M. Howell, Chief Justice of Appeals, and a member of the law firm of Hudson, Howell & Co., was yesterday arrested on a warrant, charging him with assaulting the Attorney-General, the Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C. Howell was released on a \$3,000 bail.

On Sunday night a man named William Carson was arrested on a charge of bribery, and was taken to the prison. He engaged Howell to conduct his case for him. Howell called up the Attorney-General at his residence late on Sunday night, and asked that the officer of the Crown personally attend at the provincial jail and order his client's release. This the Attorney-General refused to do, whereupon it is said that Mr. Howell threatened to publish the conversation between them. To this the Attorney-General is said to have replied in terms of indifference, and also to have called Howell a 'blatherskite.'

Howell met the Attorney-General yesterday on the Main street, and, in the presence of a crowd of people, is said to have both struck and kicked the Attorney-General, who is no longer a young man. The arrest of Howell was the result. The affair has caused quite a sensation in the city.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—Edward L. Howell, barrister, son of Chief Justice Howell, was fined twenty dollars and costs to-day in the Police Court, for assaulting the Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Attorney-General, on Main street, on Wednesday afternoon. The magistrate proposed binding Howell over, but on the latter saying that the incident was closed so far as he was concerned, the Attorney-General said such was not necessary.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 27.—The 'Times' editorially, referring to the general elections, says the amazing energy which the Canadian nation has thrown into the development of its splendid inheritance owes its success primarily to the character and capacity of the race, but owes a great deal also to the foresight and enterprise shown by the Liberal government. The result of the election may be taken as sufficient proof that there is not much to choose between the methods of the Liberals and the methods of the Conservatives, but trusts it will not be taken to prove that the country, by refusing to choose between them sanctions the traditions common to both.

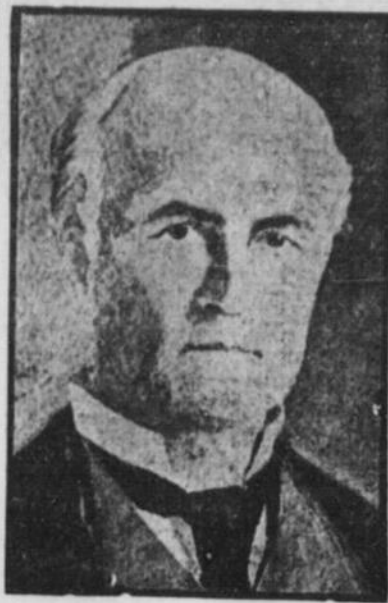
The 'Times' pays a warm tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and hopes his administration will set its face resolutely against any further concessions to tradition.

London, Oct. 27.—The 'Westminster Gazette' says:—There was some real ground for expecting that the Conservatives would win, and we suspect that it was the advantage of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personality which has alone prevented a Conservative victory.

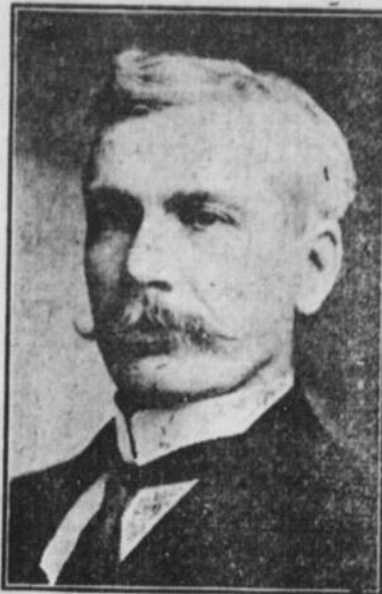
The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says:—The charges of corruption against various departments of the government have not been met in very satisfactory fashion. The same paper trusts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will devote part of his energies during his new term to reforming estate matters which do not reflect pleasantly either upon Canada or on the Empire.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, Premier.



THE HON. A. B. ATLESWORTH, Minister of Justice.



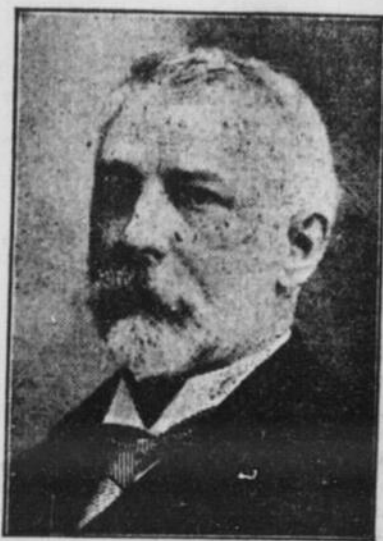
THE HON. GEORGE GRAHAM, Minister of Railways.



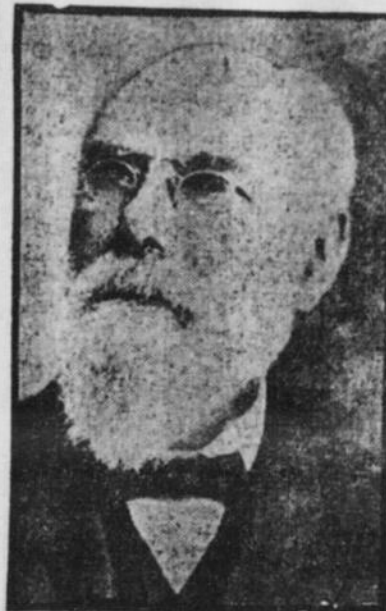
THE HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, Postmaster General.



SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Trade and Commerce.



THE HON. W. S. FIELDING, Minister of Finance.



THE HON. W. PATERSON, Minister of Customs.



THE HON. CHARLES MURPHY, Secretary of State.



SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, Minister of Militia.



THE HON. L. P. BRODEUR, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



THE HON. FRANK OLIVER, Minister of the Interior.



THE HON. WM. PUGSLEY, Minister of Public Works.



THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER, Minister of Agriculture.



THE HON. JACQUES BUREAU, M.P., Solicitor General.

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

London, Ont., Oct. 29.—George Brenner was to-day sentenced by Judge Elliott to serve two years and a half in Kingston Penitentiary on a charge of housebreaking. Brenner was tried several days ago for breaking into the home of Mrs. Nellie Gray, Elmwood avenue, and stealing jewellery valued at \$175.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 29.—The Blue Funnel Line steamer 'Nigheo' sailed to-night with a cargo valued at \$623,000 and 667 Chinese, who are bound

back to South China for the approaching New Year holidays. An average of seventy percent of the Chinese return. Over two thousand have left here in two months.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 29.—The Maritime Provinces have been created a fourth degree jurisdiction by the Knights of Columbus, and W. J. Mahoney, of St. John, has been appointed master. This is the second fourth degree jurisdiction in Canada, the other being Central, in Montreal.

TORONTO SENTENCE DAY.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—At the Criminal Sessions this morning Albert J. Love, postman, for robbing the mails, got three years in the penitentiary. F. Schwalm and J. P. Sherrin, accused of criminal negligence in operating a motorboat, the first case of its kind in Toronto, were each fined \$50. Wm. G. Williams got two years in the penitentiary for abduction. Albert Bell got two years and thirty lashes for assaulting a little girl. Richard Haines got two years, less one day in Central Prison, for criminal assault, and Grace Cameron, three years in the penitentiary, and her sister, Ruth, two years in the reformatory, for theft.

STEAMER FLOATED.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 29.—The steamer 'Iroquois,' which stranded at Sharpe Point, near Nanaimo, on Monday night, during a thick fog was floated to-night by the B. C. Salvage Company's tug 'William Jolliffe.' The damage while the steamer was submerged is estimated at \$2,300.

OBITUARY

LEVIS LAURIER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—Levis Laurier, one of Winnipeg's rising barristers, and cousin of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, died this evening of abscess in the ear, at St. Boniface Hospital. He had only been ill for a short time, having taken a prominent part for Dr. Molloy, the Liberal candidate in Provencher, up till a few days before the elections. He leaves a young wife. Mr. Laurier resided in St. Boniface and had practised law in Winnipeg for five years. Mrs. Laurier herself is very ill at the family residence. Levis Laurier was educated at Laval, and was a native of Montreal.

MR. JOHN BAYNE.

(From a Correspondent.)
Kemptville, Ont., Oct. 30.—One of the oldest and most widely respected residents of the Ottawa Valley passed away on Oct. 24 in the person of Mr. John Bayne, of Kemptville, Ontario. Mr. Bayne was one of a large family that came to Bytown (now Ottawa) in 1827, he being at that time but six months old. His native place was Perth, Scotland and his father was the late George Bayne, a member of the ancient Bayne family of Tulloch, and a relative of the famous Rev. Dr. John Bayne, of Galt, Ont. Mr. Bayne was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Nepean Township, near Ottawa, until about fifteen years ago, when he retired to Kemptville, living quietly and happily, surrounded by members of his family and hosts of friends attached to him by reason of his strong character, his cheerful and lovable disposition, and his unaffected sincerity. Mr. Bayne was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a life-long Liberal, and a constant reader of the 'Witness' from its first issue. There remain to mourn him his widow (Margaret Dunlop, of Ayr, Scotland), four sons and three daughters. The sons are Messrs. D. M. Bayne, of Kemptville; David C. Bayne, of Banff, Alta.; J. Norman Bayne, of Regina, and the Rev. Dr. G. D. Bayne, of Pembroke. The late J. R. Bayne, of Montreal, was also a son. The daughters are Mrs. W. Upton and Mrs. J. H. Moffatt, of Ottawa, and Miss Elizabeth, at home. A young daughter (Carrie) died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Bayne had but recently celebrated their golden wedding, and there seemed to be yet many years before them, especially as Mr. Bayne had enjoyed perfect health through all his eighty years, but he was attacked with pneumonia a week before his death, and never rallied. Thus there passed another veteran. His memory is fragrant. He rests from his labors, and his works follow him.

KNOX COLLEGE SITE

SOLD TO ENGLISH SYNDICATE FOR \$185,000.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The Knox College site, which was offered some time ago to an English syndicate for a departmental store, has been sold to the syndicate. The sale price is said to be \$185,000. The purchasers are the British Canadian Departmental Stores, Limited, of London, England, with a capital of \$3,000,000, most of which is British, although it has been decided that there shall be some Canadians on the board of directors.

THE CREW SAVED

SCHOONER 'M. FINLAYSON' ON THE ROCKS ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 30.—The crew of twelve men on the schooner 'M. Finlayson,' which was cast high and dry on the Nova Scotia coast this morning, had a very close call for their lives. The schooner itself will be a total loss. The coast was swept by a heavy south-east gale, with terrific rain, and the weather was very thick. The 'Finlayson' was bound from St. Peter's, N.S., for Halifax, with a cargo of five hundred barrels of salt mackerel, and a large quantity of dry fish. One and a half miles east of Devil's Island light, off Halifax harbor, the schooner, which was too far inshore, struck the breakers and was dashed up on the rocks. The sea broke over her, sweeping her decks fore and aft. Men working on a breakwater at Cowbay saw the perilous situation of the men and assisted in getting a line to the shore. On this the crew made their way to the land, leaving everything behind and glad to escape with their lives. The captain was struck by the wheel after the vessel struck and was seriously hurt.

NEW BRUNSWICK TEMPERANCE FEDERATION

St. John, N.B., Oct. 28.—The New Brunswick Temperance Federation will, at the next session of the Legislature, present a monster petition asking for prohibition. It is intended to secure 50,000 signatures to this petition.

FOR REDUCED CABLES

MR. LEMIEUX TO TAKE PART IN CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, leaves this afternoon for England to take part in an Imperial conference which has been called to discuss with representatives of the various cable companies a proposition for reduced cable charges. The conference will be attended by representatives of the various colonies, and the Canadian Government, through Mr. Lemieux, will lend its support to the movement for reduced cable rates as an incentive to increased intercourse between the various parts of the Empire.

DROWNED AT KENORA.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—The body of W. R. Colgate, a former leading insurance and financial agent here, has been found in the lake at Kenora. He was returning to the West from England.

The special Thanksgiving number of the 'Pictorial' is too good to be without. See advt. on page 7.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Major-Gen. Lake to Shortly Return to the Imperial Service — Mining Development in British Columbia

THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER TO ATTEND AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION AT ROME.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—It is expected that Major-General Lake, inspector-general of the Canadian Militia, will very shortly return to the Imperial service. As chief of the general staff and as inspector-general, he has performed a very valuable part in working out the new system of military administration which is now in force in this country and his removal will be a great loss to Canada. When General Lake came to Canada, however, it was understood that it was only to be for a short term of years, which has already expired, and on returning to England it is expected by his friends that he will receive an important command in the Imperial army. Until Sir Frederick Borden's return to the Capital it is uncertain as to who his successor will be in the inspector-generalship at Ottawa, or, indeed, whether the office will be filled at all.

In the few months in which General Lake has held the appointment he has visited every part of the Dominion, and before leaving will put the results of his observations into the form of a report to the Militia Council.

Mr. Brock, acting director of the Geological Survey of Canada, returned last night from a three-months' visit to the province of British Columbia. During the late summer he visited the various mining camps of the province in company with the Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Mines, and afterwards accompanied a party of British mining engineers in their inspection of the mineral resources and development of the Pacific Coast Province. Mr. Brock states that the mining development of the present season has been of a most encouraging nature.

There has been good progress in the various branches of the mining industry despite the low prices which now prevail for silver, lead, and other metals. One of the pleasantest things of all is the large number of new finds which have been made of rich mineral deposits in the Siocan and other camps.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, leaves in a few days for Rome, where he is to represent Canada at the convention which has been called by the King of Italy for the promotion of scientific agriculture and of agricultural research.

LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO

THE TEMPERANCE WAVE SURGING UP FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The temperance wave surging up from the United States is once more making itself felt in Ontario. A hundred contests under the local option law will take place in the province in January, seventy for local prohibition and thirty to secure the repeal of local option by-laws. Toronto will join in the fight. The Council yesterday decided to send a by-law to the electors for their approval, the idea being to reduce the number of licenses from 150 to 110. The Council early this year passed a by-law to that end which was upset in the courts and it was decided not to re-enact it.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—A new point in connection with the legal aspect of local option is to be brought up before the Court of King's Bench by the counsel for the Owen Sound hotelmen who got into the clutches of the law for violation of the Liquor License Act. The point is whether a violation of the local option by-law can be punished with a greater penalty than a fine, as a by-law does not provide for incarceration. It is claimed that because of this fact incarceration is illegal.

DEFRAUDED THE CUSTOMS

JUDGMENT FOR \$3,000 AGAINST MONTREAL POULTRY DEALER.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—In the Exchequer Court to-day, in the case of the King vs. A. Sevigny, poultry dealer, of Montreal, judgment was obtained by default for \$3,000 against the defendant for an infraction of the customs act by importing birds into Canada at an undervaluation.

A 'BLACK HAND' LETTER?

MONEY DEMANDED FROM ITALIAN BANKER IN MONTREAL.

Alberti Dini, the St. Catherine street banker and labor agent, believes he has come under the notice of the 'Black Hand.' Wednesday he received a letter, written in red ink, and bearing the imprint of the black cross. In it he was instructed to be at the corner of Windsor and St. Antoine streets with \$200 at eight o'clock in the evening. He was on hand according to instructions, but did not take the amount demanded. Instead he took a detective with him. The letter remained in the background as Dini approached the corner indicated in the letter, but only at a distance sufficient to be quickly on the spot in case of anything happening.

Mr. Dini remained on the corner several minutes, but as no one accosted him he returned to his home. He has an idea that he knows where the letter came from.

ELECTING A BISHOP.

The Bishop of Stepney Invited to Montreal.

OUTCOME OF A DEADLOCK—ENGLISH BISHOP DECLINES.

For three days, commencing last Wednesday, the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal were in session for the purpose of electing a Bishop of Montreal in succession to the late Bishop Carmichael. Dean Evans presided.



THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

On Wednesday the Synod sat until midnight, and on Thursday the proceedings were also protracted. The two candidates most favored were Dean Evans and Dean Farthing. The clergy concentrated their vote on the former, while Dean Farthing was the choice of the laity. Several futile ballots were taken, and the figures showed that Dean Farthing gained almost each time, particularly in the laity ballots. In fact, had the laity vote alone counted, Dean Farthing would have been elected, he having a great preponderance of votes.

At last it became apparent that there was a deadlock, and as a way out of the difficulty the name of the Bishop of Stepney, London, Eng., was suggested. The nomination was, after discussion, made unanimous, Dean Evans withdrawing from the contest. The following cable was then sent to the bishop:

The Synod of Montreal, consisting of 107 clergy and 300 lay delegates, have unanimously elected you bishop, and earnestly hope you accept.

The result of the election was also cabled to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Talbot, with a view of securing the exercise of their influence with Dr. Lang, if they think it advisable he should accept the bishopric which was offered.

On Friday afternoon Dean Evans informed the Synod that he had received a reply from the Bishop of Stepney to the effect that while deeply appreciating the honor done him, he could not see his way to accept the bishopric of Montreal.

The Synod will meet on November 24, and proceed to again ballot for a bishop.

The Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., Bishop of Stepney and Suffragan to the Bishop of London, has had a brilliant career in the church. He is a son of the Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D., Chancellor and Principal of Aberdeen University, and will celebrate his forty-fourth birthday to-morrow. Educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford, he became a student of the Inner Temple, London, in 1883. From 1893, when he left the curacy of Leeds, his career has been identified with wonderful advancement. He was Fellow and Dean of Divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1893 to 1896, and during that time he was also the vicar of St. Mary's, the University church. Leaving Oxford, he became the vicar of Portsea, where he ministered for five years. He was appointed chaplain to the late Queen Victoria, and in 1901 he was made canon of St. Paul's. In the same year he was elected Bishop of Stepney. He has been a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford for the past twenty years.

The Bishop of Stepney is a nephew of the Rev. Gavin Lang, who was for many years minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

Brethren,—As one of yourselves I beg the courtesy of a patient consideration of this letter concerning the grave crisis through which our bereaved diocese is passing at this time. At our recent assembly a few members—whose confidence I deeply appreciate—brought my name before you, and the votes given me were so very few that I may fairly be considered out of the running, and this letter may be therefore lifted above suspicion of personal motives. We are enduring a great strain, as was manifested by the intense relief experienced at the time, when the unanimous election of the Bishop of Stepney gave us hope that God had granted us a most happy issue out of all our anxiety. This hope was, however, short-lived, for there seems little or no reason for supposing that the Bishop will reconsider his message declining the position. Nevertheless, in spite of all criticism of our action, it will eat people thinking on both sides of the Atlantic, and eventually will draw closer together those who however

widely separated constitute one family in God. Let us not be cast down by our disappointment, nor disturbed by hasty criticisms on either side of the sea. Montreal, when all is said, is of great consequence as the key to Canada, and our diocese should lead the Canadian Church. Nor should we consider that any man living confers an honor upon us by condescending to become our bishop. 'He that is greatest among you, let him be your servant.'

We ought not, however, to be afraid to confess that we are both sadder and wiser men for the experience of our recent Synod. We are sadder, because there can be no question now that unworthy means were used to bring about desired results. Open canvassing prevailed both before and during the Synod, inconsistent, to say the least of it, with our professed dependence upon God the Holy Ghost. We are wiser men, because God has brought all political schemes to confusion, and thereby taught us a much-needed lesson.

Our experience constitutes a fresh call to humble, believing and undaunted prayer, and a manly and consistent reliance upon the Spirit of God. The open conference of the whole Synod, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the Bishop of Stepney, might again be resorted to with advantage before another ballot is taken. Such a course is completely straightforward, and would deliver us from the reproach of secret canvassing.

Above all it is desirable that there should be no conflict between the laity and the clergy. The debate that preceded the casting of the first ballot at our recent Synod seemed to range the clergy against the laity. I say 'seemed' to do this because there was really no unwillingness on the part of the clergy to acknowledge that the lay delegate had a real grievance in the matter of the lack of individuality in their votes. The general vote of the clergy sustained the present method of taking the lay vote according to the canon, only in order to prevent any question being afterwards raised as to the technical legality of the Bishop's election. That every layman should enjoy the privilege of an independent and individual vote is a simple matter of justice, and should be arranged for at the earliest possible date. But it was of course too late to do it legally at the present time, as it involved due notice of the alteration of the canon. I am told that in the Church of Ireland there are two entirely independent lay votes for every vote of a clergyman. We need never fear to trust our laymen. Can we with too great reverence remember that according to the flesh our Lord Jesus Christ was a layman, and became our great high priest by the sacrifice of himself upon the cross? Even so is every Christian a priest if he lays down his life in service, in union with and in virtue of the one sacrifice of Calvary.

One last aspect of this time of stress should not be forgotten. I do not know if there has ever been more prayer offered for any Synod than for ours in this hour of need. Holy and humble men of heart and devout women not a few have been earnestly crying to God on our behalf, and I trust they will continue to do so. But the pathetic fact remains that their faith has been sorely tried, and even seriously shaken, by some things which have happened during this crisis. We owe it to them, to the church universal, and to the keenly observant world, to seek honor not of ourselves, but the honor that cometh from the only God.

Believe me, brethren, your humble fellow-servant.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.
St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, Oct. 31, 1908.

JURY DISAGREED

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 28.—The trial of Elliott J. Kimball, chief of police of Leamington, on a charge of murdering William J. Healey, on Jan. 28, by shooting him, as he was escaping from arrest at Tilbury, concluded last night, with a disagreement of the jury, after many hours' deliberation. They retired at 5.30 and did not return to court until 12 o'clock, when they stated that there was no chance of their reaching a verdict. They were then discharged.

Believe me, brethren, your humble fellow-servant.

HEARD DEATH CRY OF HER FATHER

Strange Experience of Daughter Many Miles Away.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 26.—Suddenly awakened from a deep sleep with the almost certain assurance that she had heard her father call her name in agonizing tones, and then a few hours later to receive a telegram that he was dead, was the awful experience of Flora Catlin, the 20-year-old daughter of Louis N. Catlin, of Cardinal. Miss Catlin was visiting many miles from Cardinal. Deceased was employed as nightwatch on the Cleveland Canal work at Cardinal, and a fellow-workman entering the shanty before daylight found him alone in an unconscious condition. He lingered for a few hours, then passed away. Inquiry shows that the awakening of the daughter was coincidental with the death agonies of her father.

POPULATION OF WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 27.—According to Assessment Commissioner Black, the population of the city has increased 408 during the assessment period. The total population is given as 15,819. Land value figures show a gain of 181,175. The value of buildings is increased \$237,775. The total value of real estate property is given as \$8,086,325, an increase of \$418,950.

BIGAMIST SENTENCED.

Bellefleur, Ont., Oct. 27.—In the County Court to-day, before Judge Deroche, James Hawley, of Bancroft, was sentenced to three months in jail on a charge of bigamy and three months for perjury in swearing to an affidavit. Mrs. Pearl Lott, whom he married, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SPITAL'S POSITION.

Now Endorsed by Council of National Rifle Association.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—The Council of the National Rifle Association, of England, have now endorsed the Spittal position of firing at the ranges, and have written expressing regret that Lieut. Spittal should have been interfered with at a critical period in his Bisley shooting by the range officer.

The letter of the secretary of the N. R. A. states that there is nothing laid down in the Bisley regulations against such a position as that assumed by Lieut. Spittal. The question will be concluded by the British Council and a new regulation adopted before next year's meet. This is the substance of a letter to Colonel Labelle, commandant of the Canadian Rifle Team, at Bisley.

LORD MILNER IN TORONTO

SPEAKS ON 'THE EMPIRE' AT CANADIAN CLUB DINNER.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—A big crowd gathered in the convention hall of the University of Toronto to-night to hear Lord Milner deliver an address, under the auspices of the Canadian Club. His Lordship's theme was that of the Empire and its problems. On his stepping to the front to address the gathering every one in the hall rose and cheered him; a similar demonstration was accorded at the close of his address. In part, he said that the conception of Empire as an organic whole was gaining ground throughout the British Isles, and the self-governing colonies and other possessions of the Crown. For his part he did not believe that it was necessary in order to bring this about that there should be first agreed upon some sort of council for the whole Empire. Every one of the self-governing states could take the first practical steps by putting its own house in order and making itself strong enough to bear a proper share of its responsibilities in the Empire. By this he did not mean to raise the question of shifting the burden from the shoulders of the motherland, but rather that there should be established new centres of strength in the Empire. One way in which this could be done would be in the shape of sound military organization with training arms and equipment on a similar basis, so that there would be no confusion or chaos when combination was needed or found necessary. There should not be any rigid mould about this, however, as conditions naturally varied, and what would be applicable in its carrying out in one country would not fit another. He suggested interchange of civil service as well as of military officers throughout the Empire, and believed in a common system of naturalization for the Empire. That was to say, that once a man had become a British citizen his citizenship should be recognized in all other countries under the British flag.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—At a banquet tendered in the National Club building to-night by the British Empire League, Lord Milner spoke on 'Imperial Mutual Trade Preference.' He repeated his assertion made previously in Toronto that, if that question alone was the issue at the next general elections in Britain, it would be overwhelmingly adopted. In any event he believed its accomplishment in the near future was assured. Meanwhile he urged that the overseas dominions, that had already adopted the preference policy, should maintain their positions and thus do away with any possibility of injuring the cause in the old land.

Senator Geo. W. Ross strongly favored closer trade relations. He believed the overseas British dominions would soon have equal voices in a Council of the Empire, and he thought that Canada should now begin to bear her proper share of the Empire's burdens.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster concurred in the views of the previous speakers.

CHEESE FACTORY BURNED.

Cornwall, Oct. 28.—The 'Royal' cheese factory at Summerstown was destroyed by fire this morning about 10.30 o'clock. Just how the fire started is a mystery. It is thought, however, that a coal dropped from the furnace and set fire to the floor. The building and the entire contents, including cheese, were destroyed. The building, which was owned by H. A. McLaren, was insured in the Metropolitan. The stock of cheese, some 18 or 20 boxes, was insured in the Royal.

SENTENCE FOR BIGAMY.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Thomas Garbutt, found guilty of bigamy, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, by Judge Chauveau, at the Court of Sessions this morning. Garbutt recently married a Quebec girl, and it was later discovered that he had a wife and family living in England. Judge Chauveau, in condemning the prisoner, laid stress on the enormity of the crime, and reminded him that it was within his power to give a longer term. At the expiration of his prison term, Garbutt will likely be deported.

FOX EXONERATED.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—The inquest into the death of D. J. Reardon, who was killed here a few weeks ago by a fall over a cliff while scuffling with Thomas Fox, was concluded this evening. Fox was held blameless by the jury, who held that he was justified in protecting Miss Williams, the young woman who was with him at the time, from assault. Fox will probably now be released and brought before a magistrate, and charged of manslaughter, on which he is held, withdrawn.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

British Board of Trade Record

OF 117,525 BRITISH AND IRISH IMMIGRANTS WHO WENT TO CANADA 290 WERE REJECTED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 27.—The Board of Trade immigration returns for 1907, issued to-day, shows that 117,525 British and Irish emigrants went to Canada last year. Of this number 290 were rejected by the Canadian authorities because of their being paupers and likely to become public charges; 153 for disease; 24 for idiosyncrasy or inability; 89 convicts; immoral, 10.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

OF WOMEN

ANNUAL MEETING DISCUSSES MATTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

His Excellency the Governor-General presided at Wednesday evening's session of the meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada, held this week in Ottawa. The discussions centred around public health, with especial reference to the prevention of tuberculosis. Among the speakers on the subject were Dr. Brice, Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Kingston, and Mrs. John Cox, of Montreal. In his address His Excellency paid a particular tribute to Mrs. Cox. With enough women like her, the Council, he thought, would succeed in securing the Government's assistance in its work of fighting tuberculosis, and of establishing supervised playgrounds. Miss Mabel Peters, of St. John, N.B., gave a paper on the playground movement.

Greeting from Lady Aberdeen was received by cable. Lady Aberdeen will come to Canada next summer to preside at the Quinquennial meeting of the Council in Toronto.

The treasurer's statement showed that receipts for the year had been \$1,494, and expenditure \$1,379. The special fund is \$1,651, and the quinquennial fund amounts to \$445.

At a meeting of the citizenship committee, presided over by Dr. Stowe-Gullen, considerable enthusiasm was evoked by discussions on the efforts being made by women in England to secure the franchise.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—At this morning's session of the National Council of Women, Lady Edgar, in presenting her annual address, congratulated the delegates on their splendid representation from the various councils. The provincial president's report was presented by Mrs. Dey, of British Columbia. The members of the council realizing the perilous position of a large percentage of uneducated and innocent girls, who go in and about every city, are taking every possible means of informing them and their relatives of the desirability of more care being exercised on their behalf, suggestions for which are contained in the report.

The systematic work being accomplished by the several standing committees of the National Council is being fully reported at the convention. The first one to-day was that of the convener, Mrs. Asa Gordon, on the white slave traffic. Mrs. Gordon says:—In regard to this evil, if it is to be checked, nothing is more essential than international co-operation, measures and reforms. The situation regarding foreign girls coming into this country demands earnest attention. Men and women importable from all countries in Europe.

Mrs. Wycott, of Montreal, convener of the committee on objectionable printed matter, gave a report, the substance of which was that more care should be taken in the selection of books for the home, and that insinuating pictures should be excluded. The abolition of the Saturday supplements, which are educating children in deceit, mischief and disrespect to the aged and poor, was recommended. Misleading advertisements, personal letters addressed to girls and others, often contain items of information that are far from being of a moral character. They should not be allowed to be circulated, and the matter will receive the attention of the council. Library books often require the careful supervision of parents and guardians.

A resolution from this committee was passed as follows:—That the press committee of the council will be furnished with a list of harmful publications once or twice a year, and a rider was attached that the Golden Rule be posted in the homes and schools.

HARRY E. LAWRENCE MISSING.

Mrs. H. H. Lawrence, of Boissevain, Man., has written to the 'Witness,' with the idea of finding out the whereabouts of her son, Harry E. Lawrence, who went to Alberta in 1898. He was there up to a year ago. A friend of his writes that he returned from Deering, Alaska, to Seattle, Wash., where they parted last October. No word has been received of him since then, although his mother was advised to write him in care of A. D. Nash, Manhattan, Nevada.

HALIFAX CANADIAN CLUB.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 29.—The Canadian Club held its annual meeting to-night and elected Dr. C. F. Fraser as president. The membership of the club is now 340, and the treasurer has a balance on hand of \$660. It was announced that J. S. McLennan, of Sydney, was to lecture before the Nova Scotia Historical Society on November 11 on the history of Louisbourg. The club decided to attend this lecture in a body. The club ratified the action of the executive in agreeing to raise funds for the erection of a memorial tower on the North-West arm in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of representative government in Nova Scotia.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

MEETING OF ASSOCIATION HELD IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Several fine addresses were heard at the evening session of the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Association.

The fifty-seventh report of the Home Mission Board contained an interesting paragraph on 'Socialism.' The report, while disapproving of the character and aims of the leaders of the movement, said: 'We believe that the great principles which lie at the very basis of this movement are principles of justice and righteousness. We are firmly convinced that every one of its basic principles is practically embodied in the constitution of a Baptist church. If rightly understood and wisely conducted, a Baptist church is the best exemplification of a genuine 'Social Democracy.'

For such reasons the board was impressed with the necessity of Baptist churches being placed among the pioneers in every new community.

Figures showing good results were also given. The number of baptisms for the year was 868, as compared with 741 for last year. The churches received by letter and experience 633 members, making a total addition of 1,501 for the year. Last year the total membership was 9,639, and this year closed with 9,663, a net increase of only 24. The Home Mission churches had given to the self-supporting churches of Ontario and Quebec, to the Great West and to the United States, 1,467 baptized believers.

During the year the board contributed towards the support of its 184 pastors, students and evangelists, about \$32,000, as compared with \$29,100 for last year. The churches have raised towards their own support \$50,162, as compared with \$48,000 for last year.

In a conference on Sunday-school work Principal Hardy, Moulton College, Toronto, spoke on 'Why we should have teacher-training classes.' The reason, he found, lay in the untrained condition of the teachers, the improper surroundings in which classes meet and the important results attached to Christian work.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—This morning's sessions of the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Convention was devoted to the discussion of Western missions. The report of the committee on missions referred to the continued development of the West and the new impetus which the splendid crop yield will bring. It was pointed out that the foundation of the Western population is of Ontario blood. The financial problem of the Western mission work was most serious, and this year has assumed alarming proportions, owing to the continued commercial depression.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The subject of Foreign Missions occupied the attention of the Baptist Convention during its afternoon and evening sessions to-day. The report of the board of missions was presented by the Rev. J. G. Brown, D.D., secretary. It contained an interesting discussion of the work done in India and South America. In the former country the conditions, political and social, were described as in a state of change. During the year, it was stated, there had been unrest amongst the natives, involving threatened uprisings, murmurings against the government, riots, seditious writings, and finally an attempt to blow up the residence of English government officials in Calcutta. The new social conditions were stated to be due to an industrial revolution which was reducing a large section of the natives to poverty.

In regard to the general position of foreign mission work, the report showed that in the matter of contributions the past year had created a record. The total membership in the missions of India amounted to 5,933, an increase of 500 for the year.

TEN YEARS FOR ASSAULT.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 28.—At the Brant Fall Assizes, in session here to-day, Ezekiel Hill was charged by Mrs. Levi General, (both are Indians), with indecent assault. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Hill was this afternoon sentenced to ten years in the Kingston penitentiary.

THE MOUNT VERNON WRECK.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 29.—Joseph McGuire, the Grand Trunk yardman, who admitted partial responsibility for the recent wreck at Mount Vernon, in which three men lost their lives, but who disappeared before the warrant for his arrest was issued, will return, it is announced, and testify before the coroner's jury which has been investigating the collision.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

London, Ont., Oct. 28.—Reports have reached here of the finding of two bodies on the Grand Trunk tracks, one at Princeton and one at Capetown. The latter body, which has not been identified, is that of an Italian laborer. The former was that of Benjamin Nash, an aged inmate of the House of Refuge at Woodstock. Nash was in Woodstock on Monday night, and it is thought was run down some time during the night while walking on the track.

ONTARIO'S HEALTH.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Dr. Hodggett, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, stated to-day that it was evident that there were a few cases of smallpox concealed from the knowledge of the authorities. He said: The returns regarding contagious diseases to the provincial board for September show fewer cases than during the corresponding month last year, there having been only ten, as compared with twenty-seven a year ago. On the other hand the returns show typhoid fever to have been much more prevalent.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

The Various Tickets to be Voted on To-day.

To-day there will be elections in forty-three states and two territories of the United States. In twenty-nine of the states a governor and other state officers; in the others minor state officers or justices of the supreme court, and in seven, congressmen only are to be elected.

Democratic candidates for governor in the various states: Colorado, John F. Shafroth; Connecticut, A. Heaton Roberson; Delaware, Rowland G. Parynter; Florida, Albert W. Gilchrist; Idaho, M. A. Alexander; Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson; Indiana, Thomas R. Marshall; Iowa, Fred White; Kansas, J. D. Bolton; Massachusetts, James H. Vanebo; Michigan, Lawton T. Hemans; Minnesota, John A. Johnson; Missouri, William S. Cotterell; Montana, Edwin L. Norris; Nebraska, A. C. Shallenberger; New Hampshire, Clarence E. Carr; New York, Lewis S. Chanler; North Carolina, William W. Kitchin; North Dakota, J. Burke; Ohio, Judson H. Harmon; Rhode Island, Olney Aronold; South Carolina, Martin F. Ansel; South Dakota, Andrew E. Lee; Tennessee, Malcolm R. Patterson; Texas, Thomas M. Campbell; Utah, Jesse Knight; Washington, John Pattison; West Virginia, Louis Bennett; Wisconsin, John A. Edward.

The following have been named as the Democratic candidates for governor in the various states: Colorado, John F. Shafroth; Connecticut, A. Heaton Roberson; Delaware, Rowland G. Parynter; Florida, Albert W. Gilchrist; Idaho, M. A. Alexander; Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson; Indiana, Thomas R. Marshall; Iowa, Fred White; Kansas, J. D. Bolton; Massachusetts, James H. Vanebo; Michigan, Lawton T. Hemans; Minnesota, John A. Johnson; Missouri, William S. Cotterell; Montana, Edwin L. Norris; Nebraska, A. C. Shallenberger; New Hampshire, Clarence E. Carr; New York, Lewis S. Chanler; North Carolina, William W. Kitchin; North Dakota, J. Burke; Ohio, Judson H. Harmon; Rhode Island, Olney Aronold; South Carolina, Martin F. Ansel; South Dakota, Andrew E. Lee; Tennessee, Malcolm R. Patterson; Texas, Thomas M. Campbell; Utah, Jesse Knight; Washington, John Pattison; West Virginia, Louis Bennett; Wisconsin, John A. Edward.

The Republican candidates for governor in the various states: Colorado, H. L. Murray; Connecticut, Matthew E. O'Brien; Idaho, C. Stalker; Illinois, Dan R. Shoen; Indiana, Sumner W. Hayes; Iowa, Karl W. Brown; Kansas, Albert L. Hays; Maine, James H. Ames; Massachusetts, Willard O'Wyllie; Michigan, John W. Gray; Minnesota, George D. Huggard; Missouri, H. P. Farie; Nebraska, Roy R. Teeter; New Hampshire, E. B. Teley; New York, George G. Stockwell; Ohio, J. B. Martin; Rhode Island, Louis E. Remington; South Dakota, G. F. Knapp; Texas, E. C. Heath; Washington, A. S. Eaton; West Virginia, E. W. Mills; Wisconsin, W. D. Cox.

For Vice-President— James S. Sherman, of New York. John W. Kern, of Indiana. Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio. Benjamin Hanford, of New York. Samuel Williams, of Indiana. John Temple Graves, of Virginia. Donald L. Monroe, of Georgia.

THE NATIONAL TICKET. For President— Republican... Democratic... Prohibitionist... Socialist... People's Party... Independence Party... Socialist-Labor...

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS. Create a Scene of Disorder in the House of Commons. THEY CHAIN THEMSELVES TO THE GRILLE AND HANG UP THE MEMBERS.

London, Oct. 28.—The monotonous proceedings in the House of Commons, which was considering the Licensing Bill, were startlingly diversified to-night by a woman suffragist speaking from the ladies' gallery. She stated that she demanded that the women of England be allowed to vote, and thrust through the grille a placard on which the precise demands of the suffragettes were enlabeled.

London, Oct. 29.—All the suffragettes, with the exception of two, who were arrested last night during the disorders in and around the House of Commons, were this morning arraigned in court and fined \$25 each. They refused to pay and were consequently sentenced each to one month's imprisonment.

London, Oct. 29.—A fourteen-year-old boy named Chester Urquhart, of Covered Bridge, parish of Stanley, is in jail here charged with causing the death of another boy, George Clary, at that place, on Oct. 16. The two boys were out shooting together and the rifle which Urquhart was carrying

was discharged, the bullet striking Clary in the neck, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died in twenty minutes. Coroner Wainwright, of Stanley, held an inquest, and the jury, after hearing the evidence, decided that Clary's death was due to culpable negligence on the part of Urquhart. Urquhart claims that the shooting was accidental.

EVERY PENNY RECEIVED HAS BEEN RETURNED, SAYS SIR THOMAS. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, speaking at a banquet given in his honor by the Corporation and Board of Trade of Victoria, B.C., a few days ago, said: "We have deducted from our property an amount of upwards of \$100,000,000, which represent subsidies that we have received from the Dominion and provincial governments, being the proceeds of land sales, so that now we are able to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has not exacted from the country one single penny which has not been returned for the subsidies which we have received from these governments."

RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH SHIPPING. EARL GREY EXPLAINS T O LORD ELGIN THAT THOSE IN CANADA ARE SLIGHT. (Canadian Associated Press.) London, Oct. 31.—Replying to Lord Elgin's despatch enclosing a resolution passed by the Chamber of Shipping, to the effect that legislation in the colonies should not impose upon British ships not engaged in the coast trade of the colony, restrictions outside of the British Merchant Shipping Act, Earl Grey explained that Canada's restrictions were slight. Australia and New Zealand have offered numerous objections to the resolution.

THIRTY MEN PERISH. ANOTHER GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FROM GASES FROM MEXICAN OIL WELL. New Orleans, La., Oct. 30.—A 'Ficayune' cable from Mexico City says: 'Reports from Tampico show that over fifty lives have been lost in the oil fires, as a result of the poisonous gases emitting from the big hole in the ground caused by the recent fire.' Following the death of a score of men a few days ago, another party went into the field, and it is said thirty men perished, among the dead being several soldiers sent to the scene by the Mexican Government. The Government has called upon the most eminent scientists in Mexico to go to the scene and investigate the situation.

BLAKE, A CONTRACTOR, MAKES A STARTLING CONFESSION. San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Standing in the shadow of the penitentiary, with sentence about to be passed upon him, and having seen his young wife just led from the court room, hysterically crying, E. A. S. Blake, a contractor, convicted of attempting to bribe John M. Kelly to qualify on the jury to try Abraham Ruef, made a full confession in court to-day. Blake said that after he was arrested on a charge of bribery, Frank J. Murphy, Ruef's associate counsel, came to him and promised him \$10,000 if he would keep quiet. He said that notes for \$10,000, purporting to be signed by Ruef, were delivered to a third party, to be paid to Blake immediately after he was sentenced, if he were convicted of bribery. Besides this amount, Blake declared, his wife was to receive \$100 a month while he was in the penitentiary. When Blake was called to-day to rise and receive sentence, his wife cried, 'No, not yet,' and began to cry hysterically. She was led from the court room. After motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment had been denied, Blake said that he had a statement as a reason why sentence should not be pronounced. This came as a surprise to his attorneys, who were permitted to withdraw their case. After he had been sworn, and stated that he had not been promised immunity, Blake said he had been offered \$10,000 by Attorney A. C. Newburgh and F. J. Murphy, of Ruef's counsel, to influence J. M. Kelly, a prospective juror, to vote for the acquittal of Ruef. He at first offered Kelly \$500, which was refused, he said, but an offer of \$1,000 was accepted. It was then brought out in allegations that Newburgh had procured attorneys for Blake's defence. The story told by Blake created consternation in court, and the case was continued for two weeks.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY. Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 31.—Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, the Premier, was to-day elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, defeating Sir Edward Carson by 34 votes to 370.

A SUICIDE IN LONDON, ONTARIO. London, Ont., Oct. 30.—With a wife and daughter on their way from Switzerland to join him, and with a good position with a local tailor, Fred Morgan, aged 34 years, who came here from Hamilton, this morning sent a bullet from a 32-calibre revolver through his head, while his friend, John Watson, was waiting for him, chatting in the lavatory of the City Hotel bar.

DEER AND LICENSES. Toronto, Oct. 30.—Ten thousand seven hundred and twenty deer, and 1,325 moose licenses have been sent out to agents by the Provincial Department of Fisheries and Game. The number of deer licenses is about a thousand in excess of last year. The licenses will yield a revenue of about \$35,000 to the treasury.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE. LAD SHOT COMPANION DEAD. Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 29.—A fourteen-year-old boy named Chester Urquhart, of Covered Bridge, parish of Stanley, is in jail here charged with causing the death of another boy, George Clary, at that place, on Oct. 16. The two boys were out shooting together and the rifle which Urquhart was carrying

was discharged, the bullet striking Clary in the neck, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died in twenty minutes. Coroner Wainwright, of Stanley, held an inquest, and the jury, after hearing the evidence, decided that Clary's death was due to culpable negligence on the part of Urquhart. Urquhart claims that the shooting was accidental.

London, Oct. 27.—The 'Telegraph' gives the greatest prominence to an interview between the Kaiser and a representative Englishman, who long since passed from public to private life. The Englishman, who apparently was a diplomatist, writes: "Moments sometimes occur in the history of nations when a calculated indiscretion proves of the highest public service. It is for this reason that I have decided to make known the substance of a lengthy conversation which it was my recent privilege to have with the Emperor. I do so in the hope that it will help to remove that obstinate misconception of the character of the Emperor's feelings towards England. "His Majesty spoke with impulsive and unusual frankness, saying: "You Englishmen are as mad, mad, mad as March hares. What has come over you that you are so completely given over to suspicions that are quite unworthy a great nation?" "Reverting to his efforts to show his friendship for England, the Kaiser said they had not been confined to words. It was commonly believed that Germany was hostile to England throughout the Boer War. Undoubtedly the newspapers were hostile and public opinion was hostile. "But what," he asked, "of official Germany? What brought to a sudden stop, indeed, to an absolute collapse, the European tour of the Boer delegates, who were striving to obtain European intervention? They were fetted in Holland, France gave them a rapturous welcome. They wished to come to Berlin, where the German people would have crowned them with flowers, but when they asked me to receive them I refused. The agitation immediately died away and the delegation returned empty-handed. Was that the action of a secret enemy?" "Again, when the struggle was at its height, the German Government was invited by France and Russia to join them in calling upon England to end the war. The moment had come, they said, not only to save the Boer republics, but also to humiliate England in the dust. What was my reply? I said, so far from Germany joining in any concerted European action to bring pressure against England and bring about her downfall, Germany would always keep aloof from politics that could bring her into complications with a sea power like England. "Posterity will one day read the exact terms of a telegram now in the archives of Windsor Castle, in which I informed the sovereign of England of the answer I returned to the powers which then sought to compass her fall. Englishmen who now insult me by doubting my word should know what were my actions in the hour of their adversity. Nor was that all. During your black week, in December, 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in affliction and bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. I did more. I bade one of my officers procure as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants on both sides, and the actual positions of the opposing forces. With the figures before me I worked out what I considered the best plan of campaign in the circumstances and submitted it to my general staff for criticism. Then I despatched it to England. That document likewise is among the state papers which await the serenely impartial verdict of history. Let me add as a curious coincidence that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that actually adopted by General Roberts and carried by him into successful operation. Was that the act of one who wishes England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say."

London, Oct. 27.—The 'Echo de Paris' this morning publishes a lengthy article, giving the other side of the story concerning the negotiations between France, Russia and Germany to call upon Great Britain to put an end to the South African war, as told in an interview with Emperor William, which was published in the London 'Daily Telegraph' yesterday. France, it says, joined in the Russian attempt at mediation only on the grounds of humanity, while Russia acted as spokesman in the negotiations, in the belief, from previous assurances, that Germany would unite with the other two powers on this basis. Instead, the Emperor replied that intervention by the three powers would be a lengthy affair, and before it was undertaken, France, Russia and Germany must enter into a mutual engagement to guarantee the integrity of their territories. Russia at once saw that this condition would not be favorable to France, and detected danger in Germany's design. Transmitting Russia's decision to M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, Count Mouraviev, declared that, in the eyes of his government, acceptance of Germany's condition was inadmissible, because it would imply in the first place the disappearance of the Franco-Russian alliance, which henceforth would be without object. According to the 'Echo de Paris,' Germany's object clearly was to form a new triple alliance against Great Britain, and at the same time to destroy the Franco-Russian alliance, subservient France, in her policy for all time by conditions which were tantamount to signing again the treaty of Frankfurt and giving an en-

agement to attempt to reach Lorraine. Berlin, Oct. 31.—According to the 'Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung,' Prince Buelow, the imperial chancellor, offered his resignation to Emperor William in consequence of the publication of the Kaiser's private responsibility. The Emperor accepted the chancellor's resignation at the same time permitted Prince Buelow to publish a full explanation as to meet the unjustifiable attacks made upon His Majesty. It was announced conclusive Foreign Office to-night that the emperor would remain in office. Prince Von Buelow's explanation of the 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' as follows: "A great portion of the fore international press publishes a directed against His Majesty's article in the London 'Daily Telegraph.' These criticisms are based on the assumption that the Emperor permitted the publication of the Kaiser's private knowledge of the Emperor's responsibility for the imperial policy. This assumption is unfounded. "His Majesty received from an Englishman, with a request that he be permitted to publish it, the substance of an article in which a series of conversations between the Emperor and various English personalities, on various dates, were put together in order to make known His Majesty's utterance to the largest possible number of English readers, thus serving to improve Anglo-German relations. "The Emperor forwarded this manuscript to the chancellor, who sent it to the Foreign Office, and Foreign Office did not report any objectionable in the contents, and publication thereupon followed. "When the Chancellor, as a result of the publication in the 'Daily Telegraph' became aware of the contents of the manuscript, he explained to the Emperor that he personally had not seen it, and that had he done so he would have hesitated and advised against publication. He holds himself responsible, and he desires to pro officials under him. At the same time he offered to resign, but the Emperor would not accept his resignation. "The Emperor's explanation, by His Majesty permitted the publication of this explanation, so that Prince Buelow would be in a position to justify attacks on the part of the Emperor."

London, Oct. 27.—The Bulgarian government to-day informed the representatives of the foreign powers here of its acceptance of the principle of paying compensation to Turkey, which has been a burden of persistent diplomatic negotiations during the past year. Part of all the great powers. The decision was arrived at by the Cabinet after a long debate, in which the Emperor Ferdinand had his influence in favor of peace with compensation. As a further step in the direction of peace, 60,000 reservists will be discharged to-morrow, leaving the army at its normal strength of 60,000. The government within a day or two will send a plenipotentiary to Constantinople to negotiate a treaty with Turkey.

London, Oct. 27.—The recent pour less in European capitals appear to have brought the idea of an international congress for the settlement of the Balkan problems appreciably nearer realization. Both Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria are adopting a policy of moderation. Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, announces that his government is ready to enter the congress to discuss the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a point the discussion respects Austria's 'sacred rights' in those provinces, while Bulgarian government is now ready to accept the payment of pecuniary compensation to Turkey.

Belgrade, Oct. 27.—Austria's seizure of the detention of Serbian war material led the government to protest strongly and to threaten to withdraw its consular agents from Austria's factories. The plan specially deals with Austria's refusal to allow the Steyr Rifle Factory in Upper Austria, to deliver 80,000 rifles ordered some time ago. It is stated that the Hungarian government has ordered at Semlin 40,000 rifles and 100,000 revolvers, consigned to the

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A SURPRISE FROM THE KAISER

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

QUEBEC.

Larose, a farmer, of St. Henri, has met with a severe accident. He was driving on a track, when his vehicle was run over by a car. Larose was thrown out of a car. Larose was thrown out of a car. Larose was thrown out of a car.

Edouard Larocque has committed suicide in Quebec by shooting in the neck with a revolver. He was immediately taken to the ambulance to the Hotel Dieu, where he was amputated below the neck.

The Kingston Board of Health has notified all the colleges in the city that all their students, pupils, etc., must be vaccinated or cease attendance after Nov. 27.

Oxford County is working to abolish saloons. A local option bill is to be submitted shortly in Ingersoll, Tilsonburg and Woodstock.

In the McBean channel, Georgian Bay the little Canadian steamer 'Iroquois' ran aground in the smoke and burst into flames. Her boats leaked like sieves.

At Hamilton, on Wednesday, William Huckle, the self-styled chief of the International Detective Bureau, was committed for trial on three charges of blackmail and attempted extortion by Magistrate Jelfs, and John Tierney, who was jointly charged with Huckle, was also committed. The prisoners both entered a plea of not guilty.

ONTARIO.

As a result of terrible injuries sustained while moving a threshing outfit, Henlock Young died at the General Hospital at Guelph. The engine was driven backwards, and the threshing rod was driven right into the chest of Mr. Young. He was 36 years of age.

Robert Eaton, of Windermere, was accidentally shot, and died immediately. He and his brother were driving from a lumber camp where they were employed to Windermere, in order to vote. Eaton's rifle was between them, and it was discharged, the contents striking his side. When picked up he was dead.

A large party of Baptist missionaries left Toronto for India. They expect to reach India on December 1. The Provincial Government is to be allowed certain scientific subjects to be taught in the hygiene institute built at London, and to also give financial assistance to the institution.

A message from Port Arthur states that a eastbound freight on the C.N.R. derailed 40 miles west of there, and a deer munt was killed, and his fire-badly injured. Munt was caught by the engine and the tender when it derailed, and was crushed to death. The fireman had his arm broken and was also badly scalded.

Edward Tobin has been sent to jail at Hamilton for refusing to tell where he secured liquor. Tobin is on the probation list. About 200 students caused a big disturbance at the Princess Theatre, Toronto. A very large number marched to the theatre, and many fought their way through the streets with missiles of all descriptions. They proceeded to spoil the evening for everybody but themselves. Several of the crowd had snuff, and this was scattered over the people on the ground floor, occasioning a great deal of discomfort. At intervals they roared out college songs.

Within a fortnight 2,000 trees have been planted in Ottawa parks. Albert Baker, 24 years of age, has committed suicide in Toronto, by taking cyanide acid. He had threatened to do so with himself, and the woman he was roomed called in a policeman. The latter thought Baker was only joking, but no sooner had the policeman left than Baker swallowed the cyanide, dying in the hospital an hour later.

A message from Brantford says that Herbert Knight, a 15-year-old boy, who died with his parents at Eagle Place, with instant death while crossing the T. H. & B. Railway bridge to his home at Brantford. Knight was on his way to work at the Brantford screw works. The ties of the bridge were slippery, and in stepping over the ties he slipped, and fell a distance of thirty feet to the rocks of the shallow river-bed. He struck head foremost, sustained a fractured skull and internal neck.

Arnold Burton, a young Englishman, employed at the Belleville cement works Point Anne, met with instant death Wednesday, while working. He was engaged on a tramway when he slipped, falling a distance of about 40 feet. He landed on his head, which was terribly injured.

setting for Miss Elsie Clark. Mr. E. B. Osler made the presentation in the presence of a gathering, which included Sir James Whitney, the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Sir Henry Pellatt, Mayor Oliver, Dr. Ryerson, Col. G. T. Denison, Lt.-Col. J. W. Robertson, Lt.-Col. W. C. MacDonald, Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., Mr. Chas. Cockshutt, Mr. P. V. C. Larkin, and a number of ladies.

In the case of the Toronto Railway Company, charged with running its cars too fast on Front street, two weeks ago, resulting in the death of Miss Belle Cummings, the jury on Wednesday failed to agree and was dismissed.

Thousands of people assembled in the armories, Toronto, Thursday, to witness the unveiling of a bronze tablet to the memory of the men who fell at Fish Creek and Batoche in 1885. Sir William Mortimer Clark, who performed the ceremony, Sir James Whitney and Lieutenant-Colonel Mason were the chief speakers. All the garrison corps and the various veterans' associations participated.

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WESTERN CANADA.

A brakeman named Charles Patton has been killed at Morris, Man. He was run over in the yards, and had both legs severed below the thighs. Patton was endeavoring to couple two cars in the yards when he slipped suddenly, and was knocked down by the moving train before he had a chance to recover himself.

As the result of meetings in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement, Winnipeg has decided to raise \$150,000 for mission work, thus coming third on the list of contributions.

The new line of the Canadian Pacific west of Asquith, on the Saskatoon section, is to be opened for passenger traffic this month.

The directors of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association have met at Regina to make complete arrangements for the Provincial Winter Fair, to be held there from March 23 to 26 next. The premium list and regulations for the Fat Stock Show, Horse Show, and pure bred cattle sale, have all been amended and improved.

Thos. Flood has been instantly killed at Dauphin, Man. He was standing on the C. N. R. platform when No. 1 came in, and he deliberately threw himself in front of the incoming train. He was struck by the pilot and rolled under the wheels, being badly-mangled and instantly killed.

On Wednesday Edmonton, Alta., inaugurated the first service of street cars. A lad called Donovitch, living at 67 Edward street, Winnipeg, was watching his mother kindle a fire with coal oil when the flames leaped and caught his clothing, enveloping his face at the same time. The mother made frantic efforts to save the boy, but the lad died soon after reaching the hospital.

Manitoba Agricultural College has been reopened; there are about a hundred and fifty students. The body of Frederick Reid, aged about fifty years, was found floating near the Hastings mill wharf, Vancouver, B.C. It had not been long in the water. It is said Reid was walking along the wharf in the fog.

Tired of life and full of chagrin at the result of the elections, Edward Griffiths, a rancher living at the Royal Oaks District, Victoria, B.C., placed a shot gun to his head and blew out his brains. He leaves a wife and three children.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

An unknown man has been killed in St. John by being run over by a street car. There was a fog at the time, and the motorman ran over the man, who was lying on the track, before he could stop the car.

with the season's crop and farming implements, were destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss, about \$15,000. Insurance, \$12,000.

St. John's civic board of works has appointed a committee to confer with the steamship company representatives relative to allotment of berths for the winter season. It has been found impracticable to get floating elevators this winter.

There was an immense crowd present at the funeral of the late Mr. Thomas E. Kenny, at Halifax, on Wednesday. All walks of life were largely represented and men prominent in every profession were there. Mercantile circles was, of course, very largely represented. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Borden were present. Many branches of the Royal Bank throughout the provinces were represented by their managers.

MONTREAL NEWS.

In a shed adjoining 82 1/2 Colborne street, Samuel Pownall, 57 years of age, ended his life by hanging himself. The hour was near midnight, and Jerry Sullivan, a neighbor, thinking it strange that a light should be burning in the shed at the time, approached the structure. He discovered Pownall's body near a coal bin. There was no body around his neck, although a rope was hanging from a beam. However, a red mark around Pownall's neck told its own tale, and it was evident that he had slipped after hanging. The deceased, owing to ill-health, had been despondent of late.

Judge Bazin on Tuesday dismissed the case in which Miss Anita Charest was accused of being the accomplice of her father in the theft of \$1,322 from the corporation of Montreal.

A coroner's jury on Wednesday decided that Theodore Lacasse must take his trial in a criminal court in connection with the death of Robert Reid, 17, who was shot at Lachine a few days ago. In his ante-mortem deposition, Reid stated that he with two companions, Carpenter and McGibbon, followed Theo. Lacasse, aged 17, son of a stonemason of Lachine, across the river, but before the latter reached his home a gravel heap was passed. The deceased and his two friends threw some of this gravel at Lacasse, and because of this gravel, becoming frightened, the latter discharged his revolver, one of the bullets striking Reid in the back near the left shoulder, a little below the armpit. Death was due to acute hemorrhage, caused by the bullet wound.

The civic legislation committee has decided against a motion referred to it by the council to pay the chief of the fire brigade a year's salary on his retirement, which was announced on Saturday. The objection is that a precedent of this kind would be a bad precedent, in view of the substantial pension the chief will have.

On Tuesday, in the presence of a few friends, the president burnt the mortgage deed on the premises of the Y. W. C. A. on Dorchester street.

At an auction sale of real estate, part of the property of the late Amable Prevost, a lot covering nearly 35,000 feet, sold for \$227,500, the purchaser being Mr. James S. Brown. The lot is the old Amable Prevost homestead, at the corner of St. Catherine street west and Mountain street. The purchase was made on behalf of James A. Ogilvy & Son.

Seven aldermen, members of the finance committee, are being proceeded against with a view to unseat them. The members are also called upon to reimburse the city the sum of \$3,800 which it is held they illegally voted in connection with the Mayor's recent trip to Paris to attend the Tercentenary celebration there.

At a large meeting of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, it was decided to extend a call to the Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., of Brandon, Man., in succession to the Rev. Dr. J. Mackay.

While fighting with three boys on Notre Dame street, Rudolph Boyard, 14, was stabbed with a pen-knife. The wound was a dangerous one.

The Board of Trade has passed a resolution against any effort being made to secure for joint stock companies the franchise in Dominion and Provincial elections.

As part of the educational campaign against tuberculosis, Mrs. Renouf has presented \$50 for essay competitions up on tuberculosis by school children. The competitions are open to all scholars of 14 years and under, and will be for French and English children.

On Thursday Alfred Prevost was killed by a street car on Park avenue. When approaching Duluth avenue, Prevost was crossing the track, and signalled to the motorman to proceed. As the car was started he either fell or threw himself on the rails in front of the fender, the result being that before this car could be stopped the man had his head crushed and his body badly bruised under the front truck.

In order to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. James Barclay, the congregation of St. Paul's church have decided to present him with an illuminated address, a purse and a gown, the latter the gift of the ladies of the church.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Official despatches received from the sections visited by the typhoon recently in the Philippines place the death toll at 800 and the damage of property at \$1,000,000. The Emperor of Japan has cabled to President Roosevelt: 'I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness in accepting the invitation of my Government for the fleet to visit Japan, since by that visit I was afforded an opportunity to testify anew to you the assurance of my high regard and perfect esteem, and my subjects were enabled to give fresh proof of their sincere attachment for your countrymen, and I am very happy to believe that the memorable event will surely tend to cement the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood between our two countries. The King is taking practical steps to settle the unemployed question in so

far as lies within his power by arranging extensive improvements, necessitating the employment of a considerable number of men at Balmoral.

A dredge capable of lifting 10,000 tons in fifty minutes has been launched at Liverpool.

It is reported in Turin that the dowager Queen Margherita remains immovable in her attitude of opposition to the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins, but that the Duke has declared that he will have his own way in spite of opposition.

A Jew living in Altendorf, Hungary, is said to be one hundred and twenty years old while his wife is one hundred and two. Both are in excellent health. The Crown Prince of Serbia is to be betrothed in St. Petersburg to his cousin the Princess Marina Nicholasovna.

Several learned linguists of the Sorbonne have just organized a society for the study and preservation of the different French and other Latin dialects or patois. The Patois Society intends to push its studies beyond France.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has ruled that labor unions cannot impose fines on their members in order to force them to go out on strike. Fire at Salisbury Beach has destroyed over one hundred cottages at this popular Massachusetts summer resort.

The United States Army is now asking for a machine gun company for every regiment. Representatives of Russia and Japan are to meet shortly to arrange a treaty to protect the seals of the North Pacific. When preliminaries are settled between these two the compact will be joined by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Joseph Burt, British consul in Angola, in his report just issued in London, shows slavery rampant in Portuguese West Africa. In Venezuela plans are already on foot to re-elect President Castro for another term at the elections three years hence.

Most of the agitation against the destruction of bird life is directed against the unthinking women who wear feathers in their hats. Mr. William Dutcher, the president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, is wiser. He tackles the commercial end of the business, declaring at the annual convention of the association in New York Tuesday that Americans were robbing posterity in permitting an annual crop loss of eight hundred million dollars, due to destruction of insect-eating birds. He called for a fund to fight the commercial bird-killers in every state legislature.

The oil wells sixty miles from Tampico, Mexico, which have been burning fiercely for many weeks, have at last been extinguished at the cost of a million dollars. But since the flames have been quenched deadly gases are pouring from the spot and over twenty workmen suffocated.

A board of undertakers, composed wholly of women, is being incorporated in San Francisco. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has sent a message to Admiral Sperry welcoming the American fleet to China. The Chamber of Commerce is the body that led the boycott against American goods three years ago.

The German steamer 'Landrat Schieff,' with 416 Chinese coolies from Hongkong for Salina Cruz, Mexico, failed to secure permission to land her passengers, because many of them were suffering from eye disease, and on the return voyage beri-beri broke out. The vessel put into Yokohama with a terrible condition prevailing on board. Beri-beri had broken out soon after leaving Mexico, and fifty-two of the Chinese succumbed. Despite loud protests on the part of the survivors, these were buried at sea. When the steamer arrived, fifty more were lying in a precarious condition.

Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is at present busy on an electioneering campaign in Illinois, is noted as being one of the most profane men in the country. In the convention at Denver, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union passed Wednesday, with practical unanimity, a resolution commending the efforts of the churches to prevent his re-election. Mr. Cannon is being denounced at the present time by the Methodist bishops as the man who is blocking all temperance legislation and keeping it from coming to a vote. One of them aptly compares him to a 'key log' which must be displaced before the jam of logs can be started down the river.

The steam whaler 'St. Lawrence,' just arrived at Victoria, has broken the world's record this season. She took 318 whales, including 24 humpbacks, 66 sulphur-bottoms, 10 fin-backs and one sperm whale. The crew's earnings ranged from over \$300 to \$400 each for the season. A floating whaling station, with one, or possibly two, steam whalers in conjunction, is to be brought to the British Columbia coast to engage in coast whaling outside the three-mile limit, according to information received by the Norwegian whalers on the steam whaler 'St. Lawrence.'

Dr. J. Edward Hall, one of the most noted dentists of the Orient, has just died in Shanghai of hydrophobia. Rich deposits of copper, tin and gold are reported discovered in the Mayanami district of the Congo.

The launching of the North German Lloyd liner, 'George Washington,' which was scheduled to take place Friday at the seaport of Stettin, Germany, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the lowness of the water in the River Oder.

The Mexican Government has ordered out several companies of soldiers to run down the bandits who have been murdering miners in the State of Durango. The New York police broke into two pool rooms with axes on Thursday and arrested 280 persons.

The Czarina is suffering seriously from extreme neurasthenia, accompanied by hallucinations. Her doctors insist on a long visit to a southern climate, but she steadily refuses to leave without her husband. The Czarina is also greatly depressed over the loss of her elder sister, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of

the assassinated Grand Duke Serge, who has decided to renounce the world and enter a convent as a nun. The Grand Duchess has already taken the first step in this direction, entering a convent in the neighborhood of Moscow as a religieuse.

There is no truth in the rumor that the King has been hurt in an automobile accident. Serious charges of restraint of trade have been made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington against the railways carrying anthracite coal from Pennsylvania to the State of New York.

Two more sealing schooners have arrived at Victoria, from Behring Sea, the 'Markland,' Capt. Heator, with 904 seal-skins, and the 'Thomas F. Bayard,' Capt. Blackstad, with 813 seal-skins, and 28 sea otter. These two catches are higher than have been made for seven years, the take of sea otter, brought by the 'Thomas F. Bayard,' being the largest ever brought to port. Two other schooners are still out.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Keir Hardie Declares Government Proposals Regarding Unemployed are Inadequate.

London, Oct. 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Percy Alden, Liberal member from Middlesex, offered a resolution as to the Prime Minister's statement regarding the importance of the problem formed by the unemployed and approving the steps taken by the Government in the recent emergency. Mr. John MacKinnon Robinson, Liberal, seconded the resolution.

Mr. James Keir Hardie, Socialist, moved as an amendment that as there were 2,250,000 unemployed, three-quarters of whom were skilled artisans, the Government's proposals were inadequate. He stated that the present crisis was due to the neglect of the Government to provide for such a state of affairs, which had been clearly foreseen. In concluding, Hardie passionately declared that if the worst came to the worst he would go among the women suffrage people, taking the responsibility for the advice he would give them. The country, he said, must be shocked out of its lethargy. Mr. William Crooks, Labor member for Woolwich, seconded the amendment, and suggested various schemes of relief, closing with a strong attack upon John Burns, president of the local board.

In the House of Commons last Wednesday Mr. Asquith stated that the Government's plan of relief was to provide a fund of \$1,500,000 to help the unemployed, while the Admiralty was giving out orders for the construction of nine torpedo-boat destroyers, and five unarmored cruisers, to cost in all \$12,500,000, two months earlier than originally had been intended. He also said that the War Office was ready to take on 24,000 men for winter training in the special reserves.

Mr. John Burns detailed the steps that had been taken to alleviate the distress. He said that by means of loans, sanctioned by the local authorities, public works costing between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 would be put in operation.

Mr. Burns told Mr. Hardie that while the latter was touring the world, he (Burns) had started works in Hardie's constituency for the relief of the unemployed. Mr. Burns' policy, as laid down in this and other speeches, is to organize co-ordinate government and municipal work and to repress sentimental encouragement of the wasters. He told his laborite opponents to-night that the average British workman spent more than five shillings a week for liquor. He declared that these laborites were no friends of the workmen if they did not tell them where the responsibilities for their misery lay. If the millions wasted by workmen in the time of their prosperity were spent in insurance and trade societies their position would be far different. He added: 'Indiscriminate charity, mistaken philanthropy at other people's expense and relief works badly organized would lead to universal bankruptcy and universal loafing.'

It is this attitude of Mr. Burns which antagonizes the laborites, who regard the problem from the emotional, human side. After several hours' debate Mr. Hardie's motion was negatived by a vote of 236 to 68, and Mr. Alden's was carried by a vote of 196 to 35.

London, Oct. 29.—John Burns, the labor leader and President of the Local Government Board, drew down upon his head the anathemas of the laborites when, in the House of Commons this afternoon, he intimated that the main disadvantage under which the British unemployed labored, as compared to the unemployed in America, was that the Britons drank more than their transatlantic confreres. Mr. Burns repudiated the suggestion that the difference lay in the fact that the American unemployed had more money in their pockets.

'I have been in America three times,' he said, 'and the only difference I saw between the unemployed in America and those of this country was that the former, for a short time after losing work, were better dressed. Many of them do not drink so much as do many British unemployed workmen, but British workmen have an advantage in the number of days they are idle.'

Loud cries of 'It is untrue; it is a shameful comparison,' greeted Mr. Burns' statement.

THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

The Thanksgiving issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be a splendid number. Extra size. New features. Only 10 cents. See advt. on pag 7.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

A Dakota Company With \$2,500,000 Capital Propose to Colonize 500,000 Acres of Land in Canadian Northwest.

LAND TO BE WORKED ENTIRELY WITH ENGLISH LABOR.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—A remarkable project which seems incredible of realization is outlined by A. B. Esley, who styles himself general manager of the Anglo-Canadian Land, Grain and Stock Company, which was recently incorporated in St. Pierre, South Dakota, with a capitalization of two and a half millions, and with the avowed intention of colonizing five hundred thousand acres of land in the Canadian Northwest and working it entirely with English labor as a single enterprise. The company hopes to establish itself in the neighborhood of Vermilion.

G.T.P. CONSTRUCTION CAMPS

REPORTS OF TYPHOID EPIDEMIO OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO BE UNFOUNDED.

Dr. J. Alex. Hutchinson, chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, denies the reports of typhoid epidemics in the construction camps of the company. He has just made a detailed examination of the various camps, and in his report he says that while there might have been an outbreak of typhoid in the West, it had never spread to the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camps, which are practically free from the disease. He found that there had only been thirty-five cases of typhoid amongst Grand Trunk Pacific construction employees since last January. It was stated at the G. T. P. offices that there had been an average of 10,000 men employed on the construction work west of Fort William and Winnipeg. This means that during the nine months in question only 35 men out of ten thousand, or 35 per cent of the men employed in the construction camps of the Grand Trunk Pacific, had been afflicted with typhoid fever, or seven men out of every two thousand.

It was also stated by Dr. Hutchinson that the death list from the 35 cases of typhoid reported had been almost nil. He said: 'I beg to say the sanitation of all of our camps under the care of the medical department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is good.'

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S NEWSPAPERS

London, Oct. 27.—Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., a firm of soap makers, today obtained a libel judgment of \$115,000 against certain newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe, which charged that the company was attempting to form a trust. Mr. William H. Lever, a Liberal member of parliament, recently got judgment to the amount of \$250,000 and costs against the same publications on a similar charge, and a suit of the same nature brought by Joseph Watson & Sons, of Leeds, was settled out of court by the payment of damages to an amount said to exceed \$250,000. Other firms accused by Lord Northcliffe's newspapers of being parties to the same combine have suits pending. Lord Northcliffe is at present in America.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U.

Denver, Col., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me., to-day was unanimously re-elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Denver, Oct. 28.—Thirteen addresses were on the programme for the last day of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union convention, which had been in session in the Auditorium in this city since last Friday. The addresses included 'Purity,' Rose Wood-aller, New York, and 'Medical Temperance,' Mrs. M. L. Allen, New York.

The reports of the standing committees and the final report of the executive committee closed the afternoon session. The evening session is known as the state jubilee night, and the programme will be given by the presidents of states, showing a gain of one hundred or more.

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada or the United States. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the editor, 'Witness.'

Giles (Fred.), merchant seaman, left London on S.S. 'Holland' for New York 20 years ago. Mother asks. (Father and sister dead.) Renshaw (Ann), last heard of at Montreal, Canada, seven years ago. Brother Isaac asks. Jones (William, or John), left Shropshire, and landed at Ross Island in 1859; supposed to have lived in Philadelphia and Brooklyn later. Niece asks. Franklin (Charles), was last heard of in Norfolk, U.S.A., two years ago. Mother asks.

ANOTHER GUNNING VICTIM.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 30.—James Connelly, son of John Connelly, of Groves street, while out shooting this afternoon was accidentally shot and killed by a companion named Scarlett.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

(By the Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain, in the 'Christian Intelligencer'.)

A year has brought to India changes, ebullitions, fatal episodes. Yet, without belittling the gravity of the situation, one may still have faith in the ability of the Indian Government and the good sense of the Indian peoples.

The present position both of India and of the Government is aptly stated by Viscount Morley in a recent speech.

It would be idle to deny there is a living movement of the people (of India) for objects which we (the British) have taught them to think desirable. Unless we can somehow reconcile order with the satisfaction of those aspirations, the fault will be ours, not theirs.

Nobody believes we can now enter upon an era of pure repression with English public opinion watching us, and I do not believe that anybody desires such a thing. The radicals, or Extremists, as they are called here, have been the most in evidence and indeed the most active during the year.

During the year, finding themselves in a small minority at the Indian National Congress at Surat in December, 1907—an unofficial deliberative body—the Extremists wrecked the Congress by violence. Newspapers controlled by them have been so virulent in advice and seditious in argument that they have had to be suppressed by legislation, and the editors imprisoned.

A riot occurred two months ago in Tinnevely, South India, at which government offices and public buildings and property were damaged, and when the police finally had to shoot to kill, in four parts of the town, before the mob would disperse. This riot was the direct outcome of preaching by Extremists, and excitement fermented by them.

The public as well as the Government attribute the shooting of an official some months ago, and the more recent terrible death of two innocent ladies by a bomb, to the Extremists' propaganda, although the perpetrators were unindicted youths.

The discovery of the so-called 'Murder Society' and bomb factory in Calcutta evinces at once the real seriousness of conditions, and the watchfulness of Government, and beget both anxiety and assurance. There is no doubt that the worst form of Extremist agitation and sedition is directed and financed from outside of India.

Whether it be from Vancouver, New York, some Continental city, or London itself is not yet apparent. There are always unwise, if not wicked, people who furnish money to promote agitation and sedition which, instead of making for progress, are boomerangs.

Over against the reprehensible element of the Extremist and his ilk are two reassuring factors—the preponderating national Moderates and the vigilant Progressive Government.

Not 10 percent of the total population, including all shades of Extremists and Moderates, take any interest in public life and questions. And even in this small fraction the Moderates exceed the Extremists in number and quality. The resort to force at Surat by the Extremists compelled a clear drawing of the line, and resulted in arraying with the Moderates all of the National leaders, including even such active workers as Lal Rajput Rai, whose extradition for seditious speeches I reported last year, and who had been allowed to return home early this year.

In each section of India the Moderates are more powerful in numbers and influence, though less aggressive. But eighty percent of the population are agriculturists who, as yet, give little heed to Moderate or Extreme doctrines or to political questions. Drought brings discontent. Prosperous years are contented ones. This year's drought has made taxes irksome and Government the object of complaint. But ordinarily the agriculturists are, and have reason to be, suited with Government. And much the same may be said of the artisan and commercial classes. Thus over eighty percent of the population morally form an irresponsible bulwark against sudden extreme measures, and a fruitful evil for slow, healthy political influences.

Government I believe to be vigilant and progressive. Criticism is easy. Perhaps it has erred in severity, perhaps in leniency. Some charge it with over severity in the deportations of last year; and some with weakness for releasing those thus deported. But to me this release seems the act of a Government which knows its strength and dares show its intention not to ruthlessly repress. It is also alike blamed for suppressing and for not suppressing reckless transient publications. But while it has closed up some, Government seems wise in refusing to be bated by every little whipper-snapper, especially when the wily Brahmin editors and proprietors know how, with tantalizing effrontery, to steer close to the wind and yet avoid a legal capsize; or when they purposely court prosecution in search of cheap notoriety.

It is said Government does not know or realize what is being attempted to undermine it. But of this I am not sure. One of our Arcot Mission, Voorhees College, vernacular teachers suddenly disappeared. So far as we could ascertain he had taken up the life of a religious recluse. But later we learned that he had become imbued with Extremist doctrines and was going about the country preaching them. And we also learned that, unknown to him or to us, Government officers had been shadowing him all the time.

While stopping, not long ago, with a friend who had visited America, he spoke of the expressiveness of certain Americanisms, and, in illustration, mentioned using one that day at a discussion of conditions in Tinnevely, at a

meeting of the Governor's Council (Cabinet), of which he is an important member. A few weeks later the riot thus privately and casually intimated, but publicly unsuspected, occurred, and I realized that Government is better informed than people know.

Some criticize Government also for continuing its programme of reforms and concessions, insisting that it should show only the mailed hand at this time, thus punishing the whole until the majority repress the seditious minority and show their worthiness for further privileges. Yet we from America cannot feel that the wiser way, or sign of a stronger Government.

So we are hopeful as we see new laws promptly enacted to deal with and eradicate new forms of sedition and violence and at the same time see Lord Morley continue his progressive programme; and the Viceroy announce increased grants for primary education, devolution of financial authority to local governments, thereby enlarging their power for beneficial action, the building of new railway lines and other signs of advance. The British Government, the Government of India and Provincial Governments are actively using Commissions and Conferences to study Indian questions and make suggestions, which evidence a spirit of openness and promise of progress.

The missionaries generally are sympathetic toward the best in the people and in the Government. And frequent illustration is being given of the appreciation, and desire for, missionary co-operation by both people and Government. A missionary delegate stood unhurt on the platform of the last Congress while Extremists were attacking the Moderates with chairs, shoes and missiles, and helped to allay the tumult and guide the Moderates to wise action. Articles written by missionaries, supporting the aspirations of an awakening people, but criticizing rash, and cautioning against premature, actions, have been published in many Indian papers. Some of us have been even asked by Indian leaders to help draw up a Constitution for a new Congress.

Government also is availing itself of missionary experience and advice. Our 'Missionary Council on Education' was recently given representation on an official conference which was commissioned to propose reforms in certain educational matters in the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government has just called an Industrial Conference and invited missionary representatives. The present British Government sent out a commission, with one of its junior members as chairman, to investigate and recommend ways in which larger authority might be delegated to subordinate bodies, officers and Governments, and 'red tape' be diminished. It was a tremendous task, involving much travel and months of daily examination of cited witnesses, including the highest officers in the land. Yet this 'Decentralization Commission' sought non-official missionary testimony—three being called in this Presidency alone. From my experience before it the commission, and especially the chairman, took a keener interest in eliciting the opinions of the missionary than those of many of its official and semi-official witnesses.

Amid the political and social unrest, spiritual unrest is, we rejoice to say, working toward the coming of the Kingdom. The hope and prediction of last year are being fulfilled. Last month a missionary working among the Telugus north of us told me of an ingathering of 2,000 in his one field during the year, several hundred being caste people. Carefully compiled statistics shows an increase of 12,000 in the Christian community of South India during 1907.

Right in the heart of one of the centres of the political 'unrest' from among those who feel its social and anti-Christian influence, last month came a welcome surprise. Mr. Padmanabha Iyengar, B.A., B.L., a rising young barrister of Madras, has boldly avowed faith in Christ as his Saviour and been baptized. Son-in-law of Sir Bashyan Iyengar, a retired judge of the Supreme Court, long recognized as the ablest lawyer—English or Indian—in South India, and a typical Brahmin and opponent of Christianity—this young man had social surroundings which seemingly prohibited any thought of his becoming a Christian, and professional openings, as an associate of his distinguished father-in-law, which would absorb all his time and ambition. But he and his relatives tell us that, without converse with, or knowledge of, any missionaries or Christian workers, simply from a yearning of the soul and a study of the Scriptures he was led to confess Christ.

More recently the papers announce the joyful baptism of a deputy commissioner, Mr. Surendra Mohan Bose, with his wife and three children, at Allahabad. His conversion was the direct result of missionary work among college students, though he did not make public confession until two years after he left the university.

Thus deeper than the social and political unrest, which has hung back clouds over India, is the greater spiritual unrest which is bringing both the unlettered masses and educated individuals to Him who has said, 'My peace I give unto you.'

A JAPANESE SCHOOL. (North-Western 'Christian Advocate'.) Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki, Japan, has an enrolment in all departments of 432. There are 145 boarders who are all Christians. It continues to be a cosmopolitan school. There are a number of Chinese girls, who are pulling hard toward graduation, at least from the academic course. One is the daughter of a rich Chinese in Shanghai, and plans to graduate next year. She is carrying three mathematics, beside science, history, and other studies; she

has attended some classes taught in Japanese and speaks Japanese very well. The little Korean girls are jewels. How they do study, preparing to be teachers on their return. One is the daughter of a minister in Seoul. Two are supported by the church in Chemulpo, and one is supported by her mother. It is a real joy to teach them and see them develop. In the junior class is a bright Russian girl, who has been in the school since she was quite small. For a number of years she attended only classes taught in Japanese. She speaks Japanese, English, German, and Russian, and has studied two or three other languages. Beside she is very bright in mathematics as well as other studies. Beside these there are other Russians, English and German, Eurasians, and American children as well as Japanese. In the many sided work no part receives more attention than the spiritual. Weekly class meetings, semi-weekly prayer services, daily Bible study, Sunday School work, are instructive and practical.

A FIRST VISIT TO THE MISSION.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL.

It is a familiar saying that anticipation gives greater pleasure than realization. The truth of this maxim will be hard to claim in this instance, says Miss E. E. White, secretary of the New England branch Grenfell Association of America in Boston, writing of her visit this summer to St. Anthony.

After many days' journeyings, each with new sights and sounds, it was with the keenest delight that we entered the little harbor of St. Anthony (on the northern (once French) coast of Newfoundland) on the good ship 'Prospero,' and had the first real sight of this settlement; St. Anthony, made familiar to us long since by pictures, etc., from those whose home it has been at different periods of the year, and whose work we have known. To recognize at a glance the Hospital, Orphanage, Industrial House, etc., as old friends, while others of the passengers on deck were speculating among themselves as to the 'which and where' of each house, gave one a strangely homelike feeling in a far-away land.

As we anchored in port and the smaller boats came rowing out to meet us and greet us, the feeling of deep gratitude took possession, 'to be here,' and, in a measure, a part of this blessed work.

The lights began to glisten and flicker from many windows, all seeming to extend welcome and to speak of hospitality at once. The larger of those small boats was bringing ashore twenty-two patients to the hospital, gathered from various harbors and coves along the coast. Already the little hospital was sheltering nearly as many as there were cots to receive. The Doctor in charge always meets the large boat, the 'Prospero,' and awaits ashore the helpless. All the wheel chairs were at once utilized and the piazza of the hospital soon converted into an extra ward in appearance. A tent nearby contained six cots beside, where tubercular patients were being given a chance.

On what more appropriate place could the text be placed—'which stands out so plainly over those doors: 'Faith, Hope, and Love Abide. The greatest of these is Love.'

Following the path a few rods up the hill, we entered the gate to the little house known as the Guest House—a Moravian term—the home of those who are in one way or another helping in the work and are able to find here a place to call home, this little house being Dr. Grenfell's headquarters when frozen in the winter. The 'Strathcona' had met our steamer, the 'Prospero,' the previous day at Englee, where the two Doctors came aboard to look after patients and to greet us—and had come on the following day for such help as was needed at the hospital at St. Anthony. It was a great privilege to be sheltered under the same roof with the various helpers and to feel the thoroughly Christian spirit which pervades the place.

The 'Strathcona' was in port for two days preparing for the long summer cruise to the far North, and also giving the two doctors (Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Little) time to assist in the surgical work at St. Anthony.

Dr. Wakefield, of London, the doctor in charge for the summer at St. Anthony, gave us every opportunity for seeing the work, and we spent many profitable hours in the wards. Many a larger hospital in our own country with fine appointments is doing far less work than is being done in this little hospital, where many needs are felt in every way. One nurse for the summer months has been doing the work of four. Miss N. R. Bartlett, of the Johns Hopkins, has bravely and energetically borne the burden, Miss Kennedy, the nurse in charge for the past winter, having to take a bit of respite after the severe tax of the long winter. The hospital had also the help of two college men from Yale and Williams—both new to the work—one assisting by day and one by night. The nurse has won the gratitude of many poor souls to whom she has ministered so untriflingly. We heard repeatedly words of affection for her.

One commission given me before leaving Boston inspired my whole journey, viz., that of taking a beautiful bronze tablet for a permanently endowed cot in memory of one whose whole desire in life was to do the things pleasing in His sight, and who was especially devoted to medical missions. Her name is among those longest on the list of the Labrador helpers—Martha Theresa Fiske, of Cambridge, Mass.

We were not long in giving this cot to a pale-faced young woman who had left her little home for serious surgical treatment, and in showing her the framed picture which accompanied the tablet, she held it with admiration and recognized the spiritual beauty in the face. We could but feel that the spirit of her in whose memory all this had been given was with us. A visit to the men's ward found it full

to overflowing. In the first cot was an aged fisherman with cancer of tongue and throat. He had only words of gratitude and praise for the relief he had received, and most of all 'for the great kindness shown by both doctor and nurse.' 'Why,' he said, 'here they even take ye in their arms and carries ye; the good nurse, too, comes and does everything she can.'

A boy in a cot in the other corner of the ward, bearing the name 'A Ten Crew,' of Monson, Mass., had his right hand in a bandage, having blown it to pieces with gunpowder. What pleasure would have been that of the Monson boys of that 'Ten Crew' could they have talked with this boy! In another cot was a boy (Philip) who had suffered the loss of one eye, having by accident driven a hook into it. He had been made most comfortable since the operation in this cot given in memory of a loved one.

The Wolaston cot contained one of the most interesting cases—a young fisherman of only twenty-five, who by accident in falling was becoming paralyzed in the lower extremities and was obliged to pass long days of great anguish. His case would bear being written up in detail. He was a great favorite of the college men.

And so we passed on from cot to cot, each had its own story to tell in the patient, whose only word was gratitude and simple faith in Him whose will he desired to accept.

In this little hospital during July and August there have been entered in the book a list of five hundred calls for service both large and small, and fifty of these have been cases for anaesthetics. If any one desires to increase the efficiency of this work, much is needed by way of enlargement. There is but one small water-tank to supply both wards and the general kitchen. One small stove in kitchen is all there is to meet the needs of sterilizing, etc., and the usual household work of the staff. Another bathroom is a pressing necessity, and fittings in every room of the hospital are wanting. The bed linen is very limited and all surgical supplies need replenishing often. When the last steamer calls in December, it must be good to see essential supplies come in, knowing none can be had again before June. Dr. Grenfell is also hoping to be able to add a children's ward, where they may be separate and have their own nurse.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Again we have been glad to forward to Miss S. Macfarlane, the treasurer of the Montreal Labrador Medical Mission the three hundred dollars, necessary for the expenses of the sturdy little launch 'Northern Messenger' at Harrington. Under Dr. Hare's management the launch has done valiant service again this summer, but in spite of this we hope to supersede her with a better and larger launch next season. The amount at present on hand holds fair promise of the new launch for next summer if we do not forget our responsibility in this matter. The present 'Northern Messenger' is strong, and gives the assurance of years of good work yet, for she is by no means to be set aside. The secretary of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen has arranged for her to be removed to another and smaller post on the Labrador coast as soon as the new launch is ready for Harrington, the Mission agreeing to credit us in exchange with the full amount of her original cost, one thousand dollars, to be applied to the fund for the new launch. Meanwhile we are glad to forward the amount necessary for the maintenance of the present launch at Harrington, as announced to-day. Let us give a little more thought and interest to the work, however, so that we may be able at an early date to send Dr. Hare the comforting assurance that the new launch will be on hand for next season.

- Received for the launch: A Gaelic Reader... \$1.00 C. N., St. Urbain... 1.00 Agnes... 10.00 Class of little boys, St. Anne de Prescott, Ont... 1.00 Mrs. H. Barnes, Port Arthur, Ont... 3.00 Received for the cots: C. M., St. Urbain... 1.00 Mrs. D. Jack, Resterville, Ont... 1.00 Previously acknowledged... 1,614.32

Total received up to Oct. 27... \$1,632.32 Forwarded for maintenance of the launch, 'Northern Messenger,' at Harrington, during 1908... 300.00 Total on hand Oct. 27... \$1,332.32

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

A JAPANESE STUDENT.

(Christian Herald.)

A young university student in Japan, who had been a leader in his classes, near the end of his course, gave way to temptation. After some time, eager to regain his self-respect and his lost position, he sought the priest of a famous Buddhist temple. To him he told his troubles and his longings. The priest said, 'I can help you. If you will kneel with your thumbs together before the Buddha here, and remain absolutely motionless for three hours, you will be given strength to resist temptation.' The seeker obeyed. In spite of the fact that the mosquitoes annoyed him constantly, he knelt as nearly motionless as possible for the required time. Then he passed out of the temple—to fall before his temptation, as before. For two years he groped for help, but in vain, until he heard of Christ who came into the world that the world (through Him, might be saved. In Christ's strength he was enabled to conquer temptation. To-day he is secretary of the Osaka Young Men's Christian Association.

The Chinese method of relieving one pain with another is going out of vogue, and there is a large sale of patent medicines. Sedatives are judged and valued by what they do in the shortest possible time.

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NOVEMBER, 1908

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

The letter of Mr. Troop will be welcomed by the devout of his church as giving to the election that spiritual tone which other, besides him have felt that it lacked. The solemn services whose purport was the invocation of the Divine Spirit did not seem to blend into the proceedings which followed, as they would have done had all been possessed by the same spirit of seeking divine wisdom and the greatest good of the Church that characterizes Mr. Troop's epistle general. Mr. Troop evidently looks on unanimity as the most obvious token of divine guidance, and at the absence of it as obvious proof of the opposite, and his faith is that, as they have once got together in the call to Dr. Lang, they may take courage to hope again to do so in some more hopeful direction.

The claim of the Emperor William for the successful plan of the Boer War is giving much amusement to the interested of the press on both sides of the Atlantic. It has been recalled that William's relative, George IV. of England, insisted that he it was who commanded the British army at the battle of Waterloo, and personally led the decisive charge of the Life Guards in that famous engagement. The King made this claim in the presence of the Duke of Wellington himself, and the old warrior only bowed and smiled. Earl Roberts may be courtier enough to do likewise, but all the world accepts the story with the broadest of broad grins. Yet there is nothing improbable in it. The military men were few who did not form in mind or on paper a plan of campaign for the war in South Africa. As a matter of fact, several military journals in England, Germany, and France published at the time plans of operations for both armies, some of which were projected on lines similar to those followed by Lord Roberts. Where the actual differed from the imaginary was on two most important points, concerning which it was impossible that any armchair strategist could count in advance. These were the failure of the Boers to push their early success at the beginning of the campaign, and the rapidity with which Cronje's position at Magersfontein was turned, and the march therefrom to Bloemfontein and onwards to Pretoria accomplished. To make good his claim the Emperor will have to show that he was not only possessed of military genius, but also of prophetic prescience, that he knew precisely what should be done and how it would be done. Such foresight might not be impossible to a military student, provided his knowledge of all conditions in both armies in a country of vast distances were perfect, but it is highly improbable. In reality there were only two ways by which the British could advance. General Buller tried one and failed. Lord Roberts took the other and succeeded. The Emperor might have sketched a campaign on the latter projection, as other strategists actually did at the beginning of the war. But he could not by any means, short of inspiration, have calculated on the two great turning features, one on the Boer, the other one the British sides, to which we have referred.

Two distinguished Englishmen have been in Canada during the recent general election observing our country, our people and their way of conducting themselves in politics. Lord Northcliffe and Lord Milner, are of different types. Both are Imperialists, but while the one may be said to take the business view, the other, so far as his public utterances inform us, takes the political view. Both are right in regarding Canadians as a people bent on working out their national destiny on lines of practical material endeavor, assuming that their institutions are permanent and that they have every reason to look forward to a happy, peaceful and prosperous future. Lord Northcliffe found that we take our politics quietly compared with the method of conducting elections in England. That public quietness, untroubled by the furious personalities of the partisan press and

the circus methods of some Opposition stump orators, should have impressed upon him the underlying fact that there were no burning issues before the country, that the Opposition really had no convincing 'cry' with which to arouse popular enthusiasm. Familiarity with Canadian history would have taught our observant visitor that we have not always been so calmly quiet in our elections. There were times when our election campaigns were as exciting as ever such contests were in England. If the recent elections were quiet, it was because there were no questions of importance to divide our people who, throughout the whole broad Dominion, are prosperous, and busy, and only too satisfied with things as they are. Good times came in with the Liberal advent to power in 1896, as hard times followed with them in 1873. When a country is prosperous, the people are not inclined to make experimental changes in government. As regards Lord Milner's views on imperial and colonial relations, they are listened to with the respect which the opinions of so eminent a man deserve. While it is believed that we should look forward to, and prepare for, future contingencies, it is felt that the question of readjusting our relations with the Mother Country and other parts of the Empire, is not yet ripe and that, when it is, we will be ready to perform our part with becoming gravity and rise responsive to the larger patriotism of a united British Empire. Meantime Canadians are convinced that the best way they can prove their loyalty to that grand idea is to go on, as they have in the past, developing their country, its resources and its industries, so as to be equal to any emergency that may arise.

A curious illustration of borrowed meanings is found in the English comments on the Canadian election. The Manchester 'Guardian' says 'the main trend of Canadian sentiment is along the lines of nationalism.' This, as we have said, the direction in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a leader. If Canada has at all found itself nationally it is chiefly owing to him. But the writer of the sentence quoted little thought that in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's own country his phrase would imply the very reverse of what he meant to say. 'Nationalism' being here used to mean racialism and sectionalism. The writer goes on to say that Sir Wilfrid's popularity rests on his national policy. Again he did not imagine that he was using a phrase which has in Canada always implied the reverse of Sir Wilfrid's attitude, the phrase National Policy having come to mean the policy of protecting privileged interests, which is not Sir Wilfrid's policy at all. His, however, is true nationalism, and the true national policy.

Even the most rabid denouncer of the 'predatory rich,' whatever his theory about how the money was reft from the poor workers to whom his enterprise supplied the means of living, must admit that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is carefully and thoughtfully disposing of his surplus in ways which deserve the approbation of all who love their fellow-men. Since retiring from the steel business he has given away in various philanthropic directions an amount nearly approaching a hundred and fifty million dollars. His latest benefaction is reported to be a grant of a million dollars for those whom he calls 'The Heroes of Peace.' Among these he includes physicians, nurses, railway men, sailors, and firemen as qualified to receive rewards from the fund. Mr. Carnegie laid his whole scheme before King Edward, who was so delighted with it that people who think they have discovered something say he can have a peerage at any time should he care to become Lord Skibo or Lord anything else he may fancy in the way of a title. As to that we all know he could have had it, had he wished, any time this last twenty years, and he has no doubt enough of the highland chieftain's romance in him to be attracted by that, as well as by the possession of a barbaric fortalice in the Highlands, but he is also endowed with humor enough to realize how funnily a brand new coronet would sit upon the author of 'Triumphal Democracy,' which was printed in a red binding with the impress of an inverted royal crown.

A passage in a recent Constantinople despatch is significant of the change which is taking place among Mohammedans in Turkey through their contact with the Christianity of the western nations. The reference is to the threatened reactionary troubles thought likely to arise with the change in the religious restrictions of the Ramazan fast. This is the name of the ninth month in the Mohammedan year, in which the Prophet received his first revelation. Every true believer is enjoined to keep a strict fast every day of the month from dawn to sunset. All bodily enjoyments are strictly forbidden, but at night physical

wants may be satisfied and this permission has come in process of time to mean to all but the strictly orthodox all sorts of indulgence. There has been developed also a sort of liberal Mohammedanism somewhat resembling Reform Judaism, a movement common to all Oriental religions, as literal views in the traditional sanctities of the system have declined through the penetration of modern knowledge and life. For many years the Fast of Ramazan has been less observed than in former times, especially when the month, which is lunar, falls in the long, hot summer. It was necessary to make exemptions in favor of soldiers, the sick, travellers and others whose avocations were incompatible with observance. These exemptions were gradually extended until the fasting was neglected by all but the zealously orthodox and the night feast was held by almost everybody who could afford the indulgence. The nights of Ramazan are, therefore, most favorable for disturbance, and are at the same time most likely to provoke the Reactionaries in Constantinople to an uprising against the Young Turk reform regime. Hence the military precautions reported to have been taken by the government to suppress any attempts at disorder.

The announcement has been made that Longboat, the Indian runner, had turned professional. The question at once arises was the Onondaga really an amateur? It is claimed by his club, the Irish Canadian Athletic Club, that he was, and as such his entries have been accepted in the chief races for amateurs. There seems something wrong with the framing of the amateur status. A man with no visible means of support travels around the country rather after the fashion of a theatrical star. He, of course, is managed, and the care with which he has been press-agented would presuppose considerable gain accruing to someone. Granted he gets nothing for his running except expenses, it is not a good kind of amateurism that lets his fine efforts be taxed week after week in order that a man or a syndicate can make money out of him. The dividing line between professional and amateur seems to need clearer definition. More cash prizes for professionals and a corresponding decrease in valuable trophies for amateurs would probably help to stop the veiled professionalism, and if amateurs could be got to run for the simple honor, like the ancient Greeks for the laurel or parsley wreath, such a thing as veiled professionalism would cease.

A true word was that of Professor Shortt, of the Arbitration Board, in addressing our assembled theologians on the subject, among other things, of the relations between capital and labor, when he said that if the Church wanted to be useful as a mediator, which was no doubt her rightful place, she must be chary about giving out half-baked verdicts. Not so often by direct assertion as by innuendo does the popular preacher reveal that he shares the common ignorance as to the laws which inexorably govern industry. It is of course impossible to state every side of truth in every utterance. The greatest of teachers did not attempt that. But no part of theology is more needed in the pulpit to-day than sociology and whatever the preacher does not know of Hebrew roots he ought, so far as his mind is capable of it, to be, as Professor Shortt said, conversant with the issues on both sides. The result will be that instead of condemning one class to another and so sowing the seeds of strife, his joyful task will be that of revealing each class to the other, and thus implanting sympathy.

UNCLE SAM'S CHOICE.

Looked at dispassionately from an entirely disinterested viewpoint, it becomes difficult to choose between the two leading presidential candidates from whom our neighbors have to select a ruler to-day. The mere party man has no more question as to his duty than the mere sectarian has as to the right way to heaven. His duty is to his party rather than to his country. We can, however, imagine a small number of independent, conscientious, responsible souls greatly concerned as to duty, and some of them giving their votes to some of the minor parties through sheer inability to choose between the two, that are not like the minor ones following any cherished principle, but trying which can take the wind out of the sails of the other. As for Mr. Taft, it is long since a personality so vague and undefined presented itself to the nation. Mr. Taft has at least one of the characteristics of the trolls of our Norse ancestors which, when viewed from in front, were figures of gigantic proportions, but when you got behind them they were not there. Mr. Taft has indeed been accepted by the nation as a great mark behind which was Mr. Roosevelt, the nation's idol, the man of action, the strenuous man, the 'strong man' of the

prophet Carlyle. Not that Mr. Taft is in any way a replica of the power behind him. Had he been that he would never have got on with Mr. Roosevelt, and he could not have acted the marionette part that he has been called upon to fulfill. We have found it difficult to get any definite idea of his own views, except that he stands up for what the party stands up for, and also for the Roosevelt policies, which in so soft a place do not clash much. Mr. Taft would undoubtedly bring a great deal of good administrative and diplomatic enterprise to the task of rulership.

As for Mr. Bryan, he is a man of outspoken views if he is anything. His platform is a jumble of excellent principles and mischievous nostrums. He has a far keener sense of what is vulgarly popular than of what is wise. For his tariff policy he should very warmly prefer him to Mr. Taft. If we thought him consistently the enemy of privilege in his anti-trust propaganda, we should give that the second place, not the first, as he gives it. But when he undertakes to exclude one kind of hold-up combination from the working of the law, we can only look upon him as catering, unconsciously no doubt, for the largest number of votes. His proposal to protect bank deposits is not in the line of business, and would not produce better banking. There is nothing wrong about his principle of insuring bank deposits if the premium is proportioned to the risk. Such a system would show to every bank and to the public just where its credit stood. But a Government guarantee of all deposits would require the Government to do all the banking that is done, inspecting the banks as closely and responsibly as a Canadian bank inspects its branches, and with equal control. All the business interests of the country, whether privileged or not, are shy of Mr. Bryan, because he is a fanciful and unwise man. As an administrator none would look for anything but haphazard work from him.

THE NATION-BUILDER.

It seems to be the general opinion on both sides of the sea, as it is ours, that the victory of Monday was the personal achievement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid offered the country a person rather than a policy. 'Let Laurier finish his work' was the war cry. This, to the country, did not so much mean, let him continue the administration of the past. In that the people had too much to forgive. It did not mean, let him finish his transcontinental railway, or let him rebuild the unfortunate bridge; not even let him improve on the British preference. That last was certainly latent in many minds, but it was very latent indeed in the campaign speeches. The best oracle that the Premier vouchsafed on that question was that the British preference was what he had done, and what he meant to do. We take that to mean that he will do more. What that motto did mean to the people was that Canada's ablest and best man was now in power, and it was for the country to let his beneficent presiding presence remain. The word most to be deprecated in that war cry is the word 'finish,' if it should be understood as meaning that that work would be finished in one parliament. We should regret to think that in the parliament just elected Sir Wilfrid was working only for a monument, even though that monument be a nation. The greatest work that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done for Canada has been the gradual nationalizing of her people. The 'Witness' has, for long years been fain to speak of the Canadians as a nation; it has done so rather with a view to making them so think of themselves than because the spirit of nationality had come to the birth in them. Provincialism has in the past ruled over nationalism, and race has uncommunicated race. There was in this province, at the beginning of Sir Wilfrid's régime, a very powerful movement that called itself national, but which was in point of fact the most denationalizing force in the Dominion. At that time the word national, as meaning sectional, was a word to conjure with, and Liberal leaders were not ashamed to put it on their banners. To-day it is a word hooted at and coupled with sundry epithets for reactionary mediaevalism. This is the work of Laurier, the work for which he has the opposition of those whose study it is to segregate the races from each other, the work for which the people have re-elected him. The confidence of the people is that, under his aegis more and more the Canadians, whatever their language or faith, may be one nation, and no mean nation at that—in point of numbers and commerce the second nation in the Empire—rapidly rising to be one of the great nations of the world. This work has been altogether beneficent. It could only be developed by exorcising the evil spirits of mutual disdain and putting into the people a new heart of mutual esteem and good will.

AFTER THE FRAY.

We must own to being surprised at the result of the election, yet not too delighted, though it is certainly a fine tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The election was fought almost purely on moral grounds. There was no divergence of policy insisted on on either hand. It was simply a campaign of mutual crimination. We must assume, as always, that the people have elected just the persons that pleased them best, and their sympathies seem in many cases to have been evoked for and not against those who were most spoken against, if not incriminated. The story that twenty-one ministers were in the field against Sir Frederick Borden seems to have elected Sir Frederick. There is no reason to suppose that the people took a different view of the facts from what the ministers did. Accepting all the charges they preferred

The person needed to do this was a member of the original and more sensitive element of the Canadian people, who nevertheless knew and sympathized with all the nobler sentiments of the race to which he did not belong. For this task the country had no other. The work of nation-building will not be finished in Laurier's day. It will never be finished. But on the Olympus of our nation-builders the central and most majestic figure will ever be that of Laurier.

MR. BRODEUR.

The announcement of Mr. Brodeur that he does not intend at this time to give up his portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries should be generally welcomed. When Mr. Tarte resigned as Minister of Public Works, which was in his time, and before his time, the great spending department, that department was shorn of a good deal of its power, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, with Mr. Prefontaine at its head, was made the more influential of the two. When Mr. Brodeur succeeded Mr. Prefontaine as Minister, he found the affairs of the department in a most chaotic condition, and he had the resolution to set about a clean-up. The report of the commission of investigation, appointed at Mr. Brodeur's instigation, declared that radical reforms were necessary, and he has not shrunk from the task. What the business interests think of Mr. Brodeur is shown by the letter sent to him by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade on October 30 last year, and by the report of the then acting president of the Board, Mr. Thomas J. Drummond. The Council's appreciation of the Minister was highly commendatory, and it adapted the expressions of Mr. Drummond's report, which read: 'I think I voice the feeling of every one present in expressing my great gratification at the work that has been done, and my appreciation of the vigorous, intelligent and broad-minded manner in which the Minister has dealt with the work, and the various questions that have come up as between the department and those directly interested in the St. Lawrence route. Further, I desire to express my appreciation of the way in which the actual work and operations are being conducted both at Sorel and other points visited on the trip.' Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Shipping Federation of Canada, and others, have voiced similar appreciations. It was Mr. Brodeur who reorganized the Montreal Harbor Board on business lines, and with such signal advantage to the harbor.

But in no way does Mr. Brodeur show up so well as in his determination to correct the deplorable abuses that had fastened on his department, after being administered for twenty-four years by the Conservatives out of the forty-two years of its existence. Mr. Brodeur said in Parliament, in reply to his assailants: 'When I was appointed Minister in 1906, I noticed irregularities, and I immediately set experts to work to devise a system of accountability and control which would be of great assistance to me in a total reorganization. But hardly had I expressed a desire to accomplish reform when those who were profiting by the abuses started a campaign of scandal against me. They did it with the aid of the Conservative 'chiefs,' who spoke for them in the 'House.' Whether the Conservatives acted unknowingly at the instigation of such parties we cannot say, but they certainly did their best to destroy Mr. Brodeur, politically, while he was using the broom and bucket on his own initiative in his department. All credit to him. But the wheels of commissions move slowly, and Mr. Brodeur did not have time to achieve the reforms he had in hand before he was called to give in his account. Let Mr. Brodeur finish his work, and let it be fearlessly and thoroughly done.

Frederick. They also deliberately chose Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Foster and Mr. Turfiff and Dr. Pugsley. The Liberals have not even got the scare they should have had. The election seems to say, like the angel in the Revelation: He that was unjust, let him be unjust still, and he that was filthy, let him be filthy still. There is never any reason to suppose that the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly or the City Council is any worse than the people. On the whole, it is fair to presume them to be better. The people do not elect their best men or their worst, simply those that fairly represent their average morality and aspirations.

Is there any prospect of better things? Let us hope that though the party as such has not received the scare that would have been good for it, some individuals have not passed through the purgatory of public rebuke in vain. Some of those who have been most denounced would have had a noble record if it had not been for an enemy that occasionally stole away their brains. For these we may well have hope. And the light that has shone on devious ways, though these ways may not have led to political destruction, has surely been such as to repel our rising statesmen from a like course. The people have, however, no right to look for better things till they are better themselves. Under democratic forms, what can a leader do? However good his intentions, he can only govern by the aid of a majority in the house and by a majority in the country. He feels constrained to select his ministers, not on the basis of who is either noblest or fittest, but who can carry most votes. His temptation is to reward those who have got him the victory, not those who have best served the country or who can best serve it. There are sometimes great leaders who place principle first and success second. Such are the leaders that Great Britain is blessed with today. They have shown themselves stalwartly determined to stand or fall by the programme on which they were elected. They know they will lose votes by the License Act, restoring to the people the control of the liquor business. They know, and have from month to month experienced the power of beer and of beer money. But they go straight on, and if they perish, they perish. The people's loss will be on the people's head, not on theirs. We are not sure but that that is after all the path of success.

Not once or twice in our fair island's story The path of duty was the way to glory.

We are not altogether dissatisfied with the results in Montreal. The working-men still have their man. Even one or two men in Parliament are a great safety valve, and also a valuable touchstone. Many a misconception of absolute right and wrong becomes corrected when brought out of the atmosphere where nothing else is heard and nothing else may be breathed into that of open discussion, where all sides have their say or, even without saying, are felt. Mr. Ames is still in Parliament. His is an unthankful but needful role, though his zeal for reforms would be more convincing if it were not so glaringly one-sided. His protectionist fervor will, under the circumstances, do no harm and have time to cool. We should be pleased to think that Mr. Doherty's victory was due to his being better fit for parliamentary life than his opponent. It was, doubtless, largely due to the fact that he has been more than once professionally the workingmen's champion. His accession is a distinct gain to Parliament. Mr. Bickerdike is in every way a far better representative of St. Lawrence division than Mr. Ekers, and progressive people will not regret that Mr. Giroux, the anti-liberal Bourassa reactionist, has been left at home. Mr. Rivet, too, is a very promising representative for Hochelaga ward, from whom we hope much.

In the last parliament the Liberals had a working majority of sixty-six. In the present parliament, after everything is decided, they may have a majority of over fifty. Sanguine friends of the government did not expect so much. Forty was a high estimate, and twenty or thirty would have been gratefully received. The defeat of Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, will be very generally regretted. In the last parliament there was an unbroken phalanx of seven Liberals returned from British Columbia. The present results give two Conservatives and two Liberals with, two seats to be heard from later. The government's loss in British Columbia is hardly to be ascribed to the scandal campaign of the Conservatives, but rather to the Asiatic question. The action of the government in that matter is all to its credit, while the action of the Opposition in the matter is all to its discredit, and

Mr. Templeman and the government can well afford to wait for time to vindicate them. They can well afford to continue the good work of discouraging unkindness towards a friendly power. In Nova Scotia Mr. Borden has done well, both for himself and his supporters. In the last parliament there were seventeen Liberals and only one Conservative from Nova Scotia, while in the present parliament there will be, according to the returns to hand, six Conservatives and twelve Liberals. Mr. Borden deserves so much encouragement. Personally he is an admirable man, whom to know is to like and respect. But his bob-tail following has handicapped him considerably throughout the country, as has his crazy-quilt policy, which was conceived with the object of conciliating as many as possible, and which really pleased nobody. The public ownership plank went dead against the grain of the plutocrats of the party; while the threat of 'adequate' protection—not much insisted upon it is true, except by Mr. Ames in a 'privilege' constituency, and that 'True Briton,' Mr. Ekers—could not fail to antagonize the thoughtful farmer and the unprivileged consumer, whose clothes and other things cost them too much already. The general result is, at least, a vindication of the government's preferential tariff policy and of its determination—at least, so we hope—to reduce rather than increase the tariff in future.

The great surprise of the elections is Ontario. Conservatives gloated over the promise of that delectable province. Liberalism, and especially what they were pleased to describe as Laurierism, was supposed too fondly by them to be dead as a door-nail there. Yet, the returns show the Liberals to be in almost as strong a position in Ontario as they ever were before in the Federal Parliament. The conclusion is, not that everything the hangers-on of the Liberal party have done is approved by the country, but that, taking one thing with another, it prefers the good and ill it knows to what was offered on the other side, and which it suspected might be worse. Part of that suspicion had undoubtedly to do with the fear of the people that if the Conservatives got into power they would not be strong enough to resist the high-tariff-mongers, who were all prepared to make a raid upon them. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association it was announced with triumph on several occasions that the big guns of the association were better trained than ever to bring down their prey, and that an early revision of the tariff was sure. This undoubtedly warned the farmers of Ontario. It was found during the itinerary of the tariff commission of the government that the farmers of Ontario were in many constituencies well organized to resist any increase in the tariff and where this was the case the Conservatives have lost ground. The farmers are for lower duties, and want no protection for themselves. They even went to Ottawa further to urge their views. Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues are strengthened by their support, and will doubtless gladly accept their mandate.

LORD MILNER AND THE PREFERENCE.

Lord Milner will doubtless find his Canadian trip highly educational. He will learn for one thing that the tariff preference to Great Britain has been fading away, and that the Canadian manufacturers will do their best to get rid of it altogether. He comes at a time when a desperate effort has been made to discredit cheap British woollens and get the duties further raised against them, and when Canadian makers of steel rails have captured a contract for nine thousand tons of steel rails for India from British houses. The Tariff Reform League, of which Lord Milner is so eminent a member, has insisted that England ought to abandon free trade so as to put a stop to dumping from Germany and the United States, yet in Canada Lord Milner will find a company as able to dump as any concern on earth, all because of favors it has received from all and sundry—municipal, provincial, and federal. The municipality of Sydney and the provincial government at Halifax have freed the Dominion Iron and Steel Company for a period of thirty years from all local taxation. The Dominion government has by statute compelled railways in receipt of Dominion subsidies to lay their roads with rails made in Canada. It passed a law in 1904 solely to protect the Sydney undertaking from United States competition in the wire-rod business. On rails imported from Germany the Laurier government has imposed a duty of \$9.33 a ton; on rails from the United States \$7.00 a ton; and on those which come from Great Britain a duty of \$4.10 a ton. All this special legislation at Ottawa and Halifax in the interest of the Dominion Steel Company is in addition to the five million dollars which

the Dominion government gave in hard cash in the shape of bounties since 1901, of which \$1,222,000 was paid last year.

Lord Milner has doubtless pondered over the article 'Death in the clothing,' which appeared in 'Industrial Canada,' the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. That article, as our readers have been informed, insisted that 'one of the most unfortunate features of the flooding of the Canadian market with the products of British woollen mills is that some of the cheaper lines of goods and shoddies brought into Canada for the manufacture of cheap clothing are a real danger to the health of the wearers as well as of those who are employed to make them up,' and it was further charged 'that these goods from Yorkshire are made out of all manner of filthy material—old rags and rubbish from the lowest and most disease-infected slums of the great European cities, including even the sweepings of floors, cobwebs from musty walls, and all manner of garbage.' When this onslaught on Yorkshire woollens was republished in England it acted like the explosion of a bomb among Lord Milner's friends of the Chamberlain Tariff Reform League. So keenly was it felt that one of the vice-presidents of the league, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, asserted in the London 'Chronicle' that the article had no reference to British woollens. Lord Milner, however, can now correct his mistake by obtaining a copy of 'Industrial Canada' for October and reading there the verbatim report of the two days' discussion of the preference for British woollens at the Montreal convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This discussion will show that the Canadian woollen men are as determined as ever to shut British woollen manufacturers out of this market so far as they can. For four years, from 1900 to 1904, British imports into Canada paid only two-thirds of the duties imposed on imports from the United States, France, Germany and other countries. But in June, 1904, the preference on British woollens was seriously curtailed in response to the most insistent demands upon the government. That was the first successful attack on the preference, and it gave stimulus to further attacks. A well-informed writer in the New York 'Evening Post' recalls that at the tariff revision of 1900, the preference was again curtailed on woollens. In response to complaints from the Montreal cotton interests there was also a curtailment of the preference on cottons. At the same revision, there was a cutting down of the preference on granite tombstones to protect the quarry men of St. George, New Brunswick, from the pauper labor of Aberdeen; and a similar curtailment of the preference on cast iron pipe from Glasgow, in the interest of a Montreal concern that controls pipe-making plants at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Fort William, Ontario.

The same writer affirms that the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association told the Tariff Commission at Ottawa, in February, 1906, that he had seen men working in the factories at Sheffield for sixpence a day; and, in order to protect Canadian workmen from this fabulous pauper-labor competition, there were at the tariff revision in November, 1903, curtailments in the preference on plated ware and the cheaper grades of jewellery. Bounties to the iron and steel plants of Nova Scotia and Ontario were continued until 1912. These were begun in 1883 by the Conservatives, and they, together with the duty of \$1.50 a ton on pig iron, and \$4.10 a ton on steel rails coming into Canada from Great Britain, have made the British preference almost a farce as regards these departments of the iron and steel trade. To-day the preference to Great Britain on woollens does not exceed five percent of the general list, and yet all the preferential schedules to-day are as violently attacked and abused as was the full preference. 'Canadian manufacturers will not concede one percent of the tariff protection they regard as necessary.' Lord Milner at least should be glad on account of the preference that the Liberals were continued in power, for if Messrs. Borden and Foster's party had won at the polls it is safe to say that any preference of value to Great Britain would soon have disappeared from the tariff schedules. The result should hearten Sir Wilfrid Laurier to resist further demands for lowering the preference, but Lord Milner will find cold comfort among those who while being rigid exclusionists in principle and practice yet claim to be the only Simon-pure brand of imperialists.

MR. BURNS'S REMEDY.

Mr. John Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie, in the debate in the British House of Commons on the unemployed question, represented opposing principles. Mr. Burns maintained the same view that he had elaborated in his famous

pamphlet on 'Labor and Drink,' published in 1904, and pointed out that the average British workman spent five shillings a week on drink, an amount of money which, if invested in insurance and in making provision against hard times and old age, would be security from want in either case. At compound interest this saving would amount to over seven hundred dollars in ten years. Taking the working population of Great Britain, it will be seen at a glance how enormous is the waste from which the workmen suffer. It reveals, as Mr. Burns clearly proved in his pamphlet, the main source of their misery and want. Mr. Keir Hardie, on the other hand, ignoring economic arguments and the statistics by which these are supported, took the Socialistic and emotional view, throwing the responsibility for the unhappy condition of the unemployed on the Government, because it had not provided for a state of affairs which had been clearly foreseen. He did not pause to consider that no Government can make good improvidence and waste, or that if it could the result would be purely mischievous to those for whom it was done. An old proverb says, 'You cannot eat your cake and have your cake.' Nothing could be more unwise, more ruinously absurd, than to propose, as Mr. Hardie does, that the Government should seek to better the ways of providence by undertaking to shield people from the necessary result of negligence, which is nature's way of teaching habits of thrift and self-command. That the people of the United Kingdom are learning the lesson Mr. Burns would teach them is shown by the liquor trade returns for several years. The fall in the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages may be estimated from the fact that the revenue from wine was £146,000 less in 1905 than in 1904; the importation of foreign spirits showed a decline of £610,000, the excise for beer £420,000. The total decrease in excise and customs of all alcoholic beverages fell from £39,206,781 in 1901, to £34,670,569 in 1906. The consumption of spirits per capita in 1900 was 1.09 gallon, in 1904 only 0.95; that of beer 31.5 gallons and 29 respectively. From the literature published by the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance we learn that there is a growing tendency of the people to take their enjoyments in other forms than drinking. The habit of attending outdoor games is becoming firmly established, and means less drinking. Cheap railway fares enable people to go to the seaside and the country during their holidays. They go in families, have picnics and spend but little on drink. The membership of the temperance societies also shows large and continuous increase, the movement being encouraged by the railways and other large employers of labor. Thus it appears that, though the present depression is severe and calls for special measures, voluntary social reform is progressing towards a solution of the triple closely interwoven problem of unemployment, poverty and drink.

IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

There is a rich specimen of the how not to do it of official circumlocution in the history of the concocted interview between, it now appears, not one reputable Englishman and the Emperor of Germany, but an indefinite number of reputable Englishmen, at, no doubt, various dates. The man who depends on others besides himself is familiar from time to time with the 'I thought you meant, and so forth,' all signifying that while he had hoped to have his thinking done for him, they had in their natural reverence for his authority and superior interest assumed that he had done it for himself. An Englishman puts together an exceedingly lively and vraisemblable interview and sends it to the Emperor, as he thinks it would do good in England at the present moment. The Emperor, who recognizes his utterances, and is pleased to be told they will do good, meets a member of his diplomatic service and, without deciding anything, bids him carry it to the Chancellor. The sub-diplomatist sends it to the Chancellor with a note in which, with the usual looseness of language of non-journalists, he speaks of it as 'an article.' The Chancellor simply bids his secretary transmit it to the Foreign Office. The Foreign Minister is not at his post, but the next man hands it to the next, and so on. So far as appears nobody read it at all, but it worked its way like a splinter through the mass, along the usual string of red tape, until at last it got back to the reputable Englishman, who thus had his opportunity of setting all Europe in a flutter.

The various personages in Germany, the Kaiser, the Chancellor, the baron who sent the 'article' to the Chancellor, the Foreign Minister, the Deputy Foreign Minister, the chief of the publicity department, whatever that may be, and his representative and the various clerks who fingered the document, each and all read it for the first time in their morn-

ing newspaper with mixed interest and surprise, and each one, over his coffee, set to wondering how big a splutter it would make, a knowledge for which they had not to wait long. The Emperor, no doubt, wondered at himself and wondered how von Buelow could have passed such a thing. Prince von Buelow, for his part, saw his course plainly enough. It was all his fault. At all events he must shoulder all the blame. He publicly does so, and sees the Emperor and acknowledges his remissness, and tenders his resignation. The Emperor likes the man who thus stands by him, and feels that that is the sort of man to have about him, and refuses to accept his resignation. Fortunately there is a lot of saving common sense in the world and it is to be hoped that when the world comes to realize how it all came about it will value the whole proceeding at just what it is worth. One thing that is to be admired in it all is that nobody has prevaricated or denied, as is usually the case. Everybody has owned up, except the reputable Englishmen, whom probably nobody wants to confound. Meantime Germany has probably made one step further—in the wake of Turkey—towards responsible government through having such a farcical illustration of the workings of irresponsible government.

THE GERMANS PUZZLED.

The 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' a leading German newspaper, takes the sensible view that Germany and Great Britain should renew the commercial treaty between them exclusive of the colonies. The Berlin correspondent of the London 'Morning Post' is quoted as saying that Germans now realize that they must treat with Great Britain and her overseas dominions separately. It will be remembered that the Anglo-German commercial treaty was denounced at the instance of Canada, because it forbade Canada to give more favorable terms to Great Britain than to Germany. Under it Canada was part of Great Britain as being required to give most favored nation terms to Germany, but outside of Great Britain and a separate nation when she tried to give more favored terms to Britain. As Canada had been granted the right to frame her own tariff, Great Britain could not compel her to accept the provisions of the treaty, even had she been minded to refuse for Germany's sake the preference we gave her. So she had no other course open to her but to denounce the treaty. The Germans made commercial war on Canada to punish us for our part in her loss of the British treaty. It was under the circumstances a very unreasonable thing to do, and turned out an injurious proceeding for them. They have taken several years to arrive at a clear understanding of the situation. Germany's tariff, like that of France, applies to all her dependencies, and they were at a loss to understand why Great Britain would not apply her fiscal policy in the same Imperial manner, which, considering that they were asking Britain to insist on higher colonial duties against herself, was somewhat absurd. The Germans seem, however, to have at last grasped the idea of British colonial commercial independence, and come to the only practical conclusion in the circumstances, as stated by the Berlin paper. Probably the treaty negotiated by Canada directly with France may have helped them to an understanding of a situation which is admittedly anomalous. Hitherto international law has regarded the making of treaties as the prerogative of sovereign states only, for only these could enforce the observation of treaties. But now Canada can make treaties with foreign powers on her own account, and leave to the Mother Country the responsibility of enforcing them. When it is borne in mind that Canada imposes import duties on British manufactures, it is not surprising that Germans should be puzzled to understand so curious a relationship. Our Imperialism is getting mixed and will have to be overhauled and straightened out before long.

REFORMATION INSTEAD OF PUNISHMENT.

A new way of dealing with persons who offend against the rights of property, whether out of viciousness, revenge, or mere prankish wantonness, has been provided by law in the states of New York and Massachusetts. It has been found productive of much better results than the old system of punishment by fines and imprisonment. It is called the Elmira Reformatory Method. It abolishes corporal punishment, striped uniforms, the lock-step and the shaving of heads in prison, substituting therefor a system of probation and restitution under the control of a State Probation Commission. Both adults and children are amenable to it. This system is founded on the principle that

human nature is usually susceptible to sympathetic and constructive influences, provided the approach is made at the right time and in the proper manner. It is based on the fact that an interested, sensible friend can do more to reform a neglected boy or a weak man than can bars and lashes. The New York law permits a judge to appoint probation officers, as either salaried or volunteer officials, to look after persons who need correction, but who, on account of youth or other mitigating circumstances, are entitled to clemency, and ought to be spared the stigma of imprisonment. Persons released by a court on probation are ordered to go to school, or keep at work, according as their individual circumstances require, and to keep in close touch with their probation officer. But if while under the supervision they again do wrong and show that further efforts on behalf of the probation officer will be futile, they may be returned to court for more severe sentence. Instances of the working of the probation system occurred recently. A man in Buffalo who smashed a window was released under supervision of a probation officer on the condition that he would through that official pay the owner of the window its full value in weekly instalments. He went to work and paid as ordered. Another case was that of four young men who set fire to a barn, causing damage to the extent of one thousand dollars. Each of the guilty men were ordered to pay \$250 from his weekly wages. Three of them paid the instalments in full, and the fourth is paying as fast as his earnings permit. Thus the offenders have been taught a valuable lesson without degrading them by prison life, and at the same time compensating the owner of the barn for his loss. The probation system is also used to collect fines in weekly instalments while the guilty persons are on probation. This prevents the necessity of committing them to jail if they are unable to pay the fines at the time of trial. Local authorities regard this method as having the advantage not only of bringing more money in the shape of fines into the city treasury and of decreasing the expense of maintaining the offenders in jail, but more especially of benefiting the probationers morally through the oversight and guidance which the probation officer exercises over them through a period of weeks or months. The custom of considering wrongdoers as deserving only of retributive punishment is giving way to the practice of trying to better the character of offenders while at the same time protecting society. This is the underlying principle of the probation system, and the success which so far has attended its operation amply justifies the reform.

IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Portage La Prairie, Man. John Dougal & Son, Montreal: Dear Sirs,—I am enclosing a money order for which please send me the 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide' and the 'Canadian Pictorial.' We appreciate very much your publications. They are in our school libraries continually. I am, yours, very truly, E. K. MARSHALL, M.A., Central School. (A lead that any school might well follow.)

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide': ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Scramble in the Near East—Bulgaria and Servia—By Edward Dacey, Author of 'Bulgaria, the Peasant State,' etc. In the 'Illustrated London News.' M. Ivoiski—The Modern Man in Russian Politics.—'Daily Mail,' London. The Union of South Africa—The 'Times,' London. The 'Right to Work'—The 'Spectator,' London. Mr. Churchill on Temperance Reform—'Morning Post,' London. Political Fickleness—The 'Evening Post,' New York. Lord Ripon's Retirement—Manchester 'Guardian.' Sir Henry Drummond Wolff—'Morning Post,' London. The Modern Neglect of Religion—Speech by Mr. Lloyd George—Manchester 'Guardian.' SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Screens and Galleries—J.P., in the 'British Weekly.' Dr. Walter C. Smith's Contributions to Hymnody—By W. Garrett Horder, in the 'Christian World,' London. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. All Saints' Day—By Arabella Romilly, in the 'Westminster Gazette.' 'Hallways'—By Madison Cawein, in the 'Metropolitan.' A Song of October—By Katharine Tynan, in the 'London Tribune.' Tennyson's Last Poems—The 'Spectator,' London. Dr. Oiler's Biographies—'Dover's Powders and Robinson Crusoe'—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Sun,' New York. Joel Chandler Harris at Home—The Famous Snap-Bean Farm—Don Marquis, in Uncle Remus—(The Home) Magazine. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. Your Honor's Noah's Ark—By Harold DeGree, in the 'Westminster Gazette.' Undesirable Students—'Evening Post,' New York. Studies of Birds—With an Excursion on a True Sea Monster—New York 'Daily Tribune.' The Inheritance of Talent—The 'World,' New York. Extensive Electrification of German Railroads—'Scientific American.' PASSING EVENTS. THINGS NEW AND OLD. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Tennyce. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only \$2.00 yearly, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

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Nine-tenths of the common ailments that afflict humanity are due to bad blood, and as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, that is the reason they cure so many different troubles, such as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, eczema, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, and the ailments of girlhood and womanhood with all their distressing headaches, backaches and irregularities. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fog of today, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our power to print short letters than long ones.

MOVING PICTURES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—The great increase in the number of moving picture shows in Montreal is something surprising. There must be money in the business. If there is money, there is also power for good or evil. The attraction and influence of these shows gratifies a universal instinct for pictorial representation. This statement needs no proof; we all can remember the delight we took in the picture books given us in our childhood, and in more advanced life book illustrations which have become so common in this age take first place in our interest, even though the literature be first class. Newspaper pictures are the order of the day with most journals. The passion for pictures is the guarantee of success to those who invest their money in the business.

Unfortunately, many of these exhibitions are mischievous and hurtful to young minds, not because of the amusement given, but because they illustrate some of the worst phases of crime. Revenge, robbery, murder, etc., are vividly presented to the greedy eyes of growing and energetic boys, and the daring audacity of the criminals has an attraction for most 'live boys,' which leads them to buy or steal deadly weapons, and sometimes to use them.

As the majority of those who attend such exhibitions are young people (young boys by the hundred), how important it is that suggestion to evil should be eliminated from the pictures shown, and that only those which instruct and really amuse should be allowed by the civic authorities. There is great need of a public censor to be appointed, who should have power to confiscate all pictures illustrating crime of any kind.

In the United States, the mayor of a city has the power to permit or prohibit anything or everything of this kind, but in Montreal, everything having a bearing upon morals is handled in a very loose fashion, or not at all, hence our city is going from bad to worse all the time.

There is ample scope for attractiveness in the moving picture show without introducing crime. A beautiful series of pictures, witnessed by the writer recently, entitled 'The Young Bread Winners,' found a most hearty response from the boys in the audience; they cheered it to the echo. This shows that when the good is properly presented to the young mind it will in most cases appreciate and approve.

Young people will have amusement, and old people occasionally like a good laugh. It will do no good to condemn in toto, the picture shows; they have come to stay. If the proper kind of pictures was displayed the picture show would keep many of the young away from the low theatres, where pernicious plays are the rule and not the exception.

The picture show gratifies in a great measure one's love of the beautiful. Many of the stationary pictures, illustrating silly songs, are really and wonderfully beautiful. It is a pity that the songs sung had not more good stuff in them.

JOHN MURPHY.
254 Mountain street

Note—The public authorities everywhere have legal authority to suppress immoral shows. The exercise of this authority is difficult, however. For one thing it is impossible to make any rule to determine what shows are immoral. Some Bible picture books given to children are full of all sorts of slaughter. For another thing, any attempt to suppress an immoral performance is likely to prove sooner or later the making of it financially. Show people want no better advertisement. It might be possible to carry on a picture show business

in the most unexceptionable way, counting on the support of all the respectable elements of society, but we judge that it would not be easy to do so, as we have seen and heard very vulgar things at benevolent, Sunday-school and church entertainments. Moreover, one result of so doing would certainly be to make the 'youthful mind' want very much to find what it was that the young were not to go to. Children can, however, be educated to dislike what is coarse and vulgar.

TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir.—That forest fires are largely, perhaps wholly, preventable is the opinion of all those who have given attention to the subject. That the losses in forest wealth this autumn through those fires have run into the very many millions of dollars requires no proof. One official at Washington estimated the damage in the Adirondack Mountains alone, during the fires this autumn, at \$1,000,000 per day, whilst another official there considered that the whole American navy could have been paid for out of the losses of the first few days of the recent forest fires of the United States. And the Canadian losses this year have been much greater than those in the United States.

I need no apology for bringing this matter before you. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, William Little, of Montreal, and myself were pioneers of the forestry movement in Canada. We have seen much useful work done by the different governments as a consequence of this movement, but the distressing fact remains that, after all the legislative and educational efforts made, the greatest enemy of the forest—the forest fire—still continues in all its terrible effects. It shows that railway contractors, campers, pioneer farmers and others whose business or pleasure leads them to the woods and forests, are grossly careless, especially in the late summer and autumn months, and need the intervention of the strong arm of the law. We owe it not merely to ourselves, but to those who come after us and to the commercial future of the Dominion, that immediate action should be taken.

The memorandum enclosed contains suggestions for legislation, partly provincial and partly Dominion. Those suggestions are open to discussion, and may lead to other suggestions. An important point is to show to our different governments that in any effort by legislation to lessen these forest fires, they will have the active assistance of the press and the sympathy of the public.

A. T. DRUMMOND.

MEMORANDUM ON LEGISLATION TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.
The first point to consider is that forest fires are preventable. They occur chiefly in August and September, but the hot weather and lessened rain of these months do not furnish the cause of these fires, but merely supply conditions under which they spread more rapidly. The cause, with, possibly, but a rare exception in the case of lightning, is entirely traceable to sparks from locomotives or factories, to railways, railway contractors and settlers clearing land, to neglected camp fires, and to the unextinguished match. In this supposed age of intelligence, when men can foresee the consequence of their neglect, it is not right that the carelessness of some individuals or corporations should bring upon the country losses constantly to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, in recent cases, to millions of dollars, and should go unpunished.

It may be difficult to prove the neglect, but the moral effect will be very marked in every railway or settler's clearing and around every camp fire, if a law is passed making it an offence punishable with imprisonment to neglect to maintain a guard over the burning stumps or brushwood, or to leave guarded camp fires, or to put them out entirely before departing.

The present Criminal Law relating to neglect only applies to such negligence as shows the party to be reckless or wantonly regardless of consequences in setting fire to any forest or tree, and is not of general application to all property—Crown domain or private. Under this law there can be practically no conviction. What is wanted is a prescribed course of action for the protection of all forests, and the penalty if it is not adopted.

FOREST WARDENS.

The protection which the Dominion and Provincial Governments can furnish is by establishing forest wardens in each given number of square miles, similarly to what is now being done in some parts of Ontario. Their duties, among others, would be to protect the timber and the fish and game, to see that hunters, prospectors and other campers are made aware of and fulfil their obligations, and, in the case of fires, to secure assistance to prevent their spread. On properties under license to lumbermen, one-half of the cost of maintaining the forest wardens should be lawfully made payable by the holder of the license, and not left to his option, and it should be the right of the government, and not of the licensee, to fix the number of such forest wardens. Where properties are owned by private individuals or corporations in the midst of the forest, they should pay for this protection in the same way, and the amount be made, like taxes, a first charge on their land.

Every lumberman by the terms of his license should be compelled, under a large penalty, to clear up and dispose of his brushwood before breaking up camp at the close of the winter.

FOREST FIRES, AND THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The Criminal Law of the Dominion should be so changed as to make punishable by imprisonment what is now too often, with little thought for consequences, regarded as being but a trifling neglect.

Thus it should be made punishable by

imprisonment if campers do not keep constant guard over their fires and entirely extinguish them before breaking up camp.

Every settler, lumberman, railway contractor or railway company, when clearing land, should, under a similar penalty:—

(a) Be forbidden to set fire to any standing tree or to any stump over four feet high, or to any stump or brushwood nearer than twenty-five feet from any standing tree or trees.

(b) Be compelled to clear away all brush, grass and leaves to a distance of fifteen feet around any stump or collection of brushwood before setting fire to it.

(c) Be compelled, during August, September and October, if not always, to keep proper persons on watch day and night on the land being cleared until all fires on the clearing are extinguished.

All mills, factories and locomotives operating in wooded or forest country must, under a penalty, have on their smoke stacks, spark protectors of a mesh to be fixed by the government.

Railway companies, mills and factories operating with steam power in wooded or forest country, should, under a penalty, be made responsible for the protection from fire of the woods or forests within a given distance of their respective tracks or buildings.

A. T. DRUMMOND.

Note.—Though there is no one who does not feel the almost appalling importance of doing something more practical than has yet been achieved to save our forest wealth, the legal provisions proposed by Mr. Drummond may seem to some more severe than it would be easy to get passed. It is well, however, that the penalties should be of the most educative and deterrent kind possible, even though the most that could be done would be to enforce them when the negligence thus rendered criminal should have resulted in mischief. It would, we should think, be at least right to hold all persons criminally responsible to whose camp, clearing, factory or locomotive a bush fire should be traced, unless such persons could prove that they had fulfilled, in letter and spirit, every condition of the law. A motor car may not run over eight miles an hour. It generally runs fifteen or twenty, and no one finds fault; but should accident occur when it is doing so it will then be found to have been taking a criminal liberty.

PARTY REWARDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir.—As the 'Witness' has always been the champion of whatsoever things are true, honest, and patriotic, it is natural that, when any one wishes to speak to the public on any point that may be of public interest, he should turn to your columns, and beg for the space of a few lines. The Tories have columns and pages of the sins of the Liberals for the last dozen years, all so black that no fuller on earth could whitened them. And the Liberals are well supplied with explanations of all the charges brought against them. There is one, however, that the Tories will not care to mention, namely, the kindness of the Liberals to 'their friends the enemy,' as the Toronto 'News' once put it. The rulers of the Dominion, for the past twelve years, have apparently thought that the average Liberal is too thick-skulled to observe how the bit has, almost invariably, been taken out of his mouth, and given to the other party, whose main business it has always been to worry and devour Liberal governments. The Minister of Justice, not long ago, attacked a prominent Conservative politician in Montreal for supplying the sinews of war to the Conservative party; but seemed to forget that his own party was doing the very same thing, and paying good Liberal money into the very same fund, by their favoring Conservative contractors, as they have been doing. And what is the large increase given lately to the civil service at Ottawa—which they say is Tory to a man—but shot and shell for the Tory guns? If the Laurier government is wise they will spend their few remaining hours in trying to make peace with the friends that served them so well in 1896, as they might need their vote and influence on Monday next.

Y. LEVEL.

Oct. 22.

Note.—We have been surprised to note with how great frankness and freedom from embarrassment this sort of complaint is made. One would think that a person who regarded his interest in his country's well-being as a thing to be paid for out of the public purse would at least be shy about uttering his resentment at what he had been working for going to some one else. As long however, as the patronage system prevails, and as long as places and contracts go by party favor, so long we are all responsible for this low state of public morals.

REINDEER FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir.—I beg to hand you a report written at Fort Vermillion, Peace River District, relating to the utilization of the reindeer for commercial purposes in the northern portion of the Dominion. A copy of this report was handed, in April, 1907, to the secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, but up to the present time no action has been taken by the government on the subject, beyond an acknowledgment of the receipt of the report. The recent successful introduction into Labrador by Dr. Grenfell of the reindeer for the purposes suggested in my report now being an accomplished fact, I am more firmly convinced than ever that the matter should be acted upon in the near future.

FRED S. LAWRENCE.

Montreal, Oct. 27.

Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada:

Sir,—I herewith submit a report of

our present transportation problems in the far northern part of Canada, and with it a solution that will doubtless meet with your approval.

At the present time the mails are carried in the winter time by dog-train, and travelling is done only on snowshoes, which method is a very slow, tedious, and expensive one, and only the strongest, able-bodied men are able to stand the camping-out-of-doors, with little to cover them. The dogs are unable to haul much more than their own and the driver's food, excepting on good roads, and 25 miles a day is considered good travelling. In stormy weather the dogs often tire out and their load is then hauled by the travellers, who are obliged to carry only a limited amount of provisions and little bedding.

In the great district to the north of the 60th parallel, there are immense areas covered with muskeg where an abundance of moss and lichens grows every year, regardless of any climatic changes, and which at present supports thousands of caribou. These caribou are the reindeer in their wild state, and wherever they do, or have, existed, the domesticated reindeer would thrive.

The reindeer in the Arctic or sub-Arctic Europe and Asia is found to be of much greater benefit than any other animal that is in use in these regions, as they furnish hundreds of thousands of people with transportation, clothing and food, this latter consisting of meat, milk and cheese. Under favorable circumstances a reindeer will draw a man with his necessary robes and provisions for seventy-five to a hundred miles a day, while for freight or mail an average load for one animal is about three hundred pounds. When night comes on, they are simply turned out in the snow where they dig down and find the mosses beneath. Note the difference—with dogs, the meat ration is from eight to twelve pounds of meat or fish daily, and when this fails the dogs fail too. It is well known by northern men that a reindeer coat, robe or sleeping bag is the only covering that will enable one to sleep out of doors in dead of winter, without a fire, and I have found a caribou robe a great convenience when the thermometer said 50 degrees below, even with a fire. In the case of an emergency such as has often happened in the far north of Canada, a reindeer steak would look quite inviting to the traveller who would otherwise starve or resort to the often broiled moccasin or dog soup.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who first introduced the reindeer into Alaska, says: 'The reindeer traverse the most northern mail route on earth, the same being from Kotzebue, under the Arctic Circle, to Point Barrow, 650 miles north.' Also, that, 'In addition to the increase of facilities for travelling, carrying the mail, freighting and relief expeditions, the reindeer will furnish important supplies of fresh meat and fur clothing.'

It is all very well to take a map of our north country and, after studying it, say that all that is necessary to the development of the north is a railway. Even after railways enter the portions suitable for agricultural purposes there will remain hundreds of thousands of square miles of country that will never see a railway, where a very important business could be done in establishing express routes between the settlements and the mining, fishing, and lumber camps. Supplies will be required in these places more or less remote from railway advantages, mails and passengers will be moving, and, more than that, important products can be obtained from otherwise valueless land by the introduction of the reindeer. From this source alone thousands of dollars' worth of products would be obtained from meat, leather, glue, hair, etc. Germany buys annually from Russia, a large amount of frozen reindeer meat, and all the leather that can be obtained. In northern Siberia and Europe domesticated reindeer have been the chief support of the Lapps, Finns, etc., while in north-eastern Siberia the native races are particularly well-to-do; while in Alaska and all northern Canada, including Labrador, the natives are in a continual state of semi-starvation as soon as the wild game gets scarce. It is to the reindeer that the government should look for the solution of the problem of Indian support, particularly referring to those not as yet on reserves. This would place them on a higher plane than mere beggars; they would become property-owners and, with the natural increase of their herds, a never-failing source of food supply would be obtained.

The Russian Government now use thousands of reindeer for transportation purposes, for which they formerly used horses, and have saved thousands of dollars by doing so, the work being done more expeditiously and cheaply than was ever possible with horses. These animals are supplied to their survey parties, who ride, drive, pack, milk, eat, and wear them. This is the only true solution to the problems that confront us in the north where travel in winter is practically impossible, except by means of snowshoe and dog-train, which primitive method, while it serves the purpose for the Indians in their peripatetic life, should have no place in the development of a large portion of a progressive country like Canada.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, assisted by the United States Government, first introduced the reindeer into Alaska in 1892, bringing in a herd of 171, and later he established a number of breeding stations right across Alaska, importing a total of 1,280 head. Of this number that were introduced, several were killed or died of disease, but they have been very successfully bred, as in July, 1908, there was a total of 12,575 living reindeer. While it was the original intention to secure these animals for the natives only, they have been found to be particularly valuable to the white population, who are engaged in the development of the rich mineral resources of that region, otherwise inaccessible owing to difficulty of securing supplies.

During the winter of 1896 a stampede to Nome resulted in a large population

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without sufficient food, a long winter ahead of them. In this emergency, teams from the Eaton Reindeer Station hauled supplies a distance of three hundred miles through a trackless wilderness. Later, over the same route, United States troops, with all necessary tents and supplies, were moved by the same means.

In the winter of 1897, when the whalers were imprisoned in the ice near Point Barrow, 275 men found themselves two thousand miles from their relief stores. Reindeer were driven 1,000 miles in dead of winter and of the long Arctic night, to these whalers about to die of scurvy and starvation.

That the progress of settlement, development, education and humanity in our sub-Arctic regions depends upon the successful introduction of reindeer herds there can be no doubt, and I leave the matter in your hands, trusting that after due consideration the government will provide the necessary funds for the carrying out of this enterprise, so that there will need be no unnecessary delay in the commencement of this important work.

Your obedient servant,
FRED S. LAWRENCE.

A PLEA FOR THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—I read with great pain the letter of R. Lanigan, of Calumet, in the 'Witness' of recent date. I have before me a book published sixty years ago, entitled, 'Principlalities and Powers,' by Charlotte Elizabeth, with preface by Edward Bickersteth, which gives a complete answer to his deductions. It is the greatest pity in the world that this work has passed out of print. It ought to be in the hands of every clergyman and almost in every house. It points out that from Job to Revelation there are references to Satan as well as to God. If R. Lanigan will make a study of 'comparative religions,' he will find a trace of 'Demongology' in many beside the religion of Zoroaster. As there is a 'duality' in man there is certainly a spiritual 'duality' beyond, and above man. As well may we expect 'thorns' of grapes and 'thistles' of figs as to attribute 'sin' to any but to Satan and his angels. It is the ordinary false conception we have of Satan, begotten of mediaevalism, that has given rise to current beliefs on 'Demongology' and passes on 'sin' to God. Is the 'Sun' the source of darkness of course not.

(REV.) C. A. FFRENCH.

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—I was somewhat surprised recently in witnessing a candidate go through the ordeal of baptism in the Presbyterian Church, to notice that the said adult was formally asked to give his assent to the Apostles' Creed, presumably as a concise expression of the orthodox faith, and as such a necessary qualification for his admittance to full membership in that communion. I was impressed with the thought of still intense conservatism of the Church and the tremendous inertia which long-continued and deep-rooted prejudice offers to modern enlightenment. The Apostles' Creed as a statement of truth belongs to an age when the Church gravely asserted that the Bible was verbally inspired, being essentially divine and without admixture of human error. It was therefore of equal and paramount authority throughout, and its every statement yea and amen. It is needless to say that modern science and modern Biblical criticism have rudely shattered these cherished idols, and their resurrection is impossible. But if the evidences for the authority of the Bible so evidently require re-statement surely the dogmas of the creed require to be adapted to the new foundation before the Church has any right to impose them upon the conscience of its members. Nay, further, with the weapons of precision at the command of the modern Bible student a creed which at best merely expresses truth in vague generalities is a stumbling block and an imposition.

D. STEWART.
London, Ont., Oct. 16.

Note.—The Presbyterian Church in Canada does not usually ask its members to assent to the Apostles' Creed or to any similar statement of belief on making a profession of their faith, though individual ministers are in the habit of inviting them to do so. All that bit of inviting them to do so. All that the Church requires is a credible profession of faith in Christ. But there are probably few among its members who would object to a brief statement like the Apostles' Creed, which has met with

such wide acceptance among Christians of all shades. This creed has nothing to do with the doctrine of verbal inspiration and does not depend on it. Many who would have difficulty on this latter point are quite ready to accept the creed and hold fast to all its articles.

POLICE IN JAPAN

METHODS OF DEALING WITH CRIME—RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

(From the Chicago 'Daily News.')
The head of the police department of Japan knows the master pickpockets are and they can be brought in when wanted. If a person of prominence has been robbed or if there is any special reason why stolen articles should be restored to their rightful owners the master pickpocket receives notice. Then what has been taken is returned to him from whom it was taken. It is even said here that in far off China the thieves hold all stolen property for three days, so if the sufferer from their depredations happens to be sufficiently prominent to have a pull with the police the plunder may return whence it came and the police get due credit for their activity and shrewdness.

When some public celebration is likely to draw great crowds from the city and country to witness it the police of the Japanese centre where the celebration is advertised to take place calmly imprison the 'master' pickpockets and keep them behind the bars until their liberation may spell less danger to the populace. This is our own dragnet system.

This same sort of mutual understanding is said to exist between the police and certain members of the class called 'gorotsuki,' which corresponds, roughly speaking, to our own toughs and thugs. These loafers, of whom there are many hundreds in all the big cities of Japan, presumably have some visible means of support, although their sole occupation seems to be that of making life uncomfortable for others, blackmailing outcast women and those outcasts among men whose source of income is chiefly derived from gambling.

Like the pickpockets, the 'gorotsuki' work in gangs under a chosen leader; the leader is known as the 'parent,' all those under him being called his 'children.' The loyalty that exists between the two knows no bounds; they are held together as by hoops of steel, and one counts on the support of the others on all occasions and under all circumstances.

The police department of Japan is wonderfully efficient. For while it is true that petty crimes of all sorts are numerous, as is only natural in a country as poor as Japan, murders and other crimes of violence are rare.

It remains to be said, however, that a big percentage of all stolen property is recovered and that robbery, owing to the peculiar structure of Japanese houses, is committed more easily than in America. While some people aver that 'grafting' is fairly common among the police there are those who stoutly maintain that it is practically unknown. If the latter speak truly it is greatly to the credit of the police for the salary of a policeman, amounting to about \$7 a month, would seem to make honesty next to impossible. But to offset temptation there is the pride of caste, for most of the police of Japan are descendants of the samurai class. They still carry swords, like their ancestors, and they are treated with great respect by the people.

Cardinal Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, has issued a stern prohibition against the priests and clerical students of his diocese riding bicycles, holding that the practice is contrary to the gravity of the priestly calling and distinction of conduct which should mark the clergy. An appeal to Rome, it is believed, would be fruitless, for Pius X, when he was Cardinal Sarto and Bishop of Mantua, took the same step forbidding clergy the use of bicycles.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

LOYALTY TO LOYALTY.

The 'high seriousness,' as Matthew Arnold would say, of Professor Josiah Royce's 'Philosophy of Loyalty' (Macmillan, Toronto, \$1.50), lends an abiding charm to his book. True hearts to whom service and courage and consistency are the main and worthy ideals of a lifetime think of 'loyalty' as the essence of all duty, and virtue, distinct from its traditional or chance associations. Duty is to be expressed in terms of loyalty; ethics and practical experience in the real world unite to enrich religion and life itself. Herein lies our author's venture. To simplify men's moral issues, to clear their vision for the sight of the eternal, to win hearts for loyalty. Loyalty to the best involves loyalty to the loyalties of others than ourselves; it knows no class hatreds or race prejudices. Its warfare is spiritual; 'enlightened loyalty takes no delight in great armies or in great navies for their own sake.' On the other hand, 'loyalty, as we have already seen, is an idealizing of human life, a communion with invisible aspects of our social existence.' My neighbor, then, beyond his practical routine activities, has a spiritual self or relation which calls for my loyal recognition. In other words, a philosophy of loyalty requires me to be loyal to an ideal relationship with my fellows—the 'invisible aspect of our social existence.' The very sacrifice my loyalty costs me is my spiritual reward. My loyalty may be to a lost cause, with yet stupendous results if my loyalty is intense and vital.

Man's extremity is loyalty's opportunity. . . . Grief it therefore transforms into a stimulating sense of need. If we have lost, then let us find. . . . What one learns from experience of grief over loss is precisely the true link between loyalty as a moral attitude, and whatever is eternally valuable in religion. One begins when one serves lost causes, to discover that, in some sense, one ought to devote one's highest loyalty precisely to the causes that are too good to be visibly realized at any one moment of this poor wretched fleeting time world in which we see and touch and find mere things, mere sensations, mere feelings of the moment. Loyalty wants the cause in its unity; it seeks, therefore, something essentially superhuman, and therefore loyalty is linked with religion.

THE ROMANCE OF THE REAPER.

Our wonderful harvests are made possible by the use of the machinery which has changed the whole character of farming during the last twenty years. The history of this machinery is told by an enthusiast in 'The Romance of the Reaper,' by Herbert N. Casson, (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.00). The beginning of the story is in loss and disappointment and bitter experience, the end is untold wealth and all the gigantic computations and comparisons in which the American enthusiast delights to indulge. After the idea of a harvester was really adopted by the most progressive farmers in the United States, after Cyrus McCormick and Obed Hussey had exhibited their reapers at the Crystal Palace exhibition of 1851, the competition between inventors became a battle royal. The era of the 'Reaper Kings' who went into the struggle from the love of their machines and the love of fighting is typified by the story of the 'reaper test' of Wm. Whiteley.

The feat that first made Whiteley famous was performed at Jamestown, Ohio, in 1857. His competitor was doing as good work as he was; whereupon he sprang from his seat, unhitched one horse and finished his course with a single, surprised etched pulling the heavy machine. His competitor followed suit and succeeded fully as well. This enraged Whiteley who was as powerful as a young Hercules. 'I can pull my reaper myself,' he shouted, turning his second horse loose and yoking his big shoulders into its harness. Such a thing had never been done before, and has never been done since, but it is true that in the passion of the moment Whiteley was filled with such strength that he ran the reaper from one side of the field to the other, cutting a full swath—a deed that had been done in Ancient Greece, would have placed him among the immortals.

These giants of competitive industry, with one exception sons of the farm, found it very much against the grain when the stress of business conditions made it almost inevitable that, instead of cutting each other's throats, they should so far give up their pride in their own special machines as to enter into some method of co-operation. Then comes the story of the success of the harvesting machinery abroad. A European business was built up first, providing the crowned heads with new playthings, and finally the body of the people with the means of livelihood. Mr. Casson illustrates his story with pictures of reapers in different parts of the world.

To-day the sun never sets and the season never closes for American harvesters. It is always harvest somewhere. The ripple of the ripened grain comes round the world and the American harvester follows it. . . . There are small horses in Russia, big ones in France, oxen in India, and camels in Siberia, and the harvesters must be adapted to each. The American harvester has become a citizen of the world, adopting the national dress of each country.

This unappreciated machine about which so little has been written, changed the face of the world. It moved the civilized nations up out of the bread-line. It made prosperity possible; and elevated the whole struggle for existence to a higher plane. Life is still a race—a'way will be by new bread. . . . Farm machinery represents our type of genius, it springs out of our national life,

and comes from us as inevitably as song comes from Italy, or silk from France. Why? Read the history of the United States. This was the first country so far as we know, where men of high intelligence went to work on manure upon the soil, and under such conditions as compelled them to develop a high degree of mechanical skill. The pioneer American farmer had to be his own carpenter and blacksmith. He had to build his own house and make his own harness. Consequently, before the Farmers' Republic was two generations old, the reaper was born in the little workshop behind the barn.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Arcana of Nature,' by Hudson Tuttle (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Company); 'What Meaneth This?', by the Rev. Benjamin Sherlock (Toronto: William Briggs); 'The Dawn of Womanhood,' by Gabrielle Jackson (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company); Report of the Proceedings of the International Free Trade Congress, London, August, 1908 (London: Unwin Brothers, Limited); 'The Ladies' Pageant,' by E. V. Lucas (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); the Quebec Tercentenary Commemorative History, Compiled and Edited by Frank Carrel and Louis Ferenczewicz, B.A. (Quebec: The 'Daily Telegraph' Printing House); the 'Century,' 'Busman's Magazine,' the 'Bohemian,' the 'American Review of Reviews,' the 'Westminster.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, the essayist, is still well to the fore in spite of the fact that he attempts the role of the novelist in his latest book, 'Over Bemerton's,' (Macmillan). The book is a success, of that there is no question so far as pleasant reading goes, but concerning its success as a novel there will probably be two minds. At best, the story included is secondary, even though satisfactorily disposed of when the book closes, and it is what the hero, the man over Bemerton's, finds, thinks, and says, that really matters. He has a happy hunting ground for the fine arrows of his thought in Bemerton's, the little old book store, run by the desirably fitting old book-dealer, and sometimes all that he does is to read you some of the best things he found there. There is an old grandmamma, too, of the hero's acquaintance, who is worth knowing, and some of the things that she might remember, but can't quite give her a tantalizing fascination. The hero has a love for old books, a love for old friends, and a love for old London itself, and he has a pleasant way of speaking of them all.

The dreary coasts and waters of the Labrador have often supplied Mr. Norman Duncan with an effective grey background to his pictures of living and longing humanity, and they serve him again in his volume of short stories entitled, 'Every Man for Himself,' (New York: Harper & Bros.). The land of long winter, of brief and busy summer, of rocks, and the hard-won bounty of the sea, it is little wonder that the terms of pathos and want tell the stories of its people best, but for all that, there is an unquenchable fire of the human heart that flashes out in the greyness of their existence at times, and there is a strength and simplicity in the character of the northern fisher folk that appeals to the imagination. The stories are all good, for the author has lived among these people and found his friends there.

The result of the competition for the First Novel Prize of 100 guineas, offered by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the London publisher, has just been announced. The winner is Mr. Rupert Lorraine, and the name of his story is, 'The Woman and the Sword.' Its action mostly takes place in Germany during the grim and almost unimaginably turbulent period of the Thirty Years' War, during which Gilbert Charrington, the hero, a soldier of fortune in the Protestant cause, has been in the service of half the captains of Europe. The book is to appear in Unwin's Colonial Library.

OTHER LANDS.

That you must live with a man to really know him is a generally accepted fact, and it is the same with nations; the author who would really know the people about whom he would write must make himself one of them and drop preconceived notions. Not in the cities of Italy did Lina Duff Gordon (Mrs. Aubrey Waterfield) find the friends of whom she writes in 'Home Life in Italy,' (London: Methuen), but in the valleys and villages of the Carrara Mountains, where the people still live the old quaint life of long years ago. Their frank indolence, even, is a delight under the genial rays of the Italian sun, and life in Italy as Mrs. Waterfield describes it, is one long holiday of happiness. Under it all, nevertheless, is the knowledge of poverty to which the people are gradually awakening, while, also, to be poor in the country is one thing, and to be poor in the city is another. The author is not insensible to the stern facts of Italian life, although she prefers to dwell on its no less evident delights. The illustrations are from photographs.

An autumn publication of the Revell Company is a collection of stories and personal experiences associated with diplomatic and missionary work in Corea and China, by the Hon. Horace Allen, at first missionary, and later, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to Corea. As a physician, Dr. Allen was called to the Korean palace at a critical time, when a doctor's services were sadly needed and demonstrated the efficiency of western medical practice. He was in an official position where he had exceptional opportunities for studying the life and character of the ruling classes of Corea,

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram

WINNIPEG

THE circulation statements of The Telegram, Daily and Weekly, have been examined and certified to by the Association of American Advertisers. The actuary of this Association made his examination of the weekly records on September 25, 1908, and in addition to issuing the ordinary certificate, gave a detailed statement showing where the papers are distributed. This information is of value to advertisers. The agent of the Association made application to examine the circulation statements and books of the other weekly and monthly publications, but, with one exception, was denied the privilege.

That The Telegram extended full privileges of examination without restriction is evidenced by the complete detailed report of the examiner now on file in The Telegram office, and which may be seen by any advertiser. A copy will be mailed free to any address.

EXTRACTS FROM EXAMINER'S DETAILED REPORT

"The average circulation of the Weekly issue, paid and unpaid, for last month of period examined (August, 1908,) is 2,144 copies greater than the average for the entire period examined and is 7,153 copies greater than the average for first month of period examined (September, 1907), being 26,665 copies."

"The circulation is distributed in the towns and rural districts of the several provinces of Western Canada, as follows.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA	9,700
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA	6,500
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN	9,500
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THE FROST & WOOD CO., MANUFACTURERS AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SMITH'S FALLS, ONTARIO, say: Some time ago we requested a list of your subscribers at different post offices. We have investigated the class of these subscribers, and from returns received from our organization, we find that almost 90 per cent. of the subscribers of The Weekly Telegram at the points in question are farmers, or follow some rural occupation in which machinery can be used. We do not imagine that this percentage would stand with your entire circulation, but as it is the only test we can make of that circulation, it seems to us to be a pretty satisfactory one.

F. C. STEVENS, MANAGER IDEAL FENCE CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, says: We beg to say that we have always found The Telegram one of the top notchers for advertising purposes. We have told the advertising agency placing our advertising that we are going to cut out many of the papers we used this year, and it may be some satisfaction for you to know that The Weekly Telegram is not among the number that we intend to drop.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, WINNIPEG, say: We have obtained very satisfactory results and many direct replies from the advertising placed in The Weekly Telegram during the last four months that we have been using your medium.

THE FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM WINNIPEG

Thus he supplemented his prior knowledge concerning the masses gained during his missionary career.

A rather informal and chatty book may be none the less informing, and while it may not be easy to definitely class Mrs. Ella Higginson's 'Alaska—the Great Country' (Macmillan) the descriptions are good and the book itself is reliable. Alaska is not far away, and today it is easy to get at, yet in many ways it differs from the rest of the American continent, and the development of nationality beyond the boundary line is quite distinct. The book is illustrated.

'India: Its Life and Thought' (Macmillan) is another book on the land of his life's work, by the Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., author of 'India's Problem,' 'Krishna or Christ,' etc. Thirty years of a missionary's experience among the people of whom he writes give the Rev. Dr. Jones authority, and the book is written from the sympathetic view point of one who has gladly given his life to these people. The book shows remarkable insight into the problems and tendencies of the present day in India. The illustrations are from photographs collected by the author.

Messrs. Longmans & Co. are including amongst their early publications a work which will be of no little interest in view of recent occurrences in Morocco. The title will be 'In Morocco with General d'Amade,' by Major Rankin, who acted as correspondent for the 'Times' during this year's operations in the Chaonia, and who is well known as the author of the 'Subaltern's Letters.' He was the only foreigner with the French columns during the fighting in the Chaonia from January to April, this year, and he gives full and practical information as to the organization of the French forces in the field, whilst his description of his visit

to Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz at Rabat, and of life at Casablanca in all its aspects will afford the reader some idea of the problems which will have to be dealt with in the settlement of the Moroccan question.

MAGAZINES.

The opening paper of the November 'Busy Man's Magazine' is an illustrated article by G. W. Stephens, on 'Canadian Transportation,' touching briefly on the beginnings and the great names connected with this early history, but chiefly concerned with the wonderful facilities being at present developed and the future they are opening out. 'Making Canadian Weather Predictions,' by Archie P. McKishnie, is an account of the work being done at the Dominion Meteorological Observatory at Toronto. The joke at the weather man's expense is becoming less and less applicable as the years pass, and men of wisdom now look well to his warnings. In 'Some Men and Events in the Public Eye,' S. A. Warner gives short sketches of the careers of the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, of the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, of the Hon. Charles Murphy, Canada's new Secretary of State, and others. Many of the selected articles in this number are also very good.

Far and wide does the November 'Travel Magazine' carry its readers, at one time for 'A Mediterranean Cruise' in a thirty-foot sloop yacht, with an obliging young Neapolitan nobleman aboard as host, then across the waters and in among 'The Rifis in Morocco,' the lawless mountain tribes for whom their Sultan will not be responsible. The writer of this article recalls the fearless visit of Sir John Drummond Hay, in 1835, with its consequent truce to piracy among these tribes. 'Paris as a Touring

Centre' is discussed, 'The Ascent of the Jungfrau by Electric Railway' is negotiated, the pleasures of 'Coaching in the British Isles' are dwelt upon, 'House-keeping in the Philippines' is explained, and there are glimpses at Tangier, at Kamakura, where the Great Buddha sits in age-long meditation on the 'otoko blossom' at New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji. 'A Calendar of Travel' suggests various winter resorts nearer home, that is, in the Southern States, and 'Early Autumn Days in Old Lyme' shows the old New England town still in its beauty.

The current issue of 'Night and Day,' the quarterly organ of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, tells the story of a work which has rescued over sixty-seven thousand children, and which has always eight thousand under its care. A fully illustrated account is given of the annual meeting of the homes and an abstract of its report for the year 1907. The fourth party of emigrants from the homes for 1908 has left for Canada. This party—163 strong—brings up the number emigrated by the homes in all to the astounding total of 20,671. Most of these have come to Canada, and 98 per cent of them have done well. The accounts of the year are appended. A copy of the magazine will be sent gratis, and post free to any one on application to the honorary secretary, Mr. Geo. Code, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

VARIOUS.

For the Sunday-school teacher, Bible-class leader, or any one who has a friend to appreciate it, there is a good suggestion for the Christmas present problem in the Bible Reader's Friendship Calendar. The calendar itself is in pad form and contains on each of its 263 pages optional portions for morning scripture reading, and a single verse to be memorized by the one who is 'too busy' for

more. Ample blank space is provided on each page for memoranda of engagements, meetings, etc., and the pad is so constructed that the raising of the leaves to record these in advance will not injure it. Church and national holidays are noted and a terse epigram of verse of a hymn is quoted by way of an evening meditation. It is designed in four styles, and illustrated descriptive circulars may be had from the publishers, the Church Calendar Company, 159 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Oxford University Press, which has been exhibiting in four different groups at the Franco-British Exhibition, has gained the great distinction of being awarded four grand prizes—one each for printing, books and bookbinding, reproductions of old manuscripts and drawings, and Oxford India paper. The last is the only grand prize awarded for paper.

A dainty Christmas gift booklet is recently issued from Revells, 'The Angel and the Star,' by Ralph Connor. The tale itself is not long. It is the story of the first Christmas night, around the facts of which the novelist has woven his fancy, in a prose poem of sacred imagination. The booklet is equipped with colored illustrations. This is the only volume that is to come from the popular author of 'The Sky Pilot' and 'The Doctor,' this season.

Another stage in the history of the Oxford English Dictionary is marked by the completion of Volume VI, L-N, by Dr. Bradley and Dr. Craigie. Volume VII is finished as far as Premiums, and Sir James Murray will have another portion of P ready by the end of the year. In Vol. VIII, Q-S, the words from Rihaldously onward have yet to appear. Thirteen half volumes are now available.

CHINESE PAPERS

AND EDITORS.

They Nearly All Clamor for Reform.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED NATIVE JOURNALS NOW—CURIOUS GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The Chinese press is no new institution. The 'Pekingpao,' the official organ, according to Chinese authorities, has been in existence for a thousand years.

Each Chinese province has its representative newspaper, but the journals with the largest circulation hail from Shanghai, Peking, Tien-Tsin and Canton.

The women of Peking conduct a ladies' journal, the 'Nupao,' of which the editor-in-chief is a sister of Prince Son.

USE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It sometimes happens that the foundation of a newspaper is due to the liberality of a viceroy or governor.

The new press regulations which the Chinese Government put into force last May established an official control over native-owned newspapers.

ARE YOU WEAK AFTER SICKNESS?

Later on it will be harder to get strong than to-day. What are you doing to get well?

A case in point is well exemplified in the following letter from Mrs. V. J. Wilder, wife of a well known citizen of Pittsfield, who writes: 'I had a nervous disorder that completely prostrated me.'

Try Ferrozone to-day! The nourishment and vital energy it supplies is wonderful.

tory matter against the throne, for disturbance of the public peace, or for tending to degrade customs, the offenders render themselves liable to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years.

EDITORS AND TOPICS.

Editors of Chinese newspapers are generally recruited from the ranks of literary men who previously have exercised high mandarin functions.

More significant of the tendency of Chinese journalism is the fact that the same restrictions are observed with respect to the most powerful personalities, and even penetrate to the Imperial palace.

Chinese journalism apart from politics, finds its most sympathetic outlet in the serial story.

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BLACK FOX KILLED IN NOME

(Nome correspondent Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.')

A black fox with a pelt worth \$500, driven from the hills by the extreme cold, was killed on the streets of Nome last week.

WHEN THE BAMBOO BLAZES

THIS IS THE FIERCEST FOREST FIRE THAT ANY LAND CAN SHOW.

(New York 'Sun.')

When the forests are alive, when the smoke makes dusk at noon and reddens the harvest moon a thousand miles away, there is the measure of a conflagration.

In Cambodia, where the bamboo groves along the rivers cover the space of forests, it is no unusual thing for fires to break out and sweep all before them for many miles.

Let two swaying stalks of dry bamboo be set in motion by the breeze, let one rub across the other long enough, and the friction will set the spark; the long, dry leaves will feed the flame.

From such a burst of fire there could be no escape. Fortunately it passes high overhead at the tops of the bamboos.

Bamboo forest fires have another quality which is all their own. They bang and rattle with thunderous crashes, as of artillery fire, without cessation.

St. Swithin was a Bishop in Winchester, and was much beloved and respected. He was extremely humble, and he especially asked that he should be buried outside the churchyard.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ST. SWITHIN SUPERSTITION.

St. Swithin was a Bishop in Winchester, and was much beloved and respected. He was extremely humble, and he especially asked that he should be buried outside the churchyard.

THE HALCYON.

(From 'Suburban Life.')

The kingfisher is the halcyon of the ancients, who attributed to its spirit after death the power of directing the course of the winds.

BOER WAR NURSING

FEVERISH DAYS AT CAPETOWN AND WORK IN DURBAN HARBOR.

Chapters in the November 'Century' of 'The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill' tell most interestingly of her journey to South Africa in January, 1900.

The seventeen days of our journey to Capetown were busy ones, she writes. We were spared monotony by the work of getting the wards in order, and to rescue our hundreds of gifts from the chaos of the hold was no light occupation.

Capetown, with its bay full of transports disembarking troops, the feverish activity of its docks and its streets crowded with khaki-clad soldiers, seemed indeed the real thing.

The Standard Bank was an amazing sight of bustling activity, men in every variety of whack-colored clothes, trousers breeches, puttees, gaiters, sombreros, helmets and field-service caps, rushing in and out all day.

The day of our arrival the principal medical officer came on board, and after visiting the ship, informed us that we were at once to be sent to Durban to fill up with patients, and return to England.

HOW NATIONS EAT

Over against us is a man whose hand and fingers are all conversational. They dart from face to the infinite, returning with a touch on the nose.

TABLE MANNERS OF AMERICANS AND THOSE OF EUROPEANS.

Over against us is a man whose hand and fingers are all conversational. They dart from face to the infinite, returning with a touch on the nose.

To Awaken the Liver

Coated Tongue, aching head, biliousness, indigestion, constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels, feelings of depression and ill-temper.

RED IS MAN'S COLOR

ONCE THOUGHT TO CURE DIS-EASE AND TO WARD OFF BAD LUCK.

The partiality for the color red may not be mere chance, for it has played an important part in the art and decoration of all races of men, and to it are attached many old superstitions.

In our earliest forms of art we learn that various colors had special significances, generally in distinguishing the sexes.

There still remain many curious superstitions concerning this interesting color. For instance, a great aversion to red hair exists among the peasants of England and Wales.

When a fisherman of northern England is mending his tackle the approach of a red-haired individual is solemnly believed to presage ill fortune unless the end of the line or net is immediately passed through a flame.

In New Zealand the house in which death has occurred is painted with this color to keep out the bad spirits, and the path to the funeral procession is blazed with streaks of red to prevent the demons from following.

THE ABSENT-MINDEDNESS OF GENIUS.

The absent-mindedness of great thinkers is a well known phenomenon. When Morse had completed his wonderful telegraphic system he confessed to a difficulty which appeared to him almost insurmountable.

LARCH 2,000 YEARS OLD.

Italy can boast of a larch tree the age of which is estimated to be 2,000 years. It is situated on the northern flank of Mont Cetif, in the direction of the huts of Pian Veni above Courmayeur.

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR IN CHIEF AT FIFTEEN.

I saw Gladstone again a little later, when he was spending a few days on his property at Seaforth, which my master had been required to survey.

I could see that he was more amused than I was, and then he came up to me and asked to see my maps and the figures in my survey book.

I did not expect him to remember me, but I think he must have done so, for quite two years afterwards, without any intervening incident or other point of touch, I had a letter from the office in Union Court saying that his brother wished to make me the steward of the Gladstone estates in Lancashire.

Their expectations were, however, in no way being fulfilled, for, already, books had called off the devotion that ought to have been given to the drawing board and T-square.

MISSIONARY'S LITTLE JOKE

Lengthening the Day for a Korean Village.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Among the American missionaries who were in the habit of making protracted trips in the interior of the country there was one who, in addition to being a zealous worker, was also a good deal of a wag.

Now, watches and alarm clocks were an unknown luxury in the village, and the people were accustomed to time their rising hour by the roosters. In a few moments, therefore, the sleepy Koreans came straggling out of their little huts, and after starting the fires on which to boil the morning rice, lighted their long bamboo pipes and squatted round in little groups to wait for sunrise.

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Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live Stock Exhibition. Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 5. Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S., Nov. 30-Dec. 3. National Dairy Show, Chicago, Dec. 2-10. Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 7-11.

CURRENT COMMENTS

A continuous income is desired by the dairy farmer, which is possible in no other farm industry unless in poultry keeping.

A recent Wisconsin experiment is interesting in showing the value of different grasses sown to young sows. Six young sows were fed on equal parts of wheat middlings and ground barley mixed with skim milk. They made a total gain of 650 pounds in fifteen weeks.

It is a good plan at this season of year to make a well-organized effort to have all scattered tools gathered into place, all lumber piled up, and a general preparation made for the coming of the snowstorm. It gives one a most comfortable feeling to look out of the window at the thickly descending snow flakes, realizing at the same time that all shovels, chains, sacks, pieces of lumber, barrow sets, and all the other early stored things about the farm have been safely stowed under a good roof.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the dairy school, Kingston, Ont., has accepted a position on the staff of Manitoba Agricultural College and leaves Nov. 15. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Gananoque, Ont., and is a former graduate of Queen's University. Ten years ago he went west and accepted a government position in connection with dairying matters in the province of Saskatchewan, with headquarters at Regina. In 1901 he took up a position in Kingston, where he became superintendent of the dairy school.

A writer recommends what he calls 'carbolic-campior' for subduing bees for easy handling. It is easily prepared in the following way. Into a 4 oz. bottle put 1 oz. of carbolic acid in crystals (i.e., pure phenol), and add to this 2 oz. of campior broken up into little pieces. Immediately they come in contact the two solids begin to run into a liquid, and in a few minutes with a little shaking, the entire mass will be converted into a clear liquid, having a rather pleasant smell, in which campior predominates. A few drops of this liquid sprinkled on a sheet subdues the bees in a wonderful manner.

In 1906 I had about two acres of rape, sown broadcast on land that was worked from cut stubble. It was a good crop, and answered as a summer's pasture for a dozen brood sows, with a few oat sheaves given twice daily with a liberal supply of water. The sows were healthy, and had very good healthy litters. I think it is a cheap food for young stock either hogs or cattle. Cattle will eat it after it is frozen in the fall. I believe it might be cut, dried and used in winter. I cannot say how much pork will cost raised on rape, but I think it a cheap food for growing stock. Last year I tried a little Essex rape seed from the provincial authorities at Regina, sown in drills two feet apart, as an experiment. So far as I remember, it produced up to twelve tons per acre. Sown in May, June or July with the drill, not too deeply, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart.—Matthew Story.

There is no other animal which so soon exhibits indications of distress as a sheep does. It is not a hardy animal and by careless neglect it soon shows its condition by its distress and its appealing attempts to call the attention of the shepherd to its trouble. It is at this time that the shepherd should give due attention to and set the animal right. By reference to any good book on sheep he will be able to diagnose the trouble and apply the needed remedy. When a sheep is in pain it suffers more than any other animal because of its weaker constitution and inability to withstand the draft on its vitality, and its habit of hiding in some secluded place, where it will bear its troubles in solitude and silence until nature is exhausted and it dies makes the constant attention of the shepherd his first care and duty.

The executive of the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association, with the approval of the department of agriculture, has arranged for a series of meetings all through the eastern part of the province. The territory is divided into seventeen sections, and a meeting will be held in each. Representatives to the board of the association will also be elected at these meetings, which have been arranged as below:

- November 4—Peterborough. November 5—Lindsay. November 6—Campbellford. November 17—Perth. November 18—Kemptville. November 19—Vars. November 20—Vankleek Hill. November 23—Lancaster. November 24—North Williamsburg. November 25—Avenmore. November 26—North Gower. November 27—Cobden. December 1—Madoc. December 2—Belleville. December 3—Napane. December 4—Gananoque. December 5—Kingston.

Good butter should always be branded by the manufacturer, because the consumers are sure to look for it again.

DO NOT NEGLECT WEEDS

Canadian farmers are becoming more and more alive to the importance of eradicating weeds. When once located in the soil, and even slightly neglected, it is very hard to get rid of them.

Besides the weeds which flourish more or less in the cultivated crops, there are those which are road side, waste place and broken land commoners. Most of them are unsightly, very hard to eradicate and are rapid spreaders, says Mr. T. G. Raynor, in the 'Canadian Dairyman.' Among the worst are the ox-eye daisy, chickory, blue weed, orange hawk weed. Less frequently seen, are ellacampagne and teasel. Neglect in preventing them going to seed on the public highways and railways is largely responsible for their spread to the broken and uncultivated lands. It is too true, however, that some farmers are careless and thoughtless enough not only of their own, but their neighbors' interests, to sow the screenings containing all the rubbish of the grass and clover seeds they may grow on any fallow ground they may happen to have, expecting to get good results from the good seed which may be in it, but often reaping a harvest of weed life, that years of patient and persistent effort on the part of themselves or others, is unable to overcome. It also becomes a menace to adjoining lands, and it isn't long before whole communities, where broken lands obtain, are overrun with one or more forms of noxious weed life.

In most instances where noxious weeds have spread in these ways, someone might have prevented it by a little knowledge and persistent effort. The highways over which hay and grain are carried is a continual source of danger from weed infestation. The railways, it

has effective laws and the proper machinery to enforce them. What good will education do unless it enlightens the conscience, very rapidly indeed, in checking the introduction of some weeds common in the western provinces of Canada, but which are being more or less introduced and distributed through the purchase of feed grain and screening by flour and feed men, millers, and even farmers during the past winter? Surely it is high time the Ontario Legislature made some restrictions on the wholesale introduction and destruction of weed seeds from the West, which is now going on, and will continue to go on, if the strong arm of the law does not interfere.

What about that notorious Perennial Sow Thistle too? Are we to wait for enlightenment and let the careless and ignorant farmer allow his crop of thistles to mature so that the wind will pick them up and distribute them indiscriminately all over the neighborhood where they are found? There is nothing on the Ontario Statutes now to prevent this being done. The law as it now stands prevents a municipal officer from destroying any kind of weed in a crop where, destroying the weed, the grain would be injured. We need this law broadened somewhat to cover at least the Perennial Sow Thistle along the lines adopted by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

The Dominion law, known as the Seed Control Act, needs amending to be more effective in preventing the commerce in weed seeds both in the small and large seeds. The law has already had a good effect in preventing the wholesale distribution of weed seeds in this way; yet in allowing the sale of as many as five noxious weed seeds per thousand it admits of the sale of too dirty seed, as at that rate it allows about 1,450 to be sold in a pound of Red Clover seed. The law allows of the sale of a grade of seed bordering on screenings which, while not containing many of the prohibited weed

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IMPROVING DAIRY CONDITIONS

A bulletin from Storrs, Conn., experiment station, prepared by J. M. Trueman, treats the subject, 'Improving Dairy Conditions,' and has the following to say about the head of the herd:

The dairy herd can be improved in the least time and with the least cost by the use of a high class, pure bred sire. He should not only be a pure bred, but should be a good pure bred. The time has gone by for paying high prices for animals simply because they are registered. The dairyman of to-day should have a bull whose immediate ancestors are, or have been, heavy producers. His dam, and his granddam on his sire's side, must be able to produce milk, or butterfat, or both, in large quantities. If these two ancestors are first class in every way the question of pedigree is largely settled. It is folly to go back five or six generations to find a good animal, or even a famous animal in a pedigree, and to pass over four or five generations of non-producers. It is the immediate ancestry that counts. The dairyman who wants a good bull is safe, as far as pedigree is concerned, in selecting one whose dam and two granddams have been fine producers, and whose sire is a good individual of dairy type.

The bull chosen should be a good individual as well as have a good pedigree. It is not wise to use a poor animal simply because his ancestors have been good, for he will be one of the ancestors of the succeeding generations. The bull should be vigorous as shown by a bright eye, a wide awake, active disposition, a full crest, broad chest, fine silky hair, and soft hide. He should have a large deep body, with well-sprung ribs, indicating feeding capacity. He should not be coarse and beefy. The hind quarters should not be peaked, but should be comparatively light. The thighs should not be overloaded with fat, and he should be well cut up in the waist. He should have a fine straight-away walking gait, not cross-legged. When you find one just right, buy him, and do not be too particular about the price.

It does not require as much skill to breed good grades as it does to breed pure bred. The pure bred bull will be prepotent over the grade cows, and the calves will be more than half blood in actual characteristics. The strong blood of the pure bred bull impresses the offspring much more than does the weaker blood of the grade, so that the bull becomes more than half the grade herd. On the other hand, in breeding pure bred together great judgment is required to get the two currents of strong blood to mix well, otherwise the results may be, and often are, disastrous. The two do not 'mix' well and the offspring is poorer than either parent.

The blood of the good bull may be more strongly impressed upon the grades by closer inbreeding than is advisable when raising pure bred. A strong bull bred to grade cows gets strong heifers, and he may be bred again to his own with a strong likelihood of getting seventy-five percent of the blood of the sire in the heifers of the second generation. It is not wise to inbreed too much when raising pure bred, but it may be practised with excellent results in the case of grades.

The particular breed that is used is not important. Each farmer should select the one he likes best. In building up a herd for the dairy, it is best to use one of the distinctive dairy breeds. There is variety and quality enough in the four leading dairy breeds to satisfy the ambition and exercise the skill of any and all dairymen.

Breed does not guarantee excellence in individuals. Unfortunately there are poor specimens in every breed, and the only safe method is to depend on pedigree and performance, and not to think that an animal must be good simply because it belongs to a good breed.

FORMALDEHYDE IN PRESERVING FRUIT

Such a furor has been raised over the discovery a short time ago that manufacturers and dealers were utilizing formaldehyde or formalin in dangerous quantities for the preservation of human foodstuffs that many of the states have enacted laws strictly prohibiting the use of this preservative. As its presence in food is easily detected, the result is that it is now but little employed.

Formaldehyde is, however, a most valuable preservative, and there is no objection to the farmer using it for his individual consumption. Used in proper proportions it is not harmful although in larger quantities it is extremely dangerous to health. The same can be said of a hundred drugs in common use. For example, used in a weak solution formaldehyde is an ideal cleanser for the tubes of milking machines or for any appliance which comes in contact with milk that cannot be easily cleaned, but under a number of state laws it cannot be used for such purposes, where the product is sold, since the least trace of it can be detected, when the milk will be destroyed and a heavy fine or imprisonment imposed on the vendor.

A number of experiments noted by the Department of Agriculture show that formaldehyde can be very successfully employed in the preservation of fresh fruit. A French scientist, Perrier, found that apples immersed in a solution of eight parts formaldehyde to one thousand parts of water, for fifteen minutes, an entirely safe proceeding—were effectively preserved from decay and as a result large number of farmers in France preserve their fruit in this way for winter use.

The effect of the treatment is to kill the decay. As the French laws, however, prohibit the use of this preservative, it is not employed commercially. Experiments in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England, show similar favorable results and this preservative is recommended for the preservation of winter supply of apples.—G. E. M.

MANGELS FOR THE DAIRYMAN

Few dairymen, in this enlightened age, attempt to winter their stock without mangels. Roots of some kind for winter feeding are essential if one would maintain his stock in the most healthful condition. Turnips answer very well for feeding beefing cattle, or young stuff. For dairy cattle, however, turnips are unsuitable, as there is always danger of tainting the milk, though there is no danger of taint from mangels.

Farmers who have grown both mangels and turnips for years, are of the opinion that one can be grown as easily as the other, taking everything into account. True, turnips are somewhat easier to thin. But they are subject to insect pests, and being sown late in the season, are frequently caught by drought; besides, they do not yield as heavily as mangels in the long run. Mangels, on the other hand, are sown at a time when growth is almost certain. They are subject to no disease, and if the right sorts are grown, they are comparatively easily handled, and yield abundantly.

Success in mangel growing depends in a large measure upon the system one has of growing them. Some growers persist in rigging up the ground, and then sowing their seed upon these ridges with a small drill. This is invariably a great waste of time and labor. It has been proven by experiment that level cultivation will give larger yields than ridges. When sown on the level, one can get the crop in with despatch, making use of the common grain drill, and sowing three rows at one time; besides having no trouble with ridges, which are frequently difficult to make, especially if the field be an old piece of sod. If sown on the level, it is possible to do a large portion of the hoeing with the harrow, before the mangel plants appear. Myriads of small weeds are destroyed by a single stroke of the harrow; at the same time a soil mulch is formed, which prevents undue evaporation. With ridges, this early destruction of weeds and mulching, is impossible.

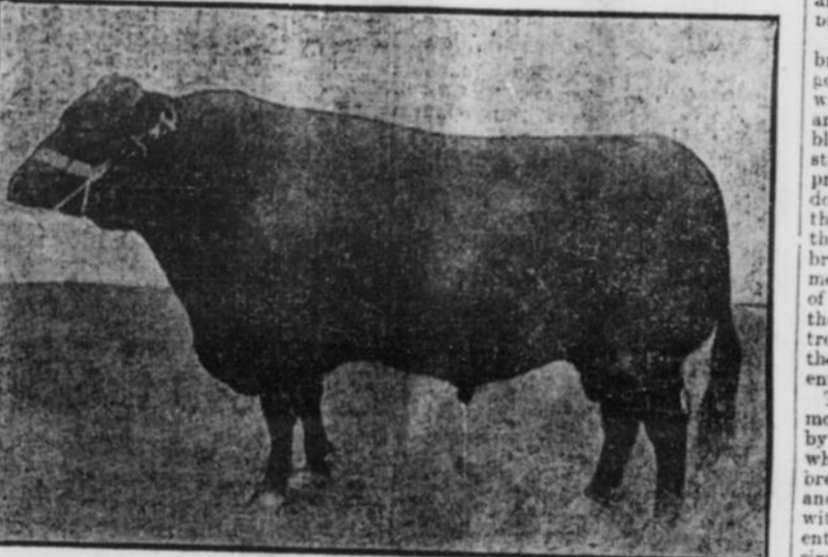
It is a great mistake to sow mangels too early. When sown early they are affected by the cold nights, and turn a sickly color. On land that has been properly prepared, the 20th of May is time enough to sow. The plants will then come up readily, and do well throughout the season.

When level cultivation is practised, one thing must be observed. The mangels must be thinned at the proper time. Lack of success with level cultivation can be attributed to a non-observance of this important point. When left too long, it is practically impossible to thin them, as there is little space in which to dispose of the rubbish. If taken at the four-leaf stage, closely cultivated, and promptly thinned, no trouble will be experienced. In order to thin them all at this desirable stage it is necessary to sow them at several times, a few days apart. In this way one can have them ready at such times as will suit his convenience.

BUILDING STABLE WALLS

In many districts cement is extensively used for stable walls, stone, brick, wood, etc., all being neglected, and cement concrete everywhere used. Concrete has two outstanding features that recommend its use: It is cheaper than stone, and as durable as any material yet available. The foundation of a concrete wall should be laid as for stone, the depth depending upon the nature of the soil, but should be below the frost line and dry. For the average-sized barn the wall is generally made one foot thick at the bottom, and drawn in to eight inches at the top, but for an unusually heavy frame it should be thicker. The amount of cement required will depend upon the brand used. A good rule to follow in estimating the number of barrels of cement and yards of gravel needed for a wall is to find the number of cubic feet to be built; then 128 cubic feet of gravel is required for each 100 cubic feet of wall, and one barrel of Portland cement in the proportion of one to ten for each thirty-five cubic feet of wall; or a barrel of rock cement, one to five, for each twenty cubic feet; that is, six barrels of rock cement or three of Portland for each cord of gravel or each one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Field stones may be used to make the gravel go farther, but they should not be within two inches of the outside of the wall. The best gravel to use is that containing from twenty to thirty percent of sand. If sand and broken stones are used, this can be gauged quite accurately. The building of the walls is quite a simple matter. Strong plank is used for moulding. Curbing or shoring, as it is sometimes called. These are set on edge on both sides of the projected wall, and held in place by stout stakes, which are held together at the top by wooden braces. The cement and gravel is mixed first dry, then while still being mixed water is added, until it is the consistency of thick mortar. This is then dumped into the curbing, and well rammed down with a heavy iron rammer. The ramming is the important part of concrete building. It is this packing that makes the cement and gravel bond; without it the mortar will simply dry out and crumble. If the mixture is shoveled in by one man, while another continually tamps with a good heavy tamper, the wall should be properly built. When tamped about enough the moisture rises to the surface of the concrete. About fourteen to eighteen inches are gilled in at a time, the work being dry enough in about twenty-four hours to raise the shoring another space. After a little experience a man becomes more proficient in the use of cement in all kinds of weather, hence it is best to employ one to boss the job who has had some experience in building concrete walls.



RED POLL BULL 'DAVYSON 265TH.' Shown by Lord Cranworth, Letton, Norfolk. First and champion at Royal Show at Newcast, etc.

may be said to their credit, are carrying out the law in destroying weeds before seeding on their premises more than are the municipalities through their officers on the public highways. Why farmers are so careless in this matter it is hard to conceive, and why the law is not better enforced it seems hard to understand.

It may be asked 'why enact more stringent laws to prevent weeds, certain kinds at least, from spreading, when the good laws we now have are so frequently ignored?' There is reason for the remark. It may be that many officers of the municipality this year did not know that the law relating to the destruction of weeds on the highways had been changed back to what it was a few years ago, when it was the duty of the pathmaster or road overseer to see that the weeds on his road-beat were destroyed. Placing the onus for their destruction on the owner or occupant of lands adjoining roadsides was somewhat unjust and hard to enforce. It is to be regretted this year that so many roadsides have been neglected. Officers of the law should look after this matter more closely. In very many instances a mower to cut a swath or two would have done the work.

The Ontario Legislature could not pass a better law to check the spread of weeds or aid in their destruction than to control more effectively the multiplication of the roadside curs, to the prohibition point almost, and encourage the breeding of sheep, and even allowing them the privilege of foraging on the public highways where practicable. There is no more useful agent in weed destruction than sheep. Breed more sheep and less curs, and the weeds will fast disappear.

In the fight against weeds, there are not a few who advocate educating the public in weed life and their destruction. It may be said that both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are doing a good deal along that line. The bulletins on weeds showing the cuts of a number of them in colors such as the one on farm weeds sent to the rural public schools and libraries throughout the Dominion by the Seed Branch, and the one sent out by the Provincial Department, of which there was a second edition published, are great helps in moulding public opinion. Our hope is in the youth of our country, and too much cannot be done to make them wise on this important question; but if we stopped at education we would fail to accomplish the ends sought, the checking of their spread and their entire eradication. We must

seeds, may contain very large quantities of seeds of foxtail, sheep sorrel, stickseed, lady's thumb, pig weed, lambs' quarters, etc., of which nearly every farm now has more than its quota.

What is most to be desired in this light to a finish against weeds, is the hearty co-operation on the part of all concerned, the farmer to use and grow only pure seed, the dealers to handle only such goods in a retail way at least. Let the rubbish be burnt, the inferior grades exported, and the very best kept for home use. This, coupled with the use of good farm implements, to which are attached strong horses, and the whole outfit directed by brains, will tell most effectively in the warfare against weeds. We appeal to the young people on the farms to help us.

FEEDING GRAIN TO THE EWES

I am confident that a great many sheep men make a mistake in taking the grain from their ewes as soon as they are turned to grass. It must be remembered that the change from dry feed to the succulent grass is a great one and it is very essential that the change be made gradually. Not only should the grain ration be continued at least until the sheep become thoroughly used to it, but the feeding of clover hay should be continued at least once a day for some time after the sheep are turned to grass. Quite often some farmers say that their sheep will not eat the hay after they are turned to grass, but I have eaten a reasonable amount of good clover hay in the morning with a relish. It is better to confine the sheep in a yard with access to the barn at night, especially during the early part of the summer when storms are so frequent, and feed the hay in the morning and continue the separate grain ration for the lambs until the pasture gets at its best.

For most economical results I find that, except during the short season when the pasture afforded is the very best, it will pay to grain the ewes right up until the time the lambs are weaned. This will prevent an abnormal shrinkage in flesh and will leave them in a condition to gain rapidly after the lambs are weaned, and so into winter quarters in good flesh so that it will be unnecessary to grain heavily during the period of winter confinement. This method of management will also give a better clip of wool as well as a more thrifty flock and much better lambs, and that at a very slight increase in the amount of grain fed, than where no grain is fed after the ewes are turned to grass and a heavier ration is fed during the winter in order to regain the lost flesh and condition.—Wm. H. Underwood in the 'Indiana Farmer.'

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS FOR SALE, OLD and young, male and female; good stock. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL Teas, etc. to the best families. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, \$33 per month, and expenses \$4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics. No experience necessary. We lay out your work for you. \$25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS MAN'G CO., London, Ontario.

For Sale

A CHOICE LITTER OF Smooth Hair Fox Terrier Pups, sired by 'Broadway Double', five and ten dollars each; satisfaction guaranteed. J. F. KELLY, Milton, Ont.

Books, Post Cards, &c.

DRAMATIC RECITATION BOOK. BEST collection published for price, 10c postpaid. ARTHUR RICE, Granby, Que.

VALUABLE ENGLISH RECIPE FOR Keeping Poultry in Health, and ensure abundance of EGGS. Directions, etc., 10 cents. W. ROGERS, Creighton, Ont.

CHRISTMAS POSTCARDS. EIGHT BEAUTIFUL designs, embossed in colors and gold, sent post free for 10c, stamps or coin. Eight New Year's Cards, 10c. Price list free. THE WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., Winnipeg, Canada, Dept. E.

POSTCARDS — BRITISH COLUMBIA'S beautiful scenery, 20c dozen. W. BAILEY, Carl Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPING — LEARN BOOKKEEPING at your own home. An Oxford Graduate will make a Bookkeeper of you at your home, within 4 weeks, for \$10, or refund your money. Easy system. Success assured; distance or experience immaterial. Write JAMES SHAW, B.A., Tusket N.S.

FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS. I TEACH you 9 secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs. Enclose stamp for price list of furs, guns, traps, etc. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

For late Classified Ads See Page 24

GARDEN TALKS

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

The stranger looked at the plants in the windows that were already dropping a few leaves, and shook his head with disapproving frown. 'They are too dry, and the temperature too high,' he said, turning around a flowering Begonia with deep bronzed leaves and pendant blossoms. But a sad discovery came to light with the moving of the plant was one-sided. In the corner where it had lived with but little sunshine the front half had developed, but at the back it was bare, unhealthily devoid of beauty or grace.

'That,' said the stranger, as he picked off some curled up leaves, 'is a type of much of our daily life, a fair side to the world, all our blossoms put forth to make a good showing in front, and only bare stems to form the inner life and growth.'

'Oh,' I said, rather impatiently, 'trouble has been pushing it into a corner without a chance for development.'

'Yes, yes,' he answered, 'it doesn't need a garden talker to tell that. It has been badly managed like a good many people. I was cramped and crowded in my own boyhood, perhaps that is the reason I am such a one-sided crank now.'

We are one-sided even in our generosity. It is too often sectarian and selfish. It must be our own countrymen, or our own church, or our own set, or party, and the rising generation are learning to bestow their restricted beneficence. It would be well for their children when they hear the story of the good Samaritan to have it impressed upon their minds that he didn't ask if the man who fell among thieves was a native of Samaria, or hesitate as to whether the money he spent would come back to the native town. As far as we know his good deed was done unquestioningly.

Too many of our actions that appear generous spring from a selfish root, and are as void of beautiful growth when brought to light as this poor begonia that has become so one-sided.

'Let us turn it round,' I suggested, 'give it more breathing space and a fresh chance.'

Mrs. F.L.—Rich soil, but no manure in the pot, which must be large enough for the bulb to spread out its roots.

The best way to plunge the pot in sand and leave it there until the approach of cold weather. Do not cover the bulb too deeply, and use judgment as to the time to bring them in, the object being,

Farm and Other Lands

100 ACRES, CLAY LOAM, 2 1/4 MILES from thriving town Burks Falls, 40 acres cleared, 20 acres fallow, 10 acres logged, ready for burning; balance bush mixed timber; good frame house and barn; this property has to be sold at once, going at a bargain. Address HERBERT SILVESTER, Burks Falls, Ont.

STOCK FARM, 640 ACRES HAY AND Fruit land, surrounded by many thousand acres of good pasture land, a first class horse farm, here cut 70 tons hay this season; farm can easily be developed to cut 300 tons per year; 20 acres fruit land; 100 apple trees, bearing this year; a large, well finished and furnished house; splendid running water in house; good barn and stock shed, large wagon shed, blacksmith shop and root house; situated in the Upper Columbia River Valley, with as good a climate as on earth, and conditions first class for stock raising. Reason for selling, owner is a mining engineer, and his business compels him to leave B. C. For terms and particulars address P. O. Box 12, Wilmer, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE — 102 ACRES—35 acres cleared; lot 20, con. 13, township of Macaulay; good frame barn; log house one-half mile from school; three miles from Port Sydney; five miles from Uttersoo station. Price, eight hundred dollars. For further particulars apply to B. F. James, Blacksmith, Uttersoo.

FINEST 60 ACRES IN THIS SECTION, laying in and out of the Town of Port Elgin; fine bank barn, 40 x 56, also driving shed, beautiful brick house, 9 rooms, cellar under most of it; buildings well constructed over \$3,000. Address Box 45, Port Elgin.

100 ACRES CHOICE LEVEL LAND, FREE of stone, 2 1/4 miles from thriving town Burks Falls; one frame house, 12 acres cleared, the balance covered with valuable timber. Also, 100 acres of splendid mixed timber, sold separate or together, and 4 1/2 acres of town property, divided into 17 building lots, will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply to DAVID STEVENSON, Burks Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE — 160 ACRES GOOD LAND, 4 miles north of City of Calgary, Alberta, at \$25.00 (twenty-five dollars) per acre, with lease for one or two years, of the 24-acre Dairy Farm adjoining, good water all fenced, stable for 25 milch cows, 6 horses, hen house for 100 hens, 60 acres under cultivation, two-story framehouse—use of implements, horses and cows at \$50 per month. Milk retelling in city at 16 quarts for \$1.00, to Hotels, 15 and 20 cents gallon, or wholesale to dairymen from 1st October to 1st May, at 18 cents gallon. EDGAR HOOPER, P.O., Calgary, Alberta.

DAIRY FARM — FOR SALE, A GOOD Dairy Farm of 300 acres; will raise 60 tons of good, wild hay; fair buildings; will sell for \$600; would also sell live stock and farming implements. For particulars, apply to THOS. LINDSAY, Denbigh, Ont.

GRAIN, FRUIT, DAIRY, AND POULTRY Farms For Sale, by leading estate brokers, SLAUGHTER & BAKER, of Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

In all cases, to get them to fill the pot with roots in a low temperature.

When well rooted the pot may be brought into a temperature of 55 degrees at night and fifteen higher in the daytime. When the flower stems are seen the plant should be liberally supplied with liquid manure once a week, taking care never to water unless there are signs of dryness.

If given the proper treatment a strong, well-rooted bulb will come into flower in eight or ten weeks from the time it is brought to a higher temperature.

SWEET HERBS. M.J.G.—An answer has been sent by mail to give you the required information. It is very seldom one sees in a modern garden the herbs that were such favorites in years gone by. Many were used for medicinal purposes and the old-fashioned gardener had his herbaceous with paleo-scent foliage and pungent scent, the wormwood and valerian, camphor and saffron.

Herbs date back a long time, but in 1657 Thomas Tusser wrote his book of 'Five hundred Points of Good Husbandry,' in which there was a chapter on 'Herbs necessary to grow in the garden.'

The saintly George Herbert wrote in his picture of the country parson, 'As for spices, he not only preferred home-bred things before them, but condemned them as vain and ostentatious, there is no spice comparable for herbs to cress, thyme, savory, mint, and for seeds to fennel and caraway seeds.'

Savory is supposed to have been taken to Britain by the Romans, and in all early English recipes these sweet herbs are much in evidence.

FRIZESIAS. Miss T.R.—You are rather late in planting your Frizeias for winter blooming as they should have been put into the pots in the month of August.

It is possible to force them a second year if they have been grown slowly and their vitality unimpaired. But they are not so reliable as fresh bulbs that can be purchased very cheaply. They do not require to be kept in the dark like Holland bulbs.

INDOOR BULBS. A Reader.—Bulbs for blooming indoors can be started until November, but could be earlier if wanted for Christmas at which time it is quite possible for the Roman Hyacinth to blossom. They must be kept in a cool dark cellar till rooted, with moderate watering if becoming dry. The whole success of pot culture depends upon getting the roots well established at a low temperature before beginning to force them. There is a great difference in the growing of these bulbs by amateurs for two people may purchase the same varieties of bulbs, keep in the same manner through the period of rooting, but with different results. For after bringing to the light it is very likely one will water spasmodically, and pay little attention to position, and the other will give a certain amount of care, and regular watering, shading from too much sunshine, that often causes the hyacinth to burst their buds without any stalks, and for which the grower often blames, but should be flowers can be had from bulbs all the winter from Christmas till Easter with a little attention.

TRANSPLANTING THE ORIENTAL POPPY. Lucia.—It is not very easy to remove the Oriental Poppy, for the top roots resent interference. If the seed is sown

where it is to remain over winter, that is the best method, but if it has to be removed, the time to do so is from the time it ceases its seed pods about midsummer till September, as for about six weeks at that period the roots are in a dormant condition.

It is a grand and gorgeous perennial and well worth caring for, giving us some wonderful blossoms in July.

FLOWER FOR NAME. Mamie L.—Your flower is that of the Crab's Claw Cactus, sometimes called Lobster-leaved Cactus. It is a native of Brazil and grows there on the trunks of trees. It is properly named Epiphyllum, and with good management will blossom from November to March.

HOW TO GROW SHRUBS. Mrs. G.—Try grouping your shrubs by some definite plan, and place clumps of similar Weigela or others that bloom at one time if you have space.

Purple leaved and yellow and white shrubs that show variegation do well grouped together, and the fruiting shrubs such as Barberries, Elaeagnus, Lue Cranberries and the Juneberry. One effective way is to group the June blossoming ones together.

A small group may be arranged of several shrubs of the same size and habit, even if blooming at different periods, or a belt of shrubbery with the taller in the background, the medium in the centre, and dwarfier varieties in front. The Spruces are fine for this purpose and Van Houttei is an instance of a shrub that forms the fountain like outline, does well as a single specimen.

Two handsome shrubs of this variety if placed at proper distances, are a very beautiful sight when wreathed with snowy flowers in mid-June.

SPEARMINT. Mr. F. writes in digging my garden I find quantities of spearmint, its roots are everywhere and it spreads worse than the plague of Egypt. What is it good for except mint sauce?

In answer, it must be said that like many other things it must be kept within bounds, but is useful as a medicinal herb for many ailments, and is used for culinary purposes. Put a clump of it in an out of the way corner where it will not be disturbed, and burn the rest, for it spreads, as you say, if allowed to grow.

CARNATION TWITTER. E.L.K.—From your description the insect that injures your Carnations is the 'tatter.' It is an insect that when seen by the naked eye is only the rounded part of an inch in length, and no thicker than a needle's point.

It is never very numerous on a plant, but very destructive, its effect upon the Carnation resembling the attacks of the red spider, except that the 'tatter' has a cankered and twisted appearance to the leaves and will destroy thousands of plants in a season.

There are few remedies that can be applied without injury to the plant, but an infusion of Quassia chips applied hot and often will sometimes diolodge them.

It has been found to work more mischief in light soil than on heavy clay, but its rapid nervous motion makes it hard to contend with.

JUSTACIA. Blife.—There need not be any trouble with your Justacia for in the way of temperature, watering and general culture it can be treated like a Geranium. It likes a rich loamy soil, and as the roots grow quickly, must be re-potted frequently.

The turf of old flowers should be cut off when withered, and a succession of them will be borne.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We handle 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 agency bureau for matters out 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.

GILDING BOOK COVERS. J.G., Nova Scotia.—How is gold bronze prepared for application to books, and how applied? Ans.—Gold powder is not used for lettering or ornamenting book covers. First, wash the book with six. When the cover is dry, gold leaf should be laid on with cotton wool or camel's hair tip, very slightly crossed. The gold leaf should be heated and then impressed on book in the ordinary position. Afterwards remove the gold leaf with rubber or benzine.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN. A Louisiana Subscriber.—1. What was the 'corn' mentioned in the Book of Genesis? Was it maize, or wheat, or some other grain? 2. Is it true that Christopher Columbus found maize growing on the American continent? Ans.—1. It was wheat which Joseph's brethren went down into Egypt to buy. Our maize or Indian corn was unknown to the Egyptians. The name 'corn' is applied generally to cereals in many old world countries to-day. 2. Maize had been cultivated in America long before the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus. There has been a good deal of discussion as to where Indian corn originated, but it is generally conceded that it is indigenous to America.

IRISH NAME FOR HOUSE.

Mr. M. Fogarty writes: I notice in the 'Witness' that somebody wants the Irish name for house, and an appropriate name in full on account of where his house is situated. I was born in Ireland, and lived there until I was twenty-one. The word 'sheeling' I never heard of, but 'sheela' is given as the name of a house. Kindly allow me to give a name that will suit. In older times the traveller in Ireland would inquire: 'Ce dhonnan sa Teach?' 'Who dwells in this house?' 'Teig' is the Irish for house, therefore, 'there' is a difference between 'house' and 'home' in the Irish language. 'Teig' is a house, 'Coille' is a wood, 'oas' is a river; the whole name complete for his house will be: 'Teig en emat Coille oas oas.' We are much obliged to Mr. Fogarty for his interest in this department, and his willingness to help our correspondents. The phrase is descriptive and interesting, but rather long as a name for a house, and we doubt if anyone not of the manner born can pronounce it with the proper effect.

STABAT MATER DOLOROSA.

Mrs. D. C.—Who wrote the Stabat Mater? Was Bernard, Monk of Cluny, the author? Ans.—The Latin hymn 'Stabat Mater Dolorosa' was written by Jacopo dei Benedetti Todi, who lived in the thirteenth century. He came of a noble family possessed of some wealth, and was educated at the University of Bologna, the intention of his family being that he should devote himself to the study of jurisprudence. He married, and the story goes that the sudden

death of his young wife was a shock from which he never recovered. However that may be, he was for the rest of his life governed by a sort of religious passion, not uncommon in the mystic of medieval time, but in his case finding expression in poems of the emotions rather than the intellect. About 1287 he became a member of the Franciscan order, and in the solitude of his cell wrote many of his hymns. From the quiet of the monastery he kept watch without and, with his pen, assailed with keen satire the sins and shortcomings of the Church, sparing neither pope, prelate, nor monk. The wildly Pope Boniface VIII., striving to grasp temporal power, cordially disliked the strict and uncompromising Franciscan. Jacopo was imprisoned and made to endure great hardships. On his release, he found refuge in a convent at Cellarino, where he died in 1306. The 'Stabat Mater Dolorosa' has been translated many times, but no translation equals the original. Bernard of Cluny or Merlais, was a Benedictine monk of the twelfth century, author of a notable poem, 'De Tempore Mundi', from which has been translated the hymns, 'The world is very evil,' 'Jerusalem, the golden,' and others.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

A.C.B. Saak, is looking for three selections for recitation: 'The Tay Bridge,' 'Music in the Background,' and a recitation for a boy, the verses ending in the line: 'Next time there's company ter tea, I tell you what—they won't see me.'

THE TAY BRIDGE.

A train has just started 'Midst waving of hands; Dear friends have been parted, And severed life's bands, 'A happy New Year! You hear some of them cry. While others with smiles Shout a merry 'Good-bye!'

And onward, and onward They fly in the night; Men in their old age, Bent, hoary and white; Youths, maidens and children No faces o'er-cast. They will soon be at home Once the bridge has been past.

And onward, and onward, And swiftly they glide; They partly have crossed, Or the turbulent tide. When the bridge snaps in twain And like arrow from bow, They are shot to meet death In the dark flood below.

Down, down, like a star From its home in the sky, Flies the train, and its freight of souls destined to die. Not one left to tell How they met their sad fate; Whether some were prepared, Or if all were too late.

O, God! help the living, This warning to heed, And, when death overtakes us, No care may we need; But to say, 'I am glad, When the summons is given, 'I'll take thee from earth, To be with Me in Heaven.'

K.D., Ontario, asks for the recitation, which tells of a teacher in a rural school falling in love with a farmer who was not very well educated. The last line is something like this: 'Be yer willin' ter marry me?' 'I be.'

A reader of the 'Witness,' Laprairie Co., asks for the verses entitled 'What ailed the pudding.'

THE INVENTOR'S WIFE.

The following humorous recitation is given at the request of a New Brunswick reader:

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job, Humph! Job had nothin' to try him; If he'd been married to Bijah Brown, folks wouldn't have dared come nigh him.

Trise, indeed! Now I'll tell you what—if you want to be sick of your life, Jest come and change places with me a spell, for I'm an inventor's wife.

And such inventions! I'm never sure, when I take up my coffee-pot, The Bijah hasn't been improvin' it, and it mayn't go off like a shot.

Why, didn't he make me a cradle once, that would keep itself a-rockin'; And didn't he pitch the baby out, and wasn't his head bruised shockin'?

And there was his 'Patent Peeler,' too—a wonderful thing 'I'll say; But it had one fault—it never stopped till the apple was peeled away.

As for locks and clocks, and mowin' machines, and reapers and all such trash, Wly, Bijah's invented heaps of 'em, but they don't bring in no cash.

Law! that don't worry him—no at all; he's the aggravatin'est man at all; He'll sit in the little workshop there, an' whistle and think and plan, Inventin' a Jew's harp to go by steam, or a new-fangled powder-horn.

While the children's goin' barefoot to school, and the weeds is chokin' our corn.

When I've been forced to chop the wood, and tend to the farm beside, And look at 'Bijah a-wettin' there, I've jest dropped down and cried. We lost the hull of our turnip crop while he was inventin' a gun; But I couldn't see any mercies when it busted before 'twas done.

So he turned it into a 'burglar alarm.' It ought to give thieves a fright—'Wouldn't scare an honest man out of his wits, if he sot it off at night. 'Scuse such curious things, 'Cept when I told you about his bedstead yet? 'Twas full of wheels and springs.

It had a key to wind it up, and a clock face at the head; A' you did was to turn them hands, and at an hour you said, 'That bed got up and shook itself, and bounced you on the floor. And then she ut, just like a box, so you couldn't sleep any more.



YOU'LL HAVE NO DOUBTS AND MAKE NO MISTAKES with an I.H.C. CREAM HARVESTER

BUY an I. H. C. Cream Harvester—take your choice and get either a Bluebell or Dairymaid, and you can make no mistake. You will have no doubts or wishes that you had bought some other kind of a separator because they get all the butter fat, making you more money from the cows whether few or many. They are so simple and easy to operate. They are so quickly and easily cleaned, the parts being easy to get at and wash with the two brushes that go with each machine. They are substantial and durable, as well as handsome in design. In fact, I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are built to give every satisfaction, save all annoyance, extra work and time. They are as nearly perfect in every way as it is possible to make them. Investigate these I. H. C. separators before you buy any kind. Be sure to get the best machine because it will last you a long time and should quickly pay for itself.

The Bluebell, a gear drive machine, and the Dairymaid, a chain drive machine, are both simple, clean skimmers, easy running, easy to clean, and are built to cause the least possible trouble in operation. Both have stood the hardest tests ever given any cream separator. Every machine is given a thorough factory test before it goes out. There is no possibility of your getting an I. H. C. Cream Harvester that is not right working. International local agents can supply you with catalogs, lithograph hangers and full particulars. Call and take the matter up with them, or write the nearest branch house. You will be interested in seeing a copy of booklet on the 'Development of the Cream Separator' which will be mailed on request. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg. International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago, V. S. A.

Medical. Inventin' a way to get out again. That was all very well to say. But I don't know he'd have found it out if I'd left him in all day. Now, wonder I've told you my story, do you wonder I'm tired of life? Or think it strange I often wish I wasn't an inventor's wife? MRS. E. P. CORBETT.

MEDICAL. RED NOSE. W.H.L. has been troubled with a red nose for the last three or four years. When out in the cold it becomes as red as a beet. Ans.—I am afraid you will find the trouble hard to cure. Redness of the nose is due to a weak condition of the superficial blood vessels, or a lack of tone. This becomes evident on any sudden change of temperature. Indigestion and the excessive use of alcohol are potent causes. In the case of women an additional cause is said to be the constant use of a tight veil. The application of sulphur ointment has been recommended. A good plan would be to make a sort of cap of kid, shaped to fit the nose. Attach a broad elastic to the sides and pass it behind the head. Arrange the nose to a moderate amount of even pressure is exerted on the nose. Wear it at night.

LEGAL. QUEBEC. A LINE FENCE. E.B.—If I build a stone wall on the line of my part of the fence could I be made to take it away? Ans.—No.

A BRITISH SUBJECT. C.H.P.—What is the citizenship of a man who, born in Canada, goes to the United States before the age of nineteen, takes out intention papers in Vermont, but after so doing does not stay long enough to vote there, and then comes back to Canada to reside in August, 1907? Ans.—He is still a British subject.

STILL AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. S.N.M.—1. What is my status? Born in the United States (in New Hampshire), lived there many years, voted, paid taxes there, removed to Canada, lived here fifteen years or more, have never been naturalized or voted here. Am I still an American citizen, or have I become a British subject without being naturalized? Some say that I have, and am no longer an American citizen. 2. A man born here and going to the United States, being naturalized, voting and living there many years, then comes back here, can he become a citizen and vote without being naturalized here? If so, how long must he reside here before he could vote? 3. A man and wife separate; there are children. Who has the legal custody of the children, the man or the woman, or is it at the discretion of the court as to who shall take them. Ans.—1. You are still American, and must be naturalized. 2. You are an American, and cannot vote here. 3. Husband has custody of children, unless the court orders otherwise.

RASH. 'Constant Reader.'—A severe skin disease, apparently contagious, has broken out in his family, and has affected several members of it. It was pronounced to be a form of scabies. The rash appeared first on the palms of the hands and on the fingers, gradually spreading to other parts of the body, and body. The spots resembled somewhat small-pox pustules, one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. When drained, the pustules would rapidly fill again, and required to be opened several times before they would subside, giving off at the same time a most offensive odor. Around the edges the flesh is much inflamed and painful. After draining painful sores form, which scab over and leave a scar like that of small-pox. The eruption appeared without any particular symptoms, and rapidly attacked one child after another. A severe cough, not unlike whooping-cough, accompanies the disease. Ans.—At this distance, and without seeing the rash, it is difficult to form a correct opinion on the matter. It might be itch, or again in setting. At any rate, it is clearly contagious. I should think a mild mercurial ointment would do most good, such as ointment of the oleate of mercury (five percent). Rub in twice daily.

Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separator, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits and availability.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

- 1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Nov. 15, 1908.

The Lord our Shepherd.—Psalm xxiii. Golden Text.—The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want. (Ps. xxiii., 1.)

Verse 1.—Does God personally shepherd each individual soul? Does scientific research and our fuller knowledge of the vast network of worlds in the universe tend to weaken or strengthen our faith in God's individual love and care for each person? Does God 'shepherd' and love sinners as well as saints? (Read Jesus's story of the lost sheep.)

May we learn of the reality of God's individual, and constant care of us by 'the practice of the presence of God,' the same as we learn to think and see, and do, almost everything else by practice? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Is it possible, for a Christian, to depend upon God, the same as one depends upon a government bank note, and to always have the comfort of that dependence in the most trying circumstances?

Verse 2.—As a matter of fact do all who serve God actually enjoy the bliss suggested by the figures, 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters?'

Are Christians like sheep, sometimes full and lie down 'chewing the cud of contentment,' and at other times, hunched for food, or flying for protection from the enemy?

Verse 3.—In the struggle for existence, with men as with sheep, the soul gets tired and weary, and its strength exhausted; what, and where, is the source for restoring this soul exhaustion?

What are some of the means which our shepherd takes, to restore our exhausted strength, to increase our faith, and revive our flagging energies?

less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be collated at the office, where they will be forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First Series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price \$5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth \$1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course, whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

the way in which God leads the Christian. Our shepherd leads the soul in 'paths of righteousness;' now if one be found in the paths of unrighteousness, is that, of not, clear evidence that he is a wandering sheep, not under control of the shepherd?

Verse 4.—The shepherds in Palestine often had to lead their sheep, through valleys and ravines, where death lurked in the shape of wild beasts and other dangers; do Christians to-day, have to pass through similar dangers, and what are some of them?

Is there any part of the journey of life, from the start out in the morning until we reach the sheep fold at sunset, which is not beset with dangers?

What is the guarantee that the 'shepherd' will destroy all that would destroy the Christian, and take him home to the fold in perfect safety?

When our shepherd finally leads, his sheep 'through the valley of the shadow of death' which leads to the 'better country,' what is invariably their experience?

How do you account for it, that when rebellious men come down to die they are paralyzed with fear, for the future, while the children of God fear not, but are comforted?

Verse 5.—In the evening time of life, what are the peculiar enemies which God's sheep have to face?

In the presence of old age, failing physical and mental powers, eyesight and hearing gone, 'the pains of death' gripping him, what sort of a table does God spread before the departing saint?

Verse 6.—What blessing answering to 'goodness and mercy' follow the Christian all the days of his life, as contrasted with the experience of those who live in rebellion against God.

Is the life of a faithful servant of God always a triumphant one?

What is 'the house of the Lord' in which the Christian will live forever?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 22, 1908.—Solomon Anointed King. (I. Kings i-iii: 12.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 15, 1908.

THE LORD OUR SHEPHERD.

(Psalm xxiii.)

Golden Text.—The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.—Ps. xxiii., 1. (Davis W. Clark.)

There are some psalms which set forth the general providence of God. There is not one of them. This is the psalm of special providence. Only those who are in covenant relations with God have a right to this Hebrew hymn.

Jesus is the Shepherd. The Good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. He who believes in the Shepherd, who hears his call and obeys, to such an one the psalm belongs.

In Eastern lands the comfort and safety of the sheep depend largely upon the shepherd, his judgment, courage, love. He must know where to find pasture, and how to conduct his flock safely from one to another; how to keep away from the mountain torrents, the lead to the still and safe waters, he must have courage to meet a lion, and to drive off the robbers—human and brute. How perfectly does Jesus meet the requirements of a true shepherd in the inimitableness of his wisdom, love and power!

But the shepherd's offices are not all and always those of gentleness. The carelessness and wilfulness of the sheep must often be rebuked. One feels the sudden and violent wrench of the crook drawing it back from danger. Another feels the correcting rod striking it to earth. David had gotten out of the right path more than once and afar, but he blesses the Shepherd who had 'restored his soul.'

The ninth verse witnesses a change of figure from an outdoor to an indoor scene, from animal to human life. Yet, radical as the change is, it is scarcely noticed by the reader—the one part glides so imperceptibly into the other.

It is no longer the pasture, but the royal banquet room. The table is laden. There recline the guests, while servants anoint them with fragrant oil, and fill their cups to the brim. In the Orient yet the banquet-room is open to the public; and whoever will, may enter, and, standing against the wall, may witness the goodly scene. The very enemies of the guests may come in and witness the preferment of those whom, defended by their royal host, they can not harm. So, often, Poverty and Pain stand aside, glaring impotently at a child of God reclining at his royal banquet-table. Then, too, a child of royalty must have attendants. So Goodness and Mercy follow his steps.

One supreme experience, one crucial test, remains—death! An eminent Frenchman exclaims, 'Neither the sun nor death can be looked at steadily.' But this psalm of the soul has its note of cheer even for the hour and article of death: 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow, I shall fear no evil.' If I see not my Shepherd, I at least see his sign—his rod and staff. And I am comforted. Jesus has gone this way before me, I need not fear to follow. He knows what it is to lie in the grave; and since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom. Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory.

But do not think this psalm is too close with even the triumphant strain of victory over death. It reaches one higher note. It overleaps the chasm, and fairly joins the invisible choir. I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The author of the Syrian Guest affirms that there is no transition from the figure of the shepherd to that of a banquet-room, as is generally supposed, but that the psalm is consistently pastoral to its close.

The Hebrew word for table means simply 'something spread out,' and so a prepared meal, however set out. But it is the shepherd's duty to go and find where the grass is spread out—and in doing so he prepares a table for his flock. At the same time he drives away snakes and wolves, the enemies of the flock.

'Anointing the head' also refers to a custom of the shepherd, who, standing in the door of the sheepfold, 'rods his sheep.' He holds his horn of oil and when some sheep comes in exhausted he bathes its head with oil.

Palestine is still noted for its numerous flocks of sheep, and the descendants of the same shepherds who tended the flocks in Bible days are at the same task.

There are five hundred references to sheep in the Bible, and no other animal mentioned compares with it in importance and symbolical interest.

The Twenty-third Psalm is the night-ingle among the Psalms.

HOME READINGS.

- Monday, Nov. 9.—Ps. xxiii.
- Tuesday, Nov. 10.—John x., 1-18.
- Wednesday, Nov. 11.—Ps. cxlv., 1-21.
- Thursday, Nov. 12.—Ps. Lxiii., 7-19.
- Friday, Nov. 13.—Ezek. xxv., 1-14.
- Saturday, Nov. 14.—Ezek. xxv., 15-31.
- Sunday, Nov. 15.—Ps. xcv., 1-11.

PHENOMENA OF DREAMS.

(From Helen Keller's 'My Dreams,' in the November 'Century'.)

In my dreams I have sensations, odors, tastes, and ideas which I do not remember to have had in reality. Perhaps they are the glimpses which my mind catches through the veil of sleep of my earliest babyhood. I have heard 'the tramping of many waters.' Sometimes a wonderful light visits me in sleep. Such a flash and glory as it is! I gaze and gaze until it vanishes. I smell and taste much as in my waking hours; but the sense of touch plays a less important part. In sleep I almost never grope. No one guides me. Even in a crowded street I am self-sufficient, and I enjoy an independence quite foreign to my physical life. Now I seldom spell on my fingers, and it is still rarer for others to spell into my hand. My mind acts independent of my physical organs. I am delighted to be thus endowed, if only in sleep; for then my soul dons its winged sandals and joyfully joins the throng of happy beings who dwell beyond the reaches of bodily sense.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

RECENT COMPUTATIONS ADD TO THE STATURE OF MOUNT EVEREST.

(New York 'Sun'.)

It has been proved by the Geological Survey of India that Mount Everest is still higher than 29,002 feet, the result of the computations of 1849 and 1850, which for over half a century have been accepted as making Everest the highest known summit. The mountain is at least 139 feet higher than those computations made it. Before mentioning how this has been ascertained it may be well to answer a query that has doubtless arisen in many minds and was recently referred to by an English writer who said it was ridiculous to give the height of Mount Everest as 29,002 feet because the determination of the height of peaks is liable to errors of different kinds, and to give the elevation at exactly 29,002 feet implies a degree of accuracy in the value of the height assigned to the mountain that has not been attained. He thought it would be better to say that Mount Everest is about 29,000 feet high. The fact is that the value of 29,002 feet was not obtained from any one station of observation. Six trigonometrical values of the height were deducted in 1849 and 1850 from six stations far to the south of the mountain. The mean of these six values is 29,002 feet. Owing to the objections of the Nepalese Government, Mount Everest cannot be approached by surveyors from the side of India nearer than eighty miles from the mountain, and the observations above mentioned were therefore carried out under great difficulties.

But at last it has been shown conclusively that Mount Everest is higher than the well known value given to it. Between 1881 and 1902 a series of six additional observations from five different stations was obtained. All but one of these stations are nearer to the mountain than those from which the six determinations of height were made in 1849 and 1850, and the north as well as the south side of Everest has been included in these observations.

The Geological Survey of India has just corrected these results for probable errors due to refraction and has found that all these later values of the height of the mountain are from 132 to 149 feet higher than the long accepted 29,002 feet. The mean of these six values is 29,141 feet. The survey in the report it has just issued says that the height, 29,141 feet, is still probably for the effects of deviations of gravity. But though it is a more trustworthy result than 29,002 feet, the latter value will be retained for the present in maps and publications of the Survey. There are other problems of refraction to be solved and other uncertainties to be eliminated and it would be a mistaken policy to introduce

new values at every step of the investigation which is yet to be made. No change of the figures will be made in the publications of the Survey until thoroughly satisfactory scientific computations make it possible to give a determination of the height of the mountain that may be accepted as final. The report adds that there is little probability now of discovering a higher peak than Mount Everest. Some geographers have held that peaks higher than this mountain were standing behind it to the north, but when Major Ryder crossed Thibet along the Brahmaputra in 1904 he passed eighty miles north of Mount Everest and found no peak approaching it in height. For more than half a century since the discovery of this summit the mountains of Asia have been continually explored but no second peak of 29,000 feet has been found.

A HISTORIC SUGGESTION.

(St. John, N.B., 'Globe'.)

The Washington 'Post' votes some observations in speeches which were made in Canada in connection with the battlefields celebration at Quebec, and comments thereon. The writer who calls herself Marquise de Fontenoy, recently published a remark to the effect that it was the skill of Sir Guy Carleton—Lord Dorchester—as a soldier which saved Canada to the British flag in the revolutionary war. The 'Post' expresses its belief that 'a military sense this is a correct observation. It thinks that had Carleton been the commander of Burgoyne's army, 'history might have told a different story of that struggle. Of all the British generals—Gage, Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis—Carleton discovered most capacity for command.' But our Washington contemporary goes into a speculation upon the general subject which is both interesting and ingenious, but the correctness of which no man to-day can assert. The 'Post,' for example, says: 'In saving Canada there is little doubt that Carleton rendered a greater service to the United States than he did to Great Britain. Indeed, when the final treaty of independence was

negotiated, the British ministry was willing, and, in fact, suggested that Canada be included with the colonies, and it was the wisdom of Washington that defeated the proposal.

'It was not that these fathers of ours put a small value on Canada, of the limitless dormant physical energies of which they were much better aware than any British statesmen; but Washington knew that if Great Britain surrendered Canada, France would claim it as indemnity for the service she rendered the colonies in the war.

'Our history for one hundred years shows how often we were on the verge of war with England over Canada; and had France been there instead of England, the United States and France would have been cutting throats over boundaries, fisheries, and 'lake policing' ere the expiration of the eighteenth century. Of course Great Britain would have aided us against her traditional enemy of centuries, and it is far from improbable that in such even the colonies would have returned to their allegiance as a part of the British Empire.

'It is possible that it was a vision like that which prompted the British diplomats to offer 'to throw in Canada.' However that may be, it was the hand of destiny that fashioned this Union of ours. Had Carleton been in chief command of the British forces, very likely he would have prevailed over Washington, and had Clive continued sane and been sent over, there is no room to doubt that he would have made short work of the Continental armies. There is a divinity that shapes our ends.'

In the first place, it may be doubted whether the 'fathers' of the republic knew very much of the 'limitless dormant physical energies' of Canada in 1783. And in the next place at the close of the revolutionary war the general conditions in the revolted colonies were such that then and at no time after was there a possibility of their again returning to the British Empire. It may be that some men in the old colonies may have thought so, but the recognition by the Mother Country of the success of the colonial armies created conditions from which there was no receding.

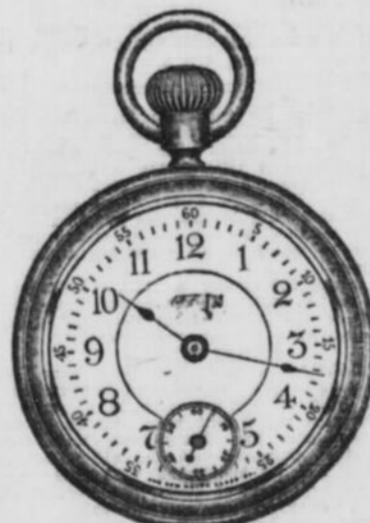
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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1908. The local stock exchange has been buoyant all this week. The leaders have enjoyed satisfactory advances while the trading continued active and in good hands. Considerable of the buying appears to be for local interests, although a fair demand for the best securities is reported from outside sources. Power was purchased in large quantities around 108, and as the stock is said to be passing into strong financial quarters further advances would not be surprising. Montreal Street is developing well-deserved strength, and this favorite issue is being quietly absorbed at 191 1/2 to 192, ex-dividend. The company is now showing splendid weekly earnings, while working expenses are being considerably reduced throughout the entire system. Canadian Pacific has been exceptionally dull and few sales have been made recently, although quotations for the stock have remained firm at 174 1/2. The comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the month of September and for the three months ended September 30, shows a slight decrease in the net earnings for both periods, equal to .17 percent for September and .36 percent for the three months. The operating expenses for the month were \$1,277,000, equal to nearly 67 percent of gross. The operating expenses for September, 1907 and 1908, were equal to 68.5 and 69.3 percent respectively of the gross earnings. For the three months period the working expenses were \$12,102,450, or about 63 1/2 percent of the gross earnings. So common has been taking a rest from its recent activity, but the stock is being bought up around 12 1/2 in small lots by foreign investors. Detroit United has shown an appreciable gain to 45, on the strength of the defeat of the three-cent fare in Cleveland and the prediction that D. U., that is, the Detroit United Railway, will show increased earnings for the last three months of the present year. Toronto Rails and Halifax Railway are steady, while Illinois Traction made a high record at 89. Mexican securities have been limited this week as to sales, but prices remain steady in hopes of a final settlement of the much-discussed merger proposition. In the industrial issues, Ogilvie Common has had well-deserved promotion, selling as high as 109 1/2, while the preferred held firmly at 120. Lake of the Woods is being absorbed, and quotations have made slight gains. Iron securities are beginning to show more life, due no doubt to the closeness of the hearing of the famous litigation case before the Privy Council, as the friends of the Steel Company have every confidence in the final outcome. Coal stocks have been inactive, with little to note regarding fluctuations. Crown Reserve, listed recently, is proving a popular issue with the investing public, and its appearance among the securities handled on the stock exchange has strengthened its position. The bond market is on the quiet side, although several sales have been registered this week, especially for industrials, which would tend to show a better feeling for this particular class of securities. The demands for cash for the iron movement have been comparatively

small so far this year, and the banks have held larger cash reserves than they did twelve months ago. This year very little money has been demanded as the farmers are in a position to wait for higher prices for their wheat. It is doubtful whether the shipment of cash to different parts of the Dominion during the remainder of the year, allowing for the approaching holiday requirements, will be sufficient to affect the money market materially. The surplus reserve in the banks is now so large it is improbable that during the next two months the rates of money on call will advance. That this is the judgment of bankers appears from the rates for call money, brokers being able to secure funds as low as 5 1/2 to 6 percent. This is not the case, however, with the manufacturer or business man, who has, we are told, to pay as high as seven percent for any money he might want to borrow, and he must give first-class security or his request is refused. Public participation continues to be a feature in Cobalt mining stocks, and throughout the entire buying of the past week a strong and confident tone in the future of these securities has been maintained. Trading in certain of the most fancied issues has been in record volume and on broader lines than at any time since the present movement started. Numerous new issues have enjoyed enormous sales, and a number of securities of merit that had been dormant up to the present time have taken on new life. Among the leaders, Crown Reserve continues to be the favorite, possibly on account of the fact that it is listed on the local stock exchange, which places the label of confidence upon it in the eyes of the investing public. The directors of the company have decided to increase its present rate of interest, making it a five percent quarterly dividend and five percent bonus, also payable quarterly, which, in other words, will mean forty percent return annually. This new dividend rate will be put in force at the beginning of the New Year. The stock made the new high record of 23 1/2 this morning, with every indication of a continuation of its upward course. Other reliable Cobalt stocks to show the greatest strength were Temiskaming, Kerr Lake, Chambers-Ferland, City of Cobalt, La Rosa, Beaver, and one or two others. Unfortunately the gambling instinct has been in evidence in certain of the cheaper issues, and buyers of these cheap speculative stocks say they are just buying for a quick turn. Should their quick turn not turn out to their expectation, they, however, condemn the whole mining list, and throw a dampening effect on the mining market in general. Cobalt has furnished many surprises during the past three years, and it is not at all unlikely it will continue to do so. A good policy, however, is to encourage the buying of stocks in the proven properties.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

Table with columns: Div. paybl., High, Low, High, Low, Last, Return. Rows include C. P. R., M. S. R., T. R., etc.

Table with columns: Stocks, Dividend, High, Low, Last, Return. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, etc.

Table with columns: Dividend, High, Low, Last, Return. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, etc.

TO PAY OFF \$2,522,000 BOND INDEBTEDNESS.

Will Shortly Lessen Financial Burden of the Province in New York and Here.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Treasurer, has completed arrangements for the payment in New York of the balance of the \$2,522,000 provincial loan of 1878. The payment of \$2,522,000 will be made in New York on or before Nov. 1 in redemption of the bonds held there. The sum of \$131,000 will be paid to parties in the province holding bonds to that amount. The difference up to \$2,000,000 had previously been redeemed by the government. These bonds carried five percent interest. The careful management of provincial finances, and the complete abolition from loan making, is rapidly improving, and the standing of the Province of Quebec in financial circles is being generally recognized. In this respect considerable credit is due the energetic treasurer, Mr. Weir.

RAILWAY REPORTS ISSUED BY HARRIMAN

Caused Surprise, But Were Well Received in Stock and Financial Circles.

(Special to the 'Witness.') New York, Nov. 2.—Wall Street was surprised on Saturday by the reports of the Union Pacific railroads. These reports due to the natural order of events were not due until at least a few weeks later, but they were good and they were known in a circle of the chosen, that the reports were good and would be put out earlier for what ever effect they might have upon the political situation. While Mr. E. H. Harriman has no love for President Roosevelt, he is still enamored of the Republican party and is willing to help towards the election of Mr. Taft.

REASON FOR HITCH IN THE MEXICAN MERGER.

Shareholders of Light and Power Company Will be Asked to Sanction New By-Laws.

The directors of the Mexican Light and Power Company, with the exception of Dr. Pearson, are unanimous in their opposition to the merger of the Light and Power Company with the Mexican Tramways on the terms now proposed by the latter. On the original terms the majority of the Light and Power directors were in favor of the merger, but since the terms have been radically altered by the Mexican Tramway Company, and now include a stipulation that the agreement or lease can be terminated after six months' notice should the property not show an earning capacity the Tramway Company now objects. This is anything but acceptable to the Light and Power directors, who believe that to accept the terms proposed by the Tramways people would not be in the best interests of the shareholders of the Power Company. Since the original lease was agreed to, the Light and Power Company has been operating its plant on a 25 percent basis, which is an exceedingly low rate, indeed, a surprising one. The company is now operating without steam as it has sufficient motive power to operate the plant. It is understood that an opposition meeting of certain shareholders is likely to be held, but as yet no official notice has been received at the head office here. It is quite unlikely, however, that they could hold such a gathering legally until after the special meeting of shareholders, which has been called for Dec. 3 next. It was definitely stated this morning that the directors of the Light and Power Company will now strenuously oppose the merger on the basis of the present terms. At the meeting of shareholders on Dec. 3, they will be asked to consider and if deemed advisable, to sanction and confirm, with or without amendment, the two by-laws which were made and enacted by the board of directors at a meeting of the board held on Oct. 29. The following is hereby made and enacted by the board of directors as a by-law of the company, numbered 89: 'That the capital stock of the company shall be increased from the sum of sixteen million dollars to the sum of thirty million dollars by the addition of one hundred and forty thousand shares of new stock of one hundred dollars each.' The following is hereby made and enacted by the board of directors as a by-law of the company, numbered 90: 'Thirty-six thousand shares of the capital stock of the company of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each are hereby created, and shall hereafter be issued as preference stock of the company to which the rights, privileges and conditions hereinafter mentioned or referred to shall attach. The said shares shall be called "cumulative preference shares." The said shares shall carry a fixed cumulative preferential dividend, payable out of the profit of the company available for dividends, at the rate of 7 percent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon respectively. The said thirty-six thousand cumulative preference shares hereby created shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital part par, with the twenty-four thousand cumulative preference shares already created and issued under by-law No. 67, and in priority to all ordinary shares in the capital stock of the company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets. All other rights, privileges and conditions, attached to the said twenty-four thousand cumulative preference shares already created and issued, shall hereafter, shall attach to the said thirty-six thousand cumulative preference shares hereby created.' The directors shall be and they are hereby authorized to issue the said thirty-six thousand cumulative preference shares to such persons, and to be paid for by such instalments, or otherwise, as they think fit, and without being bound to offer the same, or any of them, to existing shareholders of the company.'

DOMESTIC BUSINESS IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED

By the Mild Open Weather - Merchandise Values Steady - Twelve Failures.

Dry goods wholesalers report travellers as doing well with spring lines, the long warm summer having favored the cleaning up of stocks of light fabrics, but many fall and winter goods were carried over from last year, and sorting orders in these lines are of a light hand-to-mouth order. Retailers continue to complain of the open mild weather as unfavorable to business. Stocks of boots and shoes are evidently in well-reduced shape, and manufacturers report jobbers as now ordering more freely. In metals, hardware, groceries, etc., no new features are represented. The fall grain export movement is in full swing, but these shipments are ahead of last year, but in other grains there is a falling off, and in the grand aggregate of grain exports will likely fall behind the figures of 1907. There is a notable falling off in the shipments of corn, owing to the increasing American consumption and high prices. The long-continued drought has been broken by some moderate showers, but much more rain is still needed. In merchandise values there have been no notable changes. One of the local sugar refineries advanced quotations 10c last week, but came back to the old level a few days later, and factors prices are on the basis of \$4.60 for standard granulated. Twelve district failures are reported for the week, by Dun's, with liabilities of \$117,000.

ROCKEFELLER FOR TAFT ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

New York, Oct. 29.—A statement sent out late last night from the Standard Oil Co.'s offices following a visit there by Mr. John D. Rockefeller makes public his political preference. Mr. Rockefeller says he will vote for Mr. Taft. He believes the balance of fitness and temperament to be entirely on his side, and that his election will make for law and order in the general administration of business. Mr. Rockefeller favors the general Republican position on the tariff and currency. The present administration, he concludes, has never in any way favored the special interest to which Mr. Rockefeller's life has been devoted.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The approach of the Thanksgiving season will bring increased supplies of dressed poultry to the market this week, and commission merchants and wholesale dealers are preparing to handle the first of this season's heavy shipments of turkeys. The mild weather that prevailed during October kept this trade within a small compass, but the drop in temperature during the past three or four days insures good keeping weather, and the receipts of all varieties of poultry are expected to be large during this week. It is not likely that there will be any over-supply, however, as many poultry raisers do not fatten their stock for the opening of the season, preferring to wait till cold weather sets in for good, and a steady demand can be relied upon. For this reason prices may fluctuate a little, until the volume of the supplies and the extent of the demand can be gauged. The offerings are not very heavy to-day; dealers report a good advance inquiry, which will be met when the stock comes in on export during the next day or two. Holders are asking 14c to 15c for choice turkeys, 11 to 12 1/2c for chickens, 8 to 10c for fowl, 2c for geese, and 12c to 14c for ducks. A better inquiry for cheese from outside markets was the result, and one of the features of the recent decline in Canadian values, but this larger inquiry has during the past fortnight, been sufficient to give a firmer tone to the market here, and prices have advanced again to a level at which it is difficult to get orders. The price has only gone up about 5c a pound, but the markets were very close together, and even a fractional rise was sufficient to check business. On the basis of last week's country prices, holders are asking 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c for Ontario white cheese, and 12 1/2c for colored grades, which are in demand. Townships and Easterns are quoted at 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c, and 12c a pound, respectively. The local butter market is firmer on an advance in country prices, and jobbers are asking 27c to 27 1/2c a pound for small lots. In the wholesale trade, the ruling price is from 26c to 26 1/2c.

A Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ended Oct. 23 says: At the lower prices there has been a little more inquiry for cheese, although trade is but limited, and the market must be reported as 'just steady.' English cheese continue in free supply, and are pressed for sale at values which show some irregularity. The butter market rules firm on strictest choice grades which are scarce. Secondary qualities are in freer supply, and there is a wider margin in values. Lower grades of butter, for confectionery purposes are meeting with a very moderate demand. Copenhagen quotation is advanced '1 kroner' for next week. The offerings of live hogs were lighter on the local market to-day, but there was no change in values and select lots sold at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c a pound weighed off care. A better dressed hogs are steady at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Hides and lamb are scarce, and values are very firm. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$2.10 to \$2.20, second patents, \$1.50 to \$1.70; winter wheat patents, \$1.50 to \$1.70; straight rollers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; in 'bags, \$1.05 to \$1.25; extra, \$1.75 to \$1.90. ROLLED OATS—\$2.55 in bags of 50 lbs. CORNMEAL—\$2 to \$2.10 per bag. OATS—Manitoba, No. 2, 45c to 45 1/2c; No. 3, 44c to 44 1/2c; Ontario, No. 2, 44c to 44 1/2c; No. 3, 43c to 43 1/2c. MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, \$21 to \$22.50; shorts, \$25 to \$26; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$21 to \$22; shorts, \$25. POTATOES—Car lots, 65c to 70c per 90 lb. bag. Jobbing, 55c to 60c. BEANS—Prime pea beans, in jobbing lots at \$1.95 to \$2 per bushel. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bushel, bags included. HAY—No. 1, \$12 to \$13.50 per ton on track; No. 2, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3, and clover, \$9 to \$9.50; mixed, \$7 to \$7.50. CHEESE—Western, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; Townships, 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c; Eastern, 12c. BUTTER—25 1/2c to 27c in round lots, 57c to 57 1/2c in jobbing lots. EGGS—No. 1, 21c to 22c; select, 26c; new laid, 20c a dozen. HONEY—White clover, comb, 13c to 14c; extract, 9c to 10c; dark, comb, 10c to 12c; dark extract, 7c to 8c. PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut m-c-c, \$13.50; half barrels, \$11.50; clear fat back, \$23; dry salt long clear backs, 11c; barrels, plate beef, \$17.50; half barrels, ditto, \$9.00; compound lard, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; pure lard, 12 1/2c to 13c; rendered, 13c to 13 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; Windsor ham, 12c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.50; live, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a 100 lb.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London, Oct. 29.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted entirely of fat butchering cows and bulls, for which there was a fair inquiry. Owing to colder weather, late currencies govern all transactions. Top price per 8 lbs.—Fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 3s 8d to 3s 3d. Very little business transacted in the sheep market. The few sales recorded being governed by late currencies. Leading pens made per 8 lbs. as follows:—7 to 8 stone, Downe, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; 9 stone do., 5s to 5s 2d; 10 stone half-bred, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 10 stone ewes, 3s 8d to 3s 10d. Few calves offered, sold readily at higher rates; the best being quoted from 5s 10d to 6s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 60; sheep, 70; calves, 10; milk cows, 5. LONDON, Oct. 22.—Good supplies and trade very slow, but prices generally firm. English beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 4s to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 8d to 5s; Dressed and Liverpool killed, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; do., seconds, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; forequarters, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; English widders, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; ewes, 3s 4d; Dutch sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Dutch lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s to 5s; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

EXPORTS OF APPLES FOR LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER. Mr. C. W. King reports shipments of apples from the ports of Montreal and Quebec for the week ending Oct. 31, as follows:—

Table with columns: Destination, Brk., Boxes. Rows include Oct. 27-To Manchester, Oct. 29-To Liverpool, etc.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Oct. 30.

The threatening rain did not prevent a large number of farmers and market gardeners from coming to the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but there were not many farmers from a distance, excepting the basket brigades who come to the city by boat and rail, and nearly filled both of the market halls. Oats were rather scarce but the price continued about \$1 per bag. There was no buckwheat in sight; beans are about \$2 per bushel; potatoes, 75c to 80c per 50-lb. bag; turnips, seeds and carrots, 40c to 50c do.; onions are advancing in price owing to large shipments to the eastern provinces, they sell at about \$1 per bag; parsnips, 75c do.; pumpkins and citron melons, 50c to \$1 per dozen; cabbages, 25c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 30c to 40c do.; celery, 20c to 30c do.; dressed hogs, 8c to 9 1/2c per lb.; turkeys were not so plentiful as they have been for the last few weeks and higher prices were asked by the farmers, but Mr. Alfred Monette, of stall 6 on St. Paul street side of the Bonsecours market, is selling good turkeys at 12 1/2c per lb.; geese at 11c and chickens at 10c per lb.; Tub butter, 22c to 25c; raw laid eggs, 40c to 45c per dozen; older eggs, 30c to 35c do.; apples, \$1 to \$1 per barrel; pears, \$4 do.; Jamaica oranges, \$4 to \$4.50; Almeria grapes, \$4.50 per pk.; blue grapes, 25c per basket; tomatoes, 75c to \$1 per bag; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel; hay, \$10 to \$12 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.; straw, \$4 to \$6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Poultry—turkeys, geese, chickens and live fowl—were plentiful to-day. Turkeys, of the large kind, which bring from 75c to \$1 each, according to weight. Dressed chickens, of many sizes, were disposed of at from 75c to 10c a pair. Live fowl, of many varieties, were offered at from 65c to 80c a pair. For those householders who have been looking forward to cheaper butter, there was but little satisfaction this morning. Prints in fair quantity, sold at from 20c to 25c a pound, while the pall variety brought from 20c to 25c a pound. Eggs were dearer, being quoted at from 25c to 30c a dozen. The most supply was fully as large as any this fall, the chief offering, consisting of beef. This was disposed of at from \$1.50 to \$2 a cwt. for front quarters, and from \$5.50 to \$6 a cwt. for hindquarters. Pork brought from \$9 a cwt. to \$9.20. Veal brought from 7 to 8 cents a pound for front quarters, and from 8 to 10 cents a pound for hinds. Potatoes were quoted at from 50c to \$1 a bag. Winter cabbage, by the dozen, sold at 50c. Onions, 1 1/2 to 2 bags, were disposed of at from \$1 to \$1 1/2 a bag, while turnips brought from 45c to 50c for the same quantity. Celery, which is becoming scarce, sold slowly at from 25c to 40c a dozen. Hay was quoted at from \$18 to \$20 a ton. Oats sold at from 65c to 50c a bushel.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—The markets are steady with no particular feature. The country roads are good and delivery at all country points will undoubtedly increase, which may cause a further shading in prices. Local dealers' quotations are: Ontario wheat, No. 2 white or red outside, 85c to 90c; No. 2 white or red inside, 80c to 85c; Manitoba No. 2 white or red outside, 85c to 90c; No. 2 white or red inside, 80c to 85c; No. 2 western, \$1.02 lake ports. Barley, No. 2, 55c to 57c; No. 3 54c to 55c; No. 2, 55c to 57c. Oats, Ontario No. 2 white, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c outside; No. 3 mixed 37c outside; Manitoba No. 2 western Canada, 42 1/2c to 43c lake ports. Corn, nominal at 83 1/2c to 84c. Toronto freight for No. 2 or 3 1/2 cwt. Rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c outside. Peas, No. 2, 52c to 53c outside. Corned wheat, No. 2, 51c to 52c. Bran, quiet; quoted at \$20 to \$21 per ton in bags outside. Flour, Manitoba first patents, \$5.90; seconds, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.10; Ontario winter wheat patents for export \$5.25 to \$5.60 outside. Liverpool, Ont., Nov. 2.—White wheat, 85c to 88c per bushel; red wheat, 85c to 88c per bushel; peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; barley, 50c to 55c per bushel; oats, 35c to 40c per bushel; corn, 80c to 85c per bushel; oatmeal, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.; corned wheat, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.; flour, \$2.40 to \$2.65 per cwt.; bran, \$2.10 to \$2.20 per cwt.; shorts, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per ton; butter, 23c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 27c to 30c per doz.; potatoes, 80c to 85c per bushel; live hogs, \$5 to \$6.25 per cwt.; hay, \$10 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$9 to \$10 per cwt.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES HAVE COME TO LIGHT

With Regard to Financing of an Electric Railway in Chicago - Some Details.

The huge sum of \$10,000,000, out of a total of \$18,000,000 put up by investors for the bankrupt Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway Company, has gone into something else besides construction, according to reports of certified accountants to the receivers appointed by Judge Grosscup. The principal feature of the accountants' reports were made public to-day and, according to despatches received in the city from Chicago, they show that \$4,000,000, including the floating debt have been spent in the construction of the entire line. Outstanding against this is a total of \$1,162,000 and certificate issue of \$15,000,000 and other debts amounting to \$1,162,000, making a total debt of \$1,162,000. This difference between the amount and the money actually expended on the road is \$9,715,000. Only a hazy outline of the ultimate disposition of the \$9,715,000 exists outside the circle of the promoters of the company. A tremendously large amount was dissipated in the selling of bonds at extremely low prices. Until affairs are probed through the investors will not know all of the quicksands that sucked in their money. The Wisconsin division of the railway is a most striking example of extraordinary financing. The actual cost of the construction was \$2,500,000. Against this there is a debt of \$1,925,000. There are also interesting wrinkles in the financing of the completion of the road during the last few months. Receiver Moore, appointed by Judge Grosscup at the instance of the Lowenfeldt-London Security Company, which has a \$250,000 of the road's bonds. Lowenfeldt was understood, agreed to take \$1,000,000 of the receiver's certificates issued for the completion of the railway into Milwaukee and Engineer Drum was appointed as the in-charge of Receiver Moore, to superintend the work. They contracted to finish the road and to receive a commission of \$40,000. Mr. Lowenfeldt, it appears, did not purchase the receiver's certificates, but turned them over to Receiver Moore, who was to try to dispose of them in the United States and Canada, there being no market for them in London after the expiration of the road's condition. In explanation of the certificates Mr. Lowenfeldt took \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the Michigan United Railway Company in which Mr. Moore is interested. Mr. Lowenfeldt, as a result of these deals has furnished only \$180,000 towards the financing on the completion of the road.

TORONTO CLEARINGS

The Toronto bank clearings for the past week show up very favorably when compared with those in Montreal. The comparison is as between six days this year and a week of five days last year, owing to the fact that Thanksgiving Day intervened. In Toronto this week the clearings were \$25,785,430, and last year \$20,792,285, an increase of \$4,993,145.

DOUBLE YOUR PROFIT.

If you want to make more interest on your spare money than twice what you are making now, I have SIX PERCENT INTEREST BEARING GOLD BONDS FOR YOU. These bonds are of the par value of ten dollars each. Your security is, therefore, perfect. Send your money to-day. BENJAMIN BERNARD, Financial & Insurance Agent, 302 Board of Trade, Montreal.

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN BY ANNIE KEARY, AUTHOR OF "OLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of her aunt, Miss Arnsay. Among the guests are Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecombe, Clemency's godmother, who brings the news of her son's expected home-coming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving him when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Col. Edgecombe arrived while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sidney Secla, were visiting High Combe, Sydney's home in the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and her mother. Mrs. Edgecombe was visiting High Combe, Sydney's home in the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and her mother. Mrs. Edgecombe was visiting High Combe, Sydney's home in the old farm house, Manor Combe, where she lives with her father and her brother and her mother.

was; but his heart sank within him. This timid, clinging, unreasoning child, however lovable she might be, was not the wife whom a husband could confidently place in circumstances requiring exceptional judgment and resolution. There was no doubt now what the purpose of his London journey must be. Sydney would hardly let him go when the carriage came round. "I am only going to London for a week, not to India, he said; and she detained him so long, that at last he had to hurry away, leaving only a farewell message for his mother, which Sydney undertook to deliver. Mrs. Edgecombe was not particularly well pleased when she came downstairs a few minutes after her son's departure, and found he had, almost for the first time in his life, left the house without bidding her good-bye. "Such an extraordinary thing," she kept saying; "for we had so much to talk of, so many important questions to settle. I cannot, in the least, understand it." Sydney grew nervous again under the inquiring, displeased looks that were turned on her, and to escape them she went out to walk to Combe Manor, though the prospect of a visit there did not afford her much pleasure, as she had to tell Lizzie of the failure of her pleadings with Colonel Edgecombe on George's behalf. Reproaches from Lizzie were just then more tolerable than questions and inquiring looks from Mrs. Edgecombe. Lizzie was seated at a window overlooking the entrance-gate, evidently on the watch for some one, when Sydney came up to the house, and hurried out to the gate herself to let her in. "I am glad you have come to-day," she said, eagerly. "I have been hoping for you. If you had not come, I must have gone up to High Combe myself, though I am sure I have no heart to stir a step from home to-day. "Why is anything the matter?" Sydney asked. "Are any of the children ill?" "No, not the children. Come in here and I will tell you;" and then Lizzie led the way into the sitting-room, and shut the door carefully behind them, with an air of mystery that made Sydney's heart sink. "It's not the children," she said, and it's not illness. I wish it were; for that would be a straightforward trouble, and I should know what it meant and what to do in it. It's George. To think that a man of his age, and the father of six children, should be in such a position in other people's power, and bring such misery upon us all, as he is doing now. I was speaking my mind to him pretty plainly this morning, telling him how much I thought he was to blame, and how he ought to be ashamed to look his father and the children in the face, and he took what I said very much amiss; he went out before breakfast, and now it's long past dinner-time, and he has not come back yet. I was watching for him. Lizzie's thin lips twitched and her eyes wandered restlessly to the window as she spoke. "Oh! Lizzie," Sydney said, "I am sorry you spoke so harshly to George. You know it never did answer to vex him too far. He is just the person to do something desperate in a sudden fit. I am afraid you have done a great deal of harm." "You are a poor one to come to for comfort," Mrs. George answered; and then she resumed her seat by the window, seized her work, and began drawing the needle out with quick, impatient twitches. "I wish I had anything comforting to say," Sydney went on, "but I have not. Has anything fresh happened that made you speak to George this morning?" "Yes, there is something fresh; but I don't understand what it is. I know nothing of their affairs—his and Fowler's. I mean—except what they choose to tell me, and that you may be sure is little enough. All yesterday, till evening, George seemed in unusually high spirits. He told me (not that I believe him much) that he saw a prospect of being clear of all his difficulties in a day or two. This horse of his, he and Fowler talk so much about, is to run at Chester races to-morrow, and they expect to win a great deal of money. George promised me it should be his last venture if he succeeded as he expected this time, and I really think he meant what he said. But late last night, Mr. Fowler came; and he and George were closeted together for two hours. I heard their voices long after I was upstairs, sometimes very low and anxious and sometimes loud, as if they were quarrelling. When George came up at last, his face was as white as a sheet, and he told me that if he could not get four or five hundred pounds to-morrow, he should be a ruined man, and must leave England. I wanted him to go to Colonel Edgecombe, and he hesitated. He said he had been refused once, and he could not make up his mind to ask a favor again. I told him after such folly as his, he had no right to be fastidious; that was what we quarrelled about. "I am afraid he would not have gained much by going to Colonel Edgecombe," Sydney said, sadly. "He has resolved not to help George any more, till all connection between him and Mr. Fowler is ended. "The help will come too late if he waits for that," Lizzie said. "Let George see get it into his head that he is disgraced in his own set, and he will disgrace the country and never show his face here again. There is that sort of obstinate pride in him. If you con-

sidered your own interest only, Sydney, you would not let your husband interfere between George and Fowler. You might know by this time how spiteful his wife is. It would be only like her to pay you back by interfering in her turn. How should you like your husband to hear the whole story of your engagement to poor John Humphreys, and read the letters you wrote to him? "The letters—but how could he see them? Mr. Humphreys gave them back to me. Oh, Lizzie! you don't mean that anyone has seen them still. "Well, it's best for you to know the whole truth, and be on your guard. I found the letters thrown about, and kept them; and once, when Jane and Caroline Humphreys were spending a day here, I brought them out just for amusement, and Caroline put them in her pocket, and has never let me have them since." "Lizzie, how cruel of you to let her have them!" "I don't say it was right; but a saint would have been vexed to see how set up you were the first months after your marriage. I could not stand it, nor the Humphreys either. We were saying that people who climb so high are sure to have a fall, and that made me come from the letters. I did not mean to harm you." "But, oh! how it has harmed me. I never quite knew what the Humphreys meant by their hints of what they could do against me; but I believed them and was afraid, and all my trouble has come from the letters." "Other people have heavier troubles than you," Lizzie said, gloomily; and then she turned to the window and resumed her anxious watching of the gate. "Very little more was said, the two women sat and watched together, and started whenever a man's figure appeared at the turn of the lane, and sighed when it proved not to be the one they wanted. They shared the same anxiety, but they could not show sympathy to each other, for each was angry with the thought that her own share was much the greater than the other's was hardly worth considering. "It seemed quite a simple thing to Sydney to bear a trouble, which did not involve concealment, and was not embittered by remorse. She looked round the little room and wondered how she could have been unhappy in it, in the days when she had nothing to hide from anyone, and no disclosure to dread. It would have seemed the height of luxury to her now, to sit in that window-seat and see all the evening quiet, and hear her father tell long stories, and George laugh and romp with the children, and Lizzie scold them all. High Combe, with Mrs. Edgecombe's jealous eyes watching her, was the torture-place now. Yet the thought of anything happening to banish her from her husband's presence was worse torture still. "The evening began to close in, and Sydney was obliged to set out on her road homewards, without learning any tidings of George. She hardly knew what she was doing, as she hurried through the wood, and when, on emerging from the trees, the first object that met her eyes was George's well-known figure, coming slowly down the garden-path from the house, she experienced the sudden revulsion of feeling, which, she thought, comes with the discovery that one has suffered from groundless fears. "Hurrying to meet him, with more indignation against him for keeping so long away from home than satisfaction in his return, she hurried towards him, and was struck dumb by his haggard, downcast look. She slipped her hand under his arm, and tried to draw him back towards the house. "No, not that way," he said. "I have been lurking about in the woods, trying to screw up courage to go up to your husband. I went to the house and asked for him an hour ago, and heard he had started for London." "It is only for a week—he will be back on Saturday," Sydney said, with a sigh. "It might as well be a hundred years hence for me. I shall be far enough away from here by then. If I can't get the money I came to ask your husband for by eight o'clock to-night, I am a ruined man. I shan't stay here to involve others in my disgrace; no one can harm the children and Lizzie as long as my father lives, and I shall be best out of the way." "Oh, George, how can you talk so?" "Where can you go? To America, to the diggings, anywhere I can get my share of the money, that will do it. I'll break her heart about that, will she?" he asked, with a bitter laugh. "But our father—surely he would help you; surely he would rather part with everything he has than with you?" "He has helped me all he can, and it is his asking his life. I can't do it." "Oh, dear! what a pity it was you ever had anything to do with Mr. Fowler again," Sydney said, helplessly. "He had done you so much harm before, and we all warned you." "You need not strike a man when he is down," George answered. "You are as bad as Lizzie. What's the use of reproaches when one's got to such a pass as this? You ought not to turn upon me, Sydney; for I don't believe I ever should have fallen in with Fowler again if it had not been for your marriage. You held yourself so far above us at first that there was no comfort in going to you, and the house without you was unbearable. I was driven to

seek some fresh companionship, and he came first. I only hope he and his wife won't wrack their vengeance on you when I am gone." "How dreadful it all is," Sydney said, shuddering and clinging to her brother's arm. "Oh, George, go back a little way with me. I want to think." She drew him down the path till they were opposite the house, and then stood still with her hand on his arm. "How much is it you want?" she said. "I could make four hundred pounds do. Could you possibly let me have it now? I could explain all to Colonel Edgecombe when he came back—return the money to him, most likely, with thanks for having saved me." "And you are sure it would save you—sure it would prevent your having to go away?" "I don't have it before to-morrow. I shall be free. I will break with Fowler; I will accept all Colonel Edgecombe's conditions then." George's face lost its sullen expression; a painful, intense eagerness came into his eyes, and Sydney felt his arm tremble. "Wait a minute for me here," she said. The conservatory door, which was straight before them, stood open; she ran up the steps, and entered the library. No one was there. Colonel Edgecombe was sitting at the table, looking about as well as he could, as if he were waiting for her. She raised the lid, took out the letter directed to Mr. Franklyn, tore it open with trembling hands, and seized a roll of notes that lay in it. "They are my husband's. I am only borrowing them, for a few days won't hurt me. I'll give them back to you," she said, to console herself; and then she ran back to where her brother was standing, and thrust the packet into his hands. "I am running a great risk for you, George," she said, piteously. "I am afraid it's a very wrong thing I am doing, and that it won't turn out well." But George threw his arms round her and whispered hoarsely, that she was saving his life and his reason, and she felt her cheek wet with sudden tears. One moment the paroxysm of emotion, so strange in a reserved man like George, lasted, and then he hurried away, down the walk, and she had to return into the dining-room alone. The sight of the open desk and the torn envelope was a great shock to her. It made her understand fully what she had done. She stood with the letter in her hand staring at the direction, till the sound of Mrs. Edgecombe's voice and step, approaching from the drawing-room, roused her, and then, with the instinct of concealment which had become almost natural to her, she thrust it into her pocket. "Rolla Franklyn's face appeared behind Mrs. Edgecombe, who was speaking to her, and she saw the letter on the desk and to search every receptacle in the library where letters were ever placed, till Mrs. Edgecombe observed how pale she was, and sent her up-stairs to her room, with a kindly but dictatorial reproof for taking a long walk when she had a headache, and staying out so late on a chill March afternoon. "CHAPTER XXVIII. Then like a long-forgotten strain Comes swooping o'er the heart forlorn. What sunshine hours had taught in vain, Of Jesus suffering shame and scorn. As in all lowly hearts He suffers still. While we triumph, ride and have the world at will. Christian Year. It was a positive relief to Sydney to find herself so ill during the next two or three days as to be really incapable of writing to tell her husband what she had done. She knew she ought to write; she knew quite plainly that immediate confession was the only possible way of lessening the wrong she had committed, and she thought she was fully prepared to take it. Yet, whenever she made an effort to lift her head from the pillow, a fresh pang forced her to lay it back again, she felt glad, almost thankful, to be deprived of the power she dreaded to use. It was so much easier to lie to her husband than to tell him the truth, and she had done so. She had disliked pain as much as any one, and been very impatient of it at one time, but now it seemed to her as if a whole lifetime of passive suffering would be a boon, if she might have it in exchange for the necessity of making the confession that was before her. Her fear of her husband had not in any degree lessened her love or admiration of him; during the last year, since the novelty of her new position had worn off, and she had found to her surprise that outward prosperity could not make her happy, her heart had been turning to him with a deeper feeling than she had ever known before. She was waking out of her childishness to higher thoughts of love and life, yet only, as it seemed now, that she might understand more clearly what she had done, and afterwards of stories told in a soft, low voice, and of a picture shown to illustrate the story, a picture of a sorrowful, tender, thorn-crowned head and face, which floated up again and again before Sydney's eyes, as plainly as if she had seen it only yesterday. As she lay, suffering silently, during those three days of pause, while her mind was too weak for connected thought, recollections of trifling incidents of past years kept floating up before her. 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Few people seem to realize how important—how absolutely necessary—it is to keep the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin in proper working order.

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LOVE MISPLACED

(Sermon by the Rev. James McGrath, B.A.)

Text.—He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver.—Ecc. i., 10. A great English statesman of the last century towards the close of his life constructed a room which he called 'The Octagon,' where he stored away all the letters and papers of a crowded lifetime. In speaking about the contents of this room his biographer says:

"All the riddles of the great public world are there—why one man became Prime Minister, while another who ran him close at school and college ends with a pension from the Civil list; why one falls back almost from the start, while another runs famously until the corner, and then his vaulting ambition dwindles to any place of moderate work and decent emolument; how new competitors swim into the field of vision; how suns rise and set with no return and vanish as if they never had been suns, but only ghosts or bubbles. How in these time-worn papers successive generations of active men run checkered courses, group following group, names blazing into the fame of a day—then, like the spangles of a rocket, expiring; men write accepting poets all excitement, full of hope and assurance of good work, and then we remember how quickly clouds came, and the office ended in failure and torment. In the next pigeon-hole just in the same way is the radiant author's gift of a book that after all fell still born."

One need not be Prime Minister to know the eternal tale of the vanity of human wishes. In the store-house of memory every man has an octagon room, where there are records as startling and picturesque as vivid as any found in Harvard. That they do not concern politicians or place-hunters, princes or kings, does not make them the less tragic.

In the history of our own life what recollections we find of unfulfilled desires, broken purposes, brief triumphs, shattered hopes! It would not be true to experience if we said we had no pleasant memories. They, too, are there, duly registered, hours of joy, days when the sun alone bright and the sky of life was cloudless, but the joy burned itself out, and the light was too dazzling for our weak vision. The night came with its darkness and perplexity. Some, however, found in the gloom of night what they could not find in the glory of the day. There are songs in the night which come to the hearts of men who have seen the blossoms and the fruits fall, the fields lie barren, and the flocks and herds cut off. The very things in which they might be supposed to find satisfaction are gone, yet they hopefully sing: I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.

Looking on the past it would be idle to deny that to many men life's path has been marked by disappointment and failure. Events have not fallen out as they wished or anticipated. They sowed and expected a crop of wheat, but seeds have an uncomfortable habit of only producing their kind. We built a tower of Babel, but it fell. We attained a coveted position, but the sweets of office were bitter to the taste. We are bewildered and find our calculations upset. That is in part our human condition. That is in part our human condition. That is in part our human condition. That is in part our human condition.

Yet he is conscious of a love that is unuttered, unexpressed, a love that is seeking to expend itself or rest its

weight upon something tangible, and not finding this will turn into bitterness or despair. Antonio, the merchant of Venice, is sad at heart and wearied in spirit. When we would know how he caught the malady, found it, or came by it, one friend says his 'mind is tossing on the ocean' where 'his argosies overpower the petty traffickers'; whilst another adds:

Believe me, sir, had I such venture forth, The better part of my affections would be with my hopes abroad.

It is the great dramatist's way of saying that the anxieties, fears and disappointments which dog the footsteps of prosperity rob it of half its pleasure and all its hopes.

Notwithstanding the teaching of the Bible and life as we know it, there is to-day a wretched hungry materialism which trumpet-tongued proclaims that gold and silver can do anything. Making all due allowance for the undoubted advantage of wealth and the irritating inconvenience of poverty, is it not a priceless blessing that the things best worth possessing, and of which you cannot be robbed, are not to be found on the stock and share market. Peace and goodness and love and joy cannot be measured or weighed, bought or sold. They are God's gifts, and may be had not in the abundance of the things which he possesses, but in the abundance of those things that make for peace and righteousness, which are the free gifts of him who became poor that we, through his poverty, might be rich.

Christian teaching has no hard words to fling at a man who is industrious, economical, diligent in business. It sees no reason why a man should not increase in riches, provided he regards himself as a steward of the manifold grace of God. Now, give the Bible fair play in this matter. It does not regard every successful business man as a miserly skeptic, nor every inheritor of wealth as the possessor of a soul as shrivelled as the scrip of his Peruvian bond. It looks at life in a larger, broader spirit. It sees the existence and power of a force called love. That is an element of our nature that came from heaven, and leads us back to heaven.

Like the rain that comes from above, and which ultimately finds its way back again to the free, pure air of cloudland, so does the implanted love of God ever seek towards higher things. The rain may fester in a stagnant pool, it may swell the muddy stream, it may be used to distil poison from the fairest flowers, and turned to a thousand base purposes, but still it comes as pure and fresh as ever, and never rests until it finds its way to the ocean, there to await its ascension. For all that we misuse the gift, God sends his rain upon the just and the unjust, and there is no man devoid of love. He may call it by some other name, despise, darken, vulgarize it, but it is there to use or misuse. There is nothing more pitiable in life than the base uses to which heaven's gifts may be turned, nothing sadder than the sight of an immortal that degenerate soul feeding on ashes. The tree seems good for food, is a delight to the eyes, and gives promise of wisdom. The fruit is pleasant to the taste, but the end thereof is death. Achan's sordid soul is tempted by shekels of silver and a wedge of gold, but they turn into deadly weapons of stone. Judas sold the Master for thirty pieces of silver, but the shining coins became hot embers of wrath, and in remorse he flings them from him.

John Bunyan represents the gentlemanlike Demas as standing over against a silver mine, inviting all pilgrims to come and see. Christian and Hopeful refuse, for they heard the place was dangerous, but by-ends and his companions go at the first beck. 'Now whether they fell into the pit by looking over the brink thereof, or whether they were smothered in the bottom by the damps that commonly arise, of these things I am not certain; but this I observed, that they never were seen again in the way.'

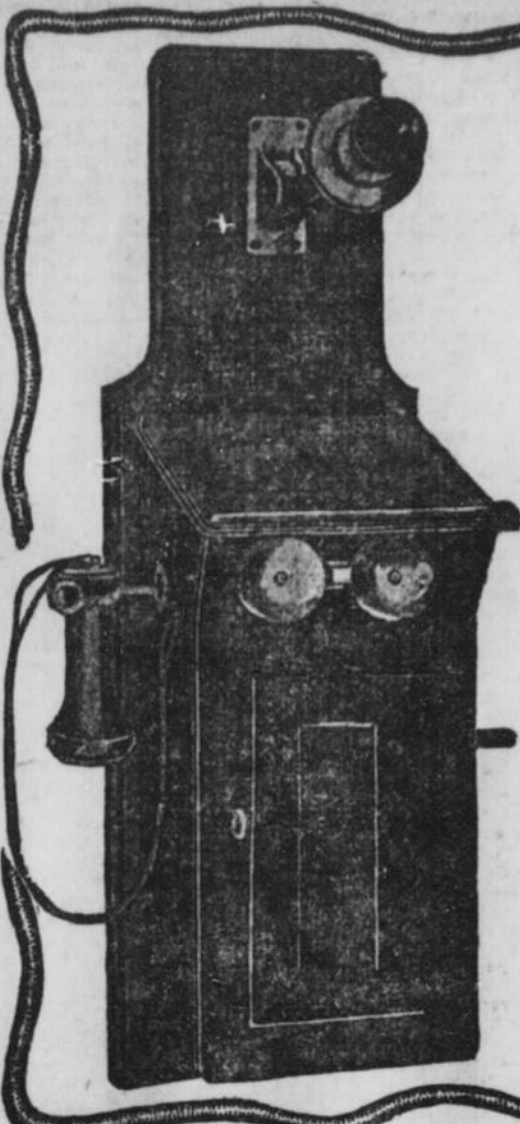
Love is like a creeping plant, it is not made for itself; it stretches out its tendrils to lay hold of that which can support it, it ever seeks something on which to lean. The world offers it silver, gold, pleasure, appetite, ambition, power, success. These and many similar things bulk largely in our vision. They lie near us in the home, the street, the field, the office. Love fastens upon one or more of them, makes it a stronghold, a refuge, a god. Then one day comes a rude awakening. That to which we have been clinging with all the tenacity of hope is taken from us. We fall to the earth, ragged, helpless, undone.

Some who hear me think that all this is unreal and overdrawn, the years have brought to them no such experience, life has not disappointed them so far. My friend, I am not speaking about the outward look of your position, or the brave face you put on things, the success of your business, the happiness of home, or the pleasures of the day, but I desire you to know and ask how these things stand related to God, to your soul, and to the love with which he has enriched you. Life's discipline will be by and by tell you that silver is not the Bread of Life, but the husks on which the soul feeds and starves, that pleasure is not the water of life to quench a man's thirst for the living God, but a cup of poison and vanity.

Do not wait for some hard bitter experience to teach you this. Do not drift through the gray years till the harvest of wild oats is ready for the reaping. Arise even now and say, 'I have played the fool, I have set my love upon that which will not stand the test of storm and wind and tide. I have disobeyed the command of Christ, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God." But his love has sought me and found me, and now I come to him.'

O Love that will not let me go, I rest my weary soul in Thee; I give Thee back the life I owe. That in Thine ocean depths its flow May richer, fuller be.

You may say—perhaps you have already said it: 'I will do nothing of the sort, my life is my own, my silver is my own; my sin is my own; I am content.' You are very rich and proud and independent, you



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are increased with goods and joys and pleasures. You have need of nothing, nothing, nothing. That is your own sketch. Would you desire the divine light to fall upon it. Look at the dissolving view as it fades away and is replaced as by letters of living fire. 'Thou art wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked.'

If you want to know the texture or find out the flaws in badly-woven cloth, you hold it up against the light and you see all the holes and specks and broken or irregular threads. Put your life to the same test. Hold it up against the light of heaven and you will see the dark stains, the broken purposes, the hours which were emptied of all goodness, the shameless idolatry of things worthless and vain.

The problem of this age and every age, the problem of this Book and every book of history is in what relation does man stand to God. The problem finds its solution in love. Love is a child's word, and yet its depth of meaning is too profound for us to fathom, and so far-reaching that it passes beyond our comprehension. The command is as old as the world, and as new as yesterday. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and strength and mind,' and with the command there ever comes the possibility and power of obeying it.

There are other things you may love—parent, child, home, country—but nothing ought to take the place of God. He is first, and has no second. The love you have invested in these things will give you a poor return if the Author of all love is displeased and rejected. Your love of God is the only love that can never bring disappointment. It is the higher love in which all other loves endure, and without which life becomes impoverished.

G. F. Watts has made 'The Rich Young Man' very real to us in his graphic picture. Yet it is only the back of a man which is painted, but even in the back you understand the evangelist's words, 'he went away sorrowful.' It is the back of a man crushed, defeated, prematurely old. The furled cloak, massive gold chain and bejewelled fingers speak of his wealth, but the back is turned on Christ, and that tells of the soul's poverty, of a man who is going away from peace and joy and hope.

He loved his silver more than he loved Jesus, but in his great possessions he found no rest for his soul, and now passes out into the night. The one condition of the great call is 'Leave all and follow Christ.' His love draws us to his side, wins us to his heart.

Is it not a great thing that man is redeemed not by silver and gold, but by that which is infinitely precious? Does it not exalt the dignity of human nature to know that nothing can really satisfy it, but that which is infinitely greater than itself. Rise to the height of this great conception, this everlasting truth, that nothing can appease your hunger but the Tree of Life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations, and nothing can quench your thirst save the river of God, which is full of water, for 'He satisfieth the longing soul and filleth the hungry soul with goodness.'

THE RULER OF BULGARIA PERSONALITY OF FERDINAND I, THE KING'S KINSMAN.

(Roger de Chateleux, in London 'Daily Mail'.)

In the ancient city of Tirnovo on Monday the independence of Bulgaria was declared, and His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Czar of Bulgaria.

Strange to say, it was in Tirnovo—or 'Trnovo,' as the Bulgarians spell it—that I saw the Prince a few years ago. I had been visiting the quaint monasteries of Bulgaria and the wonderful natural beauties of that picturesque little country, and had reserved to the last a visit to Tirnovo, the ancient capital, where in the Middle Ages the Czars of Bulgaria were crowned and which is now but a small town of some fifteen thousand inhabitants.

As I stood on one of the rock terraces which are washed by the Jantra, a small, rushing stream, Prince Ferdinand passed, surrounded by an étai-major of brilliantly uniformed officers. A striking figure indeed, and a man whose features one cannot easily forget. Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria as Ferdinand I, by the National Assembly in 1887, is tall, square-shouldered, and handsome. Physically—and otherwise—he resembles less his father, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, than his mother, the Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orléans, the daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France. He has the clear blue eyes of the Bourbons, their strong aquiline nose, and a high straight forehead. In his manner he is a Parisian, elegant, refined, and somewhat sarcastic. He is essentially aristocratic and belongs to the one régime, and the story is current in Sofia of a journalist who was put in prison for having passed a remark on the length of the royal nose.

A KINSMAN OF KING EDWARD.

Prince Ferdinand has a thick moustache, a pointed beard, and the thin lips of the diplomatist; he is extremely well-groomed and obviously satisfied with himself. This ruler, who is a kinsman of King Edward, being descended from the grandfather of Queen Victoria, bears some resemblance to the Duke of Orleans.

Intellectually, he is extremely gifted, being at the same time a distinguished student of botany and a great ornithologist, an omnivorous reader, a connoisseur in all matters of art.

As for his character, it is difficult to analyse. It has been said that he has an unusual capacity for making trouble, and is an upholder of the theory that the end justifies the means. He has been severely reproached for the conversion of his son Boris, his heir, to the Orthodox faith, which was a diplomatic move to please the Czar, and he was accused of every crime in the days of Stambouloff, the famous Bulgarian Premier, who was murdered in the streets of Sofia in 1895.

But it must not be forgotten that Ferdinand I. rules in the Balkans, the most turbulent district of the earth, the worst nest of intrigue imaginable. What is certain is that if one compares the state of Bulgaria twenty-one years ago and the conditions prevailing there to-day, one is bound to recognize that her Prince has achieved wonders.

Ambitious? That may be. Prince Ferdinand's one and consuming ambition has ever been to become King. His dream has been realized after twenty-one years of labor.

RULER OVER MANY RACES.

One must have lived in the Balkans, for a short time at least, fully to grasp the situation there, to understand the

numberless and tremendous obstacles which had to be overcome by the Prince. Year after year he has received threatening letters, and his throne has ever been shaky. Anonymous appeals, conspiracies, plots, machinations of all sorts have succeeded one another relentlessly. One or the other Power was always frowning; the honor of the country was constantly in danger; corruption, anarchy, intrigues were everlasting.

Yet Prince Ferdinand has succeeded in solving the almost hopeless problems of living on good—or possible—terms with every one, of keeping up the prestige of Bulgaria, of quelling revolts, and conquering foes by the strength of his personal diplomacy, his good nature, and his devotion to the nation that had adopted him.

When he was elected Prince of Bulgaria by the Sobranje assembled at Tirnovo, where on Monday he was made a Czar, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was serving as a lieutenant of hussars in the Austrian army.

The throne, vacant since the abdication of Alexander I, was first offered to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, who refused it.

A deputation of the Sobranje went to Prince Ferdinand in Austria and there, in the castle of Ebenthal, the Prince accepted the throne offered to him—under the suzerainty of Turkey—and was proclaimed on Aug. 14, 1887.

The country was new to him; he was ignorant of the ways of his people; he had to master their language and to understand the conditions of a country where, on an area of 33,000 square miles, one finds, forming the most fantastic chaos, Bulgarians, Turks, Roumanians, Albanians, Circassians, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, Greeks, Servians, Russians . . . and others!

Twenty years ago the Principality was devastated and poor, as Oriental as Turkey itself. There were no railways, no roads to speak of, no schools, no organization.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

To-day Bulgaria boasts of some six thousand teachers, she has a network of railways; roads have been constructed; public buildings erected; agriculture encouraged. New towns have sprung up, and there are fairly good harbors on the Black Sea. The army is well trained, and Bulgaria may be stated to be more Western in its civilization than Oriental—a great evolution indeed. Whatever may be his shortcomings, the Prince, who is now Czar of the Bulgarians, has shown great resource and inexhaustible patience, and he is certainly largely responsible for the relative welfare of his country. He has been assisted in his task by his people. The average Bulgarian is hard-working, level-headed, and intelligent.

As I write there rises before me the picture of that beautiful country, vividly I recall Tirnovo and the quaint little villages of the neighborhood, where pretty women, with their hair parted Madonna style and wearing sequins and glass trinkets, distil attar of roses, and sing as they work, while the men gaily plough the fields behind their massive buffaloes. For Bulgaria is a land of corn and a land of roses. To-day the peasantry have left the fields and the villages. They throng to Sofia, the capital, and to Tirnovo, the capital of old. For Bulgaria has declared its independence, and their beloved Prince is now Czar!

The Chinese are giving up the use of their old oiled-paper umbrellas, and importing foreign-made umbrellas, chiefly from Japan and Germany.

The latest substitute for jute is paper. This, however, cannot stand water, so it is a failure so far, though the German manufacturers are confident this difficulty can be overcome.

BIBLE TRUTHS. AN INTERESTING BOOK.

The Bible should be (to every one) the most precious book in the world. It contains the most interesting facts, the most wonderful stories, the most important truths. It is the oldest book of the world. Its author the greatest writer that ever lived, or will live. It is proved to be true by the fulfillment of its predictions, and its narrative is confirmed by the discoveries of modern researches in the most ancient ruins. Dead nations bear testimony to the truthfulness of the Bible. The New Testament deals largely with the facts, and writers of the Old Testament. Job is referred to in James v., 11. Joel is quoted in Acts ii., 16; Peter in II. Pet. ii., 7 tells us that God delivered just Lot. Samuel is referred to in Acts iii., 24; xiii., 20; Heb. xi., 32. Moses is mentioned about seventy times; Isaiah, 21 times. See also the list of old worthies in Heb. xi. We find the name Melchizedek nine times in Hebrews. The word, 'Prepare the way of the Lord,' from Isa. xl., 3, are cited in Matt. iii., 3; in Mark i., 3; in Luke iii., 4, and in John i., 23. The zeal of Jesus reminds the disciples of Ps. lxix., 9. The Scriptures testify to Christ. Moses wrote of Him. (John v., 39, 46.) In chap. vi., 31, the Jews quote Isa. liv., 13. Chap. vii., 38, refers to Scripture. In viii., 41, 42, a Psalm and Micah are quoted. In chap. xii., Ps. cxviii., Zech. ix., Isa. liii., 1, and vi., 9, are quoted. Psalms are also quoted in chapters xiii and xv. In chap. xix., 24, we have Ps. xxii., 18 fulfilled. In verses 28, 36, and 37 we have the fulfillment of other predictions. Oh, Christians, study your Bible and see that the children are early taught to know and love it. How blessed if it could be said of every child, what Paul wrote to Timothy, 'From a child thou hast known the Scriptures, which make wise unto salvation.'

Wrecks reduced the effective mercantile marine of the world in 1907, according to Lloyd's Register, by 868 vessels, of 851,224 aggregate tonnage, exclusive of vessels of less than 100 tons. Great Britain's percentage of loss was the least of all the principal shipowning countries.

Wives and Mothers Suffer With Backache

Unfortunately They Fail to Recognize the Dangerous Cause of the Trouble.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

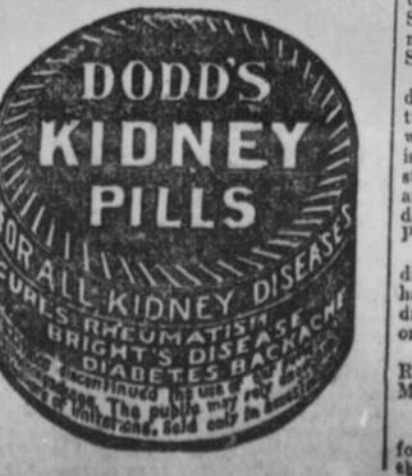
In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing-down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of Kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. Twenty-five cents per box at all druggists. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Man-drake and Butternut.



HAVE YOU JOINT PAINS?

A weak joint is hard to travel on, and a sore muscle is a serious matter to active people. Now joints are hard to reach. Only a liniment as powerful, penetrating and pain-subduing as Nerviline can help—congestion must be relieved and painful symptoms cured. Five times stronger than any other liniment, more penetrating, more soothing. Nerviline's action upon joints and muscles is instant and permanent. Not an ache or pain in any part of the body that Nerviline won't cure. As a household liniment, worth its weight in gold; sold in large 25c. bottles everywhere.

The Boys' Page.

A Story of a Song

(By Kate S. Gates.)

Of all the stories concerning the dear familiar hymns, I think none has moved me more than one told me of that grand old hymn, 'Coronation.'

'It was years ago,' said my friends, 'and I had gone back to the old home-stead to spend Thanksgiving as usual. There was a household of us, uncles, aunts and cousins, and, of course, my young folks were anxious for a frolic.'

'It had been unusually cold, the river was frozen over and looked perfectly safe, as well as beautifully clear and smooth.'

'I'll tell you,' said my cousin Richard, 'the afternoon before Thanksgiving, why cannot we young folks skate across the river, have supper at the hotel, and come home by moonlight. Grandma and Aunt Martha will be glad to have us out of the way so they can finish their preparations for to-morrow, and we will have a jolly good time.'

'So about four o'clock we started. Some of our number could not skate, so we, who were skaters, got sleds and drew the rest.'

'We reached our destination all right, and, with ravenous appetites, had a fine time over our supper, laughing, joking and telling stories until it was time to start for home.'

'It happened on our return journey that my cousin Richard, who was the best skater in the party, and I were side by side in front; behind us was a row of skaters hand in hand, every other one having a sled in tow.'

'We had not gone very far before, to my unspeakable horror, I was sure that the ice was bending in front of us. I looked again, straining my eyes and trying to think that I was mistaken, but even in the uproar about me it seemed to me that I could hear it crack.'

'I looked at Richard. I could not have spoken to save my life, my tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of my

mouth, and I felt the perspiration coming out on my forehead in big drops. I thought of everything in those few terrible seconds. Like a flash it went through my mind that we might possibly get through in safety if we could only keep in motion as we were; but if the rest suspected our danger and there was a panic—those on the sleds at least would probably be drowned.'

'Richard read my thoughts, and though his face was drawn and white with horror, his voice was perfectly clear and natural.'

'Let's have a good sing,' he called out without turning, 'it will help us to keep step.'

'Then he struck up instantly into "Coronation."

'For a minute the party were taken by surprise, but before we had gotten through the first verse every one in the crowd was singing.'

'We flew over the ice, though it seemed to me the others must hear as I did that awful crack, crack of the ice. Thank God we were past the middle of the river, where the ice was thinnest! Would the verses hold out until we reached the bank—did Richard know them all? He had a magnificent voice, but I had never heard him sing before.'

'Let every kindred, every tribe—'

'Yes, we should be out of danger before the verse was finished. I was sure.'

'To him all majesty ascribe, And crown him Lord of all.'

'The last words rolled out triumphantly as we reached the bank.'

'After we had reached home, and were all gathered round the open fire, we told our story. The faces of the merry company grew suddenly very grave; no one could speak for a minute or two, but we drew closer together, and then my grandfather poured out his heart in thanksgiving to God.—'American Messenger.'

went to his son.

'Marble,' said he, 'what is all this about?'

'There's a big man out there. He tried to grab me but I threw the pail at him and dodged in,' replied Marble.

'Yes,' said Roy, 'big, black steves and great, big white hands. He just missed getting my car.'

'Don't open the door, Papa!' cried Mother Dugman.

'Don't! Don't!' came from the horse-team. 'Oh, Papa, don't!' gasped the driver. But Mr. Dugman unlocked the door and opened it.

'How the wind did blow! Such a gust swept into the kitchen as to almost extinguish the light.'

'Whack, slap!' Something somewhere aimed a blow square at the farmer's nose. In spite of himself he flinched at first; then, boldly stepping out, he faced the thing.

'Slap! Dash!' At him and back again it went half a dozen times; and then, 'Flop!' it took him one in the face and he caught it and held on tight. Two clothes-pins dropped at his feet.

'Pa Dugman went in and softly closed the door. He held in his hands a pair of his wife's stockings. They were black ones with white feet.

'Is that all?' gasped Mrs. Dugman. Three heads came out from under the table.

'The clothes-line was in my way of getting near the cellar with the loads of

hands two huge turkeys with bronzed legs and ruffled feathers. One was a gobbler and the other was a hen. They had been torn from their roosts in the mountains, borne miles by the gale, and thrown against the rude cabin by the hand of Providence, to take the place of the turkey that had been stolen. Providence had made no mistake in this case, for the family were good, old-fashioned, hard-shell Baptists, and they returned thanks on the spot. The next day they enjoyed the finest Thanksgiving dinner ever given in Tennessee. Governor McMillan had no affidavits to accompany this story, but it is easier to believe it than to seek to disprove it.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

EARLY THANKSGIVING DAYS.

The first recorded Thanksgiving was the Hebrew Feast of the Tabernacles. The first national English Thanksgiving was on Sept. 8, 1638, for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

There have been two English Thanksgivings in the past century. One was on Feb. 27, 1872, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from illness; the other, June 21, 1897, for the Queen's Jubilee.

The New England Thanksgiving dates from 1633, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony set apart a day for Thanksgiving.

The first national Thanksgiving pro-

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Dog That Reasoned

No one who knew Bombshell ever doubted that he reasoned and thought, but occasionally I would find a stranger who was not inclined to believe it, and then I would tell him the following story:

My parlor was a front casemate, which opened by an arch into my bedroom, a back casemate. A casemate may be described as a room in the wall of a fort, generally intended in wartime to hold a gun or powder, while in time of peace many of them, like mine, are fitted up for use as quarters for officers and soldiers.

Bombshell had his own bed in the back casemate, but he preferred my bed, and would use it whenever he could. I tried to break him of the habit, but had not been successful.

One day he came in wet and muddy, and, as usual, curled up on my white counterpane. The result was awful. Much as I hated to do so, I felt obliged to give him a thrashing.

I never caught him on my bed again. He would still get on it, but, no matter how quietly I came in, I would always

standing in this position, a thought struck him, and he said to himself:

'Suppose that my master hasn't gone? He will catch me and then I will get a licking. I'll go and make certain that he is not coming back.' I know that he said this because he took his paws off the bed, walked cautiously back to the front door, and with his ear close to the crack he listened. At last, satisfied that I had really gone, he trotted back to the bed, jumped on it, curled up, and went to sleep.

After such a clever act I thought that he had earned his sleep; so I went away and left him.

While a gun was being loaded Bombshell would sit on the parapet and watch the operation. That finished he would jump up and look out to sea over the range, and then scamper down from the parapet and follow us into the bomb proof.

As usual, Bombshell was on hand to see the test of the new big gun.

He superintended the loading, and while I was aiming the gun he looked over the range as carefully as did the lookout; and from his air of responsibility one might have supposed that he had been entrusted the duty of seeing that the range was clear.

But when we started for the bomb-proof, instead of following us, as was his custom, Bombshell remained on the parapet, looking out to sea and sniffing the air. In a moment he dashed off through the bushes which covered the narrow beach between the parapet and the sea.

Though thinking his action peculiar I was sure that he would not remain in front of the gun, because he had done so once, when quite young and inexperienced, and the burning grains of powder—which are always thrown out by the blast of a gun—had buried themselves in his skin, burning him badly. He had never forgotten this.

Certain that he would take care of himself, I paid no further attention to him, but went with the others into the bomb-proof, and took my place by the electric key, ready to fire at the command of the captain.

Just as the command 'Fire!' was about to be given, Bombshell reappeared on the parapet, and began to bark furiously into the very muzzle of the gun.

I called to him, but he would not come. Annoyed at the delay of the test, I tried to catch him, but could not do so. As I approached he retreated, still barking and apparently urging me to follow him.

Finally convinced from the dog's actions that something was wrong, the electric wire was disconnected from the gun, and I followed Bombshell. Wagging his tail with joy at having accomplished his object, he led me through the underbrush to the beach.

There, concealed behind a clump of bushes, were two little children quietly digging in the sand and entirely unconscious of the danger in which they had been.—Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, in 'St. Nicholas.'

A NOVEMBER GALE.

Pa Dugman shoved back from the supper table and took up his paper to read and rest. He was thankful that his hard day's work was over and himself and boys in out of the wind. He had been uneasy about his potato crop, lest the weather should change before they were all dug; but now the last bushel was safely deposited in the cellar.

A gust of wind shook the house till the windows rattled.

'Let her blow if she wants to,' said he. 'She can't scare us any more this fall. Can she?' glancing complacently at Marble, (better known as 'Mibs') his eldest son, who had already taken up a pan of corn and was shelling it for the chickens' breakfast, ably assisted by the baby. 'Nope,' answered the boy, meeting his father's glance and smiling broadly.

Little Mother Dugman cleared off the table and washed the dishes. Roy, her second son, wiped them dry, and the third son put them away in the cupboard. The fourth and fifth boys played they were a horse team with the sixth darling little fellow for a driver. The horses tipped a chair over and ran away. The driver shouted at them with all his might; but nobody seemed to mind the noise.

As Mother Dugman hung up her dishpan and spread the dishcloth over it

to dry, she said to Roy: 'Now fetch a pail of water and then you can play, too.'

The boy snatched up the empty pail and ran out of doors—but sprang back with a startled cry and shut the door with a slam.

'Oh, Papa!' said he, and stood trembling.

'Why, Roy?' said Mother Dugman, with a nervous sort of laugh. 'I never saw you act afraid of the dark before.'

'Boo-oo!' screamed the baby, scattering a handful of corn on the floor as she ran to her mother and hung on to her skirts.

The horse-team and driver crawled under the table and kept quiet as mice, while Roy still stood staring at the door.

Marble put down his pan of corn and hurrying to his brother, said, as he took the pail from his hand: 'Well, Sonny! Guess, I'll have to get that water.'

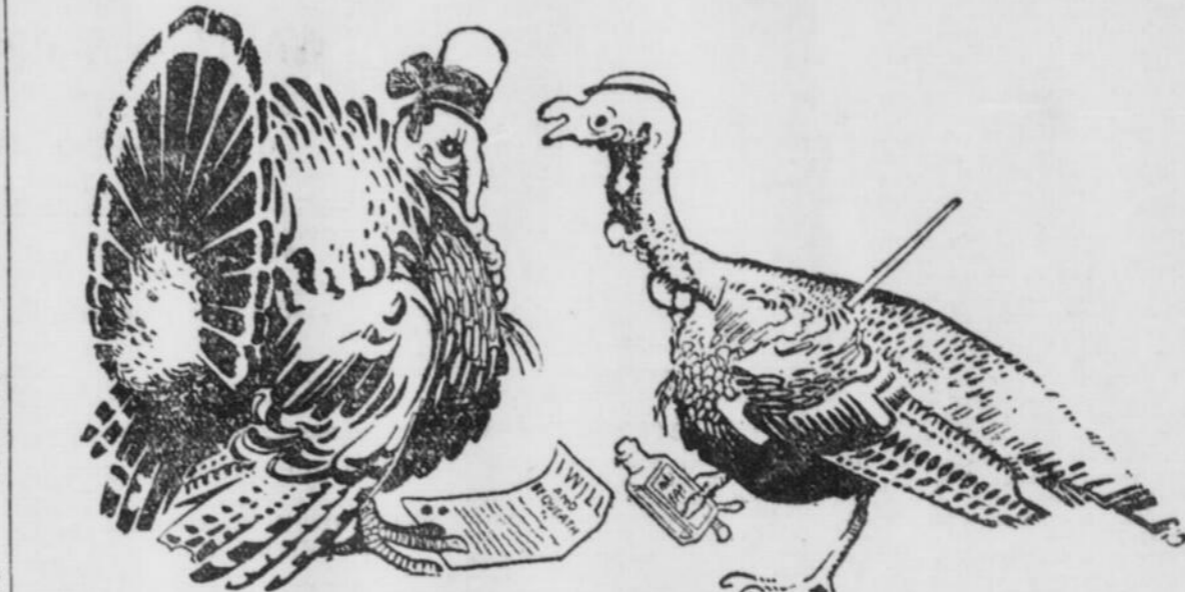
He jerked open the door and ran out; but came flying in like a whirlwind, minus the water-pail, upsetting Roy in his haste, banged the door shut and locked it and braced himself against it.

'My!' said Mother Dugman.

'Boo-oo!' sobbed the baby, getting both arms around her mother's neck.

There was a great hush under the table; for no one had ever seen brave, twelve-year-old, big-brother Mibs afraid of anything in all his life.

Pa Dugman dropped his paper and



A TIMELY PRECAUTION. —Winnipeg 'Telegram.'

potatoes, so I tied it here by the door,' said the head of the family.

Marble and Roy looked at each other.

'Let's get the water,' said Marble.

'Well, Sonny!' answered Roy; and as they both went, everybody laughed and laughed.—S. S. Messenger.

THANKSGIVING ACROSTIC.
(Susie M. Best.)

T is for Turkey, the biggest in town,
H is for Hattie, who baked it so brown.
A is for apples, the best we could find,
N is for nuts that we eat when we've dined.

K is for kisses for those we love best,
S is for salad we serve to each guest.
I is for gravy that every one takes,
G is for ice-cream that comes with the cakes.

V is for verses on peppermint drops,
I's for inquiries when any one stops.
N's for the way that we nibble our cheese,
G is for grace when we've done with all these.

—Selected.

A KENTUCKY SENATOR'S THANKSGIVING.

The greatest dinner that McMillan ever enjoyed was at a log-house, when he was a callow youth just returning from a Kentucky university. A very large turkey had been secured, and it had been carefully plucked and drawn on the day before Thanksgiving. That night, however, some appreciative colored man had thrown the family into consternation by abstracting the bird, and the theft was discovered about nine o'clock in the evening. Meanwhile a terrific gale had arisen, and it almost reached the fury of a tornado. The log-house stood the blast, but it shivered and groaned. The wooden shutters were firmly locked, and the howling wind outside made the log-house dance with glee, sending showers of sparks up the chimney. Suddenly there was a smash against one of the wooden shutters. A blood-curdling

sound was heard. Securing a lantern he fled from the cramped condition of the bed that he had been on it, and often the spot where he had slept would still be warm.

One evening I went out, leaving Bombshell lying by the parlor stove.

Out of curiosity I peeped through the half-torn slats of my shutters and watched him. From my position I was able to see the whole of both my rooms.

For a while Bombshell did not move; then he raised his head and looked at the door; finally he got up, stretched himself, yawned sleepily, walked to the bed, jumped up, and put his forepaws on

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY

For doing your level best
For being kind to the poor.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For being generous to an enemy.
For being courteous to all.
For asking pardon when in error.
For being honest in business dealings.
For giving an unfortunate person a lift.
For promptness in keeping your promises.
For putting the best meaning on the acts of others.—Temperance Leader.

Some of God's best gifts are wrapped up in very common paper.

Trial proves the hero,
Though he ne'er prevails;
He who never struggles
Is the one who fails.

—Selected.

A COUNTRY PUPPY.

His coat is rough and shaggy,
But his tail is very waggy.
For he wasn't educated with a whip.
He never knew a tether
Or a muzzle made of leather;
He's a free and independent little rip.

He thinks it mighty funny
To pursue a frightened bunny,
Or to chase an angry squirrel up a trunk.

Though he's hardly finished growing,
He has reached the point of knowing
There's a difference 'twixt a woodchuck
and a skunk.

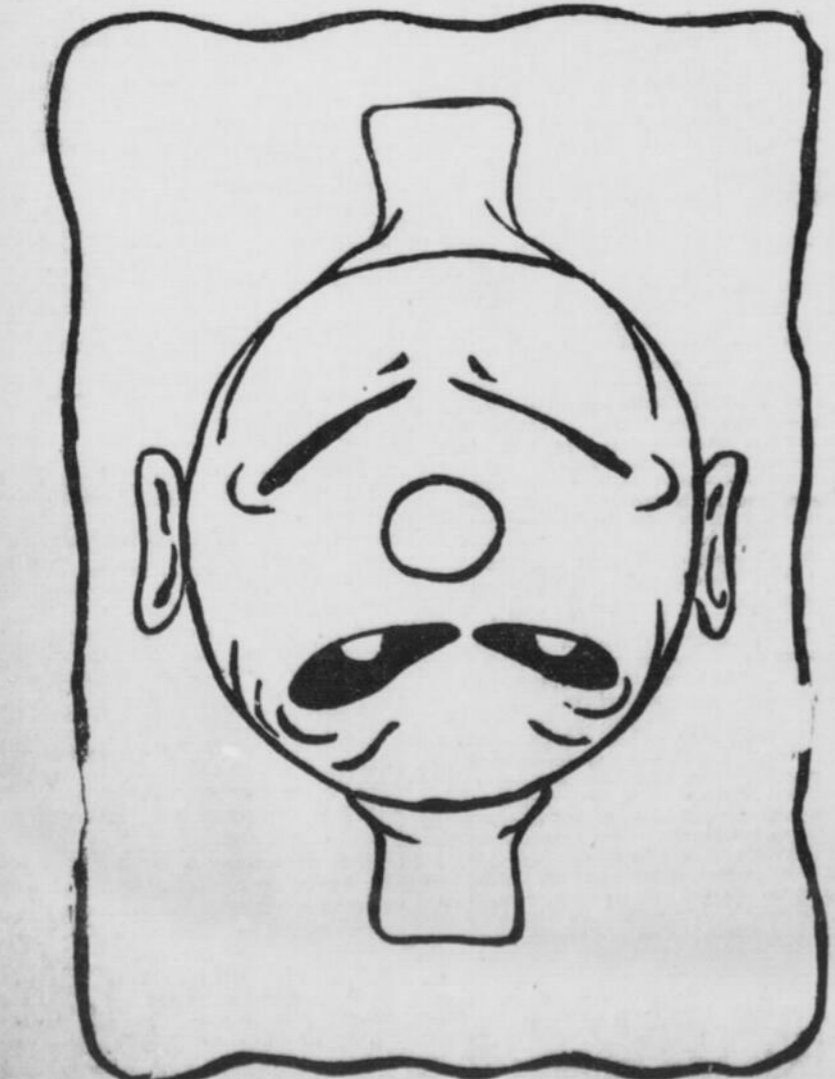
He will cock a saucy ear up
At a whistle or a chirrup;
You should hear the merry music of
his bark.

When he comes to me careering
Through the meadow or the clearing
Like an infantile tornado on a lark.

Such a friendly little fellow!
Though he's pretty nearly yellow,
But he's coming for a confidential
talk,
And his pleading eyes are saying
That to-day was meant for playing.
So I rather guess we're going for a
walk.
—New York 'Times.'

fairly flew up the hill to the stable. Her owner was so much surprised and touched by her joy in getting back for good—'and he apparently has. It can be readily understood that it will not be easy to part with her again as she seems to enjoy the Home so greatly.'—From 'Helping the Work Horse' by P. P. Foster, in 'The Outing Magazine' for November.

Tradition says that the Queen of Sheba asked Solomon to thread an intricately pierced stone, and that he did so by means of a hair tied to a living worm. A long sewer in an Ohio factory recently became clogged, and a son of Solomon came to the rescue. Tying a long ball of twine to the shell of a mud-turtle, he put the animal into the entrance of the sewer and turned on a stream of water. The turtle burrowed his way through the refuse, was 'watered on' at each manhole, and emerged victorious at the outlet. A rope attached to the twine, a swab and strong arms accomplished the rest swiftly and economically.—American Paper.



CAN YOU CUT YOUR PUMPKIN LIKE THIS?

This jack is not quite so miserable as he looks. Turn him the other way up and see the transformation. The ears can be made of strong paper and inserted in the slots in the pumpkin.

PUZZLES.

TOWER PUZZLE.

- A consonant.
- An animal.
- A part of a verb.
- An adjective.
- A beverage.
- Not even.
- A verb.
- Not lean.
- A beverage.

My centre letters form a church—Bristol 'Times.'

ENIGMA.

To a word of consent add one-half of sprite;
Next subjoin what you never behold in the night.
These rightly connected, you'll quickly obtain
What millions have seen, but will ne'er see again.

WORD SQUARE.

This square is made of five words, each of which will be found in the following: The cargo was all lost, but the captain, by his bravery and presence of mind, was able to avert any injury to the crew or passengers. It took us several days

to refit and to remove the grime from our little vessel, but during the delay we were greatly interested in watching an old otter that carried on its fishing operations in our vicinity.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

DIAMOND.

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1.—Stone—ONE.

Charade—Antidote.

Correct answers to two of the puzzles of last week have been received from Lucy Wilton, Montreal. The Charade was not very difficult, as you will see in the answers published above.

THE HORSE KNEW A GOOD THING.

Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League, to whose untiring efforts the establishment of Pine Ridge Farm is due, in her address before the National Humane Association, recently described an instance which illustrates the good sense such homes have upon the owners of poor horses:

'A bay mare, Nellie, was brought to our Home of Rest by her owner, an expressman. He had let her out to a man who had nearly killed her with starvation and ill-treatment. She was very thin, very lame, and had raw sores on her legs and shoulders. Her temper had been so injured that even her owner was afraid of her. In a month's time she was a changed horse. The sores were healed, she had taken on many pounds of flesh, her lameness was better, and her disposition affectionate and kind. Her owner gave her a vacation of over two months, visiting her from time to time, and then came after her, but promised to bring her back if her lameness increased again, as our veterinary doctor told him it was bound to do on pavements. In about three weeks she came back. The caretaker of the Home of Rest heard a loud whinnying and neighing at the gate one day, and hurried down from the barn to see what had happened. The gates are kept closed. Outside the gate was Nellie, her owner hardly able to hold her, as she whinnied loudly and struggled to push her way through the gates before they were opened. In spite of her lameness, she

MORE SURPRISES FOR 'PICTORIAL' BOYS

During the rush of summer and early autumn orders, we said little about the prizes for best sales of the 'Canadian Pictorial' for the quarter ending Sept. 30, but we were keeping count right along, and are pleased now to announce a Prize Waterman 'Ideal' Pen to Harold McAdie, Ont., and to Miss Margaret Miller, N.B., both from small towns. There was no need to keep a separate city class this time, as the country agents worked much harder evidently and deserved the honors they won. Harold won the Waterman Pen prize before, but his fine record of 50 copies a month for the quarter at a small junction town, even at the 15c rate during the summer, compelled us to award him the prize again.

The book prizes for the largest sales in each province during the quarter go to Waldo Davidson, N.S.; Wilson Mann, N.B.; F. Baird Cairns, Sask.; Clovelia McKay, Man.; Wardrop Whillans, Alta.; Willie Carson, Que.; Douglas A. Wright, B.C.; Miss May Morris, Ont.

The following, who have not often before taken honors, if at all, was a place on the Honor Roll for the quarter, not necessarily because of largest sales, but because of prompt returns and general good business:—Frank Holland, Sask.; J. R. Bowler, Man.; Percy McKay, N.B.; Herbert Thurston, N.S.; Ardella Hawkes, N.B.; Harold Hinchcliffe, Ont.; Sidney Duclos, Que.; Hartley Currie, Ont.; Orville Tuck, Ont.

Why could not YOU have your name on next Honor Roll? Read further announcements elsewhere in this paper, and let us send you a package of the 'Pictorial' at once to start on the splendid Thanksgiving Number in four colors.

Address John Dougal & Son, 'Witness' Block, corner of St. Peter and Craig streets, Montreal.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Giddiness, Heartburn, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers and Residents in Tropical Climates.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the incorrect form of 'Mistery-IMITATION.'

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

If you are contemplating a Course in Stenography or Shorthand

DON'T FORGET
The Oliver School of Shorthand & Stenography
80 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Lowest rates. Best accommodation. New classes forming.

We fit our pupils for high positions in the Government Departments. Send for our circular to above address

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even-numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 2 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

AGENTS WANTED

In every district, and particularly in your district,
to increase the circulation of the 'Witness.'

Salary and Commission allowed to suitable persons.

Splendid Premiums to Help

The Agent gains an introduction to new homes where the 'Witness' is not known.
Drop us a postcard at once, addressed to THE PROMOTION MANAGER, The Montreal 'Witness,' Montreal.

MUMMIES FROM MEXICAN RUINS.

(Baltimore 'American.')
Mummified remains of beings who existed hundreds of years ago have been dug up during the work of excavating that has been going on in the old catacombs of Guanajuato, Mexico, said Dr. S. Burg. The people whose bodies were discovered must have lived long before the settlement of the republic, and the finds have occasioned much interest among scientific men. Some of the bodies were decked with beads and ivory trinkets that were in vogue before the coming of the Spaniards, so that these people must have lived in that part of the country centuries ago. The mummies were discovered under an old cemetery while the excavations were being made by some prospecting miners.

TESSA'S THANKSGIVING.

(New York Times.)

Tessa sat shivering on the doorstep. It was warmer in the sun than in the little, cold, dark room up stairs. Besides, she had put all the bed clothes over the baby. Tessa was very ragged and dirty, but that did not seem to make her any less beautiful, nor did the fact that she was weeping. The tears made her brown eyes larger and softer, and her trembling little mouth looked more like a rosebud than ever. She was very hungry. When Dino went to work the day before in the big ditch she was hungry, too.

But he had said as he kissed her, 'Weep not, Tessa mia! To-night will I bring thee a great sausage to eat with thy bread for supper!'

All day she thought of the sausage and did not mind so much that she ached with hunger. But when Dino came his face was very sad. He had worked hard all day in the big ditch, but at night the padrone would not pay him. No sausage for Tessa, not even bread, only a little milk for the baby! That was gone now, and if the wicked padrone would not pay Dino to-night, poor baby Tito must cry all day with hunger.

So the tears came faster and faster as Tessa sat trying to warm herself in the autumn sunshine. She was thinking of the days in her beautiful Italy before the mother died, and Dino brought her and the baby to this big America, where there were always hunger and dull skies and strange sunshine that would not warm one.

'Not so was it in my Italy,' sobbed Tessa. There the sunshine was blue and golden, and the sky was always bright and clear, and there were green fields where we did play all day with the goats and wind wreaths of bright flowers for our hair. And Dino had plenty of work, and there was no hunger—for there were goats' milk to drink and great clusters of purple grapes, and lovely pastas, and sausage always! Oh! why did we come away from such a beautiful land!

To-morrow, they said, was to be the great festa of these strange Americans—Thanksgiving, when they say prayers in the churches and then eat many things. At home, when the padre gave her many prayers to say there would be little eating. It was all so different in America!

And now the stores were full of things, and from the baker's shops came such lovely smells. It made the hungry ache inside her bigger. How little of this it would take to keep them from starving. It would not be so bad for her and Dino, but it was dreadful to think of the baby crying because he had no milk!

'Oh, if I were big to work!' said Tessa, wistfully. 'Oh, if I had something to sell!'

But she was only nine. And long ago they had sold everything but the bed and the stove.

Suddenly Tessa's tears stopped, and her eyes grew large with a daring thought. Why could she not sell her one treasure, her precious baby? Dino had told her how the American signoras loved to buy beautiful things, and truly there was nothing in the world so beautiful as baby Tito. Were not his eyes like jewels and his face like a lovely flower? Surely, surely she could find some great lady who would buy him. Then never again would he cry because he was cold and there was no milk.

Tessa rushed up stairs, her eyes shining with the joy that had dried her tears. Baby Tito was sleeping peacefully under the pile of bed clothes, caring little that the milk he had just eaten was the very last. She lifted him gently and wrapped him warmly in an old shawl, then deftly bound him across her breast. In that way she could carry him longer, for her arms would not ache so much.

'He will not waken,' she said, softly. 'For he is not hungry, and he always sleeps when I carry him. Before he wakens I shall be by the great houses where the beautiful signoras live.'

She knew where to go. Once Dino had taken her to see the great park. 'Here live the rich people,' he had said. She would go there with Tito.

Presently she trudged on with her heavy load. The baby, warm against her breast, slept calmly. It was a long journey, and Tessa was weak from lack of food. Her feet grew very heavy and she had often to stop for rest. The early autumn twilight began to fall. Tessa stopped wistfully before a small house from which a bright light streamed. But she shook her head and walked wearily on.

'No, no,' she said, 'in the little houses there are always many children. There would be no room for Tito. I will go on to the great houses. Surely it will not be far.'

But it was quite dark and very cold when at last she saw the lights of the park, and she was shivering under her thin shawl. The baby still slept, and trembling with weariness she sat down in the shadow of a friendly wall and cried softly. The sound of a policeman's measured steps roused her with a start, and she walked rapidly up the avenue. Her weariness left her now. The great houses were near and her troubles would soon be over.

With beating heart she mounted the steps of a handsome mansion and timidly rang the bell. A tall man in a beautiful coat opened the door and told her in a dreadful voice to 'get out!' Poor Tessa fled down the steps in terror; and it was some time before she dared to ring at another door. Tired and heart-sick, she trudged up the steps of house after house, always to have the door closed in her face before she could speak and sometimes to have angry words said to her. In all the houses there were big men in beautiful coats who would not let her in. How then should she ever see the rich signoras who would wish to buy her Tito?

At last, discouraged, she stopped before a great house blazing with lights. She had seen several ladies go up the steps and longed to speak to them, but there

were tall men with them and she was afraid. The baby stirred in her arms. Oh, if he should waken! He would be hungry and cry. The thought gave her courage. She would speak.

Another carriage drove up and a lady stepped out. Tessa's heart leaped. She was alone. And when the light fell on her face it was as beautiful as the Holy Madonna she once saw in the great Duomo, when Dino took her to the feast of the Nativity.

She fell on her knees before the lady, whispering, 'Madonna, mia.'

The beautiful face looked kindly down at her.

'What is it, child?'

'Oh, will you not buy my baby, my beautiful Tito?'

The lady looked at the shivering little figure pitifully and then up at the windows of the house. A curious little smile lighted her face, and, reaching out her hand, she said: 'Come with me.'

Tessa followed her up the steps. A man taller than any of the rest and in a more beautiful coat opened the door. Tessa shrank back as he looked at her, but the lovely lady said 'Go in,' and she found herself in a wonderful house. Were there then Kings in America and palaces, as in Italy?

The lady handed her cloak to a servant and called softly: 'Helen.' A stately woman, shining with jewels, came out from a room to the right. Her eyes fell upon Tessa.

'What does this mean, James?' she said sternly to the tall man.

But Tessa's lady laughed merrily. 'Don't blame James, Helen. It is only one of my pranks. I found the child at the steps shivering with cold. She said something about a baby—and I brought her in.'

'Clarice, Clarice, what a child you are,' said Mrs. Channing, with a smile, while a chorus of laughter burst from the gay group of men and women crowding into the hall at the sound of their voices. How like Clarice Maxwell it was!

Mrs. Channing turned kindly to the child. 'What is it you want, little girl?'

'Oh, Signora!' Tessa exclaimed, as she hastily opened the old shawl, 'will you not buy my baby, my beautiful Tito? He sleeps now, but when I kiss him he will waken and you will see that his eyes are like the stars and his face like that of the angels in the picture of the Holy Madonna. See, he smiles at you. Is he not beautiful? Oh, will you not buy him?'

What a picture it was—the eager, glowing child's face, the lovely babe nestling close to her breast and smiling. Rags and dirt could not hide its beauty. 'The Child Madonna!' whispered one of women.

Tessa looked anxiously at the group. The silence frightened her. Oh, if they would not buy the baby! The 'ambitious eyes' filled. She knelt at Mrs. Channing's feet and kissed her dress. And, forgetting her stumbling English, she poured out the whole story in her soft Italian. She lifted her lovely face beseechingly to Mrs. Channing and tried to hold the baby to her. But, as if understanding that Tessa was in trouble, the little Tito nestled his rosy cheek against her, anxiously patting her with one grimy little hand, while the curve of his tiny, rosy mouth changed to the pitiful square that tells of a grieved baby heart.

Miss Maxwell glanced at Mrs. Channing, and then quickly knelt beside Tessa, speaking to her in Italian. How the child's face changed at the sound of her own dear tongue.

'Little one,' said Miss Maxwell, 'do not weep. We cannot buy your little Tito, but we shall see that you and Dino and the baby are never hungry again. That will be better than to take the beautiful baby from you. Will you do now just as the kind lady says?'

Tessa kissed the white hand reverently. 'Tessa will do all,' she said.

Mrs. Channing turned to James. 'Tell Stevens to take these children up stairs and dress them comfortably. Burn these dreadful rags at once! Then see that they are well fed. Have Stevens make up a basket of extra clothing and one of food. I will see them again. And now,' she said, turning to her guests, 'we will go down to our belated dinner.'

There was strange conversation about the dinner table that night for Mrs. Channing and her friends to engage in—not much gaiety, and yet it was perhaps the most successful dinner she had ever given. For that gay company had been face to face with life's misery.

After dinner Tessa stole timidly down the great staircase. She scarcely dared breathe lest all this beauty and warmth should be a dream to fade at a touch and leave her shivering in her rags.

Miss Maxwell stood waiting for her. The child kissed her hand passionately and raised her great eyes wistfully to her face.

'What troubles you, Tessa?' asked Mrs. Channing kindly.

'It is Dino I think of, dear lady. He will grieve that the baby and I are gone, and he will not know where to search for us.'

'I will take them home, Helen. I ordered William to come early,' said Miss Maxwell.

There was a chorus of protests. 'Clarice! You cannot go into that awful quarter alone at night!'

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We have one of the best stocks of Gold Brooches and Pins in Toronto. Our removal sale prices are lower than the lowest quotations of others by at least 33 1/3 per cent. If you need anything for the future now is the time to save money. Send for our 232 page Catalogue.

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She laughed merrily. 'I am not afraid, and William is a tower of defense.'

'Let me go with you, Miss Clarice,' said Dr. Winthrop, Mrs. Channing's brother. 'I am anxious to see this wonderful Dino.'

The girl's face flushed as she nodded him a gay assent, and led Tessa up stairs.

And Dino? How frightened he was when he found Tessa and the baby gone. Though half famished, he had no heart to eat the food he had bought with his scanty wages. He rushed into the street and through all the alleys and stairways and stores. But no Tessa could be found. Finally, worn out and sick at heart, Dino went back to the cold, dismal little room, threw himself on the bed, and cried bitterly until he fell asleep.

The door opening awakened him. He sprang forward and then shrank back in awe. In the doorway stood a beautiful woman in shining white robes and crowned with stars. In her arms she carried a lovely sleeping babe. Dino sank on his knees and clasped his hands in prayer. 'Ave Maria!' he whispered. 'It is the Holy Madonna that has brought my Tito back!'

But in an instant Tessa's arms were about his neck, and she was pouring into his bewildered ears the whole story. When she stopped a moment for breath, Dr. Winthrop gently explained it all, and giving Dino money to buy coal, promised that to-morrow he would come again.

What a fire they made when Dino bought the coal, and what a supper Tessa spread for him out of the basket. And how they chattered and laughed and cried all at once as Dino ate and ate till he could eat no more! And how the baby, wakened by their happy voices, kicked and shouted with glee. It was all so wonderful that for the first time Tessa quite forgot to think of Italy as she went to bed.

Was there ever such a Thanksgiving Day at Tessa had—or such a dinner as that they ate with Dr. Winthrop and Miss Maxwell in the clean, new rooms made ready for them? How Dino's heart nearly burst with joy when the doctor told him that, if he wished, he should be a gardener at the Great Winthrop country place up the river. And Tessa and the baby should be with him, for there was a little cottage covered with roses where Tessa could dream that she was back in Italy. 'If he wished!' Why, so the blessed Madonna gave him the dream of his life.

But why, after her first cry of joy, did Tessa's eyes fill with tears?

'Like you it not, Tessa, mia?' asked Dino anxiously.

'It is all beautiful,' she whispered, 'only—I would wish to be near my dear lady.'

Then the doctor laughed and Miss Clarice blushed like a sweet rose as he told them that last night she had promised to live in the great house by the river; only she would not be Miss Clarice any longer, but the doctor's wife.

Dino's face shone with joy. 'It is as the saints would have it,' he cried.

But Tessa's cup of delight was too full for words. She could only snatch up baby Tito and smother him with kisses. For was it not he that had brought her all the joy of this wonderful Thanksgiving?

MEAT IN ITALY.

Slaughter houses in Italy are public institutions. The law prescribes that every town of more than 5,000 inhabitants shall build and maintain a municipal slaughter house, where all butchers are compelled to bring their live stock to be killed. The slaughtering itself is done by the individual butchers and their assistants. The conveyance of the cattle, the removal of the carcasses, and the dressing of the meat are likewise the affair of the butchers. The city provides the building, keeps it clean, and furnishes veterinary inspectors to examine and pass upon the carcasses. The Milan slaughter house is situated within the city, and occupies several acres of ground. It consists of a number of long, single-story buildings made of cement and stucco. The buildings consist of either a single large hall, or else a row of small box stalls, about 25 feet wide and either 15 or 30 feet deep. Each stall has a wide double door in front and a window behind. The buildings are arranged in parallel pairs, each pair being connected by a covered passage 30 feet wide, whose roof is raised many feet above that of the buildings, being supported by pillars rising from the roofs on either side. The air thus circulates under the roofs of the passages or corridors and over the buildings.—New York 'Globe.'

BE YOUR OWN TREE DOCTOR.

Every man should be his own tree doctor. If properly trained he has been busy all summer removing suckers from the trees, fighting fungus and discouraging insects. When the leaves are off he goes all over his plantation, diagnosing each tree shrub and bush. He will find some borers not yet killed, and these should be thoroughly eradicated from his quinces and apples before winter sets in. Use a flexible wire and a sharp knife; and when the larvae are killed, pile coal ashes freely around the tree. He will probably find in his currant and berry fields more or less bushes that cultivation has loosened in the soil. These are liable to leave out during the winter. He should slip a narrow shovel under the plant, draw out the dirt, and let the bush settle until it is well planted. Tread heartily, and then, if you have them to spare, place a scuttle of coal ashes about each one.—From 'The Outing Magazine' for November.

TO COIN NEW CHINESE WORDS

APPEAL TO THE THRONE TO AD- OPT WESTERN PHRASES.

(New York Times.)

A group of influential Chinese scholars of the Western learning has memorialized the throne, asking for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to decide upon the proper manner of rendering an foreign terms of common use in the Occidental world into the Chinese ideographic script and the Chinese tongue. What this group of students wants is some standard dictionary of pronunciation which will put the Chinese over such hard words as telephone, ultimatum, typewriter and osteopathic.

The Chinese tongue is one of the most elastic of all the languages, say European scholars who have studied it from the point of view of philology. It is a great treasure house of monosyllables, each with its distinct meaning, which can be compounded into the conveyance of any idea that strikes the Chinese mind. Yet the Chinese never dreamed that they would have to use the words of barbarians from under the edge of the world, and as a consequence the infusion of foreign knowledge has brought for its devotees in the great kingdom unending discomfort.

As the memorial sets forth, the only Chinese equivalent yet evolved for the English word telephone is 'teluheng,' a combination of monosyllables which means anything but a wire through which to talk. Again, when the Chinese papers say that a 'yuantimeitun' has been voted by the Japanese Government in reference to Yalu timber claims, for instance, it could hardly be expected, as the memorialists point out, that the average man in the street would take that for an ultimatum.

The Japanese, quick to adapt their language to the needs of the awakening into civilization fifty years ago, have progressed much further than the Chinese along the path of linguistic reform. The Japanese took freely from the French and English in their efforts to fit handles to strange objects, and terms that came within their purview under contact with the Western nations. For example, there was never such a thing as bread in Japan before the foreigner came, but after that there was bread, and it was called pan after the French name. A lamp burning kerosene is called a lamp in Japanese; matches have become match, tobacco is plain tobacco, and there is even the highly specialized word spongecake to indicate a delicacy introduced into Japan by the Dutch traders in the seventeenth century.

The Chinese memorialists in their plea to the Throne include a call to patriotism. They say:

During the past century scores of dictionaries of Chinese have been made by English, French, Germans, Russians and Americans, but with one admirable exception all dictionaries have been made by foreigners. This circumstance of the authorship of dictionaries of the Chinese having been made for more than a century almost exclusively by foreigners we believe to be without parallel in any other country in the world. Does it not show that while we are trying to protect our material interests we are altogether neglecting the far more precious intellectual interests of China?

It is to be recollected that the position of Japan is peculiar. She received ages ago the Chinese literature, language and civilization from the Chinese Chinese characters, making them into new phrases, giving them strange meanings, inundating China with their books, while no Chinese scholars protest.

The beginnings of the Ta Ching dynasty were illustrious by reason of the immense literary activity of their Majesties Kang Hsi and Ch'ien Le. It would redound to the reputation and excellence of the present dynasty if this matter were taken in hand and were brought to a successful issue.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WHO COLUMBUS WAS.
(Baltimore 'Sun.')
In the afternoon in all the schools a part of the time was devoted to the study of his life and deeds of Columbus. An amusing reply was given by one of the pupils. A teacher had told the class of the wonderful voyage of Columbus and how he insisted on continuing the voyage after the other men were clamoring to return. Then she asked: 'Who was Columbus?' with the view of hearing how well they had followed her talk. One little hand went up.

'Well, Johnny, who was he?' asked the teacher.

'Columbus was the gem of the ocean,' was the answer.

A Pill for All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

SUPERFLUOUS QUESTIONS.
It is not work, but nervous strain, which kills. Physical labor is nothing compared to mental, as even an elevator boy found out. 'Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?' asked the old lady passenger.

'Yes'm,' answered the elevator boy.

'Is it the motion of the going down?'

'No'm.'

'The motion of going up?'

'No'm.'

'What is it, then?'

'The questions.'

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nervous from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive process, no preparation has done so effective work as can be testified to by thousands.

ALL THE FAULT OF THE COW.
A South Side woman went to a butcher shop the other day to get a roast of beef. The butcher is a little old man, inclined to be cranky. He began to cut the roast. She thought he was sawing off too much bone.

'That roast will have too much bone in it I fear,' she said.

The butcher stopped and sighed: 'Madam,' he said, 'that the cow's fault. These cows would be in awful shape if they had to run around without bones.'

The woman said no more.—Denver 'Post.'

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

SHE HADN'T BEEN TRAINED.
When Josephine was six years old, she was taken for the first time to see a trained animal show, and came home much pleased with the performance. As she was at times slow to obey, mamma thought this a good time to teach a lesson so she said:

'Don't you think, Josephine, if dogs and ponies and monkeys can learn to obey so well, that a little girl like you, who knows much more than these animals, should obey even more quickly?'

'Of course I would, mamma,' came the instant reply, 'if I had only been as well trained as they have.'

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

'When we are enjoying the fruits of victory,' said the campaign solicitor, 'you will be sorry you denied us a campaign contribution.' 'No, sir,' answered Mr. Dustin Stax. 'For men in my circumstances the fruits of victory too frequently prove to be lemons.'—Washington 'Star.'

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

'I fancy our family doctor is the least ambitious man in town.' 'What is he—allopathic or homeopathic?'

'Well, he's mostly apathetic.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

'You did wrong to write that letter beginning "my dear Senator." I know it,' answered the corporation official. 'He wasn't dear at all. He was shockingly cheap.'—Washington 'Star.'

HEALS THROAT AND LUNGS

When Catarrhzone is inhaled it spreads through the breathing organs, carrying healing to the sore spots. An irritable throat is cured in five minutes, bronchitis is soothed from the first breath. Nothing so certain for catarrh and colds. Catarrhzone brings new health to your throat, nose and lungs. Very pleasant and harmless. I caught a severe cold which developed into catarrh, and finally settled on my lungs, writes Mr. A. Northrup, of Bedford, Catarrhzone relieved quickly and cured me. I recommend Catarrhzone highly. The complete outfit gives two months' treatment and is guaranteed to cure; price one dollar; sample size, twenty-five cents. Get Catarrhzone from your druggist to-day.

THE EARLY MILITARY BAND.

(From 'Tit-Bits'.)
A little more than seventy years ago there was no such thing as a brass band in existence. The very first band entirely of brass dates, in fact, no further back than 1835. Prior to that time even our military music was produced almost entirely from instruments of wood, and as recently as 1783 a full regimental band consisted of two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons. As showing the important part played by the 'sounding brass' in our bands to-day it is sufficient to mention that in an up-to-date, first-class band of, say, forty-two pieces, there would probably be found from eighteen to twenty horns, to say nothing of saxophones, which are partly clarinet and partly horn.

Home Department.

Thanks.

(By Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the 'C.E. World'.)

The branch has reddened on the woodside;
The grape has ripened on the wall;
The apples fill the field with fragrance,
And the leaves shiver as they fall;
And half you hear through hush and silence
The little wild-wood creatures call.

Soon will the great gales shake the forest;
Soon will the storm go whistling o'er;
Soon shall we feel its mighty shouder

While the big chimney takes its roar;
Soon will the land transformed in tempest
Lie in its snow-drift dead and froze.

Then, when about the gables sharply
We hear the wild and windy choir,
And early dark with fairsome shadows
Wraps field and farm and ben and byre,
Think of stant decks and coastwise sailors,
Thank God for home and hearth and fire!

An Impromptu Thanksgiving.

(By Hilda Richmond, in the 'American Messenger'.)

'Mother wants me to come home next week to spend two or three days, but I don't suppose you'll be able to spare me on Thanksgiving,' said Sarah timidly. Sarah had only been working for Miss Loomis since August, and though she liked the place very much, stood in awe of her mistress. 'My brother is coming home then, and we want to have a little dinner for him.'

'Not the brother you told me about, that has been in the penitentiary?' inquired Miss Loomis, sharply.

'Yes, ma'am. He's the only brother I've got,' said Sarah. 'He intends to do better, and we want to encourage him.'

'Of all foolish things!' exclaimed Miss Loomis. 'You said he had caused the family all sorts of trouble, and now you're going to celebrate his freedom to disgrace you once more. There is nothing to hinder you going, Sarah. I never have anything extra on holidays, least of all Thanksgiving. I don't see what I have to be thankful for.'

did not disturb Miss Loomis. She was there to kill time, not to listen. Presently a sentence attracted her attention, and she collected her scattered thoughts to listen to what the minister intended to bring out. It was the custom of the place to invite the latest-comer to preach the sermon, and this year the new minister had only been a resident of the place a few weeks.

'I am very homesick for my old home today,' he said simply. 'Some of you may know what it is to have your familiar home surroundings pass into the hands of strangers and find it impossible to go back as in the past, but I trust all who have had this sad experience are sure of a home where parting never comes. After Christmas, it seems to me, Thanksgiving does more to keep home ties closely handed together than any other holiday we Americans have. Often there are misunderstandings and real wrongs among brethren, but when these dear old festivals come round, all hatred and malice and uncharitableness are laid aside for the joy and peace that seem to drop from heaven itself. And, my dear friends, if any of you are cherishing evil thoughts against each other, by all means remember, that it never pays to lose a single moment of the happiness God means us to enjoy on earth. The time will come all too soon when forgiveness is too late, and years of remorse will not atone for the evil our stubborn wills have done.'

'Why, Miss Loomis?' cried Sarah, shocked out of her timidity. 'You have the elegant farm and everything!'

'I worked hard enough for everything I've got, and even if I felt thankful, there is no one to invite to dinner. All the neighbors have family gatherings of their own and don't want to be with strangers on that day.'

'Haven't you got a single relation in the whole world?' asked Sarah with wide open eyes. 'I never heard of such a thing.'

'O, yes, I have one brother, but I haven't written to him for years. He is much younger than I am, and I worked and saved to educate him till he went through college. Then he borrowed money from me to set himself up in business and has never paid it back. I wouldn't have thought so much of that, though I had to mortgage the farm to do it, but he married a stylish city girl and I want nothing to do with them.'

'If I only get home before they leave—if only that train was late,' said the distracted woman over and over as she urged the horse along, regardless of the women rushing to doors with hands shielding their eyes from the sunshine to see if old Charley was running off with Miss Loomis. 'I know I won't. I know they've gone away on the train to pay me for my wickedness.'

'Smoke was curling out of the kitchen chimney, but Miss Loomis did not see it. She jumped out of the buggy, leaving the panting Charley to recover his breath, and ran to the door with the key in her hand.

'Here's Aunt Emily! Here's Aunt Emily!' screamed four childish voices at once as the door was flung open and four sturdy little people took possession of Miss Loomis. 'Papa! Mama! Come here!

Before Miss Loomis had time for a word, her brother came flying in from the kitchen with a big apron tied around his neck and a basting spoon in his hand. He was followed by a rosy young woman, well sprinkled with flour, who carried a rolling pin in one hand and a pie pan in the other. Mr. Loomis laid his spoon on the lounge, and resumed his sister from her admirers only to hug and kiss her himself till she lost her breath. 'This is my wife, Emily,' he thought to say, after Miss Loomis had shed some happy tears on his neck. 'Betty, this is Emily, and Emily, this is Betty. I really must look after my turkey, girls, so please excuse me.'

'Doesn't he ever come home?'

'Certainly not. I am not as foolish as some people, Sarah. He wrote to me last week and said he would spend this Thanksgiving with me, but I'll have something to say to that. He and his family are going East to visit her folks and they have planned to stop here whether I want them or not. I'm glad you want to be at home that day, for I intend to lock this house and keep it locked all day. James says he has a special reason for wanting to spend the day in his old home, and I know what that means, he thinks he can persuade me to give him more money, but I've learned better. When you are as old as I am, Sarah, you won't be so eager to welcome the prodigal home.'

'I don't know,' said Sarah, thoughtfully. 'but I'm glad mother feels as she does about John. Shutting the door on him would only make him worse.'

'Well, I don't want to influence anyone, but I think it is time and money wasted to throw it away on people who don't help themselves. You may go home the day before Thanksgiving and stay two days, if you want to, and I am going to Chester to do some trading. The stores are open till ten, and then I'll go to church. Not that I'll be in the mood for church going, but to give James a chance to take the train back to the city. He said they would be here on the even o'clock express, and I guess they'll be tired of waiting for me to come home long before services are over.'

'True to her word, Miss Loomis rose before daybreak on Thanksgiving morning and busily did the necessary work. Nice looking pantry for Thanksgiving!' she said aloud as she looked at the clean shelves that held nothing but bread, butter and some cold potatoes. 'If James could see this place, he wouldn't think a very warm welcome waited him.'

A rush of thoughts made her hastily close the pantry door and work with renewed zeal. She remembered when rows and rows of pies, loaves of cake, fruits, chickens and sauces loaded down these same old shelves and when friends and kindred made the big house ring with noise and laughter. One by one they had moved away or been carried to the churchyard, and she was left alone with only the memories of the past.

She avoided the vicinity of the station when she reached the town, for fear the train might be late, and did innumerable errands in the stores, for she liked to have a good supply of stores laid in for winter. She had driven to town by a roundabout route to avoid meeting her brother, and when the clock in the steeple struck ten, she felt she might safely go to the church where union services were in progress.

The minister had begun his sermon when she sat down in an obscure corner, but that

you got back, but I remembered the shed window and climbed up over the roof. Many's the time I did that when a boy, but to-day it made me dizzy.'

'O, Jamie,' sobbed Miss Loomis, 'I did get your letter, and went away this morning to avoid meeting you. I don't suppose you can ever forgive me.'

'It's you who must do the forgiving, Emily. I explained in my letter years ago why I couldn't pay back the money I borrowed of you, and you sent it back without opening it. That made me angry and I resolved never to come home till I could pay every cent. We have seen hard times, but I am thankful to tell you that I have the money for you with interest. I see now that it was so much my fault, or more, than yours, for I should have come anyway. We have missed too many Thankgivings, sister.'

'But I'm thankful we are both alive and that we didn't wait until it was too late. That was what the minister said this morning. I only wanted to hear a little bit of his sermon. I was so anxious to get home before you left.'

'The dinner will surely get cold,' said Betty, who had been dabbling up. 'I don't believe I can keep the children quiet much longer. They are so hungry.'

'We never had turkey before,' explained little Emily, and Papa says it's just splendid. Didn't you, Papa?'

'Never had turkey?' and Miss Loomis cried once more. 'Here I have been living in plenty when my only brother's children have lacked necessities.'

'Emily, you must not tell the family secrets, dear. You know poultry is very expensive in the cities, sister, and we seldom bought it, except now and then a small chicken. Come, now, or the dear youngsters will begin without us.'

'Such a delicious, honey dinner as it was and how the children did enjoy the big brown turkey! Mr. Loomis declared he would have to raise three times around the yard before he could indulge in pumpkin pie, just as he did when a boy, and forthwith all the children had to try it. They came back flushed and breathless to ask for more turkey, leaving their feet to follow at his leisure. The cake father to follow on the back porch until dinner was over, but all declared it would not have been touched anyway.'

'You must give up your place in the city and live out here with me,' said Miss Loomis as they sat in the radiant twilight. 'I suppose you were in business all these years, and never dreamed you were working on a small salary. The city is no place to raise children anyway. Betty and the little ones will stay right here while you go to the city to pack your goods. I shall not feel forgiven till you promise, Betty, you'll forgive me and won't you? I'm sorry I ever called you a stuck up city girl even to myself.'

'We'll all stay,' said Betty, softly, seeing that her husband could not speak for tears. 'You must forgive me, too, for I have often felt bitter toward you during our hard times.'

'O, Miss Loomis,' cried Sarah, bursting into the room at that moment. 'John didn't take that money. Jim Lane confessed, and John isn't going with that kind of fellows any more. I couldn't wait till tomorrow to tell you. Have you been alone all day? I've thought of you so often, and I wish you'd go along home to stay all night. I don't like to leave you by yourself.'

'No, dear, I'm not alone,' answered her mistress happily. 'You can't see coming in out of the light to this dark room or you wouldn't ask that. Wait till I get a lamp and show you my brother and his family. I am very glad you are all so happy over your brother, and I'm sure he intends to lead a new life. I'm sure you see now why I can't go home with you,' she added, as the bewildered young girl stared at the children and their parents, 'but you may stay with your mother as long as you like, and I hope you will have a splendid time.'

'What a wonderful Thanksgiving this has been,' said Sarah when she could understand the meaning of the scene before her. 'God has been very good to all of us, hasn't he?'

'He hath not dealt with us according to our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities,' quoted Miss Loomis softly. 'This is the best Thanksgiving day I ever had.'

'Even if it was an impromptu affair,' said her brother. 'Yes, Emily, I quite agree with you, and I hope we may enjoy many more as happy as this.'

'Amen,' responded three voices fervently.

rested his body there was erected a monument with the words 'Ungrateful country, you do not even possess my bones.' There are men and women who seem to be lacking in an ability to be grateful, but generally speaking the weakness lies rather in the expression of that gratitude. We are all of us thankful for health, and yet how seldom do we ever mention our gratitude to God. We are grateful for a home and friends and yet how often we forget to mention it. It may be said that the important thing is the feeling that God knows our hearts and knows we are thankful and that it is unnecessary for us to be constantly telling him about it. Is that a satisfactory answer? Suppose a wife knows that her husband loves her, is she satisfied with that fact and indifferent as to whether he ever mentions it or shows it? The tragedy of thousands of homes is that the wives are yearning for those little expressions of love and thoughtfulness which they scarcely ever receive. Their husbands love them, they know that, but for those little ways of showing it, those little ways of appreciation, the trifling gifts that mean so much to every woman. Cannot we understand how much our expressions of thankfulness may mean to God? It is not possible that he lives to hear us just tell him that we love him? We go to him continually, we ask for this and for that and he loves to give to us, but the Father must rejoice when we go not to ask something, but just to pour out our hearts, to tell him how much we love him, how sincerely we thank him for all his kindness.—The 'Baptist Commonwealth.'

THE LAND OF HEART'S DESIRE.
'Somewhere,' he mused, 'the dear enchantments wait,
That land, so heavenly sweet;
Yet all the paths we follow, soon or late,
End in the desert's heat.

And still it lures us to the eager quest,
And calls us day by day—
'But I,' she said, her babe upon her breast,
'But I have found the way.'

'Some time,' he sighed, 'when youth and joy are spent,
Our feet the gates may win—
'But I,' she smiled with eyes of deep content,
'But I have entered in.'

—Emily Huntington Miller.

Thanksgiving and Thanksliving
(Amos R. Wells.)

I have read the account of a long, rainy afternoon, at the end of which the sun came out brightly. And of a dog, who straightaway moved from his place in the shadow to a spot where the delayed sunshine was the brightest.

A childishly simple story? Yes, but none the less it is a complete parable of thanksgiving. Your life may contain only a square yard of sunshine, and that late in arriving. Never mind; move promptly into it, and stay there.

But, in reality, every life contains far more than one spot of sunshine. Hunt them out and you will be rich in a new kind of gold that thieves cannot steal.

Not everyone has eyes for the sunshine. There is a new method of separating iron particles from the soil in which they are imbedded. The dirt is simply thrown up against a great magnet, which holds the ore and lets the soil fall back. The process is transforming into an iron mine many a league of hitherto worthless clay, and is earning vast wealth for its inventors. The magnet is a kind of eye that sees the iron in the clay, and nothing but the iron. Get such a power for your soul, and use it to search out subjects for thanksgiving.

Few people realize the value, in mere dollars and cents, of the power of praise. A cheerful, grateful disposition will save you many a doctor's bill, make you many a friend, carry you triumphantly over many a difficulty, enable you to do far more work in the best way. Taking two men of equal powers and opportunities, one sunny and the other morose, the first will probably succeed, and the second will probably fail.

Thanksgiving is far more a cultivated habit than a grace of nature. Some men, to be sure, find it easier than others to be thankful and happy; but all men, if they regularly cherish their good they can see in their lives, will speedily see more good to cherish, and the blessed process will go on at a rapidly increasing rate, an endless chain of thanksgiving.

If you once get a start in this blessed habit of thanksgiving there is no finer method of increasing your joy than by giving some one else a cause for gratitude.—'Christian Work.'

Home Thoughts.

TELL OF YOUR LOVE.

Thanksgiving is more than a day when we should stop and realize what we have to be thankful for, more even than a day when we should indulge a feeling of thankfulness; it is essentially a time when we should express in definite form these feelings.

In the whole matter of gratitude it is usually at this very point that we fail. Some there are who are incapable of feelings of gratitude. An animal will always be thankful for a kindness—the lower races are known to be grateful for favors received, but when you come to the highest civilized beings there are cases of glaring ingratitude. In Shakespeare's classic it was a king who was turned out into the pitiless storm by his own daughter, in actual history it was another king, Henry VIII., who ungratefully turned upon his prime minister, Wolsey. Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, was persecuted by his countrymen soon after his victories, and on the alien soil where

clings to his ideals, and his sympathies are broad and deep.

The confession of steam engine worship might seem strange, perhaps, coming from one who has scaled the heights and might have what he chose in the way of beautiful things, but he was probably thinking, as he spoke, of a life spent in laying tracks for locomotives, making locomotives, running locomotives, boosing machines, boosing companies and finally the railroad itself, and I knew on the instant what was the secret of his success. He loved his work from the ground up—from the hideousness of oil and grime to the glory of high office and large salary.

It is certainly half-heartedness and a kind of disgust for what has to be done that makes for poor work and little progress.

Few working girls put their whole hearts into their work, and hardly one is entirely free from a feeling lurking somewhere in the back of her mind that sooner or later there will be a means of escape.

I have seen girls fling their machines open in the morning with an almost dogged expression and contemptuously start to transcribe their notes. It is impossible to do a thing well if one hates to do it, and skill will never arrive to a girl who allows herself every day or so to be devalued by an impatient rage at her misfortune in having to be self-supporting.

In most cases a girl who must earn her own living has no choice, but must take the thing nearest at hand and work at it with a will, if she expects to get on at all, and in nine cases out of ten the work is not exactly what she should have chosen if she had had her own way. But if she learns to do good work, she will learn also to like it. There is a personal and private joy in turning out something without a flaw.

And this is why the great locomotive man loved his steam engine. He knew every screw in it, every wheel and valve, and could tell by the very sound of the puffing steam whether its lungs were in good working order. He had learned to love the thing he had to do, which was to make locomotives. It was a hard road to travel, but behold! the locomotive had turned into a fairy godmother and had brought him gifts and honors.—Margaret Hubbard Ayer, in the 'World,' New York.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.

It is supposed every one knows how to properly dress and clean a fowl, but few cooks thoroughly wash a fowl after the feathers are removed. This should be done with a soft brush and warm soapsuds, with abundance of clear, warm water to rinse. Care should be taken when drawing the fowl, for if the entrails are broken an odor of the barn-yard will be imparted to the entire bird. Cut the neck off close to the body, first pushing the skin well down to the body that the hole may be easily covered by it. Cut the skin at the back of the neck an inch or so down, and with the forefinger loosen the crop all around, lifting it out without breaking it and at the same time drawing the windpipe. Next cut a slit under the rump large enough to admit two fingers in small fowl, but in a goose or turkey it will need to admit the hand. Before attempting to draw out the entrails, loosen with the fingers all the tiny string-like muscles that attach them to the body, then bend the fingers around the mass and draw it out whole. Be sure not to drag any particular part and see that the gall is unbroken. Cut off the vent and then cut off the feet just below the joint, skewering the skin under the joint with wooden toothpicks. A wooden toothpick is also used to fasten down the skin of the neck. Alcohol burned in a saucer is best to slough off the down, as it will leave no trace of odor.

The neck, heart, liver and gizzard are usually boiled, chopped fine, and added to the gravy. A bit of the liver had better be cut away next the gall to make certain there is no taint from the latter; and the gizzard will need careful cleaning to remove every particle of lining skin. Sometimes these giblets are chopped while raw and added to the forcemeat.

Wings and legs should be trussed close to the body, either with skewers or by means of a trussing needle or twine. The French have a method of tying a fowl in a piece of soft paper, and baking it in this wrapper until twenty minutes of serving time, when the paper is removed and it is delicately browned. Many cooks use considerable heat for the first half hour in roasting a fowl, basting it very often; then after this initial searing of the surface, employ a gentle, steady fire for the thorough cooking. Twenty to twenty-five minutes to the pound is the rule for roasting turkey. Remove all twine used in trussing before sending the fowl to the table.

To bone a fowl turn it back uppermost, and with a sharp knife make a deep cut the length of the backbone. Raise the flesh carefully on either side as far as the wings and thigh bone. When these joints are reached, cut down beside them, lengthwise, and remove the large bones entire. Remove the neck, and then restore the bird as much as possible to its original shape by skewering over the stuffing. The object of boning a bird whole is that it may be filled with tongue and forcemeat, making a firm but easy joint for the carver to deal with, and yet so arranged that every helping shall have a good proportion of bird as well as other meat.

To use the same stuffing for veal, poultry or game argues a poverty of invention, for with a little forethought there can be as great a variety as there are dishes with which to serve it. Some dishes require a very delicately flavored forcemeat, while

for others it must be full and highly seasoned. A good forcemeat for roast turkey is made by putting equal portions of lean veal and pork (or ham) through a chopping machine; and half the amount of finely chopped suet with as much cracker crumbs; two teaspoonfuls of grated onion, and one of lemon rind, one of salt and pepper mixed, and bind all together with two well beaten eggs.

Chestnuts, boiled, peeled and mashed, then mixed with an equal amount of sausage, make an excellent stuffing, though many cooks prefer to use just the chestnuts alone. Certainly they impart a delicious flavor to turkey.—The 'Pilgrim.'

The chef of the Hotel Astor gives as the best recipe for cooking and stuffing the Thanksgiving turkey, which may be from ten to fifteen pounds, the following:

First prepare the stuffing, which is made of chopped onions and bacon dipped in butter, which, with kneaded bread in water should be squeezed by hand with the hashed onions and bacon, to which add sage thyme, cut parsley, salt, pepper and egg-whole. Before the turkey is put in the oven fill it with this stuffing, tie it well, put in a pan with a little water, sprinkle it with pepper and salt, a little butter, and leave it in the oven at least two hours, basting it occasionally with its own gravy.

The best way to prepare a turkey is to bake it with the breast down. I learned this lesson from Mme. Heug, whose place down in the Old Quarter, near the French Market, has become famed all over the country. She never thinks of baking a turkey with the breast up. The breast is turned to the bottom of the pan, and instead of being dry and tasteless when it is served is richly flavored, and as sweet as one would care to have it. You see all the fine flavoring of the turkey, the juices of the dressing and all the daintier touches flow down toward the breast of the fowl, and when the white meat is served you get the benefit of every flavor added during the processes of preparing and baking the turkey, in addition to the distinctive taste of the fowl itself.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

PUMPKIN PIE.

Pumpkin pie is essentially a Thanksgiving dessert, and it is also a prime favorite throughout the cold season. Here is a recipe for preparing the pumpkin according to New England ideas, although the proportions seem more than generous in these days of high prices for eggs and cream: Cut the pumpkin into small slices and stew it over a moderate fire with just enough water to keep it from burning. When stewed soft, turn off the little water there may be left, and let the pumpkin stand over a slow fire or drain back on the stove for fifteen or twenty minutes, taking great care that it does not scorch. Remove from the fire and when cool strain through a colander. To a quart of the strained pumpkin put one quart of milk, one of cream, eight eggs, one teaspoonful of salt and sugar and spice to taste. If desired two quarts of milk and ten eggs may be used.

Quick Pumpkin Pie. Have you never grated pumpkin instead of cooking it? It makes the most delicious kind of pie, and is not one-half the trouble, for there is no paring of the rind. I always prepare crust and line my dishes for all moist pies; sometimes several days ahead. Never soaked undercrust in this method. I cut my pumpkin in half, remove the seeds, and then cut again into strips, dividing into convenient pieces for grating. No necessity of removing the rind. A most delightful economy of labor and time. When I have grated a pint of the pumpkin I squeeze all the water out that I can, but putting it through a cheese cloth bag. Remove from bag to a good size bowl. Beat well two eggs to a pie; enough milk added to make it creamy. Two tablespoonfuls of molasses, this makes or helps to make the pie a delicious brown. Two tablespoonfuls of powdered cracker to one pie. Add light brown sugar to sweeten the taste. Add one teaspoonful each of ginger and ground cinnamon. Salt to taste. Bake in hot oven (til firm), which will require from thirty to forty minutes. If you wish it extra delicious serve with whipped cream.—New York 'Observer.'

Candied Cranberries.—While economy is the watchword, here are directions for making candied cranberries to take the place in cakes, confections or decorations of the more expensive cherries. Use for this purpose the Cape Cod berries, half as much sugar as berries and half as much water as sugar. Put the berries in a deep saucer or porcelain dish, put the sugar on top like a crust and the water on top of that. Cook very slowly. When they break into a boil, cover just a few moments—nil long, or the skins will burst—then uncover and cook until tender. Take up carefully and spread on sliced plates to dry.

The Things We Want to Do and the Things We Have to Do

'Strive to do only the things you want to do, but also try to want to do the things you have to do.'

This is the motto of a man whose life has been a series of ups, commencing with an extremely depressed down. When he repeated his motto to me, he told me at the same time that the most beautiful thing in the world to him was a splendid locomotive, and that the life he loved most was the life of an engineer.

I realized then how much this motto meant to him. He is now not only what the world terms a successful man, prosperous, and powerful, but he is what a small part of the world—the part which understands—calls a great man. He still

clings to his ideals, and his sympathies are broad and deep.

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'The dinner will surely get cold,' said Betty, who had been dabbling up. 'I don't believe I can keep the children quiet much longer. They are so hungry.'

'We never had turkey before,' explained little Emily, and Papa says it's just splendid. Didn't you, Papa?'

'Never had turkey?' and Miss Loomis cried once more. 'Here I have been living in plenty when my only brother's children have lacked necessities.'

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The best way to prepare a turkey is to bake it with the breast down. I learned this lesson from Mme. Heug, whose place down in the Old Quarter, near the French Market, has become famed all over the country. She never thinks of baking a turkey with the breast up. The breast is turned to the bottom of the pan, and instead of being dry and tasteless when it is served is richly flavored, and as sweet as one would care to have it. You see all the fine flavoring of the turkey, the juices of the dressing and all the daintier touches flow down toward the breast of the fowl, and when the white meat is served you get the benefit of every flavor added during the processes of preparing and baking the turkey, in addition to the distinctive taste of the fowl itself.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

PUMPKIN PIE.

Pumpkin pie is essentially a Thanksgiving dessert, and it is also a prime favorite throughout the cold season. Here is a recipe for preparing the pumpkin according to New England ideas, although the proportions seem more than generous in these days of high prices for eggs and cream: Cut the pumpkin into small slices and stew it over a moderate fire with just enough water to keep it from burning. When stewed soft, turn off the little water there may be left, and let the pumpkin stand over a slow fire or drain back on the stove for fifteen or twenty minutes, taking great care that it does not scorch. Remove from the fire and when cool strain through a colander. To a quart of the strained pumpkin put one quart of milk, one of cream, eight eggs, one teaspoonful of salt and sugar and spice to taste. If desired two quarts of milk and ten eggs may be used.

Quick Pumpkin Pie. Have you never grated pumpkin instead of cooking it? It makes the most delicious kind of pie, and is not one-half the trouble, for there is no paring of the rind. I always prepare crust and line my dishes for all moist pies; sometimes several days ahead. Never soaked undercrust in this method. I cut my pumpkin in half, remove the seeds, and then cut again into strips, dividing into convenient pieces for grating. No necessity of removing the rind. A most delightful economy of labor and time. When I have grated a pint of the pumpkin I squeeze all the water out that I can, but putting it through a cheese cloth bag. Remove from bag to a good size bowl. Beat well two eggs to a pie; enough milk added to make it creamy. Two tablespoonfuls of molasses, this makes or helps to make the pie a delicious brown. Two tablespoonfuls of powdered cracker to one pie. Add light brown sugar to sweeten the taste. Add one teaspoonful each of ginger and ground cinnamon. Salt to taste. Bake in hot oven (til firm), which will require from thirty to forty minutes. If you wish it extra delicious serve with whipped cream.—New York 'Observer.'

Candied Cranberries.—While economy is the watchword, here are directions for making candied cranberries to take the place in cakes, confections or decorations of the more expensive cherries. Use for this purpose the Cape Cod berries, half as much sugar as berries and half as much water as sugar. Put the berries in a deep saucer or porcelain dish, put the sugar on top like a crust and the water on top of that. Cook very slowly. When they break into a boil, cover just a few moments—nil long, or the skins will burst—then uncover and cook until tender. Take up carefully and spread on sliced plates to dry.

clings to his ideals, and his sympathies are broad and deep.

The confession of steam engine worship might seem strange, perhaps, coming from one who has scaled the heights and might have what he chose in the way of beautiful things, but he was probably thinking, as he spoke, of a life spent in laying tracks for locomotives, making locomotives, running locomotives, boosing machines, boosing companies and finally the railroad itself, and I knew on the instant what was the secret of his success. He loved his work from the ground up—from the hideousness of oil and grime to the glory of high office and large salary.

It is certainly half-heartedness and a kind of disgust for what has to be done that makes for poor work and little progress.

Few working girls put their whole hearts into their work, and hardly one is entirely free from a feeling lurking somewhere in the back of her mind that sooner or later there will be a means of escape.

I have seen girls fling their machines open in the morning with an almost dogged expression and contemptuously start to transcribe their notes. It is impossible to do a thing well if one hates to do it, and skill will never arrive to a girl who allows herself every day or so to be devalued by an impatient rage at her misfortune in having to be self-supporting.

In most cases a girl who must earn her own living has no choice, but must take the thing nearest at hand and work at it with a will, if she expects to get on at all, and in nine cases out of ten the work is not exactly what she should have chosen if she had had her own way. But if she learns to do good work, she will learn also to like it. There is a personal and private joy in turning out something without a flaw.



"Black Knight" Stove Polish.

If you want your stoves to look as if they had been cleaned every hour, rub them occasionally with

It gives the shine that lasts, no matter how hot the fire. It shines quickly, too—just a few rubs. You get such a big can for the money that "Black Knight" is easily the cheapest you can buy.

Send your dealer's name and 10c for full size can, if you can't get "Black Knight" nearby.

The F. P. DALLET CO. LIMITED HAMILTON, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

A school for speakers and debaters has been started by the Anti-Socialist Union. Students are to pass a viva-voce examination before they go out to represent the society in its campaign against the socialist propaganda.

The repeated disappearance of postage stamps from a drawer at Lindfield was explained by the discovery of a mouse's nest made of nearly 100 penny and half-penny stamps, with fragments of many others that had been torn to pieces.

Twenty-five schools under the Bucks Education Committee have been sprayed with a liquid germicide every night for six months. As a result, illness was decreased, the attendance has been remarkably good, and the schools have earned £37 more in grants than schools which were not disinfected.

A shocking fatality has occurred on Scawfell, two brothers named F. Adam Sprules, of Sheffield, and A. M. Sprules, of Salthurn-on-Sea, being killed while climbing. As they did not return from their climb, two guides searched, and found the dead bodies. One was wedged in a crack and the other was lying on a path.

Both masters and men have signed the agreement for settling shipbuilding disputes on the north-east coast, arranged for when the strike was ended last June. It provides procedure for dealing with all shipyard and ship-repairing disputes in the area covered by the federation, and lays down that there shall be no stoppage of work until the means of settling disputes provided by it have been exhausted.

Mr. Winston Churchill states that he had received most satisfactory replies from the different gentlemen he had invited to serve on the new Arbitration Board. Privy Councillors, Socialists, Tories, Liberals, Free-Traders, Tariff Reformers and Trade Unionists had all been equally willing to come forward, and any parties who wished to resort to it could feel sure of a thoroughly competent and impartial board.

Over 8,000 gas-workers marched in procession behind the funeral of Sir George Livesey, the late chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and afterwards filed past his grave in Nunhead Cemetery. All through the previous night this coffin was watched by members of the clerical staff of the gas factory, who attended in relays of six, for turns of two hours at a time.

Mrs. Mary Willoughby Osborne, wife of Mr. Algernon Willoughby Osborne, the Chief Justice of Southern Nigeria, has been found guilty of assaulting at St. Albans, a West African girl aged 13. The case created a large amount of interest. It was admitted that Mrs. Osborne had thrashed the girl with a stick, but great provocation was pleaded, and the justices thought that the merits of the case might be met by the payment of the costs.

The remains of a Roman villa at Lems-worth Farm, about eight miles from Wimborne, Dorset, the existence of which was known as long ago as 1831, have been uncovered. The first pavement, thirteen feet square, is occupied by a series of concentric bands, all enriched with beautiful ornament. In a round panel in the centre appears a perfect head, apparently of Jupiter tonans, with six bolts of forked lightning issuing from the hair. The central panel of another floor is occupied by an artistic representation of Venus rising from the waves.

A wild scene has occurred at the London County Council, owing to the action of Mr. Frank Smith, a Socialist member, who was at one time a prominent leader in the Salvation Army. A motion calling attention to the distress was ruled out of order, but Mr. Smith declined to obey the ruling and the meeting had to be adjourned. The public gallery was crowded with unemployed, who indulged in uproarious proceedings,

cheering and shouting words of support to Mr. Smith below, and words of derision and insult at other members of the council. From the beginning, the proceedings were disorderly. Mr. Smith, on the council resuming, was asked to retire, and as he declined attendants attempted to remove him. Mr. Smith sat tight, and other Labor members surrounded him, while the attendants climbed over the benches. For five minutes a terrible struggle ensued, but Mr. Smith remained firm in his seat. Part of the bench was broken away, and it soon became evident that the efforts of the officials were futile. Amidst shouts of "Disgraceful," and excitement, the clerk and leaders of the dominant party conferred, and the sitting was again suspended for half an hour, during which period there was peace; but the labor members held to their bench. Ultimately the council adjourned without doing any business.

SCOTLAND.

There is now a further 2s. 6d. of an increase in the rates for the use of sleeping saloons on the night express trains between Scotland and England. When sleeping saloons were first introduced the price was 3s., but now it is 13s. for a bed.

At Port Erroll Congregational Church a message was read from the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith thanking all classes for their kindness and sympathy, particularly for the prompt aid given to Miss Asquith during her adventures on Slains cliff. The message also thanks the officers and men of the coast-guard.

At an influential meeting of gentlemen, representing both sides of the border, held in Berwick, a resolution was passed in favor of indicating the site of the battle of Flodden, and that the most appropriate form for such a landmark would be a column, cross, or obelisk to mark the spot on or near which the Scottish King fell.

A close tie with the life of Thomas Carlyle has been severed by the death in Edinburgh of Mrs. Austin, wife of the late Mr. James Carlyle, of Craigmputtock. Mrs. James Carlyle and her husband were both near relatives of the sage of Chelsea. Her mother was Carlyle's sister, and her husband was the eldest son of Thomas's younger brother, James.

Railway workers, at their annual congress in Glasgow, carried by 36 votes to 2 a resolution declaring that the time has arrived for the state ownership of railways, and that in the interests of all concerned they should, like the post-office, be run for the nation's welfare, and not for dividends or profits. The combination of the companies was condemned as being likely to lead to low wages and long hours.

At Inverness Cathedral, Captain Allan Cameron, son of the late Lordiel and Lady Margaret Cameron, has been married to Miss Hester Vere Fraser-Tyler, of Aldourie. A guard of honor of the Cameron Highlanders, the bridegroom's regiment, lined the aisle of the church. A reception was subsequently held at Aldourie Castle. On their arrival at the main entrance, the bride and bridegroom were cordially welcomed by the tenants, who dragged their motor-car to the castle. They were escorted by a detachment of the Aldourie troop of Lovat's Scouts.

The editor-in-chief of the Salvation Army periodicals, Commissioner A. M. Nicol, is a shrewd Scotchman. Desiring to get at the facts about Scotland's out-works, he visited several Scottish towns recently, and gives it as his opinion that while the magnitude of the evil has been much exaggerated, the depression in trade is serious, and the strain on the community for the next two months is likely to equal—indeed, exceed—anything that the country has known for the last fifty years. Yet the theatres, music-halls and football fields are as largely attended as ever; the public-houses are crowded, and the number of drunken orgies visible in Edinburgh and Glasgow as great as in the time of great prosperity. All these outward signs,

however, really reveal a worse state of affairs than is apparent at first sight, for the commissioner learned that cheaper seats at the music-hall, cheaper drinks at the gin-palace and cheaper papers for the man-in-the-street all indicate a decline. The commissioner declares that by far the greater portion of the suffering is endured by those who take no part in riotous assemblages in public places.

IRELAND.

The death has occurred at Gort Convent of Mother Superior Aloysius Doyle, the survivor of the sixteen nuns of the Order of Mercy who left Ireland in December 1854, to assist Florence Nightingale in nursing the soldiers in the Crimea. She was ninety-four years of age. Mother Doyle was summoned to Windsor several years ago by Queen Victoria to be decorated, but was too old to undertake the journey.

Sir Robert Hart, speaking at a missionary gathering in Belfast, predicted that the Chinese opium traffic was doomed, and must die out in course of time. Although smokers of the present generation might not be cured, the government and public opinion were both against opium smoking, and the next generation would probably be free from the habit. Sir Robert was presented with the freedom of Belfast.

The death is reported from Newtown-Butler, County Fermanagh, of Mrs. Catherine Kierans, Ireland's oldest inhabitant, who had attained the remarkable age of 113 years, eighty of which she spent on a lonely island in Lough Erne. She had clear recollections of incidents following the rebellion of 1798, and used to tell of a tragic affray in 1829 between Protestants and Catholics, traditionally remembered throughout Fermanagh as the 'MacLan fight.'

In conveying his deepest sympathy to the friends of the victims of a fishing-boat disaster at the entrance of Valentia Harbor, County Kerry, the King has expressed himself greatly pleased with the Valentia Service boat, and considers Michael Cahill and his men acted with heroism, coolness, and nerve under circumstances of great difficulty and danger. A public subscription has been opened for the families of the five fishermen who were drowned.

THE SUNDAY COMIC

(New York 'Evening Post.')

In the announcement of the Boston 'Herald' that it has abandoned its Sunday 'comic supplement,' there lies a faint hope that American journalism may yet rid itself of a disgrace. A distinct movement against the colored supplements of Sunday papers has for some time been noticeable. Educational conferences have resolved against them. Meetings of mothers have protested that their influence was degrading, and have called upon newspapers to discontinue them. Such public objection has been gathering force and volume; and it is in obedience, the 'Herald' says, to the appeals of parents and teachers that it has resolved to banish 'the clown of the newspaper establishment.'

Clownish, vulgar, idiotic the colored 'comics' of American Sunday newspapers undeniably are. It is a reproach to our civilization that they should have been allowed to swarm over the land. They are a glory all our own. No other journalism has anything like them. They leave visiting foreigners absolutely astounded and aghast. For the reproach inevitably runs beyond the individual editor or journal, and is an impeachment of the taste and even common sense of the whole country. Who has not seen intelligent Germans and Frenchmen and Englishmen completely puzzled by the Sunday comic? It is a phenomenon which they cannot in the least understand. They meet Americans freely, and find that they are not so different from other peoples. The average of our taste and manners does not strike them as extraordinarily low; and they are even ready to compliment us, until they see the Sunday supplements! Then they ask if Americans are really grown up, if they are really educated, if they really ever discriminate between what is childish and what is mature, what is tawdry and what is excellent. Material which in no other country in the world would be offered to anybody but infants or semi-idiots, is here gravely thrust by newspapers upon their presumably intelligent readers, and hailed as a great advance in journalism!

We are familiar with the defence of the Sunday comic. Our columns were opened yesterday to the best that the practitioners in that kind could say by way of apology. It is alleged that the comic supplements always embody 'pure morals'! But is there any moral quality in the unutterably silly? Is there nothing immoral in going to the immature and the uneducated and steeping their minds with what is vapid, stupid, vulgar and demoralizing? Is it said, too, that children require picture-writing of a glaring sort, and the quiet intimation is that most purchasers of the newspapers having Sunday comics are children intellectually. So one would think, if many of them actually read the senseless stuff. As a matter of fact, we believe, the majority of people throw away the colored supplements along with other rubbish. They regard them as a freak of American journalism, which may possibly interest vacant-minded servant girls or a casual coal-heaver, but which can appeal to no sensible person. A kind of false and hollow prestige has been artificially created about the Sunday comic, which a careful investigation of the facts would, we believe, entirely shatter. The experiment of the Boston 'Herald' will be watched with great interest. That journal may find that it will gain in prosperity as well as in self-respect by ceasing to affront the taste of its patrons.

The question rests ultimately with the public. Why should Americans tolerate, or patronize, a form of witless and vulgar journalism which could exist nowhere

else in the world? The grotesqueness and pointlessness of our Sunday comic supplements are in the mind of every foreigner when he writes or speaks about American newspapers. He may not openly say what he thinks, but he thinks awful things. The contrast of our press, in this respect, with that of other nations, lies in every comparison that is made. In connection with the recent International Congress of Journalists in Berlin, a writer in the 'Tageblatt' of that city characterized the journalism of different countries as follows:

The English press is serious, worthy, instructive, aiming at completeness in its articles as in its news. Americans make their newspapers hasty, self-centred, highly condensed in their articles, but with all possible display in their news. The Frenchman remains in his press also an artist, both in the handling and grouping of his matter; for him, the enemy whom he passionately fights, against is the tedious. The Italian press is like a conversation with the reader, an echo of the street, the salon, the café. Russian newspapers approach the style of

the feuilleton. . . . What can be said of the German press? At least, that it belongs to the class of newspapers that take endless pains, and that are energetic and militant. The complaint is almost universal that American Sunday newspapers are too bulky. When they seriously set about reducing their proportions, they cannot make a better beginning than by cutting away the so-called comic supplements, which are really more tragic than comic, and more barbaric than either.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 1387—CHILD'S NIGHT-GOWN.

There is a demand for the pattern of a 'real' nightie for a child; one without any fancy fixings, and with long sleeves and high neck. To meet this demand is designed a plain little garment, with just the right width, and size of sleeves and with the least bit of trimming, in the shape of a turn-down collar. The pattern is made in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 year sizes, and three yards of 36-inch wide material will be required for a six-year size.



NO. 1461.—GIRLS GUIMPE FROCK.

The little frock that may be worn over any kind of a waist or guimpe, is of such a useful character that it bids fair to become a permanent style, and one may feel perfectly safe in cutting a garment in this fashion. The design is taken from one of dark red cashmere with silk facings, tie and belt. It is especially pretty for a school dress, as it may be freshened each day with the clean blouse. The pattern, No. 1461, is made in 4, 6, 8 and 10 year sizes, and 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch wide material will be required for a six year size.



NO. 1488.—LADY'S WAIST, SLEEVES AND SIDES IN ONE.

Many of the new designs have the sleeve cut in one with a part of the

waist. This style, if properly carried out, is very comfortable, and so easily constructed that it spoils the home dress-maker for sleeves of the regulation shape that must be gathered and basted and carefully fitted. Our design is taken from the waist of a Tussore costume of olive green; it is ornamented with soutached bands, loops, and very small buttons of the dress material. A chemisette of deep yellow lace completes it. Silk, crepe de Chine, velvet, woollen or washable fabrics may be made from this pattern and the trimming varied to suit. The pattern, No. 1488, is made in six sizes, and 3 3/4 yards of 24-inch, 2 1/2 of 36 or 2 of 44-inch wide material will be required for a 36-inch size.



NO. 1478.—BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT.

A good sensible suit, on the plainest lines, yet made in a good style, is of blue serge, a material most suitable for children's wear. It is of the smoothest finished variety, and has great wearing qualities. The suit includes the knickerbockers, and is made with a standing collar, open in front, instead of the customary shield and band closing on the back. The collar may be cut narrower for use with a turn down one of linen, and a blue silk tie. The pattern is made in 4, 6 and 8 year sizes, and 4 yards of 27-inch wide material will be required for a six year size.



NO. 1539.—LADY'S GUIMPE.

A guimpe that will stay put, as the saying is, is a most essential and satisfactory accessory in a woman's wardrobe. Nothing so seriously detracts from a well-made gown as a chemisette or guimpe that wrinkles about the shoulders and neck. Any arrangement of pinning will not bring about the desired re-

sult, and there is but one way to keep it in 'shipshape,' that is, by attaching to a fitted body. Here again an objection may arise. The correct figure is extremely slight, and even one extra thickness of a material and possible wrinkles at the waist line, will not be tolerated. To obviate all difficulties we have designed a skeleton waist to be made of muslin or silk, as one prefers, to which the transparent sleeves and neck part may be attached. It fastens in front and is caught to a narrow band that draws it down to the waist line. The pattern, No. 1539, is made in six sizes, 32 to 42 inch bust measure. Three yards of 24-inch or 2 1/2 of 36-inch material will be required for a medium size.



NO. 1567.—CHILD'S BLOUSE.

This good little blouse suit, that will be quite suitable for a very small boy or girl, has especially good lines with very few pieces. The sleeves may be made of the blouse material, but are a little dressier if like the yoke or guimpe. A bias band trims the armhole and edge of the square neck. A belt is made of the blouse material. The original was in a gray serge with white all-over embroidery. Any plain material of medium weight will answer. The pattern, No. 1567, is made in 4, 6, and 8 year sizes, and three yards of 27-inch material, or two of 44-inch material will be required for the six-year size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.
No.
No.
No.

for which I enclose.....

Name.....

Street and No.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.

For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.

For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness' and Canadian Home-sew, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.



ORANGE LILY

vince all suffering women of the value of this box, enough for ten days' treatment, absolutely FREE, to each lady sending me her address. MRS. F. A. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Women Cured at Home

Women's disorders always yield from the very beginning of the treatment, to the mild, but effective action of ORANGE LILY. Within two or three days after commencing its use the improvement becomes noticeable, and the patient is completely cured. ORANGE LILY is an applied or local treatment, and acts directly on the womanly organs, removing the congestion, toning and strengthening the nerves, and restoring perfect circulation in the diseased parts. In order to remedy, I will send a 25-cent FREE, to each lady sending me her

NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

Should in renewing for the 'Witness' take advantage of one or other of the following clubs:

The 'Weekly Witness' AND THE 'Canadian Pictorial' one year for only \$1.35. Worth \$2.00.

Our Special Family Clubs are the best in the market.

- 1. 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth \$3.90, for only \$2.70. 2. 'Daily Witness,' 'World Wide,' 'Canadian Pictorial' and 'Northern Messenger,' worth \$5.90, for only \$3.70.

Table with 3 columns: Club name, Regular rate per annum, Club price. Includes Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger.

The above cut rate offers are subject to postal regulations given on page 3.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

ALFRED BRUCE A HERO

Owen Sound, Nov. 2.—An accident occurred here on Saturday, as the result of which Alfred Bruce, an Englishman, is dead, and William Myers, whose life he saved at the cost of his own, escaped with a severely burned hand.

THE NIAGARA GRAPE CROP.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 31.—The grape growers of the Niagara fruit belt are congratulating themselves upon the outcome of the grape crop of 1908. While this year's crop of grapes was probably not more than half as large as that of last year, it has been altogether more satisfactory to the growers.

HIS PAINS AND ACHEs ALL GONE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Chas. N. Cyr's Rheumatism

Statement of a Man Who Suffered for a Year from Different Forms of Kidney Disease and Found a Speedy Cure.

New Richmond Station, Que., Nov. 4.—(Special).—In these cold fall days when Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache and other Kidney Diseases are working havoc in every corner of Canada, thousands will be interested in the statement of Mr. Chas. N. Cyr, the well-known barber of this place.

I had been a sufferer from Rheumatism and Backache for a year, Mr. Cyr states. My head also troubled me and it was hard to collect my thoughts. I heard of cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them.

Mr. Cyr is only one of thousands whom Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache. For Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick or disordered Kidneys. And if your Kidneys are well you can't have Rheumatism, Sciatica or Backache.

HON. THOS. GREENWAY DEAD Former Premier of Manitoba Passes Away in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The Hon. Thomas Greenway, ex-Premier of Manitoba, who was last month appointed one of the members of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, died at seven o'clock this morning, of asthma. On his way home to Ottawa from the west he took cold, which developed into asthma, and he gradually grew worse until he was confined to his room at



THE LATE HON. THOMAS GREENWAY.

the Windsor Hotel a fortnight ago. Medical aid could do nothing for him, and sitting up in a chair for two weeks, his condition gradually grew more acute until the end came.

The Hon. Thomas Greenway was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Greenway, of Cornwall, England. He was born on March 25, 1838, and came to Canada with his parents in 1844. He received his education in the public schools of the township of Stephen, Huron County, Ontario, where his father had taken up land. He was afterwards a general merchant at Centralia. Elected reeve of the township in 1867, he served in that capacity for ten years. Turning his attention to politics, he was, on two occasions, an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of South Huron in the House of Commons. On the sitting member being unseated, he was elected for the riding in February, 1875 by acclamation, and went to Ottawa as an Independent. He sat there until the close of the third parliament, in 1878, when he declined re-nomination. In the same year he removed to Manitoba, where he purchased a farm of 800 acres, which he cultivated successfully. At the gen-

eral elections in 1879, he was returned by acclamation to the Legislature for the constituency of Mountain, and was re-elected at every succeeding appeal to the people.

He became leader of the Opposition in the Assembly in 1882; Premier in 1888, and leader of the government until 1900, when the Liberals were defeated. In 1904 he was elected to the House of Commons for Lisgar, Man., and in September last he was appointed a member of the Railway Commission.

The body will be forwarded to-night for interment at Crystal City, Man.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—The news of the death of the Hon. Thomas Greenway

was received with sincere regret in Winnipeg. This sorrow was not confined to personal or political friends, but all who learned of the passing away of the man who so long guided the destinies of the province were saddened by the news. Flags on public buildings were flying at half-mast soon after the news became known, among these being the flags at the Legislative building and at the City Hall. Probably the deepest regret of a public nature over the death of the former Premier of Manitoba is that felt by the political veterans of the province. Those who were identified with the stirring times of the early political evolution of Manitoba were sincere admirers of the Hon. Thomas Greenway. The supporters of his government through its long tenure of office feel the shock of their late chieftain's removal keenly. Their loyalty and affection for Mr. Greenway were made doubly strong by reason of their adherence to his administrative policies and their warm regard for his personal qualities. He was urbane and fond alike, and the intense sincerity of the man won the love of his followers and the respect of those who did not see eye to eye with him politically.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS

EXTENSION OF THE BOUNTY ACT SOUGHT.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—During the past week two enthusiastic and largely attended meetings have been held of men who took part in the South African War, and who are not entitled to participate in the land grant under the Volunteer Bounty Act of 1903. An association has been formed to be called the 'Imperial South African Veterans' Association.' The object of the association is to seek to have the above act extended so that all men of the Anglo-Saxon race who took part in the South African war, and who are not already entitled to participate in the land grant, and who were residing in Canada at the time the said act came into force, shall be included in its provisions.

Lord Milner, and Lord Northcliffe, who have been staying here, and the newly elected members of the Dominion Government for this city, have expressed their sympathy with the proposed amendment. Mr. Sheldford Grimwood, 3 Metcalfe street, Toronto, has been appointed president of the above association, and is also acting as organizing secretary for the Dominion, and as soon as all the names of the men living in Canada are to hand, a deputation will wait on the government at Ottawa.

TORONTO EXHIBITION INQUIRY.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The investigation into the affairs of the Canadian National Exhibition was formally opened to-day by Judge Winchester and adjourned until a date to be fixed next week. In the meantime His Honor will visit the offices of the exhibition and make a thorough examination of the books. His Honor stated this morning that he had received two letters, one of them anonymous. The letters contained allegations in respect to the sale of admission and grand stand tickets for the exhibition, and also in regard to management of side shows.

LONDON DEBENTURES.

London, Ont., Oct. 31.—The best price ever paid for the city of London bonds was that offered yesterday by the Dominion Securities Company, of Toronto. This firm's offer of \$85,950 for 20-year 4-1/2 policy bonds, amounting at par to \$85,500, a trifle over 100 percent, was accepted. Thirteen firms tendered.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 31.—Cyril Gallipeau, of this place, died at the hospital to-day, the result of a mysterious accident which he met with on Tuesday. With his brother Elisha he was engaged in cutting wood on James Maitland's farm. They had partaken of their dinner in the woods and had sat down on a log to light their pipes. A few moments later both were unconscious. About 3 o'clock Elisha recovered and saw his brother sitting on a log some distance away, but neither could tell what happened. They called for help and a short time later were brought to town. They became delirious, and from that condition Cyril never rallied. His brother has almost recovered to-day, but is suffering from several bruises on his body. It is supposed that a heavy branch was blown from the tree near where the men were sitting and struck them both at once, the injury inflicted on Cyril Gallipeau proving fatal.

WANTS EVERYBODY TO HEAR

Mrs. H. E. Johnston, of Hespeler, Ontario, cured of Eczema, wants others, too, to be helped by D.D.D. Prescription.

Your preparation has cured me of Eczema after doctoring with two doctors and trying different ointments from drug stores, that only made it worse. I feel as though everybody should hear of it so they might be helped.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

- BROWN — On Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, 1908, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Brown, 41 Stuyvenant avenue, Westmount. CHERRY — At Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 23, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cherry, 224 Montreal street, a son. DONNELLY — At Joyceville, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Donnelly, a son. MACINNIS — At Quebec, on Oct. 27, 1908, the wife of Mr. W. H. MacInnis, of a daughter. MAY — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles May, R.M.C., a son. NICHOLLS — On Oct. 25, 1908, a son to Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholls, 35 Bishop street. NORMAN — At Ottawa, on Monday, Oct. 26, 1908, a son (Warner) to the Rev. Isaac and Mrs. Norman. Both well. OSLER — At Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 30, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osler, a son. PARKER — A son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Parker, of 'Willowdale,' Lennoxville, Que., on Oct. 22, 1908. THOMPSON — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, 15 West street, a daughter. WOODSIDE — At North Gower, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1908, to the Rev. and Mrs. James H. Woodside, a son. WYLIE — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 25, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Wylie, 119 Colborne street, a son.

MARRIED.

- BAKER — COONEY — On Oct. 28, 1908, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Arthur French, Arthur T. Baker to Margaret A. Cooney, both of Montreal. BOLTE — DUNCAN — At St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Welch, on Oct. 28, 1908, Margaret Elsie Bolte, daughter of the late Honorable John Douglas Armour, to Stephen Bingham Duncan, Esq. BORDEN — INGALLS — At Freilighsburg, Que., at 4 o'clock on Monday, Oct. 26, 1908, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. J. R. R. Cooper, B.A., B.D., Grant E. Borden to Winnifred C. Ingalls, both of Freilighsburg, Que. CAMPBELL — WATSON — At Christ Church, Mimico, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Tremayne, on Oct. 28, 1908, Evelyn Jane Watson, daughter of Mrs. H. Watson, Vancouver, B.C., formerly of Milton, to Edward Charles Campbell, of Toronto, son of the late D. W. Campbell, Milton. CAMPING — MILFORD — On Oct. 21, 1908, at the home of Mr. W. Warner, Sand Hill, Que., by the Rev. George Mossop, Mr. John W. Camping to Miss Edith Florence S. Milford, both of Sand Hill. CHISHOLM — O'REILLY — At Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. Canon Amon Abbot, M.A., Douglas Harrington Chisholm, son of the late Kenneth Chisholm, of Brampton, Ont., to Jessie Ford O'Reilly, fifth daughter of the late J. Edwin O'Reilly, M.A., Master of the Supreme Court, of Hamilton. CURRIER — CHENEY — At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Freilighsburg, Que., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1908, Nelson B. Currier, of Vermont, U.S.A., to Lizzie M. Cheney, of Stanbridge East, Que. DECKER — JONES — In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. C. H. Sykes, Charles F. Decker, to Lillie M., second daughter of John Jones, Odessa. GRAY — McLAY — At Woodstock, Ont., on Oct. 24, 1908, Eva Rose, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. McLAY, to the Rev. Owen Campbell Gray, of Uxbridge. HURD — VALENTYNE — At Hillside, Sunderland, Ont., on Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. T. Cowan, of West Toronto, Florence Brata, eldest daughter of Mrs. John Valentyne, to Mr. Max Hurd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hurd, of West Toronto. KERR — COLBY — On Oct. 14, 1908, at the home of the bride's mother, Johnville, Que., by the Rev. George Mossop, Mr. Alfred E. Kerr, of Cookshire, to Miss Grace Louise Colby, of Johnville. KERR — WADSWORTH — In Olivet Baptist Church, on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1908, by the Rev. Jos. Sullivan, M.A., Jessie, daughter of Mr. H. W. Wadsworth, to Ernest Francis, son of Mr. Robt. Kerr. LATIMER — WHITESIDE — In Ottawa, on Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. Stuart A. Woods, B.A., Miss Ida L. Whiteside to Mr. Sidney S. Latimer, all of Metcalfe, Ont. LEARNED — FORREST — At the residence of the bride's mother, Western ave., Waterloo, Que., on Oct. 21, 1908, by the Rev. T. B. Jenkins, Rural Dean, Mr. W. E. Learned, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank at Ayer's Cliff, to Mrs. Emma Robinson Forrest, second daughter of the late Arthur F. Robinson, Esq. MARTIN — LAVERY — On Oct. 27, 1908, at the West End French Methodist Church, by the Rev. W. T. Halpeny and the Rev. R. Corrigan, Annie M., eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Lavery, to Thomas T. Martin, both of Montreal. McLACHLAN — ANGUS — At Quietland, on Oct. 14, 1908, by the Rev. M. W. Byron, Jane Evans (Eva), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Angus, to Robert N. McLachlan, both of Lochaber. McLEAN — GRANT — At the Manso, on Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. Mr. MacQuarrie, D. Harry McLean, to Gertrude Grant, both of Pittsford, Ont. MURRAY — LAVIS — At the Methodist Parsonage, Morrisburg, on Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. Wm. Hewitt, B.A., B.D., Allan J. Murray, of Moncton, N.B., to Emma, daughter of the late W. L. Lavis, Esq., of Morrisburg, Ont. RICHARDSON — WOODHAMS — At Eden Church, Huronville, Sask., on Oct. 29, 1908, by the Rev. Dean Pratt Howard, John Baird Richardson, of Pigoon, Filmore, Sask., to May Violet Woodhams, of Gordon House, Huronville, Sask.

ROBERTSON — THOMAS — In Trinity Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1908, by the Rev. J. M. Almond, M.A., Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Mr. David H. Thomas, to Thomson McIntock, son of Mr. Chas. Robertson.

SNOWDEN — ODELL — At Carlton Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, on Oct. 28, 1908, Elizabeth Snowden, daughter of the late Edward Snowden, to Herbert Greaves Odell, son of Henry H. Odell, of Orono, Ont.

STUART — GIBSON — At Barniken, Duns, Scotland, on Oct. 9, 1908, by the Rev. Peter Wilson, San Remo, Italy, James Stuart, C.E., Glasgow, to Jean Agnes, daughter of the late Alexander L. Gibson, Goderich, Ont.

TANDY — HAIGHT — At Trinity Church, Parry Sound, Ont., by the Rev. T. E. Chilcott, on Oct. 28, 1908, Gertrude Louise, daughter of Walter L. Haight, Esq., Crown Attorney, to J. Herbert Tandy, M.D., son of the late Wm. Tandy, of Kingston.

TAYLOR — HAMILTON — At 'Craigdarrah,' Renfrew, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1908, by Rural Dean Quartermaine, Gwendolen Wyndham, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, to Kenneth Moreton Taylor, eldest son of Mr. Henry Taylor, 'The Elms,' Perth.

WALSH — MORRISON — On Oct. 28, 1908, at 183 James street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. Findlay, Miss Sarah A., youngest daughter of Mrs. Hugh Morrison, to Robt. H. Walsh, all of Vars, Ont.

WATT — KANTEL — On Oct. 24, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. N. Iva Morton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil A. KanteL, to Thomas Charles Edgar Watt, son of the late Dr. Thomas Halliday Watt, of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

DIED.

- BAYNE — On Oct. 24, 1908, at his residence, Kemptville, Ont., John Bayne, in his 82nd year. BOYD — At St. Chrysostom, Que., on Oct. 28, 1908, John Boyd, in the 66th year of his age, leaving his wife, two sons and one daughter, to mourn their loss. BROWN — At his residence 'Glenhurst,' Niagara-on-the-Lake, on Sept. 14, 1905, of heart failure, Charles E. H. Brown, beloved husband of M. Manning-Brown, and youngest son of the late H. J. Brown, and of Mrs. Brown, Niagara-on-the-Lake. Deeply regretted. CHURCH — At South Durham, Que., on Oct. 27, 1908, Chas. Church, in his 73rd year. CLERK — Suddenly, on Oct. 26, 1908, Julia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Clerk, aged 84 years, oldest resident of the Church Home, Guy street. CRAWFORD — At Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 31, 1908, Mary Crawford, sister of David Crawford, of this city. DART — At the Grace Dart Home, on Oct. 31, 1908, Henry James, beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Dart, aged eight months. DONALDSON — At her father's residence, 11 Morris street, Ottawa, Alice Donaldson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Donaldson, aged 15 months and 20 days. FERRIS — At Hillside, Que., on Oct. 24, 1908, Mary Ferris. Interment at Freilighsburg, Que., Methodist Cemetery on Monday, the 27th inst. GAETZ — On Oct. 15, 1908, at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, of heart disease, Charlotte Frances, beloved wife of Wm. A. Gaetz, Esq., Registrar of Probate, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Rawstone Gibson, of the Commissariat Department, Imperial Service. GRAY — On Oct. 16, 1908, at 37 Compton avenue, Brighton, England, the residence of her son, Charlotte Cecilia, widow of Chas. Lloyd Gray, of Hampstead, and eldest daughter of the late Charles Cobby, of Brighton, aged 90. GREENWOOD — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Leonard Greenwood, aged 62. HARRIS — At 146 Nepean street, Ottawa, on Oct. 28, 1908, Anna Louisa, relict of the late J. W. Harris, M.D., of Digby, N.S. HETHERINGTON — On Oct. 25, 1908, at 63 Bayview avenue, Hintonburg, Ont., Louise Emily Mulligan, wife of George A. Hetherington, aged 61 years. HUNTER — At New Erin, on Oct. 27, 1908, Alexander Hunter, aged 85 years and six months, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. LAROSE — At Quebec, on Oct. 27, 1908, Sieur Louis Fournier dit Larose, sr., contracting mason, at the age of 59 years. LEWIS — Suddenly, at Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 27, 1908, Helen Montgomery, in her 83rd year, widow of the late David S. Lewis, formerly of Montreal. McALLISTER — At Oro Township, near Orillia, Ont., on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1908, Archibald McAllister, aged 92 years and 10 months. MITCHELL — At 42 Lewis street, Stornoway, Scotland, on Sept. 29, 1908, aged 90 years, Mary, daughter of the late John Wright, R.N., etc., and widow of Dan Mitchell, I.R. Service. MUNRO — At Elgin, Scotland, on Oct. 28, 1908, Louis Munro, aged 32 years, linotype operator, late of Montreal. PENNY — At Cambusbarron, Scotland, on Oct. 14, 1908, Peter Penny, third son of James Penny, Bellfield, Dalguise, Dundalk. PRETTY — On Oct. 29, 1908, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. M. Dowdall, 512 Lisgar street, Ottawa, Sarah Pretty, widow of the late Henry Pretty, of Halstead, Essex County, England, aged 68 years. ROBITAILLE — On Oct. 25, 1908, at her son's residence, Emile Robitaille, 191 Rideau street, Ottawa, Mrs. Eth. Robitaille, aged 90 years. ROBB — At his home, Trout River, Hantsburg, on Oct. 27, 1908, Alexander Robb, in his 81st year. ROCHESTER — At Ottawa, on Oct. 25, 1908, George Rochester, aged 88 years. SHERRIAN — At Quebec, on Oct. 31, 1908, John Thomas Sherridan, youngest son of Mr. John Sherridan. SINTON — At the family residence, Third Concession, St. Louis Station, P.Q., on Oct. 29, 1908, Betsy Elliott, wife of Mr. Wm. Sinton, sr., in the 82nd year of her age. Deceased was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland. Deeply lamented. Huntingdon and Ormstown papers please copy. STACEY — At Toronto, on Oct. 30, 1908, Minnie L., beloved wife of the Rev. W. Herald Stacey, aged 41 years. STALKER — At Port Lewis, P.Q., on Oct. 24, 1908, Mary Lamb, widow of John Stalker, in her 89th year. Ogdensburg, N.Y., and Cumberland, England, papers please copy. STEWART — At 2 Roxburgh Terrace, Edinburgh, suddenly, on Oct. 14, 1908, Catherine Carmichael, beloved wife of the late Wm. Stewart, N.B. Ry.; deeply mourned.

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THOMPSON — At her late residence, 127

Nelson street, Ottawa, on Oct. 25, 1908, Sarah Piper, beloved wife of J. A. Thompson, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Piper, of Piquerville, in her 48th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

BROCK — In memory of James Brock, who died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Nov. 4, 1906, aged 58 years and 8 months.

When He reveals the book of life, Oh, may I read his name, Amongst the chosen of His love, The followers of the Lamb.

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